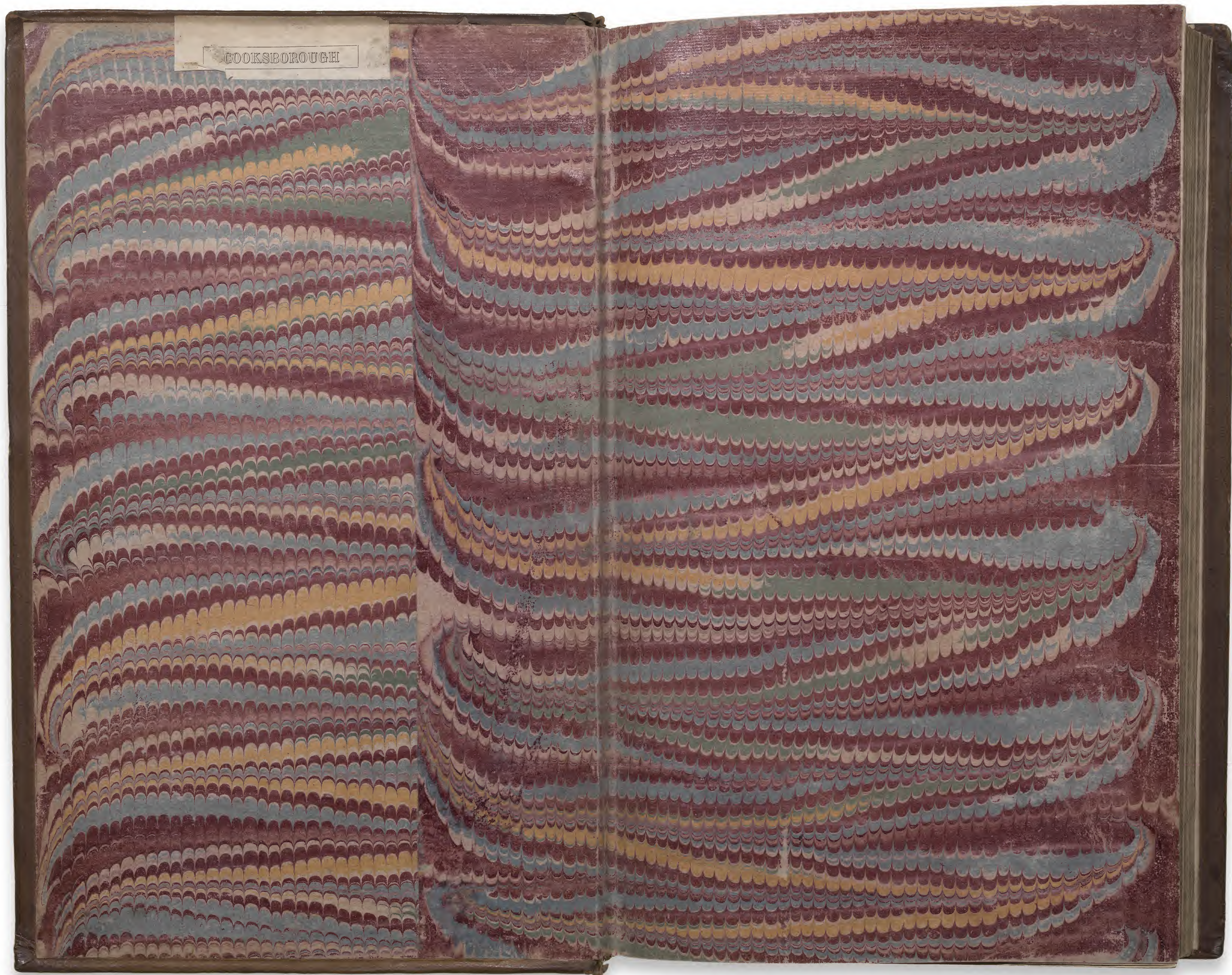




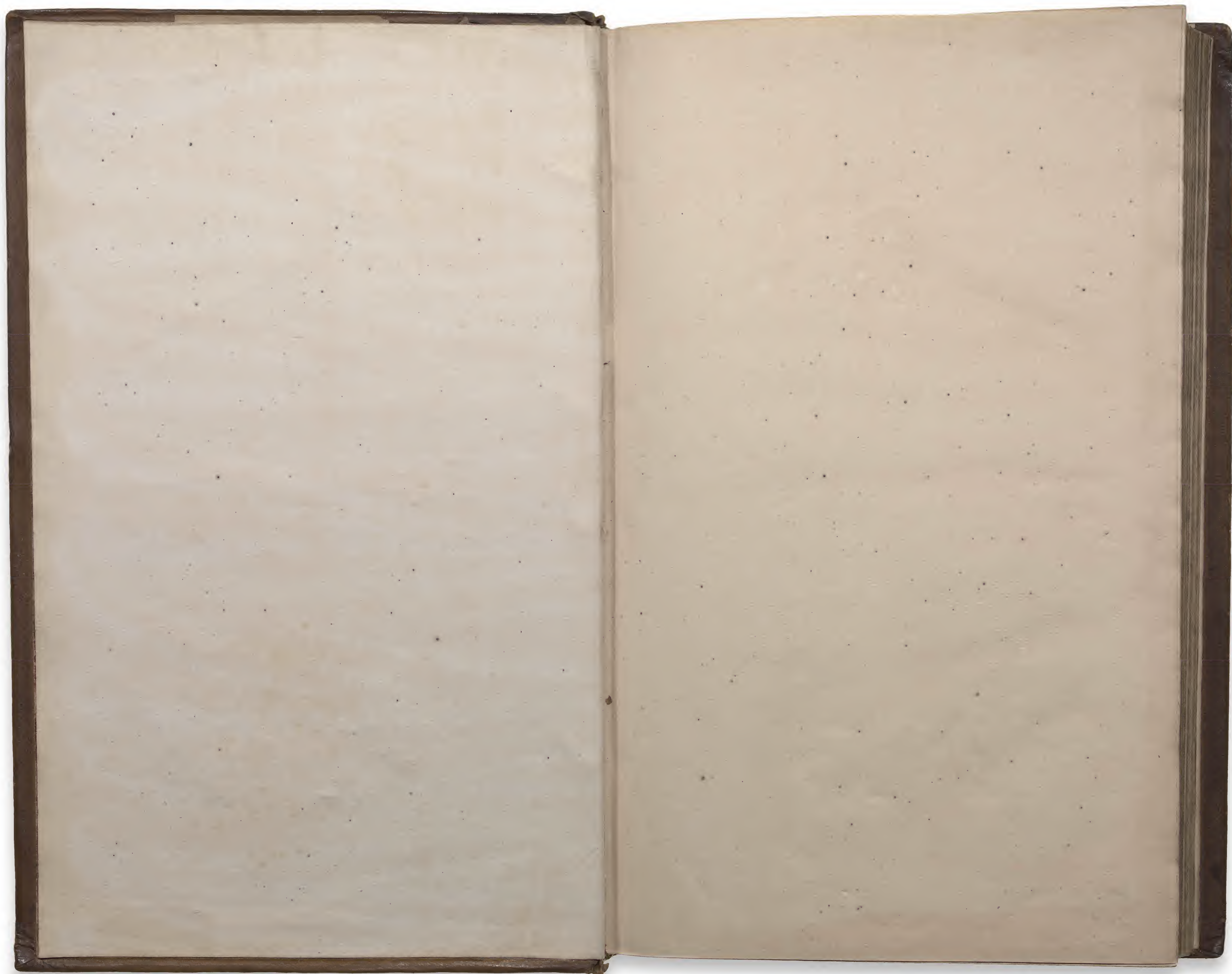
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COOKSBOROUGH









# F.

## F A B

**F**, A consonant generally reckoned by authors, and admitted by Scaliger, among the semi-vowels, and according to that opinion distinguished in the enumeration of the alphabet by a name beginning with a vowel, yet has so far the nature of a mute, that it is easily pronounced before a liquid in the same syllable. It has in English an invariable sound, formed by compression of the whole lips and a forcible breath. Its kindred letter is V, which, in the Islandick alphabet, is only distinguished from it by a point in the body of the letter.

**FABA'CEOUS**. *adj.* [*fabaceus*, Latin.] Having the nature of a bean.

**FA'BLE**. *n. f.* [*fable*, French; *fabula*, Latin.]

1. A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept. Jotham's *fable* of the bees is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since.

2. A fiction in general.

Triptolemus, so sung the nine,  
Strew'd plenty from his cart divine;  
But, spite of all those *fable* makers,  
He never sow'd on Almaign acres.

Dryden.

3. A vicious or foolish fiction. But refuse profane and old wives *fables*. 1 Tim. iv. 7.

4. The series or contexture of events which constitute a poem epick or dramatick.

The moral is the first business of the poet: this being formed, he contrives such a design or *fable* as may be most suitable to the moral.

The first thing to be considered in an epick poem is the *fable*, which is perfect or imperfect, according as the action, which it relates, is more or less so.

5. A lye. This sense is merely familiar.

To FA'BLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feign; to write not truth but fiction. That Saturn's sons receiv'd the three-fold reign  
Of heav'n, of ocean, and deep hell beneath,  
Old poets mention, *fabling*.

Prior.

2. To tell falsehoods; to lye. In Marlbro's camp the goddess knows to dwell.

Prior.

He *fables* not: I hear the enemy. Shakesp. Henry VI.

To FA'BLE. *v. a.* To feign; to tell of falsity. We mean to win,  
Or turn this heav'n itself into the hell  
Thou *fablest*.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi. l. 292.

Ladies of th' Hesperides, that seem'd  
Fairer than feign'd of old, or *fah'd* since  
Of fairy damsels met in forest wide,  
By knights.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

FA'BLER. *n. f.* [from *fable*.] A dealer in fiction; a writer of feigned stories.

To FA'BR. CATE. *v. a.* [*fabricar*, Latin.]

1. To build; to construct. To forge; to devise falsely. This sense is retained among the Scottish lawyers; for when they suspect a paper to be forged, they say it is *fabricate*.

FABRIC'ATION. *n. f.* [from *fabricate*.] The act of building; construction.

This *fabricat'on* of the human body is the immediate work of a vital principle, that formeth the first rudiments of the human nature.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

FA'BRICK. *n. f.* [*fabrica*, Latin.]

1. A building; an edifice. There must be an exquisite care to place the columns, set in several stories, most precisely one over another, that so the solid may answer to the solid, and the vacuities to the vacuities, as well for beauty as strength of the *fabrick*.

2. Any system or compages of matter; any body formed by the conjunction of dissimilar parts. Still will ye think it strange,  
That all the parts of this great *fabrick* change;  
Quit their old station and primeval frame.

Prior.

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To FA'BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To build; to form; to construct.

Shew what laws of life  
The cheese inhabitants observe, and how  
Fabrick their manions.

Phillips.

FA'BULIST. *n. f.* [*fabuliste*, French.] A writer of fables. Quitting Esop and the *fabulists*, he copies from Boccace.

Our bard's a *fabulist*, and deals in fiction.

FA'BULOUS. *adj.* [*fabulosus*, Latin.] Feigned; full of fables, or invented tales.

A person terrified with the imagination of spectres, is more reasonable than one who thinks the appearance of spirits *fabulous* and groundless.

FA'BULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fabulous*.] In fiction; in a fabulous manner.

There are many things *fabulously* delivered, and are not to be accepted as truths.

FACE. *n. f.* [*face*, French, from *facies*, Latin.]

1. The visage. The children of Israel saw the *face* of Moses, that the skin of Moses's *face* shone.

2. Countenance; cast of the features; look; air of the face. A man shall see *faces*, which, if you examine them part by part, you shall never find good; but take them together, are not uncomely.

3. The surface of any thing. From beauty still to beauty ranging,  
In ev'ry *face* I found a dart.

4. The front or forepart of any thing. The breadth of the *face* of the house, towards the East, was an hundred cubits.

5. Appearance; resemblance. Keep still your former *face*, and mix again  
With these lost spirits; run all their mazes with 'em;  
For such are treasons.

6. Prefence; fight. Ye shall give her unto Eleazar, and one shall slay her before his *face*.

7. Confidence; boldness. Jove cannot fear; then tell me to my *face*,  
That I of all the gods am least in grace.

8. Thinking, by this *face*, To fasten in our thoughts that they have courage;  
But 'tis not so.

9. How many things are there which a man cannot, with any *face* or comeliness, say or do himself? A man can scarce allege his own merits with modesty, much less extol them: a man cannot sometimes brook to suplicate or beg.

10. You'll find the thing will not be done  
With ignorance and *face* alone.

11. You, says the judge to the wolf, have the *face* to challenge that



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that which you never lost; and you, says he to the fox, have the confidence to deny that which you have certainly stolen.  
*L'Estrange, Fable 415.*  
This is the man that has the face to charge others with false citations.  
*Tillotson, Preface.*

## 8. Distortion of the face.

Shame itself!  
*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
FACE is FACE. [An adverbial expression.]

1. When both parties are present.  
It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have his accusers face to face.  
*Acts xxv. 16.*

2. Nakedly; without the interposition of other bodies.  
Now we see through a glass darkly; but then face to face.  
*1 Cor. xiii. 12.*

TO FACE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite.  
Thou needs must learn to laugh, to lye,  
To face, to forge, to scoff, to company.  
*Hubbard's Tale.*

2. To turn the face; to come in front.  
Face about, man; you a soldier, and afraid of the enemy!  
*Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

Then thrice the mounted squadrons ride around  
The fire, and Arcite's name they thrice recount;  
Hail and farewell they shouted thrice again,  
Thrice facing to the left, and thence they turn'd again.  
*Dry.*

TO FACE. *v. a.*  
1. To meet in front; to oppose with confidence and firmness.  
Ill face  
This tempest, and deserve the name of king.  
We get intelligence of the force of the enemy, and cast about for a sufficient number of troops to face the enemy in the field of battle.  
*Addison on the War.*

They are as loth to see the fires kindled in Smithfield as his lordship; and, at least, as ready to face them under a popish persecution.  
*Swift.*

2. To oppose with impudence.  
We trapan'd the state, and fac'd it down  
With plots and projects of our own.  
*Hudibras, p. iii. c. 2.*

Because he walk'd against his will,  
He fac'd men down that he stood still.  
*Prior.*

3. To stand opposite to.  
On one side is the head of the emperor Trajan; the reverse has on it the circus Maximus, and a view of the side of the Palatine mountain that faces it.  
*Addison on Italy.*

The temple is described to be square, and the four fronts with open gates, facing the different quarters of the world.  
*Pope's Temple of Fame.*

4. To cover with an additional superficies; to invest with a covering.  
The whole fortification of Soleure is faced with marble.  
*Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

Where your old bank is hollow, face it with the first spit of earth that you dig out of the ditch.  
*Martin's Husbandry.*

FACELESS. *adj.* [from face.] Without a face.  
*Bailey.*

FACEPAINTER. *n. f.* [face and painter.] A drawer of portraits; a painter who draws from the life.

FACEPAINTING. *n. f.* [face and painting.] The art of drawing portraits.  
Georgione, the cotemporary of Titian, excelled in portraits or facepainting.  
*Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

FACEY. *n. f.* [facette, French.] A small surface; a superficies cut into several angles.

Honour that is gained and broken upon another, hath the quickest reflection, like diamonds cut with facets.  
*Bacon.*

FACEY. *adj.* [facetieux, French; facetie, Lat.] Gay; cheerful; lively; merry; witty. It is used both of persons and sentiments.

Socrates, informed of some derogating speeches used of him behind his back, made this facetious reply, Let him beat me too when I am absent.  
*Government of the Tongue, f. 6.*

FACEY. *adv.* [from facetious.] Gayly; cheerfully; wittily; merrily.

FACEY. *n. f.* [from facetious.] Cheerful wit; mirth; gaiety.

FACEY. *adj.* [facile, French; facilis, Latin.]

1. Easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labour.

Then also those poets, which are now counted most hard, will be both facile and pleasant.  
*Milton on Education.*

To confine the imagination is as facile a performance as the Goteham's design of hedging in the cuckoo.  
*Glanv. Scap.*

By dividing it into parts so distinct, the order in which they shall find each disposed, will render the work facile and delightful.  
*Evelyn's Calendar.*

This may at first seem perplexed with many difficulties, yet many things may be suggested to make it more facile and commodious.  
*Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

2. Easily surmountable; easily conquerable.

The facile gates of hell too slightly barr'd.  
*Milt. P. Lost.*

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3. Easy of access or converse; not haughty; not supercilious; not austere.

I meant the should be courteous, facile, sweet,  
Hating that solemn vice of greatness, pride;  
I meant each softest virtue there should meet,  
Fit in that softer bosom to reside.  
*Ben. Johnson's Epigrams.*

Raphael now, to Adam's doubt propos'd,  
Benevolent and facile, thus reply'd.  
*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded to good or bad; ductile to a fault.

Too facile then, thou did'st not much gainstay;  
Nay did'st permit, approve, and fair dismiss.  
*Milt. P. Lost.*

Since Adam and his facile consort Eve  
Lost Paradise, deceiv'd by me.  
*Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

Some men are of that facile temper, that they are wrought upon by every object they converse with, whom any affectionate discourse, or serious sermon, or any notable accident, shall put into a fit of religion, which yet usually lasts no longer than till somewhat else comes in their way.  
*Calamy.*

TO FACILITATE. *v. a.* [facilitas, French.] To make easy; to free from difficulty; to clear from impediments.

Choice of the likeliest and best prepared metal for the version will facilitate the work.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*

They renewed their assault two or three days together, and planted cannon to facilitate their passage, which did little hurt; but they still lost many men in the attempt.  
*Clarendon, b. viii.*

Though perspective cannot be called a certain rule, or a finishing of the picture, yet it is a great succour and relief to art, and facilitates the means of execution.  
*Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

What produceth a due quantity of animal spirits, necessarily facilitates the animal and natural motions.  
*Arbutnot on Diet.*

A war on the side of Italy would cause a great diversion of the French forces, and facilitate the progress of our arms in Spain.  
*Swift.*

FACILITY. *n. f.* [facilitas, French; facilitas, Latin.]

1. Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty.  
Yet reason faith, reason should have ability  
To hold these worldly things in such proportion,  
As let them come or go with even facility.  
*Sidney, b. ii.*

Piety could not be diverted from this to a more commodious business by any motives of profit or facility.  
*Raleigh.*

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, both in point of religion and in point of honour; though facility and hope of success might invite some other choice.  
*Bacon's Holy War.*

2. Readiness in performing; dexterity.  
They who have studied have not only learned many excellent things, but also have acquired a great facility of profiting themselves by reading good authors.  
*Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The facility which we get of doing things, by a custom of doing, makes them often pass in us without our notice.  
*Locke.*

3. Vitious ductility; easiness to be persuaded to good or bad; to ready compliance.

Facility is worse than bribery; for bribes come now and then: but if importunity or idle respects lead a man, he shall never be without.  
*Bacon, Essay 11.*

'Tis a great error to take facility for good-nature; tenderness, without discretion, is no better than a more pardonable folly.  
*L'Estrange, Fable 30.*

4. Easiness of access; complaisance; condescension; affability.

He opens and yields himself to the man of business with difficulty and reluctance; but offers himself to the visits of a friend with facility, and all the meeting readines of appetite and desire.  
*South's Sermons.*

FACINORIOUS. *adj.* [corrupted by Shakespeare from facinorosus; facinus, facinoris, Latin.] Wicked; facinorous.

'Tis strange, 'tis very strange, that is the brief and the tedious of it; and he's of a most facinorous spirit that will not acknowledge it.  
*Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*

FA'CI'NG. *n. f.* [from To face.] An ornamental covering; that which is put on the outside of anything by way of decoration.

These offices and dignities were but the facings and fringes of his greatness.  
*Watson.*

FACINOROUS. *adj.* [facinora, Latin.] Wicked; atrocious; detestably bad.

FACINOROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from facinorous] Wickedness in a high degree.

FACT. *n. f.* [factum, Latin]

1. A thing done; an effect produced; something not barely supposed or suspected, but really done.

In matter of fact there is some credit to be given to the testimony of man; but not in matter of opinion and judgement: we see the contrary both acknowledged and universally practised also throughout the world.  
*Hooker, b. ii. f. 7.*

As men are not to mistake the causes of these operations, so much less are they to mistake the fact or effect, and rashly to take that for done which is not done.  
*Bacon's Nat. History.*

Matter of fact breaks out and blazes with too great an evidence to be denied.  
*South's Sermons.*

2. Reality; not supposition; not speculation.

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Those effects which are wrought by the percussion of the sense, and by things in fact, are produced likewise in some degree by the imagination: therefore if a man see another cat four or acid things, which set the teeth on edge, that object tainteth the imagination.  
*Bacon's Natural History, No. 795.*  
If this were true in fact, I do not see any colour for such a conclusion.  
*Addison on the State of the War.*

Manifold sins, though in speculation they may be separable from war, in reality and fact never fail to attend it.  
*Snarbridge.*

3. Action; deed.

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws.  
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause:  
Howe'er the doubtful fact is understood,  
'Tis love of honour and his country's good;  
The consul, not the father, sheds the blood.  
*Dryden.*

FA'CTION. *n. f.* [faction, French; factio, Latin.]

1. A party in a state.

The queen is valued thirty thousand strong;  
If she hath time to breathe, he well assur'd  
Her faction will be full as strong as ours.  
*Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

He has been known to commit outrages,  
And cherish factions.  
*Shakespeare's Timon.*

Their hatred went so far, that by one of Simon's faction murders were committed.  
*2 Mac. iv. 9.*

By the weight of reason I should counterpoise the overbalancing of any factions.  
*King Charles.*

2. Tumult; discord; dissension.

They remained at Newbery in great faction among themselves.  
*Clarendon.*

FA'CTIONARY. *n. f.* [factionaire, French.] One of a faction; a party man. A word not in use.

Pr'ythee, fellow, remember my name is Menenius; always factionary of the party of your general.  
*Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

FA'CTIOUS. *adj.* [factieux, French.]

1. Given to faction; loud and violent in a party; publicly diffusive; addicted to form parties and raise public disturbances.

He is a traitor; let him to the Tower,  
And crop away that factious pate of his.  
*Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

Be factious for redress of all these griefs.  
*Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*

2. Proceeding from public diffensions; tending to public discord.

Grey-headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,  
Affable; and harangues are heard; but soon  
In factious opposition.  
*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 664.*

Factious tumults overbore the freedom and honour of the two houses.  
*King Charles.*

Why these factious quarrels, controversies, and battles amongst themselves, when they were all united in the same design?  
*Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

FA'CTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from factious.] In a manner criminally diffensive or tumultuous.

I intended not only to oblige my friends, but mine enemies also; exceeding even the desires of those that were factiously discontented.  
*King Charles.*

FA'CTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from factious.] Inclination to public diffension; violent clamorousness for a party.

FA'CTIOUS. *adj.* [factitious, Latin.] Made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature.

In the making and distilling of soap, by one degree of fire the salt, the water, and the oil or grease, whereof that factitious concrete is made up, being boiled up together, are easily brought to incorporate.  
*Boyle.*

Hardness wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, and among them the adamant all other stones, being exalted to that degree that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it; the factitious stones of chymists, in imitation, being easily detected by an ordinary lapidist.  
*Roy on the Creation.*

FA'CTOR. *n. f.* [facteur, French; factor, Latin.]

1. An agent for another; one who transacts business for another. Commonly a substitute in mercantile affairs.

Take on you the charge  
And kingly government of this your land;  
Not as protector, steward, substitute,  
Or lowly factor for another's gain.  
*Shakespeare. Richard III.*

Percy is but my factor, good my lord,  
'T' engross up glorious deeds on my behalf.  
*Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

You all three,  
The senators alone of this great world,  
Chief factors for the gods.  
*Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*

We agreed that I should send up an English factor, that whatsoever the island could yield should be delivered at a reasonable rate.  
*Raleigh's Apology.*

It was conceived that the Scots had good intelligence, having some factors doubtless at this mart, albeit they did not openly trade.  
*Hayward.*

Vile arts and restless endeavours are used by some fly and venomous factious for the old republican cause.  
*South's Sermons.*

All the reason that I could ever hear alleged, by the chief factors for a general intromission of all sorts, sects and persuasions, into our communion, is, that those who separate from us are stiff and obdurate, and will not submit to the rules and

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orders of our church, and that therefore they ought to be taken away.  
*South's Sermons.*

Forc'd into exile from his rightful throne,  
He made all countries where he came his own;  
And viewing monarchs secret arts of sway,  
A royal factor for their kingdoms lay.  
*Dryden.*

2. [In arithmetick.] The multiplicator and multiplicand.  
*Harris.*

FA'CTORY. *n. f.* [from factor.]

1. A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country.

2. The traders embodied in one place.

FA'CTORY. *n. f.* [fac totum, Latin.] It is used likewise in burlesque French.] A servant employed alike in all kinds of business: as *Scrub* in the *Stratagem*.

FA'CTURE. *n. f.* [French.] The act or manner of making any thing.

FA'CTY. *n. f.* [facilitas, French; facultas, Latin.]

1. The power of doing any thing; ability whether corporal or intellectual.

There is no kind of faculty or power in man, or any creature, which can rightly perform the functions allotted to it without perpetual aid and concurrence of that supreme cause of all things.  
*Hooker, b. i. f. 8.*

Orators may grieve; for in their fides,  
Rather than heads, their faculty abides.  
*Denham.*

Reason in man supplies the defect of other faculties where-in we are inferior to beasts, and what we cannot compass by force we bring about by stratagem.  
*L'Estrange.*

2. Powers of the mind, imagination, reason, memory.

For well I understand in the prime end  
Of nature, her the inferior; in the mind  
And inward faculties, which most excel.  
*Milt. Parad. Lost.*

In the ordinary way of speaking, the understanding and will are two faculties of the mind.  
*Locke.*

Neither did our Saviour think it necessary to explain to us the nature of God, because it would be impossible, without bestowing on us other faculties than we possess at present.  
*Swift.*

3. [In physics.] A power or ability to perform any action natural, vital, and animal: by the first they understand that by which the body is nourished and augmented, or another like it generated: the vital faculty is that by which life is preserved, and the ordinary functions of the body performed; and the animal faculty is what conducts the operations of the mind.  
*Quincy.*

4. A knack; habitual excellence; dexterity.

He had none of those faculties, which the other had, of reconciling men to him.  
*Clarendon, b. viii.*

A sober man would have wondered how our author found out monarchical absolute power in that text, had he not had an exceeding good faculty to find it himself where he could not find it others.  
*Locke.*

He had an excellent faculty in preachings, if he were not too refined.  
*Swift.*

5. Quality; disposition or habit of good or ill.

In traduc'd by tongues which neither know  
My faculties nor person, yet will be  
The chronicles of my doing.  
*Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

6. Power; authority.

This Duncan  
Hath born his faculties to meek, hath been  
So clear in his great office, that his virtues  
Will plead like angels.  
*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

7. Privilege; right to do any thing.

Law hath set down to what persons, in what causes, with what circumstances, almost every faculty or favour shall be granted.  
*Hooker, b. v.*

8. Faculty, in an university, denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences; as, a meeting of the faculty or faculties.

FA'CU'ND. *adj.* [facundus, Latin.] Eloquent.  
*Di't.*

TO FA'DDLE. *v. n.* [corrupted from To fiddle, or toy with the fingers.] To trifle; to toy; to play.

TO FA'DE. *v. n.* [fade, French, infipid, languid.]

1. To tend from greater to less vigour; to grow weak; to languish.

2. To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour.

The greenness of a leaf ought to pass for apparent, because soon fading into a yellow, it scarce lasts at all, in comparison of the greenness of an emerald.  
*Boyle on Colours.*

The spots in this stone are of the same colour throughout, even to the very edges; there being an immediate transition from white to black, and the colours not fading or declining gradually.  
*Woodward on Poppis.*

3. To wither: as a vegetable.

Ye shall be as an oak whose leaf fadeth, and as a garden that hath no water.  
*J. i. 30.*

4. To die away gradually; to vanish; to be worn out.

Where either through the temper of the body, or some other default, the memory is very weak, ideas in the mind quickly fade.  
*Locke.*

The stars shall fade away, the sun himself  
Grow dim with age, and nature sink in years.  
*Addis. Cato.*

5. To



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5. To be naturally not durable; to be transient; easily to lose vigour or beauty.  
The glorious beauty on the head of the fat valley shall be a fading flower. *Jf. xviii. 4.*  
The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear. *Locke.*  
Narcissus' change, to the vain virgin shows  
Who trusts to beauty, trusts the fading rose. *Gay's Fan.*  
TO FADE. *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to languor; to deprive of freshness or vigour; to wither.  
This is a man old, wrinkled, faded, withered;  
And not a maiden, as thou say'st he is. *Shakespeare.*  
His palms, though under weights they did not stand,  
Still thriv'd; no Winter could his laurels fade. *Dryden.*  
Reckless anxiety, forlorn despair,  
And all the faded family of care. *Garth's Dispers.*  
TO FADGE. *v. n.* [Jeregan, Saxon; fagen, German.]  
1. To suit; to fit; to have one part consistent with another.  
How will this fadge? my master loves her dearly,  
And I, poor monster, fond as much on him;  
And she, mistaken, seems to dote on me. *Shakespeare.*  
2. To agree; not to quarrel; to live in amity.  
When they thriv'd they never fadg'd,  
But only by the cars engag'd;  
Like dogs that snarl about a bone,  
And play together when they've none. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
3. To succeed; to hit.  
The fox had a fetch; and when he saw it would not fadge,  
away goes he presently. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
4. This is a mean word not now used, unless perhaps in ludicrous and low compositions.  
FADGES. *n. f.* [Latin.] Excrements; but often used to express the ingredients and settlings after distillation and infusion. *Quincy.*  
TO FAG. *v. a.* [fatego, Latin.] To grow weary; to faint with weariness.  
Creighton witheld his force 'till the Italian begun to fag,  
and then brought him to the ground. *Mackenzie's Lives.*  
FAGGERS. *n. f.* [from fag and end.]  
1. The end of a web of cloth, generally made of coarser materials.  
2. The refuse or meaner part of any thing.  
In the world's faggard  
A nation lies. *Fanshawe.*  
When they are the worst of their way, and fixt in the faggard of business, they are apt to look not kindly upon those who go before them. *Cadellier of Envy.*  
FAGOT. *n. f.* [fagot, Welsh and Armorick; fagot, French.]  
1. A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire.  
About the pile of fagots, sticks and hay,  
The bellows raised the newly kindled flame. *Fairfax, b. ii.*  
Spare for no fagots, let there be enow;  
Place pitchy barrels on the fatal stake. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
Mitros or fagots have been the rewards of different persons, according as they pronounced these consecrated syllables or not. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
2. A bundle of sticks for any purpose.  
The black prince filled a ditch with fagots as successfully as the generals of our times do it with falcons. *Addison's Spectator.*  
3. A soldier numbered in the muster-roll, but not really existing.  
TO FAGGOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up; to bundle together.  
He was too warm on picking work to dwell,  
But faggot his notions as they fell,  
And if they thym'd and rattled, all was well. *Dryden.*  
TO FAILE. *v. n.* [failler, French; faeln, Welsh. *Pezron.*]  
1. To be deficient; to cease from former plenty; to fall short; not to be equal to demand or use.  
The waters fail from the sea, and the flood decayeth and drieth up. *Jof. xiv. 11.*  
Where the credit and money fail, barter alone must do. *Locke.*  
2. To be extinct; to cease to be produced.  
Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful fail from among the children of men. *Pf. xii. 1.*  
Let there not fail from the house of Joab one that hath an issue. *2 Sa. iii. 29.*  
3. To cease; to perish; to be lost.  
For Titan, by the mighty loss dismay'd,  
Among the heavens th' immortal fact display'd,  
Left the remembrance of his grief should fail. *Addison.*  
4. To sink; to lose life.  
Had the king in his last sickness fail'd,  
Their heads should have gone off. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
Both he that helpeth shall fall, and he that is helped shall fall down, and they all shall fail together. *Jf. xxxi. 3.*  
5. To sink; to be torn down; to languish through resistance.  
Neither will I be always wroth; for the spirit should fail before me. *Jf. lvii. 16.*

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6. To decay; to decline; to languish.  
Mine eyes fail. *Pf. cxix. 31.*  
I perceive  
Thy mortal fight to fail: objects divine  
Must needs impair and weary human sense. *Mit. Par. Lyst.*  
7. To mis; not to produce its effect.  
Consider of deformity not as a sign which is deceivable, but as a cause which seldom faileth of the effect. *Bacon's Essays.*  
This jest was first of th' other house's making,  
And, five times try'd, has never fail'd of taking. *Dryden.*  
A persuasion that we shall overcome any difficulties, that we meet with in the sciences, seldom fails to carry us through them. *Locke.*  
He does not remember whether every grain came up or not; but he thinks that very few fail'd. *Mortimer's Husband.*  
8. To mis; not to succeed in a design.  
I am enjoin'd, by oath, if I fail  
Of the right casket, never in my life  
To woo a maid in way of marriage. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
In difficulties of state, the true reason of failing proceeds from failings in the administration. *L'Estrange.*  
Men who have been buied in the pursuit of the philosopher's stone, have failed in their design. *Addison's Guardian.*  
9. To be deficient in duty.  
Endeavour to fulfill God's commands, to repent as often as you fail of it, and to hope for pardon and acceptance of him. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*  
TO FAIL. *v. a.*  
1. To desert; not to continue to assist or supply.  
The ship was now left alone, as proyd lords be when fortune fail them. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
So hast thou oft with guile thine honour blent;  
But little may such guile thee now avail.  
If wonted force and fortune do not much me fail. *Fai. Qu.*  
There shall be signs in the sun, the moon, and the stars,  
mens hearts failing them for fear. *Lu. xxi. 26.*  
Her heart fail'd her, and she would faint have compounded for her life.  
He presumes upon his parts that they will not fail him at time of need, and so thinks it superfluous labour to make any provision beforehand. *Locke.*  
2. Not to assist; to neglect; to omit to help.  
Since nature fails us in no needful thing,  
Why want I means my inward self to see? *Davies.*  
3. To omit; not to perform.  
The inventive god who never fails his part,  
Inspires the wit, when once he warms the heart. *Dryden.*  
4. To be wanting to.  
There shall not fail thee a man on the throne. *1 Kings ii. 4.*  
FAIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Misfortune; mis; unsuccessfulness.  
2. Omission; non-performance.  
Mark and perform it, seest thou? for the fail  
Of any point in't shall not only be  
Death to thyself, but to thy lewd-tongu'd wife. *Shakespeare.*  
He will without fail drive out from before you the Canaanites. *Jof. iii. 10.*  
3. Deficiency; want.  
4. Death; extinction.  
How grounded he his title to the crown  
Upon our fail? *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
FAILING. *n. f.* [from fail.] Deficiency; imperfection; faults not atrocious; lapses.  
Besides what failings may be in the matter, even in the expressions there must often be great obscurities. *Nigby.*  
To failings mild, but zealous for desert;  
The clearest head, and the sincerest heart. *P. p.*  
Even good men have many temptations to subdue, many conflicts with those enemies which war against the soul, and many failings and lapses to lament and recover. *Rogers.*  
FAILURE. *n. f.* [from fail.]  
1. Deficiency; cessation.  
There must have been a universal failure and want of springs and rivers all the Summer season. *Woodward's N. Hist.*  
2. Omission; non-performance; slip.  
He that, being subject to an apoplexy, used still to carry his remedy about him; but upon a time shifting his cloaths, and not taking that with him, chanced upon that very day to be surpris'd with a fit: he wed his death to a mere accident, to a little inadvertency and failure of memory. *Saith's Sermon.*  
3. A lapse; a slight fault.  
FAILN. *n. f.* [Jeregan, Saxon.]  
1. Glad; merry; cheerful; fond. It is still retained in Scotland in this sense.  
And in her hand she held a mirror bright,  
Wherein her face the often viewed failn. *Fairy Queen.*  
My lips will be failn when I sing unto thee, and so will my soul whom thou hast delivered. *Psal. lxxi.*  
2. Forced; obliged; compelled. [This signification seems to have arisen from the mistake of the original signification in some ambiguous expressions; as, I was failn to do this, would equally

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- equally suit with the rest of the sentence, whether it was understood to mean I was compelled, or I was glad to do it for fear of worse. Thus the primary meaning seems to have been early lost.]
- Every weight to shroud it did constrain,  
And this fair couple eke to shroud themselves were failn. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 1. Stan. 6.*  
Whoever will hear, he shall find God; whoever will study to know, shall be also failn to believe. *Hooker, b. v.*  
I was failn to forswear it; they would else have married me to the rotten medlar. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*  
When Hildebrand had accursed Henry IV. there were none so hardy as to defend their lord; wherefore he was failn to humble himself before Hildebrand. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
The learned Castilio was failn to make trenchers at Balle, to keep himself from starving. *Locke.*  
FAIN. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Gladly; very desirously; according to earnest wishes.  
Now I would give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground: I would faint die a dry death. *Shakespeare.*  
Why would'st thou urge me to confess a flame  
I long have stifled, and would faint conceal. *Addison's Cato.*  
Fain would I Raphael's godlike art rehearse,  
And show th' immortal labours in my verse. *Addison.*  
The plebeians would faint have a law enacted to lay all mens rights and privileges upon the same level. *Swift.*  
TO FAIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wish; to desire fondly.  
Fairer than fairest, in his fainting eye,  
Whose sole aspect he counts felicity. *Spenser on Love.*  
TO FAINT. *v. n.* [fainer, French.]  
1. To decay; to wear or waste away quickly.  
Those figures in the gilded clouds, while we gaze upon them, faint before the eye, and decay into confusion. *Pope.*  
2. To lose the animal functions; to sink motionless and senseless.  
Their young children were out of heart, and their women and young men faint for thirst, and fell down in the streets. *Judith vii. 22.*  
We are ready to faint with fasting.  
Upon hearing the honour intended her, the faint'd away, and fell down as dead. *Guardian, N°. 167.*  
3. To grow feeble.  
They will stand in their order, and never faint in their watches. *Ecclesi. xliii. 10.*  
The imagination cannot be always alike constant and strong, and if the success follow not speedily it will faint and lose strength. *Bacon's Natural History, N°. 953.*  
4. To sink into dejection.  
Left they faint  
At the sad sentence rigorously urg'd,  
All terror hide. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 108.*  
TO FAINT. *v. a.* To deject; to deprecate; to enfeeble. A word little in use.  
It faints me  
To think what follows. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
FAINT. *adj.* [fane, French.]  
1. Languid; weak; feeble.  
In the more temperate climates the spirits, either exhaled by heat or compressed by cold, are rendered faint and sluggish. *Temple.*  
2. Not bright; not vivid; not striking.  
The blue compared with these is a faint and dark colour, and the indigo and violet are much darker and fainter. *Newt.*  
The length of the image I measured from the faintest and utmost red at one end, to the faintest and utmost blue at the other end, excepting only a little penumbra. *Newton's Opt.*  
From her naked limbs of glowing white,  
In folds loose floating, fell the fainter lawn. *Thomson.*  
3. Not loud; not piercing.  
The pump after this being employed from time to time, the sound grew fainter and fainter. *Boyle.*  
4. Feeble of body.  
Two neighbouring shepherds, faint with thirst, stood at the common boundary of their grounds. *Rambler.*  
5. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous; not ardent.  
Faint heart never won fair lady. *Proverb in Camden's Rem.*  
Our faint Egyptians pray for Antony;  
But in their servile hearts they own Octavius. *Dryden.*  
6. Dejected; depressed.  
Consider him that endureth such contradiction against himself, left ye be wearied and faint in your minds. *Hebr. xii. 3.*  
7. Not vigorous; not active.  
The defects which hindered the conquest, were the faint prosecution of the war, and the looseness of the civil government. *Davies on Ireland.*  
FAINTHEARTED. *adj.* [faint and heart.] Cowardly; timorous; dejected; easily depressed.  
Fear not, neither be fainthearted for the two tails of these smoking firebrands. *Jf. vii. 4.*  
They should resolve the next day as victorious conquerors to take the city, or else there as fainthearted cowards to end their days. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

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- Now the late fainthearted rout,  
O'erthrown and scatter'd round about,  
Chac'd by the horror of their fear,  
From bloody fray of knight and bear,  
Took heart again and fac'd about,  
As if they meant to stand it out. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3.*  
Villain, stand off! bafe, groveling, worthless wretches,  
Mongrils in fashion; poor fainthearted traitors. *Addison's Cato.*  
FAINTHEARTEDLY. *adv.* [from fainthearted.] Timorously; in a cowardly manner.  
FAINTHEARTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from fainthearted.] Cowardice; timorousness; want of courage.  
FAINTING. *n. f.* [from faint.] Deliquium; temporary loss of animal motion.  
These faintings her physicians suspect to proceed from contusions. *Wife's Surgery.*  
FAINTISHNESS. *n. f.* [from faint.] Weakness in a slight degree; incipient debility.  
A certain degree of heat lengthens and relaxes the fibres; whence proceeds the sensation of faintishness and debility in a hot day. *Arbutnot on Air.*  
FAINTLING. *adj.* [from faint.] Timorous; feeble-minded.  
A burlesque or low word.  
There's no having patience, thou art such a faintling silly creature. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*  
FAINTLY. *adv.* [from faint.]  
1. Feebly; languidly.  
Love's like a torch, which, if secur'd from blasts,  
Will faintly burn; but then it longer lasts:  
Expos'd to storms of jealousy and doubt,  
The blaze grows greater, but 'tis sooner out. *Watts.*  
2. Not in bright colours.  
Nature affords at least a glimm'ring light;  
The lines, tho' touch'd but faintly, are drawn right. *Pope.*  
3. Without force of representation.  
I have told you what I have seen and heard but faintly;  
nothing like the image and horror of it. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
An obscure and confused idea represents the object faintly, that it doth not appear plain to the mind. *Watts.*  
4. Without strength of body.  
With his loll'd tongue he faintly licks his prey,  
His warm breath blows her fix up as the lies. *Dryden.*  
5. Not vigorously; not actively.  
Though still the famish'd English, like pale ghosts,  
Faintly besiege us one hour in a month. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
6. Timorously; with dejection; without spirit.  
Loth was the ape, though praised, to adventure;  
Yet faintly gan into his work to enter. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
He faintly now declines the fatal strife;  
So much his love was dearer than his life. *Dinham.*  
FAINTNESS. *n. f.* [from faint.]  
1. Languour; feebleness; want of strength.  
If the prince of the lights of heaven, which now as a giant doth run his unwearied courses, should through a languishing faintness begin to stand. *Hooker, b. i. f. 3.*  
This proceeded not from any violence of pain, but from a general languishing and faintness of spirits, which made him think nothing worth the trouble of one careful thought. *Temple.*  
2. Inactivity; want of vigour.  
This evil proceeds rather of the ungroundness of the counsels laid for the reformation, or of faintness in following and effecting the same, than of any such fatal course appointed of God. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
3. Timorousness; dejection.  
The paleness of this flow'r  
Bewray'd the faintness of my master's heart. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
FAINTY. *adj.* [from faint.] Weak; feeble; languid; debilitated; enfeebled.  
When Winter frosts constrain the field with cold,  
The fainty root can take no steady hold. *Eryd Virg. Georg.*  
The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could respire;  
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire:  
The fainty knights were scor'd, and knew not where  
To run for shelter; for no shade was near. *Dryden.*  
FAIR. *adj.* [Jeregan, Saxon; faur, Danish.]  
1. Beautiful; elegant of feature; handsome. Fair seems in the common acceptance to be restrained, when applied to women, to the beauty of the face.  
Thou art a fair woman to look upon. *Gen. xii. 11.*  
My decay'd fair,  
A sunny look of his will soon repair. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.*  
2. Not black; not brown; white in the complexion.  
I never yet saw man,  
But he would spell him backward, if fair fac'd,  
She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister;  
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antick,  
Made a foul blot. *Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*  
Let us look upon men in several climates: the Ethiopians are black, flat-nosed, and crisp-haired: the Moors tawny; the Northern people large, and fair complexioned. *Hale.*



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3. Pleasing to the eye; beautiful in general.  
Carry him gently to my *fair*st chamber,  
And hang it round with all my wanton pictures. *Shakespeare.*  
Thus was he *fair* in his greatness, and in the length of his  
branches. *Ezek. xxxi. 7.*
4. Clear; pure.  
A standard of a damask-rose, with the root on, was set in  
a chamber where no fire was, upright in an earthen pan, full  
of *fair* water, half a foot under the water. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Even *fair* water, falling upon white paper or linnen, will  
immediately alter the colour of them, and make it fadder than  
that of the unwetted parts. *Boyle on Colours.*
5. Not cloudy; not foul; not tempestuous.  
*Fair* is foul, and foul is *fair*;  
Hover through the fog and filthy air. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
*Fair* weather cometh out of the earth. *Jab. xxxvii. 22.*  
About three of the clock in the afternoon the weather was  
very *fair* and very warm. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
6. Favourable; prosperous: as, a *fair* wind.  
In vain you tell your parting lover,  
You with *fair* winds may wait him over. *Prior.*
7. Likely to succeed.  
Yourself, renowned prince, flood as *fair*  
As any comer I have look'd on yet.  
For my affection. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
The Caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which was in a *fair*  
way to have enlarged, until they fell out. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
O pity and shame! that they who to live well  
Enter'd to *fair*, should turn aside to tread  
Paths indirect, or in the midway faint. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*
8. Equal; just.  
The king did so much desire a peace, that no man need  
advise him to it, or could divert him from it, if *fair* and  
honourable conditions of peace were offered to him. *Clarendon.*
9. Not effected by any invidious or unlawful methods; not  
foul.  
After all these conquests he pass'd the rest of his age in his  
own native country, and died a *fair* and natural death. *Temple.*
10. Not practising any fraudulent or invidious arts: as, a *fair*  
rival, a *fair* disputant.  
Virtuous and vicious ev'ry man must be,  
Few in th' extreme, but all in the degree;  
The rogue and fool by fits is *fair* and wise,  
And ev'n the best, by fits, what they despise. *Pope.*
11. Open; direct.  
For still, methought, she sung not far away;  
At last I found her on a laurel spray:  
Close by my side the fat, and *fair* in sight,  
Full in a line, against her opposite. *Dryden.*
12. Gentle; mild; not compulsory.  
All the lords came in, and, being by *fair* means wrought  
shereunto, acknowledged king Henry. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
For to reduce her by main force,  
Is now in vain; by *fair* means, worse. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
13. Mild; not severe.  
Not only do'tt degrade them, or remit  
To life obscur'd, which were a *fair* diminution;  
But throw'tt them lower than thou did'st exalt them high.  
*Milton's Agonistes.*
14. Pleasing; civil.  
Good sir, why do you start, and seem to fear  
Things that do found so *fair*? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
When *fair* words and good counsel will not prevail upon  
us, we must be frighted into our duty. *L'Estrange.*
15. Equitable; not injurious.  
His doom is *fair*,  
That dust I am, and shall to dust return. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
16. Commodious; easy.  
Hereby, upon the edge of yonder coppice,  
A hand where you may make the *fairest* shoot. *Shakespeare.*  
*FAIR. adv.* [from the adjective.]
1. Gently; decently; without violence.  
He who *fair* and softly goes steadily forward, in a course  
that points right, will sooner be at his journey's end than he  
that runs after every one, though he gallop. *Lutke.*
2. Civilly; complaisantly.  
Well, you must now speak fir John Falstaff *fair*. *Shakesp.*  
One of the company spoke him *fair*, and would have stop't  
his mouth with a crust. *L'Estrange, Table 21.*  
In this plain fable you th' effect may see  
Of negligence, and fond credulity;  
And learn besides of flatt'ers to beware,  
Then most pernicious when they speak too *fair*. *Dryden.*  
His promise Palamon accepts; but pray'd  
To keep it better than the first he made:  
Thus *fair* they parted 'till the morrow's dawn;  
For each had laid his plighted faith to pawn. *Dryden.*  
Kalib ascend, my *fair* spoke servant rise,  
And tooth my heart with pleasing prophecies. *Dryd. In Emp.*  
This promised *fair* at first. *Addison on Italy.*
3. Happily; successfully.  
O, princely Buckingham, I'll kiss thy hand,

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- In sign of league and amity with thee:  
Now *fair* befall thee and thy noble house!  
Thy garments are not spotted with our blood. *Shak. R. III.*  
On good terms.  
There are other nice, though inferior cakes, in which a  
man must guard, if he intends to keep *fair* with the world,  
and turn the penny. *Cellier of Popularity.*
- FAIR. n. f.*  
1. A beauty; elliptically a fair woman.  
Of sleep forsaken, to relieve his care,  
He sought the conversation of the *fair*. *Dryden's Fables.*  
Gentlemen who do not design to marry, yet pay their de-  
voirs to one particular *fair*. *Speilator, No. 288.*
2. Honesty; just dealing.  
I am not much for that present; we'll settle it between our-  
selves: *fair* and square, Nic, keeps friends together. *Arbutnot.*
- FAIR. n. f.* [*faire*, French; *feriae*, or *forum*, Latin.] An an-  
nual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers; a time of traf-  
fic more frequented than a market. The privilege of hold-  
ing fairs in England is granted by the king.  
With silver, iron, tin and lead they traded in thy *fairs*.  
*Ezek. xxvii. 12.*
- His corn, his cattle, were his only care,  
And his supreme delight a country *fair*. *Dryden.*  
The ancient Nundine, or *fairs* of Rome, were kept every  
ninth day: afterwards the same privileges were granted to the  
country markets, which were at first under the power of the  
consuls. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
- FAIRING. n. f.* [from *fair*.] A present given at a fair.  
Sweetheart, we shall be rich ere we depart,  
If *fairings* come thus plentifully in. *Shakesp. Love's Lab. Lost.*  
What pretty things they are, we wonder at!  
Like children that esteem every trifle,  
And prefer a *fairing* before their fathers:  
What difference is between us and them?  
That we are dearer fools, cockcombs at  
A higher rate. *Ben. Jonson's Discoveries.*  
Now he goes on, and sings of fairs and shows;  
For still new fairs before his eyes arise:  
How pedlars stals with glittering toys are laid,  
The various *fairings* of the country maid. *Gay's Pastoral.*
- FAIRLY. adv.* [from *fair*.]  
1. Beautifully: as, a city *fairly* situated.  
2. Commodiously; conveniently; suitably to any purpose or  
design.  
Waiting 'till willing winds their sails supply'd,  
Within a trading town they long abide,  
Full *fairly* situate on a haven's side. *Dryden.*
3. Honestly; justly; without shift; without fraud.  
To the first advantages we may *fairly* lay claim; I wish we  
had as good a title to the latter. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
It is a church of England man's opinion, that the freedom  
of a nation consists in an absolute unlimited legislative power,  
wherein the whole body of the people are *fairly* represented,  
and in an executive duly limited. *Swift.*
4. Ingenuously; plainly; openly.  
The flag how loosely does Altea tread,  
Who *fairly* puts all characters to bed. *Pope's Epist. of Her.*
5. Candidly; without sinister interpretations.  
As I interpret *fairly* your design,  
So look not with severer eyes on mine. *Dryden's Aeneas.*
6. Without violence to right reason.  
Where I have enlarged them, I desire the false critics  
would not always think that those thoughts are wholly mine;  
but that either they are secretly in the poet, or may be *fairly*  
deduced from him. *Dryden.*  
This nutritious juice being a subtle liquor, scarce obtain-  
able by a human body, the serum of the blood is *fairly* sub-  
stituted in its place. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
7. Without blots.  
Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,  
Which in a set hand *fairly* is engros'd. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*
8. Completely; without any deficiency.  
All this they *fairly* overcame, by reason of the continual  
presence of their king. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
Let them say, 'tis grossly done; so it be *fairly* done, no  
matter. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
Our love is not so great, Hortensio, but we may blow out  
nails together, and fall it *fairly* out. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*
- FAIRNESS. n. f.* [from *fair*.]  
1. Beauty; elegance of form.  
That which made her *fairness* much the fairer, was that it  
was but a fair embassador of a most fair mind, full of wit,  
and a wit which delighted more to judge itself than to show  
itself. *Sidney.*
2. Honesty; candour; ingenuity.  
There may be somewhat of wisdom, but little of goodness  
or *fairness* in this conduct. *Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.*
- FAIRSPOKEN. adj.* [from *fair* and *speak*.] Bland and civil in  
language and address.  
Arius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a subdevised  
and

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- and a marvellous *fairspoken* man, but discontented that we  
should be placed before him in honour, whose superior he  
thought himself in desert, because through envy and stomach  
prone unto contradiction. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*
- FAIRY. n. f.* [p'ephid, Saxon; *fee*, French.]  
Ab *iea*, terra, fit & *iea* Macedonum dialecto; unde *iegi*  
*iegi*, & Romanis inferi, qui Scoto-Saxonibus dicuntur *feries*,  
nostratig; vulgo corruptius *fairies*, κατὰ τὸν δαίμονα, five  
dii manes. *Baxter's Glossary.*
1. A kind of fabled beings supposed to appear in a diminutive  
human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward clean-  
liness in houses; an elf; a fay.  
Nan Page, my daughter, and my little son,  
And three or four more of their growth, we'll dress  
Like urchins, ouphes, and *fairies*, green and white,  
With rounds of waxen tapers on their heads,  
And rattles in their hands. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
Then let them all encircle him about,  
And *fairies* like too pinch the unclean knight;  
And ask him, why, that hour of *fairies* revel,  
In their so sacred paths he dares to tread  
In shape prophane. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
By the idea any one has of *fairies*, or centaurs, he can-  
not know that things, answering those ideas, exist. *Locke.*  
Fays, *fairies*, genii, elves, and demons hear. *Pope.*
2. Enchantress. *Warburton.*  
To this great *fair* I'll commend thy acts,  
Make her thanks blest thee. *Shakesp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*
- FA'IRY. adj.*  
1. Given by *fairies*.  
Be secret and discrete; these *fair* favours  
Are loth when not conceal'd. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
Such borrowed wealth, like *fair* money, though it were  
gold in the hand from which he received it, will be but leaves  
and dust when it comes to use. *Locke.*
2. Belonging to *fairies*.  
This is the *fair* land: oh, spight of spights,  
We talk with goblins, owls, and elvish spights. *Shakesp.*  
*FA'IRYSTONE. n. f.* [*fair* and *stone*.] It is found in gravel-  
pits, being of an hemispherical figure; hath five double lines  
arising from the centre of its base, which meet in the pole.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- FAITH. n. f.* [*foi*, French; *fede*, Italian; *fides*, Latin.]
1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion.  
The name of *faith* being properly and strictly taken, it  
must needs have reference unto some uttered word, as the ob-  
ject of belief. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 4.*  
*Faith*, if it have not works, is dead. *Jam. ii. 17.*  
Vision in the next life is the perfecting of that *faith* in this  
life, or that *faith* here is turned into vision there, as hope into  
enjoying. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*  
These *faith* shall fall, and holy hope shall die;  
One left in certainty, and one in joy. *Prior.*  
The system of revealed truths held by the Christian church;  
the *credo*. *Acts xxiv. 24.*  
Felix heard Paul concerning the *faith*. *Common Prayer.*  
This is the catholic *faith*. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*
2. Trust in God.  
*Faith* is an entire dependence upon the truth, the power, the  
justice, and the mercy of God; which dependence will cer-  
tainly incline us to obey him in all things. *Swift.*
3. Tenet held.  
Which to believe of her,  
Must be a *faith*, that reason, without miracle,  
Should never plant in me. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Trust in the honesty or veracity of another.
4. Fidelity; unshaken adherence.  
Her failings, while her *faith* to me remains,  
I should conceal, and not expose to blame  
By my complaint. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 129.*
5. Honour; social confidence.  
For you alone  
I broke my *faith* with injur'd Palamon. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*
6. Sincerity; honesty; veracity.  
Sir, in good *faith*, in meer verity. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
They are a very forward generation, children in whom is  
no *faith*. *Deutr. xxxii. 20.*
7. Promise given.  
I have been forsworn,  
In breaking *faith* with Julia whom I lov'd. *Shakespeare.*
- FAITHBREACH. n. f.* [*faith* and *breach*.] Breach of fidelity;  
disloyalty; perjury.  
Now minutely revolts upbraid his *faithbreach*;  
Those he commands, move only in command,  
Nothing in love. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
- FAITHED. adj.* [from *faith*.] Honest; sincere. A word not  
in use.  
Thou bastard! would the reposal  
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee,  
Make thy words *faith'd*? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
- FAITHFUL. adj.* [*faith* and *full*.]  
1. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion.

# F A L

- To the saints which are at Ephesus, and the *faithful* in  
Christ Jesus. *Eph. i. 1.*  
Be thou *faithful* unto death, and I will give thee a crown  
of life. *Rev. ii. 10.*
2. Of true fidelity; loyal; true to the allegiance or duty pro-  
fessed.  
I have this day receiv'd a traitor's judgment,  
And by that name must die; yet, heav'n bear witness,  
And, if I have a conscience, let it sink me,  
Ev'n as the axe falls, if I be not *faithful*. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*  
So spake the seraph Abdiel, *faithful* found;  
Among the faithless, *faithful* only he. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
3. Honest; upright; without fraud.  
My servant Moses is *faithful* in all mine house. *Numb. xii.*
4. Observant of compact or promise; true to his contract; sin-  
cere; veracious.  
Well I know him;  
Of easy temper, naturally good,  
And *faithful* to his word. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
- FAITHFULLY. adv.* [from *faithful*.]  
1. With firm belief in religion.  
2. With full confidence in God.  
3. With strict adherence to duty and allegiance.  
His noble grace would have some pity  
Upon my wretched women, that so long  
Have follow'd both my fortunes *faithfully*. *Shakesp. H. VIII.*
4. Without failure of performance; honestly; exactly.  
If on my wounded breast thou drop a tear,  
Think for whole fakes my breast that wound did bear;  
And *faithfully* my last desires fulfil,  
As I perform my cruel father's will. *Dryden's Ovid.*
5. Sincerely; with strong promises.  
For his own parts, he did *faithfully* promise to be still in the  
king's power. *Bacon's H. VII.*
6. Honestly; without fraud, trick, or ambiguity.  
They suppose the nature of things to be truly and *faithfully*  
signified by their names, and thereupon believe as they hear, and  
practise as they believe. *South's Sermons.*
7. In *Shakespeare*, according to Mr. Warburton, fervently, per-  
haps rather confidently; iteasily.  
If his occasions were not virtuous,  
I should not urge it half so *faithfully*. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
- FAITHFULNESS. n. f.* [from *faithful*.]  
1. Honesty; veracity.  
For there is no *faithfulness* in your mouth; your inward  
part is very wickedness. *Pf. lix.*  
The band that knits together and supports all compacts, is  
truth and *faithfulness*. *South's Sermons.*
2. Adherence to duty; loyalty.  
The same zeal and *faithfulness* continues in your blood,  
which animated one of your noble ancestors to sacrifice his  
life in the quarrel of his sovereign. *Dryden.*
- FAITHLESS. adj.* [from *faith*.]  
1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; uncon-  
verted.  
Whatever our hearts be to God and to his truth, believe  
we, or be we as yet *faithless*, for our conversion or confir-  
mation, the force of natural reason is great. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 8.*  
Never dare misfortune cross her foot,  
Unless the doth it under this excuse,  
That she is issue to a *faithless* Jew. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*
2. Perfidious; disloyal; not true to duty, profession, promise,  
or allegiance.  
Both  
Fell by our servants, by those men we lov'd most;  
A most unnatural and *faithless* service. *Shakesp. Hen. VIII.*  
So spake the seraph Abdiel, *faithful* found;  
Among the *faithless*, *faithful* only he. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
- FAITHLESSNESS. n. f.* [from *faithless*.]  
1. Treachery; perfidy.  
2. Unbelief as to revealed religion.
- FAITOUR. n. f.* [*faitard*, French] A scoundrel; a rascal; a  
mean fellow; a poltron. An old word now obsolete.  
To Philemon, false *faitour*, Philemon,  
I cast to pay, that I so dearly bought.  
Into new woes unwetted I was cast,  
By this false *faitour*. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
- FAKE. n. f.* [Among seamen.] A coil of rope. *Ham. 47.*
- FALCADE. n. f.* [from *fals*, *falsus*, Latin.]  
A horse is said to make *falcades*, when he throws himself  
upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick cur-  
vets, which is done in forming a stop, and half a stop; there-  
fore a *falcade* is that action of the haunches and of the legs,  
which bend very low, when you make a stop and half a  
stop. *Farrier's Dict.*
- FALCATED. adj.* [*falcatus*, Latin.] Hooked; bent like a  
reaping hook or scythe.  
The enlightened part of the moon appears in the form  
of a sickle, or reaping hook, which is while she is  
moving from the conjunction to the opposition, or from the  
new moon to the full; but from full to a new again, the en-  
lightened part appears gibbous, and the dark *falcated*. *Harris.*  
*FALCATION.*



# FAL

FALCATION. *n. f.* [*falcis*, Latin.] Crookedness; form like that of a reaper's hook.

The locusts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long falcation or forked tail behind. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

FALCHION. *n. f.* [*ensis falcatus*, in French *fauchon*.] A short crooked sword; a cimeter.

I've seen the day, with my good biting falchion,  
I would have made them skip: I am old now. *Sh. K. Lear.*

Old falchions are new temper'd in the fires;  
The founding trumpet every soul inspires. *Dryden's Æn.*

What sighs and tears  
Hath Eugene caus'd! how many widows curse  
His cleaving falchion! *Phillips.*

FALCON. *n. f.* [*falcon*, French; *falcone*, Italian; *falco*, Latin. *Credo, a rostra falcato live aduncæ*, from the falcated or crooked bill.]

1. A hawk trained for sport.

As Venus' bird, the white, swift, lovely dove,  
O! happy dove that art compar'd to her,  
Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,  
Finding the gripe of falcon fierce not far.  
Air stops not the high soaring of my noble generous falcon. *Walton's Angler.*

Apulian farms, for the rich soil admir'd,  
And thy large fields where falcons may be tir'd. *Dryd. Juv.*

Smit with her varying plumage, spare the dove? *Pope.*

2. A fort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches and a quarter, weight seven hundred and fifty pounds, length seven foot, load two pounds and a quarter, shot two inches and a half diameter, and two pounds and a half weight. *Harris.*

FALCONER. *n. f.* [*falconier*, French.] One who breeds and trains hawks; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

Hist! Romeo, hist! O for a falconer's voice,  
To lure this tallied gentle back again. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

The universal remedy was swallowing of pebblestones, in imitation of falconers curing hawks. *Temple.*

I have learnt of a falconer never to feed up a hawk, when I would have him fly. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

A falconer Henry is, when Emma hawks;  
With her of tariffs and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

FALCONET. *n. f.* [*falconette*, French.] A fort of ordnance, whose diameter at the bore is four inches and a quarter, weight four hundred pounds, length six foot, load one pound and a quarter, shot something more than two inches diameter, and one pound and a quarter weight. *Harris.*

Mahomet sent janizaries and nimble footmen, with certain falconets and other small pieces, to take the streights. *Knolles.*

FALDAGE. *n. f.* [*faldagium*, barbarous Latin.] A privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them; and this not only with their own, but their tenants' sheep, which they called *fetta faldæ*. This *faldage* in some places they call a foldcourse, or freehold; and in some old charters 'tis called *faldoca*, that is, *libertas faldæ*, or *sa dagii*. *Harris.*

FALDFEE. *n. f.* [*fald and fee*.] A composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage. *Dist.*

FALDING. *n. f.* A kind of coarse cloth. *Dist.*

FALDSTOOL. *n. f.* [*fald or fald and stool*.] A kind of stool placed at the fourth side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To FALL. *v. n.* pret. *I fell*; compound pret. *I have fallen*, or *fallen*. [*fallan*, Saxon; *fallen*, German.]

1. To drop from a higher place.

Thou shalt make a battlement for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thine house, if any man fall from thence. *Deut.*

I was walking in the open fields 'till the night insensibly fell upon me. *Spectator*, No. 565.

I shall fall  
Like a bright exhalation in the evening,  
And no man see me more. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

2. To drop from an erect to a prone posture.

Saul fell all along on the earth. *1 Sa. xxviii. 20.*

Where he bowed, there he fell down dead. *Judg. v. 27.*

That is a step,  
On which I must fall down, or else o'erleap;  
For in my way it lies. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. To drop; to be held no longer.

His chains fell off from his hands. *Acts xii. 7.*

4. To move down any descent.

All liquid bodies are diffusive; for their parts being in motion, have no connexion one with another, but glide and fall off any way, as gravity and the air presseth them. *Burnet.*

5. To drop ripe from the tree.

As the leaf falleth off from the vine, and as a falling fig from the fig-tree. *1 J. xxxiv. 4.*

6. To pass at the outlet: as a river.

Cæsar therefore gave orders to build his galleys on the Loir, and the rivers that fall into it. *Dryden's Æn.*

7. To be determined to some particular direction.

# FAL

Birds and fowls that rest one foot to ease the other, naturally lay their heads under their wings, that the center of gravity may fall upon the foot they stand on. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

8. To apostatize; to depart from faith or goodness.

Labour to enter into that rest, lest any man fall after the same example of unbelief. *Heb. iv. 11.*

They brought scandal  
To Israel, diffidence of God, and doubt  
In feeble hearts, propense enough before  
To waver or fall off, and join with idols. *Milton's Agonist.*

Whether some spirit on holy purpose bent,  
Or some fall'n angel from below broke loose,  
Who comes with envious eyes, and curst intent,  
To view this world and its created Lord. *Dryden.*

9. To die by violence.

God and good angels fight on Richmond's side,  
And Richard fall in height of all his pride. *Shak. Rich. III.*

If one should be a prey, how much the better  
To fall before the lion than the wolf! *Shakespeare.*

What other oath,  
Than honestly to honestly engage?  
That this shall be, or we will fall for it. *Shak. Jul. Cæsar.*

A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee. *Pf. xci. 7.*

Ye shall chase your enemies, and they shall fall before you by the sword. *Lev. xxvi. 7.*

They not obeying,  
Incur'd, what could they less? the penalty;  
And manifold in sin, deserv'd to fall. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

Almon falls, old Tyrreus' eldest care,  
Pierc'd with an arrow from the distant war. *Dryden's Æn.*

10. To come to a sudden end.

The greatness of these Irish lords suddenly fell and vanished, when their oppressions and extortions were taken away. *Davies.*

He first the fate of Cæsar did foretell;  
And pity'd Rome, when Rome in Cæsar fell;  
In iron clouds conceal'd the publick light,  
And impious mortals fear'd eternal night. *Dryd. Virg. Ger.*

11. To be degraded from an high station; to sink into mean-ness or disgrace; to be plunged into sudden misery.

They shall fall among them that fall; at the time that I visit them they shall be cast down. *Jer. vi. 15.*

What can be their business  
With a poor weak woman fall'n from favour! *Shak. H. VIII.*

12. To decline from power or empire; to be overthrown.

What men could do,  
Is done already: heaven and earth will witness,  
If Rome must fall, that we are innocent. *Addison's Cato.*

13. To enter into any state worse than the former.

He fell at difference with Ludovico Sfortia, who carried the keys which brought him in, and shut him out. *Bacon's H. VII.*

Some of the ablest painters taking precepts in too literal a sense, have fallen thereby into great inconveniences. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

14. To come into any state of weakness, tenderness, or misery.

These, by obtruding the beginning of a change for the entire work of new life, will fall under the former guilt. *Hamm.*

One would wonder how so many learned men could fall into so great an absurdity, as to believe this river could preserve itself unmixed with the lake. *Addison on Italy.*

The best men generally fall under the severest pressures. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

15. To decrease; to be diminished.

From the pound weight, as Pliny tells us, the *as* fell to two ounces in the first Punic war: when Hannibal invaded Italy, to one ounce; then, by the Papirian law, to half an ounce. *Arrianus not on Cæsar.*

16. To ebb; to grow shallow.

17. To decrease in value; to bear less price.

When the price of corn falleth, men generally break no more ground than will supply their own turn. *Carew.*

But now her price is fall'n. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

His rents will fall, and his income every day lessen, 'till industry and frugality, joined to a well ordered trade, shall restore to the kingdom the riches it had formerly. *Lake.*

18. To sink; not to amount to the full.

The greatness of an estate, in bulk and territory, doth fall under measure; and the greatness of finances and revenue doth fall under computation. *Bacon, Essay 30.*

19. To be rejected; to become null.

This book must stand or fall with thee; not by any opinion I have of it, but thy own. *Lake.*

20. To decline from violence to calmness, from intenseness to remission.

He was stirr'd,  
And something spoke in choler, ill and hasty;  
But he fell to himself again, and sweetly  
In all the rest shew'd a most noble patience. *Shak. H. VIII.*

At length her fury fell, her foaming ceas'd;  
And ebbing in her soul, the god decreas'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

21. To enter into any new state of the body or mind.

# FAL

In sweet musick is such art,  
Killing care and grief of heart,  
Fall asleep, or hearing die. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

Solyman, chafed with the loss of his galleys, and best soldiers, and with the double injury done unto him by the Venetians, fell into such a rage that he curst Barbarossa. *Knolles.*

When about twenty, upon the faleness of a lover, the fell distracted. *Temple.*

A spark like thee, of the man-killing trade,  
Fell sick; and thus to his physician said:  
Methinks I am not right in every part,  
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart;  
My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;  
Beside a filthy furr upon my tongue. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*

And have you known none in health who have pitied you; and behold, they are gone before you, even since you fell into this distemper? *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

He died calmly, and with all the easiness of a man falling asleep. *Atterbury.*

Portius himself oft falls in tears before me,  
As if he mourn'd his rival's ill success. *Addison's Cato.*

For as his own bright image he survey'd,  
He fell in love with the fantastick shade. *Addis. Ovid. Met.*

I fell in love with the character of Pomponius Atticus: I longed to imitate him. *Blount to Pope.*

22. To sink into an air of discontent or dejection.

If thou persuade thyself that they shall not be taken, let not thy countenance fall: I have spoken it, and none of my words shall be in vain. *Judith vi. 9.*

If you have any other request to make, hide it not; for ye shall find we will not make your countenance to fall by the answer ye shall receive. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Syphax, I joy to meet thee thus alone;  
I have observ'd of late thy looks are fallen,  
O'ercast with gloomy cares and discontent. *Addison's Cato.*

23. To sink below something in comparison.

Fame of thy beauty and thy youth,  
Among the rest, me hither brought:  
Finding this fame fall short of truth,  
Made me stay longer than I thought. *Waller.*

24. To happen; to befall.

For such things as do fall scarce once in many ages, it did suffice to take such order as was requisite when they fell. *Hook.*

Off it falls out, that while one thinks too much of his doing, he leaves to do the effect of this thinking. *Sidney, b. i.*

A long advertent and deliberate connexing of consequents, which falls not in the common road of ordinary men. *Hale.*

Since this fortune falls to you,  
Be content and seek no new. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

If the worst fall that ever fell, I hope, I shall make shift to go without him. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

O, how feeble is man's power,  
That if good fortune fall,  
Cannot add another hour,  
Nor a lost hour recall! *Donne.*

Since both cannot possess what both pursue,  
I'm griev'd, my friend, the chance should fall on you. *Dry.*

I had more leisure, and disposition, than have since fallen to my share. *Swift.*

25. To come by chance; to light on.

I have two boys  
Seek Percy and thyself about the field;  
But seeing thou fall'st on me so luckily,  
I will assay thee. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

The Romans fell upon this model by chance, but the Spartans by thought and design. *Swift.*

26. To come in a stated method.

The odd hours at the end of the solar year, are not indeed fully fix, but are deficient 10' 44"; which deficiency, in 134 years, collected, amounts to a whole day: and hence may be seen the reason why the vernal equinox, which at the time of the Nicene council fell upon the 21st of March, falls now about ten days sooner. *Holder on Time.*

It does not fall within my subject to lay down the rules of odes. *Pelton on the Classics.*

27. To come unexpectedly.

I am fallen upon the mention of mercuries. *Boyle.*

It happened this evening that we fell into a very pleasing walk, at a distance from his house. *Addison's Spectator.*

28. To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence.

The king understanding of their adventure, suddenly falls to take pride in making much of them with infinite praises. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Each of us fell in praise of our country mistresses. *Shak. Pers.*

And the mixt multitude fell a lusting. *Num. ii. 4.*

It is better to sound a person afar off, than to fall upon the point at first; except you mean to surprize him by some short question. *Bacon, Essay 48.*

When a horse is hungry, and comes to a good pasture, he falls to his food immediately. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

They fell to blows, in such a manner that the Argonauts slew the most part of the Deliones, with their king Cyzicus. *L'Estr.*

# FAL

29. To handle or treat directly.

We must immediately fall into our subject, and treat every part of it in a lively manner. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 124.

30. To come vindictively; as a punishment.

There fell wrath for it against Israel. *2 Chron. xv. 9.*

31. To come by any mischance to any new possessor.

The stout bishop could not well brook that his province should fall into their hands. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

32. To drop or pass by carelessness or imprudence.

Ulysses let no partial favours fall,  
The people's parent, he protect'd all. *Pope's Odyssey, b. iv.*

Some expressions fell from him, not very favourable to the people of Ireland. *Swift.*

33. To come forcibly and irresistibly.

Fear fell on them all. *Acts xix. 17.*

A kind refreshing sleep is fallen upon him:  
I saw him stretch'd at ease, his fancy lost  
In pleasing dreams. *Addison's Cato.*

34. To become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance, or otherwise.

All the lands, which will fall to her majesty thereabouts, are large enough to contain them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If you do chance to hear of that blind traitor,  
Preferment falls on him that cuts him off. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Then 'tis most like  
The sovereignty will fall upon Macbeth. *Shak. Macbeth.*

After the flood, arts to Chaldea fell;  
The father of the faithful there did dwell,  
Who both their parent and instructor was. *Denham.*

You shall see a great estate fall to you, which you would have lost the relish of, had you known yourself born to it. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 123.

If to her share some female errors fall,  
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all. *Pope.*

In their spiritual and temporal courts the labour falls to their vicars-general, secretaries, proctors, apparitors and seneschals. *Swift's Considerations on two Bills.*

35. To languish; to grow faint.

Their hopes or fears for the common cause rose or fell with your lordship's interest. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

36. To be born; to be yeened.

Lambs must have care taken of them at their first falling, else, while they are weak, the crows and magpies will be apt to pick out their eyes. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

37. To FALL away. To grow lean.

Watery vegetables are proper, and fish rather than flesh: in a Lent diet people commonly fall away. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

38. To FALL away. To revolt; to change allegiance.

The fugitives fall away to the king of Babylon. *2 Kings xxv.*

39. To FALL away. To apostatize; to sink into wickedness.

These for a while believe, and in time of temptation fall away. *Luke viii. 13.*

Say not thou it is through the Lord that I fell away; for thou oughtest not to do the things that he hateth. *Ecclesi. xv.*

The old giants fell away in the strength of their foolishness. *Ecclesi. xvi.*

40. To FALL away. To perish; to be lost.

Still propagate; for still they fall away;  
'Tis prudence to prevent th' entire decay. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*

How can it enter into the thoughts of man, that the soul, which is capable of such immense perfections, and of receiving new improvement to all eternity, shall fall away into nothing, almost as soon as it is created? *Addison's Spectator*, No. 111.

41. To FALL away. To decline gradually; to fade; to languish.

In a curious brede of needlework one colour falls away by such just degrees, and another rises so insensibly, that we see the variety, without being able to distinguish the total vanishing of the one from the first appearance of the other. *Addison.*

42. To FALL back. To fail of a promise or purpose.

We have often fallen back from our resolutions. *Taylor.*

43. To FALL back. To recede; to give away.

44. To FALL down. [down is sometimes added to fall, though it adds little to the signification.] To prostrate himself in adoration.

All kings shall fall down before him; all nations shall serve him. *Pf. lxxii. 11.*

45. To FALL down. To sink; not to stand.

As he was speaking, she fell down for faintness. *Ezra. xv.*

Down fell the beauteous youth; the yawning wound  
Guth'd out a purple stream, and stain'd the ground. *Dryden.*

46. To FALL down. To bend as a suppliant.

They shall fall down unto thee; they shall make supplication unto thee. *Jf. xlv. 14.*

47. To FALL from. To revolt; to depart from adherence.

Is very likely now to fall from him. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

The emperor being much solicited by the Scots not to be a help to ruin their kingdom, fell by degrees from the king of England. *Hayward.*



# FAL

48. *To FALL in.* To concur; to coincide.  
Objections *fall in* here, and are the clearest and most convincing arguments of the truth. *Woodward's Nat. History.*  
His reasonings in this chapter seem to *fall in* with each other; yet, upon a closer examination, we shall find them proposed with great variety and distinction. *Atterbury.*  
Any single paper that *falls in* with the popular taste, and pleases more than ordinary, brings one in a great return of letters. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 482.*  
When the war was begun, there soon *fell in* other incidents at home, which made the continuance of it necessary. *Swift.*
49. To comply; to yield to.  
Our fine young ladies readily *fall in* with the direction of the graver sort. *Steele's Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 536.*  
It is a double misfortune to a nation, which is thus given to change, when they have a sovereign that is prone to *fall in* with all the turns and veerings of the people. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
You will find it difficult to persuade learned men to *fall in* with your projects. *Addison on ancient Medals.*  
That prince applied himself first to the church of England; and, upon their refusal, to *fall in* with his measures, made the like advances to the dissenters. *Swift.*
50. *To FALL off.* To separate; to be broken.  
Love cools, friendship *falls off*, brothers divide; in cities, mutinies; in countries, discord. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
51. *To FALL off.* To perish; to die away.  
Languages need recruits to supply the place of those words that are continually *fall off* through disuse. *Fe ton.*
52. *To FALL off.* To apostatize; to revolt; to forsake.  
Oh, Hamlet, what a *falling off* was there! *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
Revolted Mortimer?  
—He never did *fall off*, my sovereign liege,  
But by the chance of war. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*  
They, accustomed to afford at other times either silence or short assent to what he did purpose, did then *fall off* and forsake him.  
What cause  
Mov'd our grand parents, in that happy state,  
Favour'd of heav'n to highly, to *fall off*  
From their Creator, and transgress his will? *Milton's P. L. l.*  
As for those captive tribes, themselves  
Who wrought their own captivity, *fell off*  
From God to worship calves. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Were I always grave, one half of my readers would *fall off* from me. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 179.*
53. *To FALL on.* To begin eagerly to do any thing.  
Some coarse cold salad is before thee set;  
Ere with the brain perhaps, and broken meat;  
*Fall on*, and try thy appetite to eat. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*
54. *To FALL on.* To make an assault; to begin the attack.  
They *fell on*, I made good my place: at length they came to th' brow of the hill with me; I defied 'em still. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
*Fall on, fall on*, and hear him not;  
But spare his person for his father's sake. *Dryden's Span. Fryar.*  
Draw all; and when I give the word *fall on* *Oedipus.*  
He pretends, amongst the rest, to quarrel with me, to have fallen foul on priesthood. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*
55. *To FALL over.* To revolt; to desert from one side to the other.  
And do'st thou now *fall over* to my foes?  
Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it, for shame,  
And hang a calve's skin on those recreant limbs. *Shakespeare's John.*
56. *To FALL out.* To quarrel; to jar; to grow contentious.  
Little needed those proofs to one who would have *fallen out* with herself, rather than make any conjectures to Zelmane's speeches. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
How *fell you out*, say that?  
—No contraries hold more antipathy,  
Than I and such a knave. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Meeting her of late behind the wood,  
Seeking sweet favours for this hateful fool,  
I did upbraid her and *fall out* with her. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
The cedar, by the indignation of the royalists, *fell out* with the homebians who had elected him to be their king. *Havel.*  
A foul exasperated in ill, *fall's out*  
With every thing, its fr end, itself. *Addison's Cato.*  
It has been my misfortune to live among quarrelsome neighbours: there is but one thing can make us *fall out*, and that is the inheritance of lord Strut's estate. *Archibald's John Bull.*
57. *To FALL out.* To happen; to befall.  
Who think you is my Dorus *fallen out* to be? *Sidney.*  
Now, for the most part, it *falleth out*, touching things which generally are received, that although in themselves they be most certain, yet, because men presume them granted of all, we are hardliet able to bring proof of their certainty. *Hooker.*  
It *fell out*, that certain players  
We o'er-rode on the way; of those we told him. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*  
Yet so it may *fall out*, because their end  
Is hate, not help to me. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
There *fell out* a bloody quarrel betwixt the frogs and the mice. *L'Estrange's Fable 41.*

# FAL

- If it so *fall out* that thou art miserable for ever, thou hast no reason to be surpris'd, as if some unexpected thing had happened. *Villafon, Sermon 5.*
58. *To FALL to.* To begin eagerly to eat.  
The men were *falling to* in a larger mould,  
The women fit for labour, big and bold;  
Gigantick hinds, as soon as work was done,  
To their huge pots of boiling pulse would run;  
*Fall to*, with eager joy, on homely food. *Dryden's Juven.*
59. *To FALL to.* To apply himself to.  
They would needs *fall to* the practice of those virtues which they before learned. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
I know thee not, old man; *fall to* thy prayers:  
How ill white hairs become a fool and jester! *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
Having been brought up an idle horseboy, he will never after *fall to* labour; but is only made fit for the halter. *Spenser.*  
They *fell to* raising money under pretence of the relief of Ireland. *Clarendon.*  
My lady *falls to* play; so bad her chance,  
He must repair it. *Pope's Epist.*
60. *To FALL under.* To be subject to; to become the object of.  
We know the effects of heat will be such as will scarce *fall under* the conceit of man, if the force of it be altogether kept in. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 99.*  
Those things which are wholly in the choice of another, *fall under* our deliberation. *Taylor's Rule of living body.*  
The idea of the painter and the sculptor is undoubtedly that perfect and excellent example of the mind, by imitation of which imagined form all things are represented, which *fall under* human sight. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
61. *To FALL under.* To be ranged with; to be reckoned with.  
No rules that relate to pastoral can affect the Georgicks, which *fall under* that class of poetry which consists in giving plain instructions to the reader. *Addison on the Georgicks.*
62. *To FALL upon.* To attack; to invade; to assault.  
Auria *falling upon* these galleys, had with them a cruel and deadly fight. *Knolles.*  
An infection in a town first *falls upon* children, weak constitutions, or those that are subject to other diseases; but, spreading further, seizes upon the most healthy. *Temple.*  
Man *falls upon* every thing that comes in his way; not a berry of a mulberry can escape him. *Addison's Spectator.*  
To get rid of fools and scoundrels was one part of my design in *falling upon* these authors. *Pope to Swift.*
63. *To FALL upon.* To attempt.  
I do not intend to *fall upon* nice philosophical disquisitions about the nature of time. *Holder on Time.*
64. *To FALL upon.* To rush against.  
At the same time that the storm bears upon the whole species, we are *falling upon* one another. *Addison's Spectator.*  
This is one of those general words of which it is very difficult to ascertain or detail the full signification. It retains in most of its senses some part of its primitive meaning, and implies either literally or figuratively descent, violence, or suddenness. In many of its senses it is opposed to *rise*; but in others has no counterpart, or correlative.
- To FALL. v. a.*
1. To drop; to let fall.  
To-morrow in the battle think on me,  
And *fall* thy edgeless sword, despair and die. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*  
If that the earth could team with woman's tears,  
Each drop, she *falls*, would prove a crocodile. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Draw together;  
And when I rear my hand, do you the like,  
To *fall* it on Gonzalo. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
I am willing to *fall* this argument: 'tis free for every man to write or not to write in verse, as he thinks it is or is not his talent, or as he imagines the audience will receive it. *Lryd.*
2. To sink; to deprecate.  
If a man would endeavour to raise or *fall* his voice still by half notes, like the stops of a lute, or by whole notes alone without halves, as far as an eight, he will not be able to frame his voice unto it. *Bacon's Natural History.*
3. To diminish in value; to let sink in price.  
Upon lessening interest to four per cent. you *fall* the price of your native commodities, or lessen your trade, or else prevent not the high use. *Locke.*
4. To yearn; to bring forth.  
They then conceiving, did in yearning time  
*Fall* party-colour'd lambs, and those were Jacob's. *Shakespeare's FALL. n. f. [from the verb.]*
1. The act of dropping from on high.  
High o'er their heads a mould ring rock is plac'd,  
That promises a *fall*, and shakes at ev'ry blast. *Dryden's En.*
2. The act of tumbling from an erect posture.  
I saw him run after a gilded butterfly; and when he caught it, he let it go again, and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again, and caught it again; or whether his *fall* enraged him, or how it was, he did so set his teeth, and did tear it. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. The

# FAL

3. The violence suffered in dropping from on high.  
My son coming into his marriage-chamber, happened to have a *fall*, and died. *2 Esdr. x. 48.*  
Spirit of wine, mingled with common water, if the first *fall* be broken, by means of a pop, or otherwise, stayeth above; and if once mingled, it fevereth not again, as oil doth. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*  
A fever or *fall* may take away my reason. *Locke.*  
Some were hurt with the *falls* they got by leaping upon the ground. *Gulliver's Travels.*
4. Death; overthrow; destruction incurred.  
Wail his *fall*,  
Whom I myself struck down. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Our fathers were given to the sword, and for a spoil, and had a great *fall* before our enemies. *Judith viii. 9.*  
I will begin to pray for myself and for them; for I see the *falls* of us that dwell in the land. *2 Esdr. viii. 17.*
5. Ruin; dissolution.  
Paul's, the late theme of such a muse, whose flight  
Has bravely reach'd and soar'd above thy height;  
Now shalt thou stand, though sword, or time, or fire,  
Or zeal more fierce than they, thy *fall* conspire. *Denham.*
6. Downfall; loss of greatness; declension from eminence; degradation; state of being deposted from a high station; plunge from happiness or greatness into misery or meanness.  
Her memory served as an accuser of her change, and her own handwriting was there to bear testimony against her *fall*. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Perhaps thou talk'st of me, and do'st enquire  
Of my restraint; why here I live alone;  
And piteest this my miserable *fall*. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
He, careless now of int'rest, fame, or fate,  
Perhaps forgets that Oxford e'er was great;  
Or deeming meanest what we greatest call,  
Beholds thee glorious only in thy *fall*. *Pope to Parnell.*
7. Declension of greatness, power, or dominion.  
'Till the empire came to be settled in Charles the Great, the *fall* of the Romans huge dominion concurring with other universal evils, caus'd those times to be days of much affliction and trouble throughout the world. *Hooker, b. v. f. 41.*
8. Diminution; decrease of price.  
That the improvement of Ireland is the principal cause why our lands in purchase rise not, as naturally they should, with the *fall* of our interest, appears evidently from the effect the *fall* of interest hath had upon houses in London. *Child.*
9. Declination or diminution of sound; cadence; close of music.  
That strain again; it had a dying *fall*:  
O, it came o'er my ear, like the sweet South  
That breathes upon a bank of violets,  
Stealing and giving odours. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
How sweetly did they float upon the wings  
Of silence, through the empty-vaulted night;  
At ev'ry *fall* smoothing the raven down  
Of darkness 'till it smil'd! *Milton.*
10. Declivity; steep descent.  
Waters when beat upon the shore, or strained, as the *falls* of bridges, or dashed against themselves by winds, give a roaring noise. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 115.*
11. Cataract; cascade; rush of water down a steep place.  
There will we fit upon the rocks,  
And see the shepherds feed their flocks  
By shallow rivers, to whose *falls*  
Melodious birds sing madrigals. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*  
A whistling wind, or a medodious noise of birds among the spreading branches, or a pleasing *fall* of water running violently, these things made them to swoon for fear. *Wisd. xvii.*  
Down through the crannies of the living walls  
The crystal streams descend in murr'ring *falls*. *Dryden's Virg.*  
The swain, in barren deserts, with surprize  
Sees lilies spring, and sudden verdure rise;  
And starts, amidst the thirsty wilds, to hear  
New *falls* of water murr'ring in his ear. *Pope's Messiah.*  
Now under hanging mountains,  
Beside the *falls* of fountains,  
He makes his moan;  
And calls her ghost,  
For ever, ever, ever lost!  
The outlet of a current into any other water.  
Before the *fall* of the Po into the gulph, it receives into its channel the most considerable rivers of Piedmont, Milan, and the rest of Lombardy. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
12. Autumn; the fall of the leaf; the time when the leaves drop from the trees.  
What crowds of patients the town-doctor kills,  
Or how last *fall* he rais'd the weekly bills. *Dryden's Juven.*
13. Any thing that falls in great quantities.  
Upon a great *fall* of rain the current carried away a huge heap of apples. *L'Estrange.*
14. The act of felling or cutting down; as, the fall of timber.  
FALLACIOUS. *adj.* [fallax; Latin; fallacious, French.]

1. Producing mistake; sophistical. It is never used of men, but of writings, propositions, or things.  
They believed and assented to things neither evident nor certain, nor yet so much as probable, but actually false and *fallacious*; such as were the absurd doctrines and stories of their rabbies. *South's Sermons.*
2. Deceitful; mocking expectation.  
Soon as the force of that *fallacious* fruit,  
That with exhilarating vapour bland  
About their spirits had play'd, and inmost pow'rs  
Made err, was now exhal'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*  
False philosophy inspires  
*Fallacious* hope. *Milton.*
- FALLACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fallacious*.] Sophistically; with purpose to deceive; with unbound reasoning.  
We shall so far encourage contradiction, as to promise not to oppose any pen that shall *fallaciously* refute us. *Brown.*  
We have seen how *fallaciously* the author has stated the cause, by supposing that nothing but unlimited mercy, or unlimited punishment, are the methods that can be made use of. *Addison.*
- FALLACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *fallacious*.] Tendency to deceive; inconclusiveness.  
FALLACY. *n. f.* [fallacia, Latin; fallace, French.] Sophism; logical artifice; deceit; deceitful argument; delusory mode of ratiocination.  
Most princes make themselves another thing from the people by a *fallacy* of argument, thinking themselves most kings when the subject is most basely subjected. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Until I know this sure uncertainty,  
I'll entertain the favour'd *fallacy*. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.*  
It were a mere *fallacy*, and mistaking to ascribe that to the force of imagination upon another body, which is but the force of imagination upon the proper body. *Bacon's Na. Hist.*  
All men, who can see an inch before them, may easily detect gross *fallacies*. *Dryden.*
- FALLIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *fallible*.] Liability to be deceived; uncertainty; possibility of error.  
There is a great deal of *fallibility* in the testimony of men; yet there are some things we may be almost as certain of as that the sun shines, or that five twenties make an hundred. *Watts's Logic.*
- FALLIBLE. *adj.* [fal's, Latin.] Liable to error; such as may be deceived.  
Do not falsify your resolution with hopes that are *fallible*: to-morrow you must die. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*  
He that creates to himself thousands of little hopes, uncertain in the promise, *fallible* in the event, and depending upon a thousand circumstances, shall often fail in his expectations. *Taylor's Rule of living body.*
- Our intellectual or rational powers need some assistance, because they are so frail and *fallible* in the present state. *Watts.*
- FALLING. *n. f.* [from *fall*.] Indentings opposed to prominence.  
It shows the nose and eyebrows, with the several prominencies and *fallings* in of the features, much more distinctly than any other kind of figure. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
- FALLINGSICKNESS. *n. f.* [fall and sickness.] The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his senses, and falls down.  
Did Caesar swoon?—He fell down in the market-place, and foam'd at mouth, and was speechless—He hath the *falling-sickness*. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
- The dogfisher is good against the *falling-sickness*. *Walton.*
- FALLOW. *adj.* [falepe, Saxon.]
1. Pale red, or pale yellow.  
How does your *fallow* greyhound, sir?  
I heard say, he was out-run at Cotfale. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
The king, who was excessively affected to hunting, had a great desire to make a great park for red as well as *fallow* deer between Richmond and Hampton-court. *Clarendon.*
2. Unplowed; left to rest after the years of tillage. [Supposed to be so called from the colour of naked ground.]  
The ridges of the *fallow* field lay traversed, so as the English must cross them in presenting the charge. *Hayward.*
3. Plowed; but not sowed; plowed as prepared for a second aration.  
Her predecessors, in their course of government, did but sometimes cast up the ground; and so leaving it *fallow*, it became quickly overgrown with weeds. *Heudel's Vocal Porridge.*
4. Unplowed; uncultivated.  
Her *fallow* lets  
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,  
Doth root upon. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
5. Unoccupied; neglected.  
Shall faints in civil bloodshed wallow  
Of faints, and let the cause lie *fallow*. *Hudibras, p. i. c. 2.*
- FALLOW. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
1. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again.  
The plowing of *fallows* is a very great benefit to land.  
They are the best ploughs to plow up summer *fallow* with. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. Ground



# FAL

2. Ground lying at rest.  
Within an ancient forest's ample verges  
There stands a lonely but a healthful dwelling,  
Built for convenience, and the use of life;  
Around it *fallows*, meads, and pastures fair,  
A little garden, and a limpid brook,  
By nature's own contrivance seems dispos'd. *Row's 7. Shore.*  
To FALLOW. *v. n.* To plow in order to a second plowing.  
Begin to plow up fallows: this first *fallowing* ought to be  
very shallow. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
But the ground ought to be well plowed and *fallowed* the  
Summer before. *Mortimer.*  
FALLOWNESS. *n. f.* [from *fallow*.] Barrenness; an exemp-  
tion from bearing fruit.  
Like one, who, in her third widowhood, doth profess  
Herself a nun, ty'd to retiredness. *Dome.*  
S' affects my mule now a chaste *fallowness*.  
FALSE. *adj.* [from *falsus*, Latin; *faux*, French.]  
1. Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought.  
Innocence shall make  
False accusation bluish, and tyranny  
Tremble at patience. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
There are *false* witnesses among men. *L'Estrange.*  
2. Not physically true; conceiving that which does not exist.  
For how can that be *false*, which ev'ry tongue  
Of ev'ry mortal man affirms for true?  
Which truth hath in all ages been so strong,  
As, loadstone like, all hearts it ever drew. *Davies.*  
A *false* is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture:  
the persons and action of a *false* are all unnatural, and the  
manners *false*; that is, inconsistent with the characters of  
mankind. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
3. Supposititious; succedaneous.  
Take a vessel, and make a *false* bottom of coarse canvass:  
fill it with earth above the canvass. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
4. Deceiving expectation.  
The heart of man looks fair to the eye; but when we  
come to lay any weight upon't, the ground is *false* under us.  
*L'Estrange, Fable 54.*  
5. Not agreeable to rule, or propriety.  
Now, fy upon my *false* French; by mine honour, in true  
English, I love thee, Kate. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
6. Not honest; not just.  
What thou would'st highly,  
That thou would'st holily; would'st not play *false*,  
And yet would'st wrongly win. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
The true prince may, for recreation sake, prove a *false*  
thief; for the poor abuses of the times want countenance.  
*Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*  
Men are sponges, which, to pour out, receive;  
Who know *false* play, rather than lose, deceive. *Dome.*  
7. Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous; deceitful; hollow.  
I grant him bloody,  
Luxurious, avaricious, *false*, deceitful,  
Sudden, malicious, smacking of ev'ry sin  
That has a name. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
*False* of heart, light of ear, committed the trust of his person,  
A man to whom he had committed the trust of his person,  
in making him his chamberlain; this man, no ways disgraced,  
no ways discontent, no ways put in fear, turns *false* unto  
him. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
So hast thou cheated Thebes with a wile,  
Against thy vow, returning to beguile  
Under a borrow'd name; as *false* to me,  
So *false* thou art to him who set thee free. *Dryden.*  
The ladies will make a numerous party against him, for  
being *false* to love in forsaking Dido. *Dryd. Virg. Æn. Ded.*  
8. Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real.  
*False* tears true pity moves: the king commands  
To loose his fetters. *Dryden's Æn. b. ii.*  
9. In all these senses true is the word opposed.  
To FALSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To violate by failure of veracity.  
Is't not enough that to this lady mild,  
Thou *falsest* hast thy faith with perjury. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
2. To deceive.  
Fair seemly pleasure each to other makes,  
With goodly purposes there as they sit;  
And in his *falsest* fancy he, her takes  
To be the fairest wight that lived yet. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
3. To defeat; to balk; to shift; to evade, as fencers commonly  
do.  
But, Guyon, in the heat of all his strife,  
Was wary wife, and closely did await  
Advantage, whilst his foe did rage most rife;  
Sometimes adroitly, sometimes he brook him trait,  
And *falsest* oft his blows t' illude him with such bait. *F. 2g.*  
4. This word is now out of use.  
FALSEHEARTED. *adj.* [from *false* and *heart*.]  
1. Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; hollow.  
The traitorous or treacherous, who have misled others,  
are severely punished; and the neutrals and *falsehearted* friends

- and followers, who have started aside like a broken bow, he  
noted. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
FALSEHOOD. *n. f.* [from *false*.]  
1. Want of truth; want of veracity.  
All deception in the course of life is, indeed, nothing else  
but a lie reduced to practice, and *falsehood* passing from words  
to things. *South's Sermons.*  
2. Want of honesty; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy.  
3. A lie; a false assertion.  
FALSELY. *adv.* [from *false*.]  
1. Contrarily to truth; not truly.  
Simeon and Levi spake not only *falsely* but insidiously, nay  
hypocritically, abusing profelytes and religion. *Gos. of Tongue.*  
Already were the Belgians on our coast,  
Whole fleet more mighty every day became  
By late success, which they did *falsely* boast,  
And now by first appearing seem'd to claim. *Dryd. Ann Mir.*  
Tell him, I did in vain his brother move,  
And yet he *falsely* said he was in love;  
*Falsely*; for had he truly lov'd, at least  
He would have giv'n one day to my request. *Dryd. Aureng.*  
Such as are treated ill, and upbraided *falsely*, find out an  
intimate friend that will hear their complaints, and endeavour  
to sooth their secret resentments. *Addison's Spectator.*  
2. Erroneously; by mistake.  
He knows that to be inconvenient which we *falsely* think  
convenient for us. *Smalbridge's Sermons.*  
3. Perfidiously; treacherously; deceitfully.  
FALSENESS. *n. f.* [from *false*.]  
1. Contrariety to truth.  
2. Want of veracity; violation of promise.  
Suppose the reverse of virtue were solemnly enacted, and  
the practice of fraud and rapine, and perjury and *falseness* to  
a man's word, and all vice were established by a law, would  
that which we now call vice gain the reputation of virtue, and  
that which we now call virtue grow odious to human na-  
ture? *Tillotson, Sermon 3.*  
3. Duplicity; deceit; double dealing.  
Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all *false-*  
*ness* or foulness of intentions, especially to perfonated devo-  
tion. *Fiammond's Fundamentals.*  
4. Treachery; perfidy; traitorousness.  
King Richard might create a perfect guefs,  
That great Northumberland, then *false* to him,  
Would of that seed grow to a greater *falseness*. *Shak. H. IV.*  
The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the *false-*  
*ness*, or cheated by the avarice of such a servant. *Rogers.*  
FALSER. *n. f.* [from *false*.] A deceiver; an hypocrite. Now  
obsolete.  
Such end had the kid; for he would weaned be  
Of craft coloured with simplicity;  
And such end, pardie, does all them remain,  
That of such *false* friendship been fain. *Spenser's Pastoral.*  
FALSIFIABLE. *adv.* [from *false*.] Liable to be counter-  
feited or corrupted.  
FALSIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *false*, French, from *false*.]  
1. The act of counterfeiting any thing so as to make it appear  
what it is not.  
Concerning the word of God, whether it be by miscon-  
struction of the sense, or by falsification of the words, wittingly  
to endeavour that any thing may seem divine which is not,  
is very plainly to abuse, and even to falsify Divine evidence,  
which injury, offered but unto men, is most worthily counted  
heinous. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 5.*  
To counterfeit the dead image of a king in his coin is an  
high offence; but to counterfeit the living image of a king in  
his person, exceedeth all falsifications; except it should be that  
of a Mahomet, that counterfeits divine honour. *Bacon.*  
2. Confutation.  
The poet invents this fiction to prevent posterity from  
searching after this idle, and to preserve his story from detection  
of falsification. *Notes on the Odyssey.*  
FALSIFIER. *n. f.* [from *false*.]  
1. One that counterfeits; one that makes any thing to seem  
what it is not.  
It happens in theories built on too obvious or too few ex-  
periments, what happens to falsifiers of coin; for counterfeit  
money will endure some one proof, others another, but none  
of them all proofs. *Boyle.*  
2. A liar; one that contrives falshoods.  
Boasters are naturally falsifiers, and the people, of all others,  
that put their shame the worst together. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
To FALSIFY. *v. a.* [from *false*, French.]  
1. To counterfeit; to forge; to produce something for that  
which in reality it is not.  
We cannot excuse that church, which either through cor-  
rupt translations of Scripture, delivereth, instead of divine  
speeches, any thing repugnant unto that which God speak-  
eth; or, through falsified additions, propoleth, that to the  
people of God as Scripture which is in truth no Scripture.  
*Hooker, b. v. f. 19.*  
The Irish bards use to forge and falsify every thing as they  
list, to please or displease any man. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
2. To

# FAL

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2. To confute; to prove false.  
Our Saviour's prophecy stands good in the destruction of  
the temple, and the dissolution of the Jewish economy, when  
Jews and Pagans united all their endeavours, under Julian the  
apostate, to baffle and falsify the prediction. *Addison.*  
3. To violate; to break by falshood.  
It shall be thy work, thy shameful work, which is in thy  
power to shun, to make him live to see thy faith falsified, and  
his bed defiled. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
He suddenly falsified his faith, and villainously slew Selymes  
the king, as he was bathing himself, mistrusting nothing less  
than the falshood of the pyrate. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
This superadds treachery to all the other pestilent ingre-  
dients of the crime; 'tis the falsifying the most important  
trust. *Decay of Piety.*  
4. To pierce; to run through.  
His crest is rasi'd away, his ample shield  
Is falsify'd, and round with jav'lin fill'd. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Of this word Mr. Dryden writes thus. My friends quar-  
relled at the word falsified, as an innovation in our language.  
The fact is confessed; for I remember not to have read it in  
any English author; though perhaps it may be found in *Spen-*  
*ser's Fairy Queen*. But suppose it be not there: why am I  
forbidden to borrow from the Italian, a polished language, the  
word which is wanting in my native tongue? Horace has  
given us a rule for coining words, *si græco fonte cadant*, es-  
pecially when other words are joined with them which explain  
the sense. I use the word falsify, in this place, to mean that  
the shield of Turnus was not of proof against the spears and  
javelins of the Trojans, which had pierced it through and  
through in many places. The words which accompany this  
new one, makes my meaning plain:  
*Ad si t'U lingo d'Anli era perfetto.* Ariosto, cant. xxvi.  
*Coe mai poter fallario in nessun canto.* *Falser* cannot otherwise be turned than by falsified; for his  
shield was falsified, is not English. I might indeed have con-  
tented myself with saying his shield was pierced, and bored,  
and stuck with javelins. *Dryden.*  
Dryden, with all this effort, was not able to naturalise the  
new signification, which I have never seen copied, except  
once by some obscure nameless writer, and which indeed de-  
serves not to be received.  
To FALSIFY. *v. n.* To tell lies; to violate truth.  
This point have we gained, that it is absolutely and uni-  
versally unlawful to lie and falsify. *South's Sermons.*  
FALSITY. *n. f.* [from *false*, Latin.]  
1. Falseness; contrariety to truth.  
Neither are they able to break through those errors,  
wherein they are so determinately settled, that they pay unto  
falsity the whole sum of whatever love is owing unto God's  
truth. *Hooker, b. v. f. 49.*  
Can you on him such falsities obtrude?  
And as a mortal the most wife delude: *Sandys's Paraphrase.*  
Probability does not properly make any alteration, either in  
the truth or falsity of things; but only imports a different de-  
gree of their clearness or appearance to the understanding.  
*South's Sermons.*  
2. A lie; an error; a false assertion or position.  
That Danubius ariseth from the Pyrenean hills, that the  
earth is higher towards the North, are opinions truly charged  
on Aristotle by the restorer of Epicurus, and all easily con-  
futable falsities. *Glarv. Scyth. c. 20.*  
To FALTER. *v. n.* [from *falter*, to be wanting, Spanish; *vault-*  
*ur*, a stammerer, Islandick, which is probably a word from  
the same radical.]  
1. To hesitate in the utterance of words.  
With faltering tongue, and trembling ev'ry vein,  
Tell on, quoth she. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
The pale assistants on each other star'd,  
With gaping mouths for issuing words prepar'd;  
The fill-born founts upon the palate hung,  
And dy'd imperfect on the faltering tongue. *Dryden.*  
He changes, gods! and looks declare him guilty.  
His fears, his words, his looks declare him guilty. *Smith.*  
2. To fail in any act of the body.  
This earth shall have a feeling; and these stones  
Prove armed soldiers, ere her native king  
Shall *falter* under foul rebellious arms. *Shaksp. Richard II.*  
How far do we are concerned in the want or weakness of  
any or all faculties, an exact observation of their several ways  
of *faltering* would discover. *Locke.*  
To FALTER. *v. a.* To sit; to cleanse. This word seems to  
be merely rustic or provincial.  
Barley for malt must be bold, dry, sweet, and clean *faltered*  
from foulness, seeds and oats. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
FALTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *falter*.] With hesitation; with  
difficulty; with feebleness.  
To FAMILIAR. *v. a.* [from *familiar*, Danish.] To hesitate in the  
speech. This word I find only in *Shinner*.  
FAME. *n. f.* [from *fama*, Latin; *szaz*, Dorick.]  
1. Celebrity; renown.

# FAM

- The house to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding  
magnifical, of fame and of glory throughout all countries. *Chro. xxii. 5.*  
The desire of fame will not suffer endowments to lie use-  
less. *Addison's Spectator.*  
What is this fame, for which we thoughts employ,  
The owner's wife, which other men enjoy? *Pope.*  
2. Report; rumour.  
We have heard the fame of him, and all that he did in  
Egypt. *Jos. ix. 9.*  
I shall shew what are true fames. *Bacon.*  
FAMED. *adj.* [from *fame*.] Renowned; celebrated; much  
talked of.  
He is fam'd for mildness, peace and prayer. *Shak. H. VI.*  
He purpotes to seek the Clarian god,  
Avoiding Delphos, his more fam'd abode,  
Since Phlegyan robbers made unsafe the road. *Dryden.*  
Aristides was an Athenian philosopher, fam'd for his learn-  
ing and wisdom; but converted to Christianity. *Addison.*  
FAMELESS. *adj.* [from *fame*.] Without fame; without re-  
nown.  
Then let me, fameless, love the fiefs and woods,  
The fruitful water'd vales and running floods. *May's Virgil.*  
FAMILIAR. *adj.* [from *familiaris*, Latin.]  
1. Domestick; relating to a family.  
They range familiar to the dome. *Pope.*  
2. Affable; not formal; easy in conversation.  
Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar. *Shak. Hamlet.*  
Be not too familiar with Poin; for he misuses thy favours  
so much, that he swears thou art to marry his sister Nell. *Shak.*  
3. Unceremonious; free, as among persons long acquainted.  
Kalandar streight thought he saw his niece Parthenia, and  
was about in such familiar sort to have spoken unto her; but  
she, in grave and honourable manner, gave him to understand  
that he was mistaken. *Sidney.*  
4. Well known; brought into knowledge by frequent practice  
or custom.  
I see not how the Scripture could be possibly made familiar  
unto all, unless far more should be read in the people's hear-  
ing than by a sermon can be opened. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*  
Let us chuse such limbs of noble counsel,  
That the great body of our state may go  
In equal rank with the best govern'd nation;  
That war, or peace, or both at once, may be  
As things acquainted and familiar to us. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
Our sweet  
Recess, and only consolation left  
Familiar to our eyes! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*  
One idea which is familiar to the mind, connected with  
others which are new and strange, will bring those new ideas  
into easy remembrance. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
5. Well acquainted with; accustomed; habituated by custom.  
Or chang'd at length, and to the place conform'd  
In temper and in nature, will receive  
Familiar the fierce heat, and void of pain. *Milton's P. Lost.*  
The senses at first let in particular ideas; and the mind, by  
degrees, growing familiar with some of them, they are lodged  
in the memory, and names got to them. *Locke.*  
He was amazed how so impotent and groveling an insect  
as I could entertain such inhuman ideas, and in so familiar a  
manner, as to appear wholly unmoved at all the scenes of  
blood and desolation. *Gulliver's Travels.*  
Patient permit the sadly-pleasing strain;  
Familiar now with grief, your tears refrain. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
6. Common; frequent.  
To a wrong hypothesis, may be reduced the errors  
that may be occasioned by a true hypothesis, but not rightly  
understood: there is nothing more familiar than this. *Locke.*  
7. Easy; unconstrained.  
He unreins  
His muse, and sports in loose familiar strains. *Addison.*  
8. Too nearly acquainted.  
A poor man found a priest familiar with his wife, and be-  
cause he spake it abroad, and could not prove it, the priest  
sued him for defamation. *Camden.*  
FAMILIAR. *n. f.*  
1. An intimate; one long acquainted.  
The king is a noble gentleman, and my familiar. *Shaksp.*  
When he finds himself avoided and neglected by his fami-  
liar, this affects him. *Rogers, Sermon 10.*  
2. A demon supposed to attend at call.  
Love is a familiar; there is no evil angel but love. *Shaksp.*  
FAMILIARITY. *n. f.* [from *familiaris*, French, from *familiar*.]  
1. Easiness of conversation; omission of ceremony; affability.  
2. Acquaintance; habitude.  
We contract at last such an intimacy and familiarity with  
them, as makes it difficult and irksome for us to call off our  
minds. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
3. Easy intercourse.  
They say any mortals may enjoy the most intimate familia-  
rities with these gentle spirits. *Pope.*



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TO FAMILIARIZE. *v. a.* [*familiariser*, French.]  
 1. To make familiar; to make easy by habitude.  
 2. To bring down from a state of distant superiority.  
 The genius smiled upon me with a look of compassion and affability that familiarized him to my imagination, and at once dispelled all fear and apprehensions. *Addison's Spectator.*  
 FA'MILIARLY. *adv.* [from *familiar*.]  
 1. Unceremoniously; with freedom like that of long acquaintance.  
 Because that I familiarly sometimes  
 Do use you for my fool, and chat with you,  
 Your fawciness will jest upon my love. *Shak. Comed. of Err.*  
 He talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt as if he had been sworn brother to him; and I'll be sworn he never saw him but once in the Tiltyard, and then he broke his head. *Sh.*  
 The governor came to us, and, after salutations, said familiarly, that he was come to visit us, and called for a chair and sat him down. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
 2. Commonly; frequently; with the unconcernedness or easiness of long habitude or acquaintance.  
 Lesser mists and fogs than those which covered Greece with so long darkness, do familiarly present our senses with as great alterations in the sun and moon. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
 3. Easily; without solemnity; without formality.  
 Horace still charms with graceful negligence,  
 And without method talks us into sense;  
 Will, like a friend, familiarly convey  
 The truest notions in the easiest way. *Pope's Ess. on Critic.*  
 FAMILLE. *en famille*, French. In a family way; domestically.  
 Deluded mortals, whom the great  
 Chuse for companions *tête à tête*;  
 Who at their dinners, *en famille*,  
 Get leave to fit when'er you will. *Swift.*  
 FA'MILY. *n. f.* [*familia*, Latin; *famille*, French.]  
 1. Those who live in the same house; household.  
 The night made little impression on myself; but I cannot answer for my whole family; for my wife prevailed on me to take somewhat. *Swift.*  
 2. Those that descend from one common progenitor; a race; a tribe; a generation.  
 3. A class; a tribe; a species.  
 There be two great families of things, sulphureous and mercurial, inflammable and not inflammable, mature and crude, oily and watry. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 354.  
 FA'MINE. *n. f.* [*famine*, French; *fames*, Latin.] Scarcity of food; dearth; distress for want of victuals.  
 Our cattle's strength  
 Will laugh a siege to scorn: here let them lie,  
 'Till famine and the ague eat them up. *Shak. Macbeth.*  
 Famines have not been of late observed, partly because of the industry of mankind, partly by those supplies that come by sea to countries in want, but principally by the goodness of God.  
 This city never felt a siege before,  
 But from the lake receiv'd its daily store;  
 Which now shut up, and millions crowded here,  
 Famine will soon in multitudes appear. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*  
 TO FA'MISH. *v. a.* [from *fames*, Latin; *famis*, old French.]  
 1. To kill with hunger; to starve; to destroy by want of food.  
 What, did he marry me to famish me?  
 The pains of famish'd Tantalus he'll feel,  
 And Sisyphus, that labours up the hill  
 The rowling rock in vain; and curst Ixion's wheel. *Dryd.*  
 2. To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing necessary to life.  
 Thin air  
 Above the clouds will pine his entrails gross,  
 And famish him of breath, if not of bread. *Mit. P. Lett.*  
 TO FA'MISH. *v. n.* To die of hunger.  
 You are all resolved rather to die than to famish. *Sh. Coriol.*  
 FA'MISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *famish*.] The pain of hunger; want of food.  
 Apicius, thou did'st on thy gut bestow  
 Full ninety millions; yet, when this was spent,  
 Ten millions still remain'd to thee; which thou,  
 Fearful to suffer thirst and famishment,  
 In poison'd potion drank'st. *Hakewill on Providence.*  
 FAMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *famous*.] Renown; celebrity. *Di.*  
 FAMOUS. *adj.* [*fameux*, French; *famosus*, Latin.]  
 1. Renowned; celebrated; much talked of and praised.  
 Henry the fifth, too famous to live long;  
 England ne'er lost a king of so much worth. *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
 There rose up before Moses two hundred and fifty princes of the assembly, famous in the congregation, men of renown.  
 She became famous among women; for they had executed judgment upon her. *Ezek. xxiii. 10.*  
 Pyreus was only famous for counterfeiting all base things; as earthen pitchers, a scullery, rogues together by the ears, and swine tumbling in the mire; whereupon he was named Rupographus. *Peacocks on Drawing.*

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I shall be nam'd among the famous  
 Of women, sung at solemn festivals. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
 Many, besides myself, have heard our famous Waller own,  
 That he derived the harmony of his numbers from the Godfrey of Bulloign, which was turned into English by Mr. Fairfax. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*  
 2. It has sometimes a middle signification, and imports fame whether for good or ill.  
 Menecrates and Menas, famous pyrates,  
 Make the sea serve them. *Shak. Anthony and Cleopatra.*  
 FA'MOUSLY. *adv.* [from *famous*.] With great renown; with great celebration.  
 Then this land was famously enriched  
 With politick grave counsel; then the king  
 Had virtuous uncles to protect his grace. *Shak. Rich. III.*  
 They looked on the particulars as things famously spoken of, and believed, and worthy to be recorded and read. *Grew's Cof.*  
 FA'MOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *famous*.] Celebrity; great fame.  
 FAN. *n. f.* [*fanus*, Latin.]  
 1. An instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves.  
 With scarfs, and fans, and double change of bravery,  
 With amber bracelets, beads, with all this knavery. *Shak. Flavia, the least and slightest toy*  
 Can with restless art employ:  
 In other hands the fan would prove  
 An engine of small force in love;  
 But she, with such an air and mien,  
 Not to be told or safely seen,  
 Directs its wanton motions so,  
 That it wounds more than Cupid's bow;  
 Gives coolness to the matchless dame,  
 'To every other breast a flame. *Atterbury.*  
 The modest fan was lifted up no more,  
 And virgins smil'd at what they blush'd before. *Pope.*  
 2. Any thing spread out like a woman's fan into a triangle with a broad base.  
 As a peacock and crane were in company, the peacock spread his tail, and challenged the other to shew him such a fan of feathers. *L'Estrange.*  
 3. The instrument by which the chaff is blown away when corn is winnowed. [*Fan*, French.]  
 Flail, strawfork, and rake with a fan that is strong. *Tuff.*  
 Ases shall eat clean provender, winnowed with the shovel and with the fan. *Is. xxx. 24.*  
 In the wind and tempest of fortune's frown,  
 Distinction, with a broad and powerful fan,  
 Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shak. Trail and Cr.*  
 For the clearing of corn is commonly used either a wicker-fan, or a fan with sails. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 4. Any thing by which the air is moved; wings.  
 The prisoner with a spring from prison broke;  
 Then stretch'd his feather'd fan with all his might,  
 And to the neighbouring maple wing'd his flight. *Dryden.*  
 5. An instrument to raise the fire.  
 Nature work'd in us all a love to our own comforts;  
 The contradiction of others is a fan to inflame that love. *Hooker.*  
 TO FAN. *v. a.*  
 1. To cool or recreate with a fan.  
 She was fanned into slumbers by her slaves. *Spectator.*  
 2. To ventilate; to affect by air put in motion.  
 Let every feeble humour shake your hearts;  
 Your enemies, with nodding of their plumes,  
 Fan you into despair. *Shak. Coriolanus.*  
 The Norwegian banners flout the sky,  
 And fan our people cold. *Shak. Macbeth.*  
 The air  
 Floats as they pass, fann'd with unnumber'd plumes:  
 From branch to branch the smaller birds with song  
 Solac'd the woods, and spread their painted wings,  
 'Till ev'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. vii. l. 432.  
 The fanning wind upon her bosom blows;  
 To meet the fanning wind the bosom rose:  
 The fanning wind and purring streams continue her repose.  
 Calm as the breath which fans our eastern groves,  
 And bright, as when thy eyes first lighted up our loves. *Dryd.*  
 And now his shorter breath, with sultry air,  
 Pants on her neck, and fans her parting hair. *Pope.*  
 3. To separate, as by winnowing.  
 I have collected some few, therein fanning the old, not omitting any. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*  
 Not for the wicked; but as chaff, which, fann'd,  
 The wind drives, so the wicked shall not stand  
 In judgment. *Milton.*  
 FANATICKISM. *n. f.* [from *fanatic*.] Enthusiasm; religious frenzy.  
 A church whose doctrines are derived from the clear fountains of the Scriptures, whose polity and discipline are formed upon the most uncorrupted models of antiquity, which has stood unshaken by the most furious assaults of popery on the one hand, and fanaticism on the other; has triumphed over

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all the arguments of its enemies, and has nothing now to contend with but their flanders and calumnies. *Roger's Sermon.*  
 FANATICK. *adj.* [*fanaticus*, Latin; *fanatique*, Fr.] Enthusiastick; struck with a superstitious frenzy.  
 After these appear'd  
 A crew, who, under names of old renown,  
 Orlis, Isis, Orus, and their train,  
 With monstrous shapes and forceries abus'd  
 Fanatick Egypt, and her priests, to seek  
 Their wand'ring gods disguis'd in brutish forms. *Mit. P. L.*  
 FANATICK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An enthusiast; a man mad with wild notions of religion.  
 The double armature of St. Peter is a more destructive engine than the tumulary weapon snatch'd up by a fanatic.  
 Decay of Pity.  
 FA'NCIFUL. *adj.* [*fancy* and *full*.]  
 1. Imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reason.  
 Some fanciful men have expected nothing but confusion and ruin from those very means, whereby both that and this is most effectually prevented. *Wadward's Natural History.*  
 2. Directed by the imagination, not the reason; full of wild images.  
 What treasures did he bury in his sumptuous buildings?  
 And how foolish and fanciful were they? *Hayward.*  
 It would show as much singularity to deny this, as it does a fanciful facility to affirm it. *Garth's Preface to Ovid.*  
 FA'NCIFULLY. *adv.* [from *fanciful*.] According to the wildness of imagination.  
 FA'NCIFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *fanciful*.] Addition to the pleasures of imagination; habit of following fancy rather than reason.  
 Albertus Magnus, with somewhat too much curiosity, was somewhat transported with too much fancifulness towards the influences of the heavenly motions, and astrological calculations. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
 FANCY. *n. f.* [contracted from *phantasy*, *phantasia*, Latin; *φαντασία*.]  
 1. Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations of things, persons, or scenes of being.  
 Shakespeare, *fancy's* sweetest child! *Milton.*  
 In the soul  
 Are many lesser faculties, that serve  
 Reason as chief: among these *fancy* next  
 Her office holds; of all external things,  
 Which the five watchful senses represent,  
 She forms imaginations, airy shapes,  
 Which reason joining, or disjoining, frames  
 All what we affirm, or what deny, and call  
 Our knowledge, or opinion. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. v.  
 Though no evidence affects the *fancy* so strongly as that of sense, yet there is other evidence, which gives as full satisfaction and as clear a conviction to our reason. *Atterbury.*  
 Love is by *fancy* led about,  
 From hope to fear, from joy to doubt:  
 Whom we now a goddess call,  
 Divinity grac'd in every feature,  
 Strait's a deform'd, a perjur'd creature;  
 Love and hate are *fancy* all. *Granville.*  
 2. An opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason.  
 Mens private *fancies* must give place to the higher judgment of that church which is in authority over them. *Hooker.*  
 A person of a full and ample fortune, who was not disturbed by any *fancies* in religion. *Clarendon*, b. viii.  
 I have always had a *fancy*, that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. *Locke.*  
 3. Taste; idea; conception of things.  
 The little chapel called the Salutation is very neat, and built with a pretty *fancy*. *Addison on Italy.*  
 4. Image; conception; thought.  
 How now, my lord, why do you keep alone;  
 Of sorriest *fancies* your companions making,  
 Using those thoughts which should indeed have died  
 With them they think on? *Shak. Macbeth.*  
 5. Inclination; liking; fondness.  
 Tell me where is *fancy* bred,  
 Or in the heart, or in the head?  
 How begot, how nourish'd?  
 It is engender'd in the eyes,  
 With gazing fed, and *fancy* dies  
 In the cradle where it lies. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*  
 His *fancy* lay extremely to travelling.  
 For you, fair Hermia, look you arm yourself,  
 To fit your *fancies* to your father's will;  
 Or else the law of Athens yields you up  
 To death, or to a vow of single life. *Shak.peare.*  
 A resemblance in humour or opinion, a *fancy* for the same business or diversion, is oftentimes a ground of affection. *Collier of Friendship.*  
 6. Caprice; humour; whim.  
 True worth shall gain me, that it may be said  
 Desert, not *fancy*, once a woman led. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

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The sultan of Egypt kept a good correspondence with the Jacobites towards the head of the Nile, for fear they should take a *fancy* to turn the course of that river. *Arbutnot.*  
 7. Frolick; idle scheme; vagary.  
 One that was just entering upon a long journey, took up a *fancy* of putting a trick upon Mercury. *L'Estrange.*  
 8. Something that pleases or entertains.  
 The altering of the scent, colour, or taste of fruit, by infusing, mixing, or cutting into the bark or root of the tree, herb, or flower, any coloured, aromatical, or medicinal substance, are but *fancies*: the cause is, for that those things have passed their period, and nourish not. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
 London-pride is a pretty *fancy*, and does well for borders. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 TO FA'NCY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To imagine; to believe without being able to prove.  
 All are not always bound to hate and punish the true enemies of religion, much less any whom they may *fancy* to be so: all are always obliged to love its true friends, and to pray for its very enemies. *Spratt's Sermon.*  
 If our search has reached no farther than simile and metaphor, we rather *fancy* than know, and are not yet penetrated into the inside and reality of the thing; but content ourselves with what our imaginations furnish us with. *Locke.*  
 TO FA'NCY. *v. a.*  
 1. To portray in the mind; to image to himself; to imagine.  
 But he whose noble genius is allow'd,  
 Who with stretch'd pinions soars above the crowd;  
 Who mighty thought can clothe with manly drefs,  
 He whom I *fancy*, but can ne'er express. *Dryd. Juven. Sat.*  
 2. To like; to be pleased with.  
 Ninus both admiring her judgment and valour, together with her person and external beauty, *fancied* her so strongly, as, neglecting all princely respects, he took her from her husband. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
 It is a little hard that the queen cannot demolish this town in whatever manner she pleaseth to *fancy*. *Swift.*  
 FANCYMO'NER. *n. f.* [from *fancy*.] One who deals in tricks of imagination.  
 There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles; all, forsooth, deifying the name of Rosalind. If I could meet that *fancymonger*, I would give him some good counsel; for he seems to have the quotidian of love upon him. *Shak. As you like it.*  
 FANCYSICK. *adj.* [*fancy* and *sick*.] One whose imagination is unbound; one whose distemper is in his own mind.  
 'Tis not necessity, but opinion, that makes men miserable; and when we come once to be *fancysick*, there's no cure for it. *L'Estrange.*  
 FANE. *n. f.* [*fane*, French; *fanum*, Latin.] A temple; a place consecrated to religion.  
 Nor *fane*, nor capitol,  
 The prayers of priests, nor times of sacrifice,  
 Embarras all of fury, shall lift up  
 Their rotten privilege. *Shak. Coriolanus.*  
 Old Calibe, who kept the sacred *fane*  
 Of Juno, now she seem'd. *Dryden's Enn.*, b. vii. l. 589.  
 Yet some to *fanes* repair'd, and humble rites  
 Perform'd to Thor and Woden, fabled gods,  
 Who with their votives in one ruin shar'd. *Phillips.*  
 A sacred *fane* in Egypt's fruitful lands,  
 Hewn from the Theban mountain's rocky womb. *Tickell.*  
 The fields are ravish'd from th' industrious swains,  
 From men their cities, and from gods their *fanes*. *Pope.*  
 FANFARON. *n. f.* [French, from the Spanish. Originally in Arabic it signifies one who promises what he cannot perform. *Menage*.]  
 1. A bully; a hector.  
 2. A bluffer; a boaster of more than he can perform.  
 There are *fanfarons* in the trials of wit too, as well as in feats of arms; and none so forward to engage in argument or discourse as those that are least able to go through with it. *L'Estr.*  
 Virgil makes Æneas a bold avower of his own virtues, which, in the civility of our poets, is the character of a *fanfaron* or hector. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*  
 FANFARONA'DE. *n. f.* [from *fanfaron*, French.] A bluster; a tumour of fictitious dignity.  
 The bishop copied this proceeding from the *fanfaronade* of monsieur Bouffleus, when the earl of Portland and that general had an interview. *Swift.*  
 TO FANG. *v. a.* [*fangan*, Saxon; *vangen*, Dutch.] To seize; to gripe; to clutch.  
 Destruction *fang* mankind! *Shak.peare's Timon.*  
 FANG. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. The long tusks of a boar or other animal; any thing like 'em:  
 Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,  
 The scallion's difference; as the icy *fang*  
 And churlish chiding of the Winter's wind;  
 Which, when it bites and blows upon my body,  
 Ev'n till I shrink with cold, I smile and say  
 This is no flattery. *Shak.peare's As you like it.*  
 Some







## F A R

- Who would *fare* bears,  
To groan and sweat under a weary life? *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
To FARE. *v. n.* [*papan*, Saxon; *waren*, Dutch.]  
1. To go; to pass; to travel.  
At last, resolving forward still to *fare*,  
Until the blust'ring storm is overblown. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
His spirits pure were subject to our fight,  
Like to a man in thew and shape he *fares*. *Fairfax.*  
So on he *fares*, and to the border comes  
Of Eden. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv. l. 131.*  
Sadly they *far'd* along the sea-beat shore;  
Still heav'd their hearts. *Pope.*  
2. To be in any state good or bad.  
So bids thee well to *fare* thy nether friend. *Fairy Queen.*  
A stubborn heart shall *fare* evil at the last. *Ecclef. iii. 26.*  
Well *fare* the hand, which to our humble fight  
Presents that beauty, which the dazzling light  
Of royal splendor. *Waller.*  
So in this throng bright Sacharissa *far'd*,  
Oppress'd by those who strove to be her guard;  
As ships, though never so obsequious, fall  
Foul in a tempest on their admiral. *Waller.*  
So *fares* the stag among th' enraged hounds;  
Repels their force, and wounds returns for wounds. *Denb.*  
But as a barque, that in foul weather,  
Toss'd by two adverse winds together,  
Is bruist and beaten to and fro,  
And knows not which to turn him to;  
So *far'd* the knight between two foes,  
And knew not which of them to oppose. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
If you do as I do, you may *fare* as I *fare*. *L'Estrange.*  
Thus *fares* the queen, and thus her fury blows  
Amidst the crowd. *Dryden's Æn.*  
English ministers never *fare* so well as in a time of war  
with a foreign power, which diverts the private feuds and ani-  
mosities of the nation, and turns their efforts upon the com-  
mon enemy. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 49.*  
Some give out there is no danger at all; others are com-  
forted that it will be a common calamity, and they shall *fare*  
no worse than their neighbours. *Swift.*  
3. To proceed in any train of consequences good or bad.  
Thus it *fares* when too much desire of contradiction  
causeth our speeches rather to pass by number than to stay for weight.  
So *fares* it when with truth falsehood contends. *Milton.*  
4. To happen to any one well or ill. With it preceding in an  
imperfect form.  
When the hand finds itself well warmed and covered, let it  
refuse the trouble of feeding the mouth, or guarding the head,  
'till the body be starved or killed, and then we shall see how it  
will *fare* with the hand. *South's Sermons.*  
5. To feed; to eat; to be entertained with food.  
The rich man *fares* sumptuously every day.  
Feast your ears with the music awhile, if they will *fare* so  
hardly as on the trumpet's sound. *Shakspere's Timon.*  
Men think they have *fares* hardly, if, in times of extre-  
mity, they have defended so low as dogs; but Galen deli-  
vereth, that, young, fat, and gelded, they were the food of  
many nations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 25.*  
FARE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water. Used only  
of that which is paid for the person, not the goods.  
He found a ship going to Tarlish; so he paid the *fare* there-  
of, and went down into it to go with them unto Tarlish. *Jon.*  
He passage begs with unregarded pray'r,  
And wants two farthings to discharge his *fare*. *Dryd. Juv.*  
2. Food prepared for the table; provisions.  
But come, so well refresh'd, now let us play,  
As meet is, after such delicious *fare*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
But when the western winds with vital pow'r  
Call forth the tender grass and budding flow'r,  
Then, at the last, produce in open air  
Both flocks, and send them to their Summer's *fare*. *Dryden.*  
This is what nature's want may well suffice;  
He that would more is covetous, not wife:  
But since among mankind so few there are,  
Who will conform to philosophick *fare*,  
This much I will indulge thee for thy ease,  
And mingle something of our times to please. *Dryd. Juv.*  
Upon his rising up he ordered the peasant to set before him  
whatever food he had in his house: the peasant brought out a  
great deal of coarse *fare*, of which the emperor eat very  
heartily. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 99.*  
FAREWELL. *adv.* [This word is originally the imperative of  
the verb *fare* well, or *fare* you well; *fit felix, abi in bonam*  
*rem*; or *bene fit tibi*; but in time use familiarized it to an ad-  
verb, and it is used both by those who go and those who are  
left.]  
1. The parting compliment; adieu.  
But *farewell*, king; fith thus thou wilt appear,  
Freedom lives hence, and banishment is here. *Shak. K. Lear.*

## F A R

- Farewell*, master Silence: 'I will not use many words with  
you; *fare* you well, gentlemen, both. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
Whether we shall meet again, I know not,  
Therefore our everlasting *farewell* take;  
For ever, and for ever, *farewell*, Calius. *Shak. Jul. Cesar.*  
Be not amazed, call all your senses to you; defend your re-  
putation, or bid *farewell* to your good life for ever. *Shaksp.*  
An iron slumber shuts my swimming eyes;  
And now *farewell*, involv'd in shades of night,  
For ever I am ravish'd from thy sight. *Dryden's Virg. Geo.*  
*Farewell*, says he; the parting found scarce fell  
From his faint lips, but the replied *farewell*. *Dryden.*  
O queen, *farewell*! be still posselt  
Of dear remembrance, blessing still and blest! *Pope's Ode.*  
2. It is sometimes used only as an expression of separation with-  
out kindness.  
*Farewell* the year which threaten'd fo  
The fairest light the world can show. *Waller.*  
Treading the path to nobler ends,  
A long *farewell* to love I gave;  
Relov'd my country and my friends  
All that remain'd of me should have. *Waller.*  
FAREWELL. *n. f.*  
1. Leave; act of departure.  
See how the morning opens her golden gates,  
And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*  
If chance the radiant sun, with *farewell* sweet,  
Extend his evening beam, the fields revive,  
The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds  
Attest their joy, that hill and valley ring. *Milt. Par. Lgt.*  
As in this grove I took my last *farewell*,  
As on this very spot of earth I fell. *Dryden.*  
Before I take my *farewell* of this subject, I shall advise the  
author for the future to speak his meaning more plainly. *Addis.*  
2. It is sometimes used as an adjective; leave-taking.  
Several ingenious writers, who have taken their leave of  
the public in *farewell* papers, will not give over so, but in-  
tend to appear again; though perhaps under another form, and  
with a different title. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 445.*  
FARINACEOUS. *adj.* [from *farina*, Latin.] Mealy; tasting  
like meal or flower of corn.  
The properest food of the vegetable kingdom for mankind,  
is taken from the *farinaceous* or mealy feeds of some culmi-  
ferous plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize,  
panick, and millet. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
FARM. *n. f.* [*ferme*, French; *peopm*, provision, Saxon.]  
1. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man  
upon condition of paying part of the profit to the owner or  
landlord.  
Touching their particular complaint for reducing lands and  
*farms* to their ancient rents, it could not be done without a  
parliament. *Hayward.*  
2. The state of lands let out to the culture of tenants.  
The lords of land in Ireland do not use to set out their land  
in *farm*, for term of years, to their tenants; but only from  
year to year, and some during pleasure. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
To FARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To let out to tenants at a certain rent.  
We are enforc'd to *farm* our royal realm,  
The revenue whereof shall furnish us.  
For our affairs in hand. *Shakspere's Richard II.*  
2. To take at a certain rate.  
They received of the bankers scant twenty shillings for thirty,  
which the earl of Cornwall *farm'd* of the king. *Camden's Rem.*  
3. To cultivate land.  
FARMER. *n. f.* [*fermier*, French; or from *farm*.]  
1. One who cultivates hired ground.  
Thou hast seen a *farmer's* dog bark at a beggar, and the  
creature run from the cur: there thou might'st behold the  
great image of authority; a dog's obey'd in office. *Shaksp.*  
2. One who cultivates ground, whether his own or another's.  
Nothing is of greater prejudice to the *farmer* than the flock-  
ing of his land with cattle that are larger than it will bear.  
*Motimer's History.*  
FARMOST. *n. f.* [superlative of *far*.] Most distant; re-  
motest.  
A spacious cave, within its *farmost* part,  
Was hew'd and fashion'd by laborious art,  
Through the hill's hollow sides. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*  
FARNES. *n. f.* [from *far*.] Distance; remoteness.  
Their nearness on all quarters to the enemy, and their *far-  
ness* from timely succour by their friends, have forced the com-  
manders to call forth the uttermost number of able hands to  
fight. *Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*  
FARRAGINOUS. *adj.* [from *farraige*, Latin.] Formed of dif-  
ferent materials.  
Being a confusion of knaves and fools, and a *farra-  
ginous* concurrence of all conditions, tempers, sexes and ages,  
it is but natural if their determinations be monstrous, and  
many ways inconsistent with truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
FARRAGO. *n. f.* [Latin.] A mass formed confusedly of  
several ingredients; a medley.

FARRIER.

## F A R

- FA'RRER. *n. f.* [*farrier*, French; *ferrarius*, Latin.]  
1. A flier of horses.  
But the utmost exactness in these particulars belong to *far-  
riers*, faddlers, smiths, and other tradesmen. *Digby.*  
2. One who professes the medicine of horses.  
If you are a piece of a *farrier*, as every good groom ought  
to be, get sack, brandy, or strong-beer to rub your horses.  
*Swift's Directions to the Groom.*  
To FA'RRER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practise physick  
or chirurgery on horses.  
Though there are many pretenders to the art of *farriering*  
and coveitching, yet many of them are very ignorant. *Mori.*  
FA'RROR. *n. f.* [*farph*, Saxon.] A little pig.  
Pour in sow's blood that hath litter'd  
Her nine *farrows*. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*  
To FA'RROR. *v. a.* To bring pigs. It is used only of swine.  
Sows ready to *farrow* this time of the year,  
Are for to be made of. *Tuff. Flush.*  
The swine, although multiparous, yet being bifolious, and  
only cloven-hoofed, is *farrowed* with open eyes, as other bi-  
folious animals. *Brown.*  
Ev'n her, who did her numerous offspring boast,  
As fair and fruitful as the sow that carry'd  
The thirty pigs, at one large litter *farrow'd*. *Dryd. Juv.*  
FART. *n. f.* [*farph*, Saxon.] Wind from behind.  
Love is the *far*  
Of every heart;  
It pains a man when 'tis kept close;  
And others doth offend, when 'tis let loose. *Suckling.*  
To FART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break wind behind.  
As when we a gun discharge,  
Although the bore be ne'er so large,  
Before the flame from muzzle burst,  
Just at the breech it flashes first;  
So from my lord his passion broke,  
He *farted* first, and then he spoke. *Swift.*  
FA'RTHER. *adv.* [This word is now generally considered as  
the comparative degree of *far*; but by no analoger can *far*  
make *farther* or *farthest*: it is therefore probable, that the an-  
cient orthography was nearer the true, and that we ought to  
write *farther* and *farthest*, from *farth*, *farther*, *farthest*, *pon-  
thop*, *punthop*, Saxon; the *o* and *u*, by resemblance of sound,  
being first confounded in speech, and afterwards in books.]  
At a greater distance; to a greater distance; more remotely;  
beyond; moreover.  
To make a perfect judgment of good pictures, when com-  
pared with one another, besides rules, there is *farther* required  
a long conversation with the best pieces. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
They contented themselves with the opinions, fashions and  
things of their country, without looking any *farther*. *Locke.*  
FA'RTHER. *adj.* [supposed from *far*, more, probably from *farth*.]  
1. More remote.  
Let me add a *farther* truth, that without those ties of gra-  
titude, I have a most particular inclination to honour you.  
*Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*  
2. Longer; tending to greater distance.  
Before our *farther* way the fates allow,  
Here must we fix on high the golden bough. *Dryden's Æn.*  
FA'THERANCE. *n. f.* [more properly *fatherance*, from *far-  
ther*.] Encouragement; promotion.  
That was the foundation of the learning I have, and of all  
the *fatherance* that I have obtained. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*  
FARTHERMORE. *adv.* [more properly *farthermore*.] Besides;  
over and above; likewise.  
*Farthermore* the leaves, body and boughs of this tree, by  
so much exceed all other plants, as the greatest men of power  
and worldly ability surpass the meanest. *Raleigh's History.*  
To FARTHER. *v. a.* [more proper To *farther*.] To promote;  
to facilitate; to advance.  
If he had *farthered* or hindered the taking of the town,  
Dryden's *Dedication to the Æn.*  
FA'THEST. *adv.* [more properly *farthest*. See FARTHER.]  
1. At the greatest distance.  
2. To the greatest distance.  
FA'THEST. *adj.* Most distant; remotest.  
Yet it must be withal considered, that the greatest part of  
the world are they which be *farthest* from perfection. *Hooker.*  
FA'RTHING. *n. f.* [*farthing*, Saxon, from *farpen*, four, that  
is, the fourth part of a penny.]  
1. The fourth of a penny; the smallest English coin.  
A *farthing* is the least denomination or fraction of money  
used in England. *Cocker's Arithmetic.*  
Else all those things we toil so hard in,  
Would not avail one single *farthing*. *Prior.*  
2. Copper money.  
The parish find 'tis true; but our church-wardens  
Feed on the silver, and give us the *farthings*. *Gay.*  
You are not obliged to take money not of gold or silver;  
not the halpence or *farthings* of England. *Swift.*  
3. It is used sometimes in a sense hyperbolical: as, it is not  
worth a *farthing*; or proverbial.

## F A S

- His son builds on, and never is content,  
'Till the last *farthing* is in structure spent. *Dryden's Juv.*  
FA'RTHINGALE. *n. f.* [This word has much exercised the ety-  
mology of *Skinner*, who at last seems to determine that it is  
derived from *virtu garde*: if he had considered what *vert* sig-  
nifies in Dutch, he might have found out the true sense.] A  
hoop; circles of whalebone used to spread the petticoat to a  
wide circumference.  
With silken coats, and caps, and golden rings,  
With ruffs, and cuffs, and *farthingales*, and things. *Shaksp.*  
Tell me,  
What compass will you wear your *farthingale*? *Shaksp.*  
Arthur wore in hall  
Round table, like a *farthingale*. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*  
Some will have it that it portends the downfall of the French  
king; and observe, that the *farthingale* appeared in England  
a little before the ruin of the Spanish monarchy. *Addison.*  
She seems a medley of all ages,  
With a huge *farthingale* to swell her fustian stuff; *Swift.*  
A new commode, a topknot, and a ruff.  
FA'RTHINGWORTH. *n. f.* [*farthing* and *worth*.] As much as  
is sold for a farthing.  
They are thy customers; I hardly ever sell them a *farthings-  
worth* of any thing. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*  
FASCES. *n. f.* [Latin.] Rods anciently carried before the con-  
suls as a mark of their authority.  
The duke beheld, like Scipio, with disdain,  
That Carthage, which he ruin'd, rise once more;  
And shook aloft the *fascies* of the main,  
To fright those slaves with what they felt before. *Dryden.*  
FASCIATION. *n. f.* [Latin.] A fillet; a bandage.  
FASCIATED. *adj.* [from *fascia*.] Bound with fillets; tied with  
a bandage. *Diët.*  
FASCIATION. *n. f.* [from *fascia*.] Bandage; the act or man-  
ner of binding diseased parts.  
Three especial sorts of *fasciation*, or rowling, have the wor-  
thies of our profession commended to posterity. *Wesman.*  
To FASCINATE. *v. a.* [*fascino*, Latin.] To bewitch; to  
enchant; to influence in some wicked and secret manner.  
There be none of the affections which have been noted to  
*fascinate* or bewitch, but love and envy. *Lacon, Essay 9.*  
Such a *fascinating* sin this is, as allows men no liberty of  
consideration. *Deacy of Piety.*  
FASCINATION. *n. f.* [from *fascinate*.] The power or act of  
bewitching; enchantment; unseen inexplicable influence.  
He had such a crafty and bewitching fashion, both to move  
pity and to induce belief, as was like a kind of *fascination* and  
enchantment to those that saw him or heard him. *Bacon.*  
The Turks hang old rags, or such like ugly things, upon  
their fairest horses, and other goodly creatures, to secure them  
against *fascination*. *Waller.*  
There is a certain bewitchery or *fascination* in words,  
which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can  
naturally give an account of. *South's Sermons.*  
FASCIINE. *n. f.* [French.] A faggot. Military cant.  
The black prince passed many a river without the help of  
pontoons, and filled a ditch with faggots as successfully as the  
generals of our times do with *fascines*. *Addison's Spectator.*  
FASCIINOUS. *adj.* [*fascinum*, Latin.] Caused or acting by  
witchcraft, or enchantment.  
I shall not discuss the possibility of *fascinus* diseases, farther  
than refer to experiment. *Harvey on Consumptions.*  
FASHION. *n. f.* [*fason*, French; *facies*, Latin.]  
1. Form; make; state of any thing with regard to its outward  
appearance.  
They pretend themselves grieved at our solemnities in erect-  
ing churches, at their form and *fashion*, at the stateliness of  
them and costliness, and at the opinion which we have of  
them. *Hooker, b. v. f. 17.*  
The *fashion* of his countenance was altered. *Luke ix. 29.*  
Stand these poor people's friend.  
—I will,  
Or let me lose the *fashion* of a man: *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
2. The make or cut of cloaths.  
I'll be at charges for a looking-glass,  
And entertain a score or two of tailors,  
To study *fashions* to adorn my body. *Shaksp. Richard III.*  
You, sir, I entertain for one of my hundred; only, I do  
not like the *fashion* of your garments. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
3. Manner; fort; way.  
For that I love your daughter  
In such a righteous *fashion* as I do,  
Perforce against all checks, rebukes, and manners,  
I must advance. *Shakspere's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
Pluck Calca by the sleeve,  
And he will, after his four *fashions*, tell you  
What hath proceeded. *Shakspere's Julius Cesar.*  
The commissioners either pulled down or defaced all images  
in churches; and that in such unseasonable and unseasoned  
*fashion*, as if it had been done in hostility against them. *Haywo.*  
4. Custom operating upon dress, or any domestick ornaments.  
Here's



# FAS

- Here's the note  
How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat,  
The fineness of the gold, the chargeful *fashion*. *Shakespeare*.
5. Custom; general practice.  
Zelmane again, with great admiration, begun to speak of  
him; asking whether it were the *fashion* or no, in Arcadia,  
that shepherds should perform such valorous enterprises. *Sidney*.  
Though the truth of this hath been universally acknow-  
ledged, yet because the *fashion* of the age is to call every thing  
into question, it will be requisite to satisfy mens reason about  
it. *Tillotson, Sermon 3*.  
Why truly, wife, it was not easily reconciled to the com-  
mon method; but then it was the *fashion* to do such things.  
*Arbutnot's History of John Bull*.
6. Manner imitated from another; way established by precedent.  
Sorrow so royally in you appears,  
That I will deeply put the *fashion* on,  
And wear it in my heart. *Shakespeare*.  
7. General approbation; mode.  
A young gentleman accommodates himself to the innocent  
diversions in *fashion*. *Locke*.  
His panegyrics were bestowed only on such persons as he  
had familiarly known, and only at such times as others cease  
to praise, when out of power, or out of *fashion*. *Pope*.  
8. Rank; condition above the vulgar. It is used in a sense  
below that of quality.  
It is strange that men of *fashion*, and gentlemen, should so  
grossly belie their own knowledge. *Raleigh*.  
9. Any thing worn.  
Now, by this maiden blossom in my hand,  
I scorn thee, and thy *fashion*, peevish boy. *Shak. Hen. VI*.  
10. The farcy; a distemper in horses; the horses leprosy. A  
barbarous word.  
His horse is possessed with the glanders; infected with the  
*fashions*, and full of windgalls. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew*.  
TO FASHION. *v. a.* [*fashoner*, French, from the noun.]  
1. To form; to mould; to figure.  
He loves me well, and I have giv'n him reasons;  
Send him but hither, and I'll *fashion* him. *Shak. Jul. Cæsar*.  
Did not he that made me in the womb, make him? And  
did not one *fashion* in the womb? *Job xxxi. 15*.  
The graves of the rebellious generations were already  
*fashioned* in the clouds, which soon after should swallow up all  
living creatures. *Raleigh's History of the World*.  
The rib he form'd, and *fashion'd* with his hands;  
Under his forming hands a creature grew.  
Man like, but different sex. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii*.  
Inability will every one find in himself, who shall go about  
to *fashion* in his understanding any simple idea, not received by  
his senses from external objects, or by reflection from the opera-  
tions of his mind about them. *Locke*.  
How could this noble fabric be design'd,  
And *fashion'd*, by a maker brute and blind?  
Could it of art such miracles invent?  
And raise a beauteous world of such extent? *Blackm. Creat.*  
A different toil another forge employs,  
Here the loud hammer *fashions* female toys;  
Each trinket that adorns the modern dame,  
First to these little artists ow'd its frame. *Gay's Fan.*  
2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate.  
Laws ought to be *fashioned* unto the manners and conditions  
of the people to whom they are meant, and not to be im-  
posed upon them according to the simple rule of right. *Spenser*.  
Ne do, I doubt, but that ye well can *fashion*  
Yourself thereto, according to occasion. *Hubb. Tale*.  
Nature, as it grows again towards earth,  
Is *fashion'd* for the journey, dull and heavy. *Shakespeare, Timon*.  
This cardinal,  
Though from an humble flock undoubtedly,  
Was *fashion'd* to much honour from his cradle. *Sh. H. VIII*.  
3. To cast into external appearance.  
It better fits my blood to be disdain'd of all, than to *fashion*  
a carriage to rob love from any. *Sh. Much Ado about Nothing*.  
4. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom.  
The value of the labour employed about one parcel of silver  
more than another, makes a difference in their price; and  
thus *fashioned* plate sells for more than its weight. *Locke*.  
FASHIONABLE. *adj.* [from *fashion*.]  
1. Approved by custom; established by custom; modish.  
The eminence of your condition, and the gallantry of  
your principles, will invite gentlemen to the useful and en-  
nobling study of nature, and make philosophy *fashionable*. *Glan.*  
Examine how the *fashionable* practice of the world can be  
reconciled to this important doctrine of our religion. *Rogers*.  
'Tis prevailing example that hath now made it *fashion-*  
*able*. *Bentley*.  
2. Made according to the mode.  
Rich, *fashionable* robes her person deck;  
Pendants her ears, and pearls adorn her neck. *Dryd. Ovid*.  
3. Observant of the mode.  
Time is like a *fashionable* host,

# FAS

- That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand;  
But with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly,  
Grasps in the corner: welcome ever smiles,  
And farewell goes out sighing. *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*.
4. Having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.  
FASHIONABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *fashionable*.] Modish ele-  
gance; such appearance as is according to the present custom.  
Why should they not continue to value themselves for this  
outside *fashionableness* of the taylor or tirewoman's making,  
when their parents have so early instructed them to do  
so? *Locke*.  
FASHIONABLY. *adv.* [from *fashionable*.] In a manner con-  
formable to custom; with modish elegance.  
He must at length die dully of old age at home, when here  
he might so *fashionably* and genteelly have been duelled or fluxed  
into another world. *South's Sermons*.  
FASHIONIST. *n. f.* [from *fashion*.] A follower of the mode;  
a fop; a coxcomb. *Diſt.*  
TO FAST. *v. n.* [*fasten*, Gothick; *fæstan*, Saxon.]  
1. To abstain from food.  
Our love is not so great, Hortensio,  
But we may blow our nails together,  
And *fast* it fairly out. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew*.  
I had rather *fast* from all four days than drink so much in  
one. *Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra*.  
We have some meats, and breads, and drinks, which taken  
by men enable them to *fast* long after. *Bacon's New Atlantis*.  
2. To mortify the body by religious abstinence.  
When thou *fastest*, anoint thy head and wash thy face, that  
thou appear not unto men to *fast*. *Mat. vi*.  
Last night the very god shew'd me a vision:  
I *fast*, and pray'd for their intelligenc. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*.  
FAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Abstinence from food.  
A thousand men have broke their *fasts* to-day,  
That ne'er shall dine, unless thou yield the crown. *Shakespeare*.  
Where will this end? Four times ten days I've pass'd,  
Wand'ring this woody maze, and human food  
Not tasted, nor had appetite; that *fast*  
To virtue I impute not, or count part  
Of what I suffer here. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii*.  
Happy and innocent were the ages of our fore-fathers, who  
broke their *fasts* with herbs and roots; and when they were  
permitted flesh, eat it only dressed with hunger and fire. *Taylor*.  
She's gone unkindly, and refus'd to cast  
One glance to feed me for so long a *fast*. *Dryd. Tyrant, Love*.  
2. Religious mortification by abstinence; religious humiliation.  
We humble ourselves before God this day, not merely by  
the outward solemnities of a *fast*, but by afflicting our souls as  
well as bodies for our sins. *Atterbury's Sermons*.  
Nor pray's nor *fasts* its stubborn pulse restrain;  
Nor tears, for ages, taught to flow in vain. *Pope*.  
FAST. *adj.* [*fæst*, Saxon.]  
1. Firm; immovable.  
He by his strength setteth *fast* mountains. *Pſ. lxx. 6*.  
Last, the fire and his three sons,  
With their four wives; and God made *fast* the door. *Milt.*  
Be sure to find,  
What I foretold thee, many a hard assay  
Of dangers and adversities, and pains,  
Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get *fast* hold. *Milt. Par. Reg.*  
2. Strong; impregnable.  
England, by report of the chronicles, was infested with  
robbers and outlaws; which, lurking in woods and *fast* places,  
used often to break forth to rob and spoil. *Spenser on Ireland*.  
3. Fixed.  
Lodronius, with the breaking in and force of the horsemen,  
was driven into a marsh; where, after that he, being sore  
wounded, and almost *fast* in the deep mud, had done the ut-  
termoſt of that his last endeavour, he yielded himself. *Kneller*.  
A man in a boat, who tugs at a rope that's *fast* to a ship,  
looks as if he resolv'd to draw the ship to him. *Tempe*.  
4. Deep; sound.  
I have seen her rise from her bed, take paper, fold it, seal  
it, and again return to bed; yet all this while in a most *fast*  
sleep. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
5. Firm in adherence.  
Quick wits be in desire new-fangled; in purpose, uncon-  
stant; light to promise any thing, ready to forget every thing,  
both benefit and injury; and thereby neither *fast* to friend,  
nor fearful to foe. *Ascham's Schoolmaster*.  
6. [from *ffast*, Welsh, quick.] Speedy; quick; swift.  
This work goeth *fast* on, and prospereth in their hands. *Ezra v. viii*.  
Skill comes so slow, and life so *fast* doth fly,  
We learn so little, and forget so much. *Davies*.  
The prince groweth up *fast* to be a man, and is of a sweet  
and excellent disposition: it would be a stain upon you if you  
should mislead, or suffer him to be misled. *Bacon to Villiers*.  
7. FAST and loose. Uncertain; variable; inconstant; de-  
ceitful.

# FAS

- A rope of fair pearl, which now hiding, now hidden by  
the hair, did, as it were, play at *fast* and *loose* each with other,  
giving and receiving richness. *Sidney*.  
if the perceived by his outward cheer,  
That any would his love by talk bewray,  
Sometimes he heard him, sometimes stoop her ear,  
And play'd *fast* and *loose* the live-long day. *Fairfax, b. v*.  
The folly and wickedness of men, that think to play *fast*  
and *loose* with God Almighty! *L'Estrange*.  
If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms  
they might be separated again; and so on in an eternal vicissi-  
tude of *fast* and *loose*, without ever confociating into the huge  
condense bodies of planets. *Bentley's Sermons*.  
FAST. *adv.*  
1. Firmly; immoveably.  
Bind the boy, which you shall find with me,  
*Fast* to the chair. *Shakespeare's King John*.  
This love of theirs myself have often seen,  
Haply when they have judg'd me *fast* asleep. *Shakespeare*.  
2. Closely; nearly.  
Barbarossa left fourteen galleys in the lake; but the tack-  
lings, sails, oars, and ordnance he had laid up in the castle  
*fast* by. *Kneller's History of the Turks*.  
Siloa's brook, that flow'd  
*Fast* by the oracle of God. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i*.  
Let purling streams be in her fancy seen,  
And flow'ry meads, and vales of chearful green;  
And in the midst of deathless groves  
Soft sighing wishes lie,  
And smiling hopes *fast* by,  
And just beyond 'em ever-laughing loves. *Dryd. Tyr. Love*.  
*Fast* by the throne obsequious fame resides,  
And wealth incessant rolls her golden tides. *Pope's Odyssey*.  
Well known to me the palace you inquire;  
For *fast* beside it dwells my honour'd fire. *Pope's Odyssey*.  
Here o'er the martyr-king the marble weeps,  
And *fast* beside him once-fear'd Edward sleeps. *Pope*.  
3. Swiftly; nimbly.  
I would give a thousand pound I could run as *fast* as thou  
canst. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i*.  
There streams a spring of blood so *fast*,  
From those deep wounds, as all embur'd the face. *Daniel*.  
The heavest muse the swiftest course has gone,  
As clocks run *fastest* when most lead is on. *Pope*.  
You are to look upon me as one going *fast* out of the  
world. *Swift to Pope*.  
4. Frequently.  
Being tried only with a promise, he gave full credit to that  
promise, and still gave evidence of his fidelity as *fast* as occa-  
sions were offered. *Hammond's Pract. Catch*.  
TO FASTEN. *v. a.* [from *fast*.]  
1. To make fast; to make firm; to fix immoveably.  
A mantle coming under her right arm, and covering most  
of that side, had no *fastening* on the left side. *Sidney*.  
Moses reared up the tabernacle, and *fastened* his sockets. *Ex*.  
By chance a ship was *fasten'd* to the shore,  
Which from old Clusium king Olinus bore. *Dryden's Æn*.  
2. To hold together; to cement; to link.  
She had all magnetic force alone,  
To draw and *fasten* fundred parts in one. *Donne*.  
In the sea-coast of India there is no iron, which flies not  
like a bird unto those mountains, and therefore their ships are  
*fasten'd* with wood. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 8*.  
3. To affix; to conjoin.  
The words Whig and Tory have been pressed to the service  
of many successions of parties, with very different ideas *fast-*  
*ened* to them. *Swift's Examiner, No. 43*.  
4. To stamp; to impress.  
Thinking, by this face,  
To *fasten* in our thoughts that they have courage;  
But 'tis not so. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar*.  
5. To settle; to confirm.  
Their oppressors have changed the scene, and combated the  
opinions in their true shape, upon which they could not so  
well *fasten* their disguise. *Decay of Piety*.  
6. To lay on with strength.  
Could he *fasten* a blow, or make a thrust, when not suf-  
fered to approach? *Dryden's Æn. Dedication*.  
TO FASTEN. *v. n.* To fix himself.  
This paucity of blood may be observed in other sorts of  
lizards, in frogs, and other fishes; and therefore an horre-  
leech will hardly *fasten* upon a fish. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
He *fasten'd* on my neck; and bellow'd out,  
As he'd burst heaven. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.  
The wrong judgment that misleads us, and makes the will  
often *fasten* on the worse side, lies in misreporting upon  
comparisons. *Locke*.  
FASTER. *n. f.* [from *fasten*.] One that makes fast or  
firm.  
FASTER. *n. f.* [from *fast*.] He who abstains from food. *Aug.*  
FA'RHANDED. *adj.* [*fast* and *hand*.] Avaricious; cloie-  
handed; cloistred; covetous.

# FAT

- The king being *fasthanded*, and loth to part with a second  
dowry, prevailed with the prince to be contracted with the  
princess Catharine. *Bacon's Henry VII*.  
FASTIDIOUSITY. *n. f.* [from *fastidious*.] Disdainfulness; con-  
temptuousness. *Swift*.  
FASTIDIOUS. *adj.* [*fastidiosus*, Latin; *fastidiosus*, French.] Disdainful; squeamish; delicate to a vice; into-  
lently nice.  
Reasons plainly delivered, and always after one manner,  
especially with fine and *fastidious* minds, enter but heavily and  
dully. *Bacon's Collection of Good and Evil*.  
Let their *fastidious* vain  
Commission of the brain,  
Run on and rage, sweat, censure, and condemn,  
They were not made for thee, lest thou for them. *B. John*.  
A squeamish *fastidious* niceness, in meats and drinks, must  
be cured by starving. *L'Estrange*.  
All hopes, raised upon the promises or supposed kindnesses  
of the *fastidious* and fallacious great ones of the world, shall  
fail. *South's Sermons*.  
FASTIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fastidious*.] Disdainfully; con-  
temptuously; squeamishly.  
Their sole talent is pride and scorn: they look *fastidious*ly,  
and speak disdainfully, on any one who want them; con-  
cluding, if a man shall fall short of their garniture at the knees  
and elbows, he is much inferior to them in the furniture of  
his head. *Government of the Tongue, f. 7*.  
FASTIGATED. *adv.* [*fastigiatus*, Latin.] Roofed; nar-  
rowed up to the top. *Diſt.*  
FA'TINGDAY. *n. f.* [*fast* and *day*.] Day of mortification by  
religious abstinence.  
Do not call it a *fasting* day, unless also it be a day of extra-  
ordinary devotion and of alms. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion*.  
FA'ITNESS. *n. f.* [from *fast*.]  
1. Firmness; firm adherence.  
Such as had given the king any distaste, did content by their  
forwardness to shew it was but their *fastness* to the former  
government, and that those affections ended with the time.  
*Bacon's History of Great Britain*.  
2. Strength; security.  
All the places are cleared, and places of *fastness* laid open,  
which are the proper walls and castles of the Irish, as they  
were of the British in the times of Agricola. *Davies on Ireland*.  
The foes had left the *fastness* of their place,  
Prevail'd in fight, and had his men in chace. *Dryden's Æn*.  
3. A strong place; a place not easily forced.  
If his adversary be not well aware of him, he entrenches  
himself in a new *fastness*, and holds out the siege with a new  
artillery. *Watt's Improvement of the Mind*.  
4. Closeness; conciseness; not diffusion.  
Bring his stile from all loose grossness to such firm *fastness* in  
Latin, as in Demosthen's. *Ascham's Schoolmaster*.  
FA'ITVOUS. *adj.* [*fastuosus*, Latin; *fastueux*, Fr.] Proud;  
haughty. *Diſt.*  
FAT. *adj.* [*fæt*, Saxon.]  
1. Fullfed; plump; fleshy; the contrary to lean.  
When gods have hot backs, what shall poor men do? For  
me, I am here a Windsor flag, and the *fat*test, I think, i' th'  
forest. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*.  
Let our wives  
Appoint a meeting with this old *fat* fellow. *Shakespeare*.  
'Tis a fine thing to be *fat* and smooth. *L'Estrange*.  
Spare diet and labour will keep constitutions, where this  
disposition is the strongest, from being *fat*: you may see in  
an army forty thousand foot-soldiers without a *fat* man; and I  
dare affirm, that by plenty and rest twenty of the forty  
shall grow *fat*. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.  
2. Coarse; gross; dull. [*fat*, French.]  
O souls! in whom no heav'nly fire is found,  
*Fat* minds, and ever-grow'ling on the ground. *Dryd. Pers.*  
3. Wealthy; rich.  
Some are allured to law, not on the contemplation of  
equity, but on the promising and pleasing thoughts of liti-  
gious terms, *fat* contentions, and flowing fees. *Milton*.  
A *fat* bench is that which so abounds with an estate and  
revenues, that a man may expend a great deal in delicacies of  
eating and drinking. *Ascham's Schoolmaster*.  
FAT. *n. f.* An oily and sulphureous part of the blood, depo-  
sited in the cells of the membrana adiposa, from the innum-  
erable little vessels which are spread amongst them. The  
fat is to be found immediately under the skin, in all the parts  
of the body, except in the forehead, eyelids, lips, upper part  
of the ear, yard, and scrotum. In some the vessels of the  
membrana adiposa are so full, that the fat is an inch or more  
thick; and in others they are almost flat, containing little or  
no fat. There are two sorts of fat; one yellow, soft, and lax,  
which is easily melted, called pinguedo; another firm, white,  
brittle, and which is not so easily melted, called sebum, suet,  
or tallow. Some reckon the marrow of the bones for a third  
sort of fat. *Quincy*.  
In this ointment the strangest and hardest ingredients to  
come by, are the moss upon the skull of a dead man unburied,  
8 Y and



## FAT

and the *fats* of a boar and a bear, killed in the act of generation. *Eaon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 998.  
This membrane separates an oily liquor called *fat*: when the fibres are lax, and the aliment too redundant, great part of it is converted into this oily liquor. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.  
FAT. *n. f.* [pæ, Saxon; *vaite*, Dutch.] This is generally written *fat*. A vessel in which any thing is put to ferment or be soaked.

The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil. *Joel* ii. 24.  
A white stone used for flagging floors, for cisterns, and tanners' *fats*. *Wadward on Fossils*.  
To FAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food.

Oh how this villany  
Doth *fat* me with the very thoughts of it! *Shak. Tit. Andr.*  
Fre this  
I should have *fatted* all the region kites  
With this slave's offal. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.  
They *fat* such enemies as they take in the wars, that they may devour them. *Abbot's Description of the World*.  
The Caribbees were wont to geld their children, on purpose to *fat* and eat them. *Locke*.  
Cattle *fatted* by good pasturage, after violent motion, sometimes die suddenly. *Arbutnot on Diet*.

To FAT. *v. n.* To grow fat; to grow full fleshed.  
Clarence, he is well repaid;  
He is frank'd up to *fatting* for his pains. *Shak. Rich. III.*  
The one labours in his duty with a good conscience; the other, like a beast, but *fatting* up for the slaughter. *L'Estrange*.  
An old ox *fats* as well, and is as good, as a young one. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

FA'TAL. *adj.* [from *fatalis*, Latin; *fatal*, French.]  
1. Deadly; mortal; destructive; causing destruction.  
O *fatal* maid! thy marriage is endow'd  
With Phrygian, Latian, and Rutilian blood. *Dryden's Æn.*  
A palsy in the brain is most dangerous; when it seizeth the heart, or organs of breathing, *fatal*. *Arbutnot on Diet*.  
2. Proceeding by destiny; inevitable; necessary.  
Others delude their trouble by a graver way of reasoning, that these things are *fatal* and necessary, it being in vain to be troubled at that which we cannot help. *Tillotson's Sermons*.  
3. Appointed by destiny.  
It was *fatal* to the king to fight for his money; and though he avoided to fight with enemies abroad, yet he was still enforced to fight for it with rebels at home. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

*Fatal* couple  
Had circled his full orb. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. v.  
It was  
Still *fatal* to stout Hudibras,  
In all his feats of arms, when least  
He dreamt of it, to prosper best. *Hudibras*, p. i. cant. 3.  
Behold the destin'd place of your abodes;  
For thus Anchises prophecy'd of old,  
And this our *fatal* place of rest foretold. *Dryden's Æn.* b. vii.

O race divine!  
For beauty still is *fatal* to the line. *Dryden*.  
FA'TALIST. *n. f.* [from *fatal*.] One who maintains that all things happen by invincible necessity.  
Will the obdurate *fatalist* find sufficient apology. *Watts*.  
FA'TALITY. *n. f.* [from *fatalis*, French, from *fatal*.]  
1. Predetermination; predetermined order or series of things and events; preordination of inevitable causes acting invincibly in perpetual succession.

The stoicks held a *fatality*, and a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter. *South's Sermons*.

2. Decree of fate.  
By a strange *fatality* men suffer their dissenting to be drawn into the stream of the present vogue.  
All the father's precaution could not secure the son from the *fatality* of dying by a lion. *L'Estrange's Fables*.  
3. Tendency to danger; tendency to some great or hazardous event.

Seven times seven, or forty-nine, nine times nine, or eighty-one, and seven times nine, or the years sixty-three, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable *fatality*. *Bro.*

FA'TALLY. *adv.* [from *fatal*.]  
1. Mortally; destructively; even to death.

The stream is so transparent, pure and clear,  
That had the self-enslaved youth gaz'd here,  
So *fatally* deceiv'd he had not been,  
While he the bottom, not his face had seen. *Denham*.

'Tis the procession of a funeral vow,  
Which cruel laws to Indian wives allow,  
When *fatally* their virtue they approve;  
Chearful in flames, and martyrs of their love. *Dryden, Aurel.*

2. By the decree of fate; by inevitable and invincible determination.

To say that the world was made casually by the concurrence of atoms, is to affirm that the atoms compos'd the world mechanically and *fatally*; only they were not sensible of it. *Bentley's Sermons*.

## FAT

FA'TALNESS. *n. f.* [from *fatal*.] Invincible necessity.

FATE. *n. f.* [from *fatum*, Latin.]

1. Destiny; an eternal series of successive causes.

Necessity or chance  
Approach not me; and what I will is *fate*. *Milton*.  
There is a necessity in *fate*.  
Why still the brave bold man is fortunate. *Dryden*.  
You must obey me now or late;  
Why will you vainly struggle with your *fate*? *Dryden*.  
When empire in his childhood first appears,  
A watchful *fate* o'ersees its rising years. *Dryden*.  
Random chance, or wilful *fate*,  
Guides the shaft from Cupid's bow. *A. Phillips*.

2. Event predetermined.  
Tell me what *fates* attend the duke of Suffolk?  
By water shall he die, and take his end. *Shakespeare*.

3. a. th; destruction.  
Viewing a neighbouring hill, whose top of late  
A chapel crown'd, till in the common *fate*  
Th' adjoining abbey fell. *Denham*.  
Looking, he feels alone his famish'd eyes;  
Feeds ling'ring death, but looking not he dies;  
Yet still he chose the longest way to *fate*,  
Waiting at once his life and his estate. *Dryden*.  
Courage uncertain dangers may abate;  
But who can bear th' approach of certain *fate*? *Dryden*.

The whizzing arrow flings,  
And bears thy *fate*, Antinous, on its wings. *Pope*.

4. Cause of death.  
With full force his deadly bow he bent,  
And feather'd *fates* among the mules and sumpters sent. *Dry.*

FA'TED. *adj.* [from *fate*.]  
1. Deceiv'd by fate.

She fled her father's rage, and with a train  
Driv'n by the southern blasts was *fated* here to reign. *Dryd.*

2. Determined in any manner by fate.  
Bright Vulcanian arms,  
*Fated* from force of steel by Stygian charms,  
Suspended, shone on high. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. Endued with any quality by fate.  
Her aukward love indeed was oddly *fated*;  
She and her Polly were too near related. *Prior*.

4. Invested with the power of fatal determination. Peculiar to *Shakespeare*.

Thy *fated* sky  
Gives us free scope. *Shakespeare*.

FA'THER. *n. f.* [pæ, Saxon; *aabers*, Erse.] This word is found likewise in the Persian language.

1. He by whom the son or daughter is begotten.  
*Father* is a notion superinduced to the substance, or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind. *Lake*.  
Son of Benfalem, thy *father* faith it; the man by whom thou hast breath and life speaketh the word. *Bacon*.

He shall forget  
*Father* and mother, and to his wife adhere. *Milt. Pa. Lst.*

2. The first ancestor.

It was said  
It should not stand in thy posterity;  
But that myself should be the root and *father*  
Of many kings. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

Abraham is the *father* of us all. *Rom.* iv. 16.  
3. The appellation of an old man.

A poor blind man was accounted cunning in prognosticating weather: Epfom, a lawyer, said in scorn, Tell me, *father*, when doth the sun change? The old man answered, when such a wicked lawyer as you goeth to heaven. *Camden*.

4. The title of any man reverend for age, learning, and piety.  
You shall find one well accompanied  
With reverend *fathers* and well learned bishops. *Sh. R. III.*

5. One who has given original to any thing good or bad.  
Jubal was the *father* of all such as handle the harp and organ. *Gen.* iv. 21.

6. The ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries.  
Men may talk of the *fathers*, and magnify the *fathers*, and seem to make the authority of the *fathers* next to infallible; and yet none expose them more to contempt than they which give such answers as these. *Stillingfleet*.

7. One who acts with paternal care and tenderness.  
I was a *father* to the poor. *Jeb.* xxix. 16.  
He hath made me a *father* to Pharaoh, and lord of all his house. *Gen.* xlv. 8.

8. The title of a popish confessor, particularly of a Jesuit.  
Formal in apparel,  
In gait and countenance surely like a *father*. *Shakespeare*.

There was in this place a *father* of a convent, who was very much renowned for his piety and exemplary life; and as it is usual, under any great affliction, to apply themselves to the most eminent confessors, our beautiful votary took the opportunity of confessing herself to this celebrated *father*. *Ad.*

9. The title of a senator of old Rome.  
From hence the race of Alban *fathers* come,  
And the long glories of majestic Rome. *Dryden's Virgil*.

10.

## FAT

10. The appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity.  
The eternal son of God esteemed it his meat and drink to do the will of his *Father*, and for his obedience alone obtained the greatest glory. *Taylor's Rule of living holy*.

11. The compellation of God as Creator.

We have one *Father*, even God. *Jehn* viii. 41.  
Almighty and most merciful *Father*. *Common Prayer*.

FATHER-IN-LAW. *n. f.* [from *father*.] The father of one's husband or wife.

I must make my *father-in-law* a visit with a great train and equipage. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 547.

To FA'THER. *v. a.*

1. To take; to adopt as a son or daughter.  
Ay, good youth,  
And rather *fat*'er thee than master thee. *Shak. Cymbeline*.

2. To supply with a father.  
I am no stronger than my sex,  
Being so *father'd* and so husbanded. *Shak. Julius Caesar*.  
How light and portable my pain seems now,  
When that which makes me bend makes the king bow;  
He child as I *father'd*. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.

3. To adopt a composition.  
Men of wit,  
Often *father'd* what he writ *Swift*.

4. To ascribe to any one as his offspring, or production.  
And left we seem to *father* any thing upon them more than is their own, let them read. *Hooker*, b. iv. f. 4.

My name was made use of by several persons, one of which was pleased to *father* on me a new set of productions. *Swift*.  
Magical relations comprehend effects derived and *fathered* upon hidden qualities, whereof, from received grounds of art, no reasons are derived. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. ii. c. 3.

FA'THERHOOD. *n. f.* [from *father*.] The character of a father; the authority of a father.

Who can abide, that against their own doctors, both of the middle and latest age, fix whole books should by their *fatherhoods* of Trent be under pain of a curse, imperiously obtruded upon God and his church. *Hall*.

We might have had an entire notion of this *fatherhood*, or fatherly authority. *Locke*.

FA'THERLESS. *adj.* [from *father*.] Without a father; destitute of a father.

Ye shall not afflict any widow, or *fatherless* child. *Ex.* xxii.  
Our *fatherless* distress was left unmoan'd;  
Your widow dolours likewise be unwept. *Shak. R. III.*

The *fatherless* had no friend. *Sandys*.  
He caught his death the last county-sessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow woman and her *fatherless* children. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 517.

FA'THERLINESS. *n. f.* [from *father*.] The tenderness of a father; parental kindness.

FA'THERLY. *adj.* [from *father*.] Paternal; like a father; tender; protecting; careful.

Let me but move one question to your daughter,  
And, by that *fatherly* and kindly power  
That you have in her, bid her answer truly. *Shakespeare*.

The part which describes the fire, I owe to the piety and *fatherly* affection of our monarch to his suffering subjects. *Dry.*

FA'THERLY. *adv.* In the manner of a father.  
Thus Adam, *fatherly* displeas'd:  
O exorable son! so to aspire  
Above his brethren! *Milton*.

FA'THOM. *n. f.* [pæ, Saxon.]  
1. A measure of length containing six foot, or two yards; the space to which a man can extend both arms.

The extent of this *fathom*, or distance between the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon expansion, is equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and the crown.

The arms spread cross in a straight line, and measured from the end of the long finger on one hand to that of the other, made a measure equal to the fature, and is named a *fathom*. *Holder on Time*.

2. It is the usual measure applied to the depth of the sea, when the line for sounding is called the *fathom-line*.  
Dive into the bottom of the deep,  
Where *fathom* line could never touch the ground. *Sh. H. IV.*

3. Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance; compass of thought.  
Another of his *fathoms* they have none  
To lead their business. *Shakespeare's Othello*.

To FA'THOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling.

2. To reach; to master.  
Leave, leave to *fath* m such high points as these;  
Nor be ambitious, ere the time, to please. *Dryden's Pers.*

3. To found; to try with respect to the depth.  
'Tis too strong for weak heads to try the heights and *fathoms* the depths of his fighs.

Our depths who *fathoms*? *Pope*.  
4. To penetrate into; to find the bottom or utmost extent: as,  
I cannot fathom his design.

## FAT

FA'THOMLESS. *adj.* [from *fathom*.]

1. That of which no bottom can be found.

2. That of which the circumference cannot be embraced.  
Will you with counters sum  
The vast proportion of his infinite;  
And buckle in a waste most *fathomless*,  
With spans and inches so diminutive  
As fears and reasons? *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida*.

FATY'DICAL. *adj.* [from *fatidicus*, Latin; *fatidique*, French.] Prophetic; having the power to foretell future events.

The oak, of all other trees only *fatidical*, told them what a fearful unfortunate business this would prove. *Hawel*.

FATY'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *fatifer*, Latin.] Deadly; mortal; destructive. *Diet*.

FA'TIGABLE. *adj.* [from *fatigo*, Lat.] Easily wearied; susceptible of weariness.

To FA'TIGATE. *v. a.* [from *fatigo*, Latin.] To weary; to fatigue; to tire; to exhaust with labour; to oppress with lassitude.

By and by the din of war 'gan to pierce  
His ready sense, when straight his doubled spirit  
Requicken'd what in flesh was *fatigat*,  
And to the battle came he. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

FATIGUE. *n. f.* [from *fatigue*, French; *fatigo*, Latin.]  
1. Weariness; lassitude.

2. The cause of weariness; labour; toil.  
The great Scipio fought honours in his youth, and endured the *fatigues* with which he purchased them. *Dryden*.

To FA'TIGUE. *v. a.* [from *fatigo*, French; *fatigo*, Latin.] To tire; to weary; to harass with toil; to exhaust with labour.

The man who struggles in the fight,  
*Fatigues* left arm as well as right. *Prior*.

FATKIDNEYED. *adj.* [from *fat* and *kidney*.] Fat: by way of reproach or contempt.

Peace, ye *fatkidneyed* rascal; what a bawling do'st thou keep!  
*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

FA'TLING. *n. f.* [from *fat*.] A young animal fed fat for the slaughter.

The calf and the young lion, and the *fatling* shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them. *Is.* xi. 6.

FA'TNER. *n. f.* [from *fat*.] That which gives fatness.

The wind was west, on which that philosopher bestowed the encomium of *fatner* of the earth. *Arbutnot, Mart. Scrib.*

FA'TNESS. *n. f.* [from *fat*.]  
1. The quality of being fat, plump, or full-fed.

2. Fat; grease; fulness of flesh.  
And by his side rode loathsome gluttony,  
Deformed creature, on a filthy swine;  
His belly was upblown with luxury,  
And eke with *fatness* swollen were his eyes. *Fai, Queen*, b. i.

3. Unctuous or greasy matter.  
Earth and water, mingled by the help of the sun, gather a nitrous *fatness*. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 355.

4. Oleaginousness; oiliness.  
By reason of the *fatness* and heaviness of the ground, Egypt did not produce metals, wood, pitch, and some fruits. *Arbutnot*.

5. Fertility; fruitfulness.  
God gave thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatness* of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine. *Gen.* xxvii. 28.

6. That which causes fertility.  
When around  
The clouds drop *fatness*, in the middle sky  
The dew suspended fluid, and left unmoist  
The execrable glebe. *Phillips*.

Vapours and clouds feed the plants of the earth with the balm of dews and the *fatness* of showers. *Bentley's Sermons*.

To FA'TTEN. *v. a.* [from *fat*.]  
1. To feed up; to make fleshy; to plump with fat.

Frequent blood-letting, in small quantities, often increaseth the force of the organs of digestion, and *fatteneth* and increaseth the distemper. *Arbutnot on Diet*.

2. To make fruitful.  
Town of stuff to *fatten* land. *Lib. Londinienfis*.

Dare not, on thy life,  
Touch aught of mine;  
This falchion else, not hitherto withstood,  
These hostile fields shall *fatten* with thy blood. *Dryden*.

3. To feed grossly; to increase.  
Obscene Orontes  
Conveys his wealth to Tyber's hungry shores,  
And *fatten* Italy with foreign whores. *Dryden's Juvenal*.

To FA'TTEN. *v. n.* [from *fat*.] To grow fat; to be pampered; to grow fleshy.

All agree to spoil the publick good,  
And villans *fatten* with the brave man's labour. *Otway*.

Apollo check'd my pride, and bad me feed  
My *fatt'ning* flocks, nor dare beyond the reed. *Dryden*.

Yet then this little spot of earth well till'd,  
A num'rous family with plenty fill'd,  
The good old man and thrifty housewife spent  
Their days in peace, and *fatten'd* with content;  
Enjoy'd the dregs of life, and liv'd to see  
A long-defending healthful progeny. *Dryden's Juvenal*.

Tygers



# FAU

Tygers and wolves shall in the ocean breed,  
The whale and dolphin *fatten* on the mead,  
And every element exchange its kind,  
When thriving honestly in courts we find. *Granville.*

**FA'UOUS.** *adj.* [*faucus*, Latin.]  
1. Stupid; foolish; feeble of mind.  
We pity or laugh at those *faucous* extravagants, while yet  
ourselves have a considerable dose of what makes them so. *Glan.*  
2. Impotent; without force; illusory; alluding to an *ignis*  
*fatuus*.  
And when that flame finds combustible earth,  
Thence *faucous* fires and meteors take their birth. *Denham.*  
**FA'UOUS.** *n. f.* [*faucité*, French; from *fauc-us*.] Foolish-  
ness; weakness of mind; some degree of frenzy.  
It had argued a very short fight of things, and extreme  
*faucity* of mind in me, to bind my own hands at their re-  
quest. *King Charles.*  
These symptoms were so high in some as to produce a sort  
of *faucity* or madness. *Arbutnot on Air.*  
**FA'UTWITTED.** *adj.* [*fat* and *wit*.] Heavy; dull; stupid.  
Thou art so *faucitwitted* with drinking old sack, and unbot-  
toning thee after supper, and sleeping upon benches in the  
afternoon, that thou hast forgotten. *Shaksf. Henry IV.*  
**FA'UTTY.** *adj.* [from *fat*.] Unctuous; oleaginous; greasy;  
partaking of the nature of fat.  
The like cloud, if oily or *fatty*, will not discharge; not  
because it sticketh faster, but because air preyeth upon water,  
and flame and fire upon oil. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
The gourd  
And thirsty cucumber, when they perceive  
Th' approaching olive, with resentment fly  
Her *fatty* fibres, and with tendrils creep  
Diverse, detesting contact. *Phillips.*  
The common symptoms of the murtick scurvy are, a  
saline taste in the spittle, and a lixivial urine, sometimes with  
a *fatty* substance like a thin skin a-top. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**FA'UCET.** *n. f.* [*faucet*, French; *faucis*, Latin.] The pipe  
inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up  
by a peg or spigot. It is sometimes improperly written  
*faust*.  
You were out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a  
cause between an orange-wife and a *faust*-seller, and adjourned  
a controversy of three-pence to a second audience. *Shaksf.*  
If you are sent down to draw drink, and find it will not  
run, blow strongly into the *faucet*, and it will immediately  
pour into your mouth. *Swift's Direct. to the Butler.*  
**FA'UCHION.** *n. f.* [See *FALCHION*.] A crooked sword.  
But good *Aeneas* order'd on the shore  
A stately tomb, whose top a trumpet bore;  
A soldier's *fauchion*, and a seaman's oar. *Dryden's En.*  
**FAUFEL.** *n. f.* [French.] The fruit of a species of the palm-  
tree. See *PALM*.  
**FAV'ELLOUS.** *adj.* [*favilla*, Latin.] Consisting of ashes.  
As to foretelling of strangers, from the fungous particles  
about the wicks of the candle, it only signifieth a moist air  
about them, hindering the avolation of light and the *favillous*  
particles. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. v. c. 22.  
**FA'ULCON.** } See *FALCON*.  
**FA'ULCONRY.** } See *FALCONRY*.  
**FAULT.** *n. f.* [*faul*, *faute*, Fr. *faulter*, to be deficient, Spanish.  
The *l* is sometimes sounded, and sometimes mute. In con-  
versation it is generally suppressed.]  
1. Offence; slight crime; somewhat liable to censure or ob-  
jection.  
The phræt chuseth rather to charge them with the *fault*  
of making a law unto themselves, than the crime of trans-  
gressing a law which God had made. *Hooker*, b. iii. f. 6.  
He finds no *fault* with their opinion about the true God,  
but only that it was not clear and distinct enough. *Stillingfleet.*  
He that but conceives a crime in thought,  
Contracts the danger of an actual *fault*:  
Then what must he expect that still proceeds  
To commit sin, and work up thoughts to deeds. *Dryden.*  
If you like not my poem, the *fault* may possibly be in my  
writing; but more probably 'tis in your morals, which can-  
not bear the truth of it. *Dryden.*  
They wholly mistake the nature of criticism, who think  
its business is principally to find *fault*. *Dryden.*  
To be desirous of a good name, and careful to do every  
thing, that we innocently may, to obtain it, is so far from  
being a *fault*, even in private persons, that it is their great and  
indispensible duty. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
Before his sacred name flies ev'ry *fault*,  
And each exalted stanza teems with thought. *Pope.*  
Which of our thum-cap'd ancestors found *fault*,  
For want of fugar-tongs or spoons for salt? *King.*  
Being void of all friendship and enmity, they never com-  
plain, nor find *fault* with the times. *Swift.*  
2. Defect; want; absence.  
I could tell to thee, as to one it pleases me, for *fault* of a

# FAV

better, to call my friend, I could be sad, and sad indeed  
too. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.* p. ii.  
There is no straw given unto thy servants, and they say  
unto us, make brick; and behold, thy servants are beaten;  
but the *fault* is in thine own people. *Ex. v. 16.*  
3. Puzzle; difficulty: as, the enquirer is at a *fault*.  
To *FAULT.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be wrong; to fail.  
Which moved him rather in eclogues than otherwise to  
write, minding to furnish our tongue in this kind wherein it  
*faulth*. *Spenser.*  
To *FAULT.* *v. a.* To charge with a fault; to accuse.  
For that I will not *faulth* thee,  
But for humbleness exalt thee. *Old Song.*  
**FA'ULTER.** *n. f.* [from *faulth*.] An offender; one who com-  
mits a fault.  
Then she, behold the *faulter* here in fight;  
This hand committed that supposed offence. *Fairfax*, b. ii.  
**FA'ULTFINDER.** *n. f.* [*faulth* and *find*.] A censurer; an ob-  
jector.  
Then she, behold the *faulter* here in fight;  
This hand committed that supposed offence. *Fairfax*, b. ii.  
**FA'ULTY.** *adv.* [from *faulth*.] Not rightly; improperly;  
defectively; erroneously.  
**FA'ULTINESS.** *n. f.* [from *faulth*.]  
1. Badness; viciousness; evil disposition.  
When her judgment was to be practised in knowing *faulth*-  
*ness* by his first tokens, he was like a young fawn, who  
coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether  
it be a thing or no to be elcheved. *Sidney*, b. ii.  
2. Delinquency; actual offences.  
The inhabitants will not take it in evil part, that the *faulth*-  
*ness* of their people heretofore is by us so far forth laid open.  
*Hooker*, Preface.  
**FA'ULTLESS.** *adj.* [from *faulth*.] Without fault; perfect; com-  
pletely excellent.  
Where for our sins he *faulthless* suffered pain,  
There where he died, and where he liv'd again. *Fairfax.*  
Who durst thy *faulthless* figure thus deface? *Dryden's Zen.*  
Whoever thinks a *faulthless* piece to see,  
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be. *Pope.*  
**FA'ULTY.** *adj.* [*faulth*, French, from *faulth*.]  
1. Guilty of a fault; blameable; criminal; not innocent.  
The king doth speak as one which is *faulth*. *2 Sa. xiv. 13.*  
Can thus  
Th' image of God in man, created once  
So goodly and erect, though *faulth* since!  
To such unlighty sufferings be debas'd! *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
2. Wrong; erroneous.  
The form of polity by them set down for perpetuity, is  
three ways *faulth*; *faulth* in omitting some things which in  
Scripture are of that nature, as, namely, the difference that  
ought to be of pastors, when they grow to any great multi-  
tude; *faulth* in requiring doctors, deacons, and widows, as  
things of perpetual necessity by the law of God, which in  
truth are nothing less; *faulth* also in urging some things by  
Scripture mutable, as their lay-elders. *Hooker*, b. iii.  
3. Defective; bad in any respect; not fit for the use intended.  
By accident of a *faulth* helmet that Parker had on, he was  
stricken into the mouth at the first course, so that he died pre-  
sently. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
To *FA'VOUR.* *v. a.* [*favere*, Latin.]  
1. To support; to regard with kindness; to be propitious to;  
to countenance.  
Of all the race of silver-winged flies  
Was none more favourable, nor more fair,  
Whilst heaven did *favore* his felicities,  
Than Clarion, the eldest son and heir  
Of Mulcarol. *Spenser.*  
The self-same gods that arm'd the queen of Troy,  
May *favore* Tamora the queen of Goths. *Shak. Tit. Andr.*  
Men *favore* wonders. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 495.  
Fortune so *favoured* him, that the town at his first coming  
surrendered unto him. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*  
The good *Aeneas* am I call'd; a name,  
While fortune *favoured*, not unknown to fame. *Dryden.*  
Oh happy youth! and *favoured* of the skies,  
Distinguish'd care of guardian deities. *Pope's Odyssey*, b. iii.  
2. To assist with advantages or conveniences.  
No one place about it is weaker than another, to *favore* an  
enemy in his approaches. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*  
3. To resemble in feature.  
The porter owned that the gentleman *favoured* his  
mafter. *Spenser.*  
4. To conduce to; to contribute.  
**FA'VOUR.** *n. f.* [*favore*, Latin; *favore*, French.]  
1. Countenance; kindness; kind regard; propitious aspect.  
It pleas'd your majesty to turn your looks  
Of *favore* from myself, and all our house. *Shaksf. H. IV.*  
The child Samuel was in *favore* both with the Lord and  
also with men. *1 Sa. ii. 26.*  
The race is not to the swift, nor yet *favore* to men of  
skill. *Ecc. ix. 11.*

# FAV

His dreadful navy, and his lovely mind,  
Gave him the fear and *favore* of mankind. *Waller.*  
This *favore*, had it been employed on a more deserving  
subject, had been an effect of justice in your nature; but, as  
placed on me, is only charity. *Dryden's Aurengzebe*, Preface.  
At play, among strangers, we are apt to find our hopes and  
wishes engaged on a sudden in *favore* of one side more than  
another. *Swift.*  
2. Support; defence; vindication.  
The pleasures which these Scriptures ascribe to religion, are  
of a kind very different from those in *favore* of which they  
are here alleged. *Rogers*, Sermon 15.  
3. Kindness granted.  
All *favours* and punishments passed by him, all offices and  
places of importance were distributed to his favourites. *Sidney.*  
O, my royal master!  
The gods, in *favore* to you, made her cruel. *A. Phillips.*  
4. Lenity; mildness; mitigation of punishment.  
I could not discover the lenity and *favore* of this sentence;  
but conceived it rather to be rigorous than gentle. *Gulliv. Trav.*  
5. Leave; good will; pardon.  
Worthy Macbeth, we stay upon your leisure.  
—Give me your *favore*; my dull brain was wrought  
With things forgot. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*  
Yet e're we enter into open act,  
With *favore*, 'twere no loss if 't might be inquir'd  
What the condition of these arms would be. *B. Johnf. Col.*  
They got not the land by their own sword; but thy right  
hand and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, be-  
cause thou hast a *favore* unto them. *Pf. xlv. 3.*  
Come down, said Reynard, let us treat of peace:  
A peace, with all my soul, said Chanticleer;  
But, with your *favore*, I will treat it here. *Dryden.*  
6. Object of favour; person or thing favoured.  
All these his wond'rous works, but chiefly man,  
His chief delight and *favore*; him, for whom  
All these his works so wond'rous he ordain'd. *Milt. P. L.*  
7. Something given by a lady to be worn.  
And every one his love will advance  
Unto his several mistresses, which they'll know  
By *favours* several which they did bestow. *Shakspeare.*  
It is received that it helpeth to continue love, if one wear  
the hair of the party beloved; and perhaps a glove, or other  
like *favore*, may as well do it. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
A blue ribband tied round the sword-arm, I conceive to be  
the remains of that custom of wearing a mistress's *favore* on  
such occasions of old. *Spektator*, No. 436.  
8. Anything worn openly as a token.  
Here, I'll wear, wear thou this *favore* for me, and stick it  
in thy cap: when Alanfon and myself were down together, I  
pluck'd this glove from his helm. *Shaksf. Henry V.*  
9. Feature; countenance.  
That is only suitable in laying a foul complexion upon a  
filthy *favore*, setting forth both in fluttness. *Sidney.*  
Young though thou art, thine eye  
Hath staid upon some *favore* that it loves. *Shakspeare.*  
Difficult thy *favore* with an usurped beard. *Shaksf. Othello.*  
There's no goodness in thy face: if Antony  
Be free and healthful, why lo tart a *favore*  
To trumpet such good tidings. *Shaksf. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Yet well I remember  
The *favours* of these men: were they not mine?  
Did they not sometime cry, all hail! to me? *Shaksf. R. II.*  
A youth of fine *favore* and shape. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
By their virtuous behaviour they compensate hardness of their  
*favore*, and by the pulchritude of their souls, make up what  
is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *South.*  
**FA'VOURABLE.** *adj.* [*favorabilis*, French; *favorabilis*, Latin.]  
1. Kind; propitious; affectionate.  
Famous Plantagenet! most gracious prince,  
Lend *favorable* ear to our requests. *Shaksf. Richard III.*  
2. Palliative; tender; averse from censure.  
None can have the *favorable* thought,  
That to obey a tyrant's will they fought. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
3. Conducive to; contributing to; propitious.  
People are multiplied in a country by the temper of the  
climate, *favorable* to generation, to health, and long life.  
*Temple.*  
4. Accommodate; convenient.  
Many good officers were willing to stay there, as a place  
very *favorable* for the making levies of men. *Clarendon.*  
5. Beautiful; well favoured; well featured. Obsolete.  
Of all the race of silver-winged flies  
Which do possess the empire of the air,  
Betwixt the centred earth and azure skies  
Was none more *favorable*, nor more fair,  
Than Clarion, the eldest son and heir  
Of Mulcarol. *Spenser.*  
**FA'VOURABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *favorable*.] Kindness; be-  
nignity.  
**FA'VOURABLY.** *adv.* [from *favorable*.] Kindly; with favour;  
with tenderness; with kind regard.  
Touching actions of common life, there is not any defence

# FAU

more *favorably* heard than theirs who allege sincerely for  
themselves, that they did as necessity constrained them. *Hook-*  
She goeth about seeking such as are worthy of her, and  
sheweth herself *favorably* unto them in the ways. *Wisd. vi.*  
The violent will condemn the character of Abalom, as  
either too *favorably* or too hardly drawn. *Dryden.*  
We are naturally inclined to think *favorably* of those we  
love. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
**FA'VOURED.** *participial adj.* [from *favore*.]  
1. Regarded with kindness.  
Oft with some *favoured* traveller they stray,  
And shine before him all the desert way. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
2. [From *favore*, the noun.] Featured. Always conjoined  
with *well* or *ill*.  
Of her there bred  
A thousand young ones, which the daily fed;  
Sucking upon her poisonous dugs, each one  
Of sundry shape, yet all *ill-favoured*. *Fairy Queen*, b. i:  
**FA'VOUREDLY.** *adv.* [from *favoured*.] Always joined with  
*well* or *ill*, in a fair or foul way.  
**FA'VOURER.** *n. f.* [from *favore*.] One who favours; one who  
regards with kindness or tenderness; a wellwisher; a friend.  
If we should upbraid them with irreligious, as they do us  
with superstitious *favours*, the answer which herein they  
would make us, let them apply unto themselves. *Hooker*, b. iv.  
Do I not know you for a *favore*  
Of this new sect? ye are not found. *Shak. Henry VIII.*  
Being now a *favore* to the Briton. *Shaksf. Cymbeline.*  
Conjure their friends they had, labour for more,  
Solicit all reputed *favours*. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
All the *favours* of magick were the most profest and bitter  
enemies to the Christian religion. *Addis. on the Christ. Rel.*  
**FA'VOURITE.** *n. f.* [*favori*, *favorite*, French; *favorita*, Ital.]  
1. A person or thing beloved; one regarded with favour; any  
thing in which pleasure is taken; that which is regarded with  
particular approbation or affection.  
Every particular master in criticism has his *favorite* pas-  
sages in an author. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 262.  
So fathers speak, persuasive speech and mild!  
Their sage experience to the *favore* child. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
2. One chosen as a companion by his superior; a mean wretch  
whose whole business is by any means to please.  
All favours and punishments passed by him, all offices and  
places of importance were distributed to his *favorites*. *Sidney.*  
I was a Theban gentleman, who, by mischance, having  
killed a *favorite* of the prince of that country, was pursued  
so cruelly, that in no place but by favour or corruption they  
would obtain my destruction. *Sidney*, b. i.  
The great man down, you mark, his *favore* flies;  
The poor advanced, makes friends of enemies. *Shak. Hamlet.*  
Bid her steal into the plashed bower,  
Where honeyuckles, ripen'd by the sun,  
Forbid the sun to enter; like to *favorites*,  
Made proud by princes, that advance their pride  
Against that power that bred it. *Shakspeare.*  
Nothing is more vigilant, nothing more jealous than a *fa-*  
*vourite*, especially towards the waning time, and suspect of  
fatuity. *Wotton.*  
This man was very capable of being a great *favorite* to a  
great king. *Clarendon.*  
What *favore* gain, and what the nation owes,  
Fly the forgetful world. *Pope.*  
**FA'VOURLESS.** *adj.* [from *favore*.]  
1. Unfavoured; not regarded with kindness; without pa-  
tronage; without countenance.  
2. Unfavouring; unpropitious.  
Of that goddess I have fought the fight;  
Yet no where can her find; such happiness  
Heaven doth me envy, and fortune *favorless*. *Fairy Queen.*  
**FA'USEN.** *n. f.* A sort of large eel.  
He left the waves to wash;  
The wave sprung entrails, about which *fausens* and other fish  
Did shole. *Chapman's Iliads*, b. xxi.  
**FA'USSEBRAYE.** *n. f.* A small mount of earth, four fathom  
wide, erected on the level round the foot of the rampart,  
made use of to fire upon the enemy, when he is so far ad-  
vanced that you cannot force him back; and also to receive  
the ruins which the cannons make in the body of the place.  
*Harris.*  
**FA'UTOR.** *n. f.* [Latin; *fauteur*, French.] Favourer; counte-  
nancer; supporter.  
I am neither author or *fauteur* of any sect: I will have no  
man addict himself to me; but, if I have any thing right, de-  
fend it as truth's, not mine. *Ben. Johnson.*  
The new mountain in the Lucrine lake, which is alleged,  
by the *fauteurs* of this opinion, as an instance in behalf of it,  
was not raised thus. *Woodward.*  
**FA'UTRESS.** *n. f.* [*fautrix*, Latin; *fautrice*, Fr.] A woman  
that favours, or shows countenance.  
It made him pray, and prove  
Minerva's aid his *fauteurs* still. *Chapman's Iliads.*  
He comes from banishment to the *fauteurs* of liberty, from  
the barbarous to the polite. *Garth's Dedicat. to Ovid.*  
8 Z  
FAWN.



# FEA

**FAWN.** *n. f.* [*fau*, French, from *fan*, in old French a child, probably from *infans*, Latin.] A young deer.  
Looking my love, I go from place to place,  
Like a young *fawn* that late hath lost the hind;  
And seek each where, where last I saw her face,  
Whose image yet I carry fresh in mind. *Spenser's Sonnets.*  
The buck is called the first year a *fawn*, the second year a pricket.  
*Shakespeare's Love's Labour's Lost.*  
The colt hath about four years of growth; and so the *fawn*, and so the calf.  
*Bacon's Natural History*, N. 759.  
Who for thy table feeds the wanton *fawns*,  
For him as kindly spreads the flow'ry lawn. *Pope.*  
**TO FAWN.** *v. n.* [of uncertain original. Perhaps a contraction of the French *fanfan*, a term of fondness for children.]  
1. To court by flattery before one: as a dog.  
The dog straight *fawned* upon his master for old knowledge.  
Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,  
Even like a *fawning* greyhound. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
2. To court by any means. Used by animals.  
Instead thereof he kiss'd her weary feet,  
And lick'd her lily hands with *fawning* tongue,  
As he her wrong'd innocence did weat. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.  
Is it not strange that a rational man should worship an ox? that he should *fawn* upon his dog? bow himself before a cat? and adore leeks and garlick?  
*South's Sermons.*  
3. To court servilely.  
My love, forbear to *fawn* upon their frowns;  
What danger or what sorrow can befall thee,  
So long as Edward is thy constant friend? *Shak. Henry VI.*  
And thou, fly hypocrite, who now wouldst be  
Patron of liberty, who more than thou  
Once *fawn'd*, and cring'd, and servilely ador'd  
Heav'n's awful monarch? *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. iv.  
Whom Ancus follows, with a *fawning* air;  
But vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryden's Æn.* b. vi.  
Dextrous the craving *fawning* crowd to quit,  
And pleas'd to 'scape from flattery to wit. *Pope.*  
4. To bring forth a fawn.  
**FA'WNER.** *n. f.* [from *fawn*.] One that fawns; one that pays servile courtship.  
By softness of behaviour we have arrived at the appellation of *fawners*. *Spektator*, No. 304.  
**FA'WNINGLY.** *adv.* [from *fawn*.] In a cringing servile way.  
**FA'XED.** *adj.* [from *pax*, Saxon, hair.] Hairy. Now obsolete.  
They could call a comet a *faxed* star, which is all one with stella crinita, or cometa. *Camden's Remains.*  
**FAY.** *n. f.* [*fai*, French.]  
1. A fairy; an elf.  
And the yellow-skirted *fays*  
Fly after the night-fleets, leaving their moon-lov'd maze. *Milton.*  
Ye sylphs and sylphids, to your chief give ear;  
*Fays*, fairies, genii, elves and demons hear! *Pope.*  
2. [from *fai*, French.] Faith. Wholly obsolete.  
They plainly to speak of shepherds most what,  
Bad is the best, this English is flat;  
Their ill 'haviour garres men mislay,  
Both of their doctrine and their *fay*. *Spenser's Pastorals.*  
**FEABERRY.** *n. f.* A gooseberry. *Diët.*  
**TO FEAGUE.** *v. a.* [Gover uses *To feige*, free to censure; *feigen*, German, to sweep; *fyken*, Dutch, to strike.] To whip; to chastise; to beat. In Scottish *feakes*, to slutter; to be idly or officiously busy.  
**FE'ALTY.** *n. f.* [*feaulté*, French.] Duty due to a superior lord; fidelity to a master; loyalty.  
I am in parliament pledge for his truth,  
And lasting *fealty* to the new-made king. *Shak. Rich. III.*  
Let my sovereign  
Command my eldest son, nay all my sons,  
As pledges of my *fealty* and love. *Shak. Henry IV.* p. ii.  
Man disobeying,  
Disloyal, breaks his *fealty*, and sins  
Against the high supremacy of heav'n. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Each bird and beast behold  
After their kinds: I bring them to receive  
From thee their names, and pay thee *fealty*  
With low subjection. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. viii.  
Whether his first design be to withdraw  
Our *fealty* from God, or to disturb  
Conjugal love. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ix.  
**FEAR.** *n. f.* [pearan, Sax. to fear; *vaer*, Dut. *veake*, Erse.]  
1. Dread; horror; painful apprehension of danger.  
*Fear* is an uneasiness of the mind, upon the thought of future evil likely to befall us. *Locke.*  
Trembling *fear* still to and fro did fly,  
And found no place where safe the throw'd him might. *F. 2.*  
For *fear* was upon them, because of the people of those countries. *Exra* iii. 3.  
What then remains? Are we depriv'd of will?  
Must we not with, for *fear* of withing ill? *Dryden's Jew.*

# FEA

*Fear*, in general, is that passion of our nature whereby we are excited to provide for our security upon the approach of evil.  
*Rogers, Sermon 1.*  
2. Awe; dejection of mind at the presence of any person or thing.  
And the *fear* of you, and the dread of you, shall be upon every beast. *Gen. ix. 2.*  
3. Anxiety; solicitude.  
The greatest and principal *fear* was for the holy temple. *2 Mac. xv. 18.*  
4. That which causes fear.  
Antony, stay not by his side:  
Thy demon, that's the spirit that keeps thee, is  
Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable,  
Where Cæsar's is not; but near him, thy angel  
Becomes a *fear*, as being o'erpower'd. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*  
5. The object of fear.  
Except the God of Abraham and the *fear* of Isaac had been with me. *Gen. xxxi. 42.*  
6. Something hung up to scare deer by its colour or noise.  
He who fleeth from the noise of the *fear* shall fall into the pit, and he that cometh up out of the midst of the pit shall be taken in the snare. *J. xxiv. 18.*  
**FEAR.** *n. f.* [peera, Saxon.] A companion. Obsolete.  
But fair Charilla to a lovely *fear*  
Was linked, and by him had many pledges dear. *Fairy Qu.*  
**TO FEAR.** *v. a.* [peapan, Saxon.]  
1. To dread; to consider with apprehensions of terror; to be afraid of.  
Now, for my life, Hortensio *fears* his widow.  
—Then never trust me if I be afraid.  
—You are very sensible, yet you mis your sense;  
I mean Hortensio is afraid of you. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*  
To *fear* the foe, since fear oppresth strength,  
Gives, in your weakness, strength unto your foe. *Sh. R. II.*  
There shall rise up a kingdom, and it shall be *fear'd* above all the kingdoms before it. *2 Esdr. xii. 13.*  
When I view the beauties of thy face,  
I *fear* not death, nor dangers, nor disgrace. *Dryden.*  
2. To fright; to terrify; to make afraid.  
The inhabitants, being *fear'd* with the Spaniards landing and burning, fled from their dwellings. *Carew.*  
If he be taken, he shall never more  
Be *fear'd* of doing harm: make your own purpose  
How in my strength you please. *Shak. King Lear.*  
We must not make a scarecrow of the law,  
Setting it up to *fear* the birds of prey. *Sh. Meas. for Meas.*  
Some, sitting on the hatches, would seem there,  
With hideous gazings, to *fear* away fear. *Dante.*  
**TO FEAR.** *v. n.*  
1. To live in horror; to be afraid.  
Well you may *fear* too far.  
—Safer than trust too far:  
Let me still take away the harms I fear,  
Not fear still to be harm'd. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
2. To be anxious.  
If any such be here, if any *fear*  
Less for his person than an ill report;  
If any think brave death outweighs bad life. *Shak. Coriolan.*  
Then let the greedy merchant *fear*  
For his ill-gotten gain;  
And pray to gods that will not hear,  
While the debating winds and billows bear  
His wealth into the main. *Dryden's Horace.*  
See, pious king, with diff'rent strife,  
Thy struggling Albion's bosom torn:  
So much the *fears* for William's life,  
That Mary's fate she dare not mourn. *Prior.*  
**FE'ARFUL.** *adj.* [fear and full.]  
1. Timorous; timid; easily made afraid.  
He's gentle, and not *fearful*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
2. Afraid. It has of before the object of fear.  
The Irish are more *fearful* to offend the law than the English. *Davie; on Ireland.*  
I have made my heroine *fearful* of death, which neither  
Cassandra nor Cleopatra would have been. *Dryd. Auren. Pref.*  
3. Awful; to be revered.  
Who is like thee, glorious in holiness, *fearful* in praises. *Ex. xv. 11.*  
4. Terrible; dreadful; frightful; impressing fear.  
Neither fast to friend, nor *fearful* to foe. *Alban's Schoolm.*  
Against such monsters God maintained his own, by *fearful*  
execution of extraordinary judgment upon them. *Hosker.*  
What God did command touching Canaan, concerneth not  
us any otherwife than only as a *fearful* pattern of his just dis-  
pleasure. *Hosker, b. v. f. 17.*  
All torment, trouble, wonder, and amazement  
Inhabits here: some heav'nly power guide us  
Out of this *fearful* country. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
It is a *fearful* thing to fall into the hands of the living God. *Hebr. x. 31.*  
Lay down by those pleasures the *fearful* and dangerous  
thunders

# FEA

thunders and lightnings, the horrible and frequent earthquakes,  
and then there will be found no comparison. *Raleigh.*  
This is the natural fruit of sin, and the present revenge  
which it takes upon sinners, besides that *fearful* punishment  
which shall be inflicted on them in another life. *Tillotson.*  
**FE'ARFULLY.** *adv.* [from *fearful*.]  
1. Timorously; in fear.  
In such a night  
Did Thibe *fearfully* o'ertrip the dew,  
And saw the lion's shadow. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*  
2. Terribly; dreadfully.  
There is a cliff, whose high and bending head  
Looks *fearfully* on the confined deep. *Shak. King Lear.*  
**FE'ARTULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *fearful*.]  
1. Timorousness; habitual timidity.  
2. State of being afraid; awe; dread.  
Is it credible that the acknowledgment of our own un-  
worthiness, our professed *fearfulness* to ask any thing, other-  
wise than only for his sake to whom God can deny nothing,  
that this should be noted for a popish error. *Hosker, b. v.*  
A third thing that makes a government justly despised, is  
*fearfulness* of and mean compliances with bold popular of-  
fenders. *South's Sermons.*  
**FE'ARLESSLY.** *adv.* [from *fearless*.] Without terror.  
'Tis matter of the greatest astonishment to observe the stu-  
pid, yet common boldness of men, who so *fearlessly* expose  
themselves to this most formidable of perils. *Dædalus of Piety.*  
**FE'ARLESSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *fearless*.] Exemption from fear;  
intrepidity.  
He gave instances of an invincible courage, and *fearlessness*  
in danger. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
**FE'ARLESS.** *adj.* [from *fear*.] Free from fear; intrepid; cou-  
rageous; bold.  
From the ground the *fearless* doth arise,  
And walked forth without suspect of crime. *Fairy Queen.*  
The flaming seraph, *fearless*, though alone  
Encompass'd round with foes, thus answer'd bold. *Milton.*  
A nation, whose distinguishing character it is to be more  
*fearless* of death and danger than any other.  
**FE'ASIBILITY.** *n. f.* [from *feasible*.] A thing practicable.  
Men often swallow fallacies for truths, dubiosities for cer-  
tainities, possibilities for *feasibilities*, and things impossible for  
possibilities themselves. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors*, b. i. c. 5.  
**FE'ASIBLE.** *adj.* [feasible, French.] Practicable; such as  
may be effected; such as may be done.  
We conclude many things impossibilities, which yet are  
easy *feasibles*. *Clarendon's Speech*, c. 14.  
Things are *feasible* in themselves; else the eternal wisdom  
of God would never have advis'd, and much less have com-  
manded them. *South's Sermons.*  
**FE'ASIBLY.** *adv.* [from *feasible*.] Practicably.  
**FEAST.** *n. f.* [*feste*, French; *festum*, Latin.]  
1. An entertainment of the table; a sumptuous treat of great  
numbers.  
Here's our chief guest.  
—If he had been forgotten,  
It had been as a gap in our great *feast*. *Shak. Macbeth.*  
On Pharaoh's birthday he made a *feast* unto all his ser-  
vants. *Gen. xl. 20.*  
The lady of the leaf ordain'd a *feast*,  
And made the lady of the flow'r her guest;  
When lo! a bow'r ascended on the plain,  
With sudden feats ordain'd, and large for either train. *Dry.*  
2. An anniversary day of rejoicing either on a civil or religious  
occasion. Opposed to a fast.  
This day is call'd the *feast* of Crispian. *Shak. Hen. V.*  
3. Something delicious to the palate.  
Many people would, with reason, prefer the gripping of an  
hungry belly to those dishes which are a *feast* to others. *Locke.*  
**TO FEAST.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To eat sumptuously; to  
eat together on a day of joy.  
Richard and Northumberland, great friends,  
Did *feast* together. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.* p. ii.  
The parish finds, indeed; but our church-wardens-  
*Feast* on the silver, and give us the farthings. *Gay.*  
**TO FEAST.** *v. a.*  
1. To entertain sumptuously; to entertain magnificently.  
He was entertained and *feasted* by the king with great shew  
of favour. *Hayward.*  
2. To delight; to pamper.  
All these are our's, all nature's excellence,  
Whose taste or smell can bless the *feasted* sense. *Dryden.*  
**FE'ASTER.** *n. f.* [from *feast*.]  
1. One that fares deliciously.  
Those *feasters* could speak of great and many excellencies  
in manna. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*  
2. One that entertains magnificently.  
**FE'ASTFUL.** *adj.* [*feast* and full.]  
1. Festive; joyful.  
The virgins also shall on *feastful* days  
Visit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing  
His lot unfortunate in nuptial choice,  
From whence captivity and loss of eyes. *Milton's Agonistes.*

# FEA

Therefore be sure  
Thou, when the bridegroom with his *feastful* friends  
Passes to bliss at the mid-hour of night,  
Hast gain'd thy entrance, virgin wife and pure. *Milton.*  
2. Luxurious; riotous.  
The suitor train  
Who crowd his palace, and with lawless pow'r  
His herds and flocks in *feastful* rites devour. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
**FE'AST-ITE.** *n. f.* [*feast* and *rite*.] Custom observed in en-  
tertainments.  
His hospitable gate,  
Unbar'd to all, invites a num'rous train  
Of daily guests; whose board with plenty crown'd,  
Revives the *feastful* old. *Phillips.*  
**FEAT.** *n. f.* [*fait*, French.]  
1. Act; deed; action; exploit.  
Pyrocles is his name, renowned far  
For his bold *feats*, and hardy confidence;  
Full of approved in many a cruel war. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.  
Tarquin's self he met,  
And struck him on his knee: in that day's *feats*,  
When he might act the woman in the scene,  
He prov'd the best man i' th' field. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Our soldiers are men of strong heads for action, and per-  
form such *feats* as they are not able to express. *Addis. Spectat.*  
2. A trick; a festive or ludicrous performance.  
The joints are more supple to all *feats* of activity and mo-  
tion in youth than afterwards. *Acron's Essays.*  
**FEAT.** *adj.* [*fait, bien fait*, French; *homo factus ad unguem*.]  
1. Ready; skilful; ingenious.  
Never master had  
A page so kind, so duteous, diligent;  
So tender over his occasions, true,  
So *feat*, so nurse-like. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
2. It is now only used in irony and contempt.  
That *feat* man at controversy. *Stillingsfleet.*  
3. Nice; neat.  
Look how well my garments sit upon me,  
Much *feater* than before. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
**FE'ATEOUS.** *adj.* [from *feat*.] Neat; dexterous. Obsolete.  
**FE'ATEOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *feateous*.] Neatly; dexterously.  
And with fine fingers crop full *feateously*  
The tender stalks on high. *Spenser.*  
**FE'ATHER.** *n. f.* [*peeder*, Saxon; *feder*, German.]  
1. The plume of birds.  
Look, as I blow this *feather* from my face. *Shak. H. VII.*  
The brave eagle does with sorrow see  
The forest wasted, and that lofty tree,  
Which holds her nest, about to be o'erthrown,  
Before the *feathers* of her young are grown;  
She will not leave them, nor she cannot stay,  
But bears them boldly on her wings away. *Waller.*  
When a man in the dark presses either corner of his eye  
with his finger, and turns his eye away from his finger, he  
will see a circle of colours like those in the *feathers* of a pe-  
cock's tail. *Newton's Opt.*  
I am bright as an angel, and light as a *feather*. *Swift.*  
2. Kind; nature; species: from the proverbial expression, birds  
of a feather; that is, of a species.  
The proud insulting queen,  
With Clifford and the haught Northumberland,  
And of their *feather* many more proud birds,  
Have wrought the easy-melting king, like wax. *Sh. H. VI.*  
I am not of that *feather* to shake off  
My friend, when he most needs me. *Shakespeare's Timon.*  
3. An ornament; an empty title.  
4. [Upon a horse.] A sort of natural frizzling of hair, which,  
in some places, rises above the lying hair, and there makes a  
figure resembling the tip of an ear of corn. *Farrier's Dict.*  
**TO FE'ATHER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To dress in feathers.  
2. To fit with feathers.  
3. To tread as a cock.  
Dame Partlet was the sovereign of his heart;  
Ardent in love, outrageous in his play,  
He *feather'd* her a hundred times a day. *Dryden.*  
4. To enrich; to adorn; to exalt.  
They stuck not to say, that the king cared not to plume his  
nobility and people, to *feather* himself. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
5. **TO FE'ATHER ONE'S NEGL.** Alluding to birds which collect  
feathers, among other materials, for making their nests; to  
get riches together.  
**FE'ATHERBED.** *n. f.* [*feather* and *bed*.] A bed stuffed with  
feathers; a soft bed.  
The husband cock looks out, and strait is sped,  
And meets his wife, which brings her *feather'd*. *Donne.*  
**FE'ATHERDRIVER.** *n. f.* [*feather* and *drive*.] One who  
cleanses feathers by whisking them about.  
A *featherdriver* had the residue of his lungs filled with the  
fine dust or down of feathers. *Darwin's Physico-Theology.*  
**FE'ATHERED.** *adj.* [from *feather*.]



## F E C

1. Cloathed with feathers.  
I saw young Harry with his beaver on,  
His cuisses on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,  
Rise from the ground like *feather'd* Mercury. *Shak. H. IV.*  
So when the new-born phoenix first is seen,  
Her *feather'd* subjects all adore their queen. *Dryden.*  
Dark'ning the sky, they hover o'er, and shroud  
The wanton sailors with a *feather'd* cloud. *Prior.*  
Then ships of uncouth form shall stem the tide,  
And *feather'd* people crowd my wealthy side. *Pope.*  
Vultures, harpies, ravens, cormorants, and, among many  
other *feathered* creatures, several little winged boys perch upon  
the middle arches. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 159.  
2. Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers.  
An eagle had the ill hap to be struck with an arrow, *feather'd*  
from her own wing. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
Not the bow they bend, nor boast the skill  
To give the *feather'd* arrow wings to kill. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
**FEATHEREDGE**. *n. f.*  
Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another,  
are called *featheredge* stuff. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*  
**FEATHEREDGED**. *adj.* [*feather* and *edge*.] Belonging to a  
feather edge.  
The cover must be made of *featheredged* boards, in the na-  
ture of several doors with hinges fixed thereon. *Mortimer.*  
**FEATHERFEW**. *n. f.* A plant both single and double: it is  
increased by seeds or slips, and also by dividing the roots: it  
flowereth most part of the Summer. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
**FEATHERLESS**. *adj.* [*from feather*.] Without feathers.  
This fo high grown ivy was like that *featherless* bird, which  
went about to beg plumes of other birds to cover his naked-  
ness. *Hovell's Vocal Forest.*  
**FEATHERSELLER**. *n. f.* [*feather* and *seller*.] One who sells  
feathers for beds.  
**FEATHERY**. *adj.* [*from feather*.] Cloathed with feathers.  
Or whistle from the lodge, or village cock  
Count the night-watches to his *feathery* dames. *Milton.*  
**FEATLY**. *adv.* [*from feat*.] Neatly; nimbly; dexterously.  
Foot it *featly* here and there, *Shaksp. Tempest.*  
And sweet sprites the burthen bear.  
The moon was up, and shot a gleamy light;  
He saw a quire of ladies in a round,  
That *featly* footing seem'd to skim the ground. *Dryden.*  
There haply by the ruddy damsel seen,  
Or shepherd-boy, they *featly* foot the green. *Tickell.*  
**FEATNESS**. *n. f.* [*from feat*.] Neatness; nicety; dexte-  
rity.  
**FEATURE**. *n. f.* [*sauture*, old French.]  
1. The cast or make of the face.  
Report the *feature* of Octavia, her years. *Shakespeare.*  
2. Any lineament or single part of the face.  
Though ye be the fairest of God's creatures,  
Yet think that death shall spoil your goodly *features*. *Spenser.*  
We may compare the face of a great man with the  
character, and try if we can find out in his looks and *features*  
the haughty, cruel, or unmerciful temper that discovers itself  
in the history. *Addison on ancient Medals.*  
Though various *features* did the filters grace,  
A sister's likeness was in every face. *Addison's Ovid's Met.*  
To **FEATURE**. *v. a.* To resemble in countenance; to favour.  
He liv'd in court most prais'd, most lov'd,  
A sample to the young; to to more mature,  
A glass that *featur'd* them. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
To **FEAZE**. *v. a.* [See **FAXED**, perhaps from *pax*, Saxon,  
hair.]  
1. To untwist the end of a rope, and reduce it again to its first  
flamina.  
2. To beat; to whip with rods. *Ainsw.*  
To **FEBRICITATE**. *v. n.* [*febricitare*, Latin.] To be in a  
fever.  
**FEBRICULOSE**. *adj.* [*febriculosus*, Latin.] Troubled with a  
fever.  
**FEBRIFUGES**. *n. f.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Latin; *febrifuge*, Fr.]  
Any medicine serviceable in a fever.  
Bitters, like choler, are the best sanguifiers, and also the  
best *febrifuges*. *Floyer on the Humours.*  
**FEBRIFUGES**. *adj.* Having the power to cure fevers.  
*Febrifuge* draughts had a most surprising good effect. *Arbutn.*  
**FEBRILE**. *adj.* [*febrilis*, Latin; *febrile*, Fr.] Constituting a  
fever; proceeding from a fever.  
The spirits, embroiled with the malignity in the blood, and  
turgid and tumified by the *febrile* fermentation, are by phlebo-  
tomy relieved. *Harvey on Consumptions.*  
**FEBRUARY**. *n. f.* [*februarius*, Latin.] The name of the  
second month in the year.  
You have such a *February* face,  
So full of froit, of storm, and cloudiness? *Shakespeare.*  
**FECES**. *n. f.* [*feces*, Latin; *feces*, French.]  
1. Dregs; lees; sediment; subsidence.  
Hence the surface of the ground with mud  
And slime belmeard, the *feces* of the flood,  
Receiv'd the rays of heav'n; and sucking in  
The seeds of heat, new creatures did begin. *Dryden.*

## F E E

2. Excrement.  
The symptoms of such a constitution are a four smell in  
their feces. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**FECULENCE**. *n. f.* [*feculentia*, Latin.]  
**FECULENCY**. *n. f.* Muddiness; quality of abounding with lees or sediment.  
1. Lees; feces; sediment; dregs.  
2. Pour upon it some very strong lee, to facilitate the separa-  
tion of its *feculencies*. *Boyle.*  
Whether the wilding's fibres are contriv'd  
To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and refit  
Its *feculence*, which in more porous stocks  
Of cyder plants finds passage free. *Phillips.*  
**FECULENT**. *adj.* [*feculentus*, Lat. *feculent*, French.] Foul;  
dreggy; excrementitious.  
But both his hands, most filthy *feculent*,  
Above the water were on high extent,  
And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly,  
Yet nothing cleaner were for such intent. *Fairy Queen.*  
We may affirm them to be to the body as the light of a  
candle to the grofs and *feculent* snuff, which is it not pent  
up in it, so neither doth it partake of its stench and im-  
purity. *Glavv. Apology.*  
**FECUND**. *adj.* [*fecundus*, Latin; *second*, Fr.] Fruitful;  
Prolifick.  
The more tickly the years are, the less *fecund* or fruitful of  
children also they be. *Gravii's Bills of Mortality.*  
**FECUNDATION**. *n. f.* [*fecundatio*, Latin.] The act of making  
fruitful or prolifick.  
She requested these plants as a medicine of *fecundation*, or  
to make her fruitful. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. vii. c. 7.  
To **FECUNDIFY**. *v. a.* To make fruitful; to make pro-  
lifick. *Diſt.*  
**FECUNDITY**. *n. f.* [*from fecund*; *secondité*, French.]  
1. Fruitfulness; quality of producing or bringing forth in great  
abundance.  
I appeal to the animal and vegetable productions of the  
earth, the vast numbers whereof notoriously testify the ex-  
treme luxuriance and *fecundity* of it. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
2. Power of producing or bringing forth.  
Some of the ancients mention some seeds that retain their  
*fecundity* forty years; and I have found, from a friend, that  
melon-seeds, after thirty years, are best for raising of melons.  
*Ray on the Creation.*  
He could never create so ample a world, but he could have  
made a bigger; the *fecundity* of his creative power never grow-  
ing barren, nor being exhausted. *Bentley's Sermon.*  
**FED**. Preterite and participle pass. of *To feed*.  
For on the grassy verdure as he lay,  
And breath'd the freshness of the early day,  
Devouring dogs the helpless infant tore,  
Fed on his trembling limbs, and lapp'd the gore. *Pope.*  
**FEDDARY**. *n. f.* [*fedus*, Latin, or from *sedum*.] This word,  
peculiar to *Shakespeare*, may signify either a confederate; a  
partner; or a dependant.  
Damn'd paper!  
Black as the ink that's on thee, senseless bauble!  
Art thou a *fedary* for this act, and lookest  
So virgin-like without? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
**FEDERAL**. *adj.* [*from fedus*, Latin.] Relating to a league or  
contract.  
It is a *federal* rite betwixt God and us, as eating and drink-  
ing, both among the Jews and Heathens, was wont to be.  
*Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
The Romans compelled them, contrary to all *federal* right  
and justice, both to part with Sardinia, their lawful territory,  
and also to pay them for the future a double tribute. *Grew.*  
**FEDERARY**. *n. f.* [*from fedus*, Latin.] A confederate; an  
accomplice.  
She's a traitor, and Camillo is  
A *federary* with her. *Shakespeare.*  
**FEDERATE**. *adj.* [*federatus*, Latin.] Leagued; joined in  
confederacy.  
**FEE**. *n. f.* [*feoh*, Saxon; *fee*, Danish, cattle; *feudum*, low  
Latin; *feus*, Scottish.]  
1. [In law.] All lands and tenements that are held by any ac-  
knowledge of superiority to a higher lord. All lands and  
tenements, wherein a man hath a perpetual estate to him and  
his heirs, &c. are divided into *allodium* and *feudum*: *allodium*  
is every man's own land, which he possesses merely in his own  
right, without acknowledgment of any service, or payment  
of any rent to any other. *Feudum*, or *fee*, is that which we  
hold by the benefit of another, and in name whereof we owe  
services, or pay rent, or both, to a superior lord. And all  
our land in England, the crown-land, which is in the king's  
own hands, in right of his crown, excepted, is in the nature  
of *feudum*: for though a man have land by descent from his  
ancestors, or bought it for his money; yet is the land of such  
a nature, that it cannot come to any, either by descent or  
purchase, but with the burthen that was laid upon him who  
had novel fee, or first of all received it as a benefit from his  
lord, to him and to all such to whom it might descend, or be

## F E E

- be any way conveyed from him. So that no man in England  
has *directum dominium*, that is, the very property or demefne  
in any land, but the prince in right of his crown: for though  
he that has fee has *jus perpetuum & utile dominium*, yet he  
owes a duty for it, and therefore it is not simply his own.  
Fee is divided into two sorts; fee-absolute, otherwise called  
fee simple, and fee-conditional, otherwise termed fee-tail:  
fee-simple is that whereof we are seized in those general words,  
To us and our heirs for ever: fee-tail is that whereof we are  
seized to us and our heirs, with limitation; that is, the heirs  
of our body, &c. And fee-tail is either general or special:  
general is where land is given to a man, and the heirs of his  
body: fee-tail special is that where a man and his wife are  
seized of land to them and the heirs of their two bodies. *Covel.*  
Now like a lawyer, when he land would let,  
Or felt fee-simples in his master's name. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
Here's the lord of the soil come to fee me for a stray, for  
entering his fee-simple without leave. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
2. Property; peculiar.  
What concern they?  
The general cause; or is it a fee-grief, *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Due to some single brain?  
3. Reward; gratification; recompense.  
These be the ways by which, without reward,  
Livings in courts be gotten, though full hard;  
For nothing there is done without a fee. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
Not helping, death's my fee;  
But if I help, what do you promise me? *Shakespeare.*  
4. Payments occasionally claimed by persons in office.  
Now that God and friends  
Have turn'd my captive state to liberty,  
At our enlargement what are thy due fees? *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
5. Reward paid to physicians or lawyers.  
He does not reject the person's pretensions, who does not  
know how to explain them; or refuse doing a good office for  
a man, because he cannot pay the fee of it. *Addison's Spectat.*  
6. Portion; pittance; share. Obsolete.  
In pruning and trimming all manner of trees,  
Referre to each cattle their property fees. *Tuff. Husbandry.*  
**FEESFARM**. *n. f.* [*fee* and *farm*.] Tenure by which lands are  
held from a superior lord.  
John surrendered his kingdoms to the pope, and took them  
back again, to hold in *feesfarm*; which brought him into such  
hatred, as all his lifetime after he was posselt with fear. *Davies.*  
To **FEE**. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]  
1. To reward; to pay.  
No man fees the fun, no man purchases the light, nor errs  
if he walks by it. *South's Sermons.*  
Watch the disease in time; for when within  
The dropsy rages and extends the skin,  
In vain for helbreth the patient cries,  
And fees the doctor; but too late is wife. *Dryden's Pers.*  
2. To bribe.  
I have long lov'd her, and ingross'd opportunities to meet  
her; *feed* every slight occasion, that could but niggardly give  
me sight of her. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
3. To keep in hire.  
There's not a thane of them but in his houe  
I have a servant *fee'd*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
**FEIBLE**. *adj.* [*feible*, French.] Weak; debilitated; sickly;  
infirm; without strength of body or mind.  
The men carried all the *feible* upon asses to Jericho. *2 Chron.*  
Command th' assistance of a faithful friend,  
But *feible* are the succours I can send. *Dryden's Æn.*  
How I have lov'd, excuse my faltering tongue;  
My spirits *feible*, and my pains are strong. *Dryden.*  
We carry the image of God in us, a rational and immor-  
tal soul; and though we be now miserable and *feible*, yet we  
aspire after eternal happiness, and finally expect a great exal-  
tation of all our natural powers. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
A crutch that helps the weak along,  
Supports the *feible*, but retards the strong. *Smith.*  
To **FEIBLE**. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To weaken; to en-  
feible; to deprive of strength or power. Not in use.  
Or as a cattle reared high and round,  
By subtle engines and malicious sight  
Is undermined from the lowest ground,  
And her foundation forc'd and *feibled* quite. *Fairy Queen.*  
Shall that victorious hand be *feibled* here.  
That in your chambers gave you chastisement? *Sh. K. John.*  
**FEIBLEMINDED**. *adj.* [*feible* and *mind*.] Weak of mind;  
defective in resolution and constancy.  
Warn them that are unruly, comfort the *feibleminded*, sup-  
port the weak, be patient toward all men. *1 Thess. v. 14.*  
**FEIBLENESS**. *n. f.* [*from feible*.] Weakness; imbecility; in-  
firmity; want of strength.  
A better head Rome's glorious body fits,  
Than his that shakes for age and *feibleness*. *Shak. Tit Andr.*  
Some in their latter years, through the *feibleness* of their  
limbs, have been forced to study upon their knees. *South.*  
**FEIBLY**. *ad. v.* [*from feible*.] Weakly; without strength.

## F E E

- Like mine, thy gentle numbers *feebly* creep;  
Thy tragick muse gives smiles, thy comick sleep. *Dryden.*  
To **FEED**. *v. a.* [*fedam*, Gothick; *pecan*, poeban, Saxon.]  
1. To supply with food.  
Her heart and bowels through her back he drew,  
And *fed* the hounds that help'd him to pursue. *Dryden.*  
Boerhaave *fed* a sparrow with bread four days, in which  
time it eat more than its own weight. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
2. To supply; to furnish.  
A constant smoke arises from the warm springs that *feed*  
the many baths with which this island is stocked. *Addison.*  
The breadth of the bottom of the hopper must be half the  
length of a barleycorn, and near as long as the rollers, that it  
may not *feed* them too fast. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
3. To graze; to consume by cattle.  
Once in three years *feed* your mowing lands, if you can-  
not get manure constantly to keep them in heart. *Mortimer.*  
The frost will spoil the grafs; for which reason take care to  
*feed* it close before Winter. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
4. To nourish; to cherish.  
How oft from pomp and state did I remove,  
To *feed* despair, and cherish hopeles love? *Prior.*  
5. To keep in hope or expectation.  
Barbarossa learned the strength of the emperor, craftily  
*feeding* him with the hope of liberty. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*  
6. To delight; to entertain; to keep from satiety.  
The alteration of scenes, so it be without noise, *feeds* and  
relieves the eye, before it be full of the same object. *Bacon.*  
To **FEED**. *v. n.*  
1. To take food. Chiefly applied to animals food.  
To *feed* were best at home;  
From thence the fawce to meat is ceremony;  
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
2. To prey; to live by eating.  
I am not covetous of gold;  
Nor care I, who doth *feed* upon my cost. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*  
You cry against the noble senate, who,  
Under the gods, keep you in awe, which else  
Would *feed* on one another. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
Galen speaketh of the curing of the scirrhus of the liver by  
milk of a cow, that *feedeth* upon certain herbs. *Bacon.*  
Some birds *feed* upon the berries of this vegetable. *Brown.*  
He *feeds* on fruits, which, of their own accord,  
The willing grounds and laden trees afford. *Dryden's Virg.*  
The Brachmans were all of the same race, lived in fields  
and woods, and *fed* only upon rice, milk, or herbs. *Temple.*  
All *feed* on one vain patron, and enjoy  
Th' extensive blessing of his luxury. *Pope's Essay on Man.*  
3. To pasture; to place cattle to feed.  
If a man shall cause a field to be eaten, and shall put in his  
beast, and shall *feed* in another man's field, he shall make  
restitution. *Ex. xxii. 5.*  
4. To grow fat or plump.  
**FEED**. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]  
1. Food; that which is eaten.  
A fearful deer then looks most about when he comes to the  
best *feed*, with a shugging kind of tremor through all her  
principal parts. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
An old worked ox eats as well as a young one: their *feed*  
is much cheaper, because they eat no oats. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
2. Pasture.  
Besides his cote, his flocks and bounds of *feed*  
Are now on sale. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*  
**FEEDER**. *n. f.* [*from feed*.]  
1. One that gives food.  
The beast obeys his keeper, and looks up,  
Not to his master's but his *feeder's* hand. *Denham.*  
2. An exciter; an encourager.  
When thou do'st hear I am as I have been,  
Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast,  
The tutor and the *feeder* of my riots. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
3. One that eats.  
With eager feeding, food doth choke the *feeder*. *Shaksp.*  
We meet in Aristotle with one kind of thrush, called the  
miffel-thrush, or *feeder* upon miffeltoe. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*  
4. One that eats nicely; one that lives luxuriously.  
But that our feasts  
In every mefs have folly, and the *feeders*  
Jest with it as a custom, I should blush  
To see you so attired. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
But such fine *feeders* are no guests for me;  
Riot agrees not with frugality:  
Then, that unfashionable man am I,  
With me they'd flave for want of ivory. *Dryden's Juven.*  
To **FEEL**. *pret. felt*; part. pass. *felt*. *v. n.* [*pelan*, Saxon.]  
1. To have perception of things by the touch.  
The sense of *feeling* can give us a notion of extension,  
shape, and all other ideas that enter at the eye, except co-  
lours. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 411.  
2. To search by feeling. See **FEELER**.  
3. To have a quick sensibility of good or evil, right or wrong.  
Man, who *feels* for all mankind. *Pope.*  
9 A  
4. To



## FEE

4. To appear to the touch.  
The difference of these tumours will be distinguished by the feel: one feels flaccid and rumpled; the other more even, flatulent and springy. *Sharp's Surgery.*
- To FEEL. *v. a.*  
1. To perceive by the touch.  
Suffer me that I may feel the pillars. *Judg. xxvi. 26.*  
2. To try; to found.  
He hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour. *Shak.*  
3. To have sense of pain or pleasure.  
Nor did they not perceive the evil plight  
In which they were, or the fierce pains not feel? *Milton.*  
But why should those be thought to 'scape, who feel  
Those rods of scorpions and those whips of steel? *Creech's Juvenal.*  
The well sung woes shall foom my pensive ghost;  
He best can paint them who can feel them most. *Pope.*  
Not youthful kings in battle seiz'd alive,  
E'er felt such grief, such terror, and despair. *Pope.*  
4. To be affected by.  
Would I had never trod this English earth,  
Or felt the flatteries that grow upon it. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*  
5. To know; to be acquainted with.  
His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him;  
And found the blessedness of being little. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*  
FEEL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The sense of feeling; the touch.  
The difference of these tumours will be distinguished by the feel: one feels flaccid and rumpled, the other more even, flatulent, and springy. *Sharp's Surgery.*
- FEELER. *n. f.* [from feel.]  
1. One that feels.  
This hand, whose touch,  
Whose every touch would force the feeler's soul  
To th' oath of loyalty. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
2. The horns or antennæ of insects.  
Insects clean their eyes with their forelegs as well as antennæ; and as they are perpetually feeling and searching before them with their feelers or antennæ, I am apt to think that besides wiping and cleaning the eyes, the uses here named may be admitted. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
- FEELING. *participial adj.* [from feel.]  
1. Expressive of great sensibility.  
O wretched state of man in self-division!  
Thy tongue hath made of Cupid's deep incision.  
Thy wailing words do much my spirits move,  
They uttered are in such a feeling fashion. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Write till your ink be dry, and with your tears  
Moist it again; and frame some feeling line,  
That may discover such integrity. *Sh. Two Gent. of Verona.*  
2. Sensibly felt. This sense is not sufficiently analogical.  
A most poor man made tame to fortune's blows,  
Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,  
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Of all your royal favours; but this last  
Strikes through my heart. *Southerne.*
- FEELING. *n. f.* [from feel.]  
1. The sense of touch.  
Why was the fight  
To such a tender ball as th' eye confin'd?  
So obvious and so easy to be quench'd,  
And not, as feeling, through all parts diffus'd,  
That the might look at will through every pore. *Milton.*  
2. Sensibility; tenderness.  
The apprehension of the good,  
Gives but the greater feeling to the worse. *Shak. Rich. II.*  
Their king, out of a princely feeling, was sparing and compassionate towards his subjects. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
3. Perception.  
Great persons had need to borrow other men's opinions to think themselves happy; for if they judge by their own feeling, they cannot find it. *Bacon's Essays.*  
As we learn what belongs to the body by the evidence of sense, so we learn what belongs to the soul by an inward consciousness, which may be called a sort of internal feeling. *Watts.*
- FEELINGLY. *adv.* [from feeling.]  
1. With expression of great sensibility.  
The prince might judge that he meant himself, who spake so feelingly. *Sidney.*  
He would not have talked so feelingly of Codrus's bed, if there had been room for a bedfellow in it. *Pope.*  
2. So as to be sensibly felt.  
Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,  
The season's difference; as the icy phang,  
And churlish chiding of the Winter's wind,  
Which when it bites and blows upon my body,  
Ev'n 'till I shrink with cold, I smile and say,  
This is no flattery: these are counsellors,  
That feelingly persuade me what I am. *Shak. As you like it.*

## FEL

- He feelingly knew, and had trial of the late good, and of the new purchased evil. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
FEET. *n. f.* The plural of foot.  
His brother's image to his mind appears,  
Inflames his heart with rage, and wings his feet with fears. *Pope's Statius.*
- FEETLESS. *adj.* [from *feet*.] Without feet.  
Geoffrey of Bouillon broched three *feetless* birds, called Al-lerions, upon his arrow. *Camden.*
- To FEIGN. *v. a.* [from *feindre*, French; *fingere*, Latin.]  
1. To invent.  
And these three voices differ; all the things done, the doing and the doer; the thing feigned, the feigning and the feigner; so the poem, the poetry and the poet. *Ben. Johnson's Discourse.*  
No such things are done as thou sayest, but thou feignest them out of thine own heart. *Neh. vi. 8.*  
2. To make a show of.  
Both his hands, most filthy sculent,  
Above the water were on high extent,  
And feigned to wash themselves incessantly. *Spens. Fairy Qu.*  
3. To make a show of; to do upon some false pretence.  
Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,  
Then, hid in shades, eludes her eager swain;  
But feigns a laugh to see me search around. *Pope.*  
4. To dissimble; to conceal. Now obsolete.  
Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they hear,  
As ghastly bug their hair on end does rear;  
Yet both do strive their fearfulness to feign. *Fairy Queen.*
- To FEIGN. *v. n.* To relate falsely; to image from the invention.  
Therefore the poet  
Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods;  
Since nought so stockish, hard and full of rage,  
But music for the time doth change his nature. *Shak. sp.*
- FEIGNEDLY. *adv.* [from *feign*.] In fiction; not truly.  
Such is found to have been falsely and feignedly in some of the heathens. *Bacon, Essay 28.*
- FEIGNER. *n. f.* [from *feign*.] Invention; contriver of a fiction.  
And these three voices differ; all the things done, the doing and the doer; the thing feigned, the feigning and the feigner; so the poem, the poetry and the poet. *Ben. Johnson.*
- FEINT. *participial adj.* [from *feign*, for *feigned*; or *feint*, Fr.]  
The mind by degrees loses its natural solid of real, solid truth, and is reconciled insensibly to any thing that can be but dressed up into any feint appearance of it. *Locke.*
- FEINT. *n. f.* [from *feint*, French.]  
1. A false appearance; an offer of something not intended to be.  
Courtly's letter is but a feint to get off. *Speilator, No. 286.*  
2. A mock assault; an appearance of aiming at one part when another is intended to be struck.  
But, in the breast encamp'd, prepares  
For well-bred feints and future wars. *Prior.*
- FE'LANDERS. *n. f.* Worms in hawks. *Ainsworth.*
- FE'LDFARE. *n. f.* See FIELDFARE.
- To FELICITATE. *v. a.* [from *feliciter*, French; *felicita*, Latin.]  
1. To make happy.  
I profess  
Myself an enemy to all other joys;  
And find I am alone felicitate. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
In your dear highness's love,  
What a glorious contentment and pleasure would fill  
felicitate his spirit, if he could grasp all in a single survey. *Watts.*  
2. To congratulate.  
They might proceed unto forms of speeches, felicitating the good, or deprecating the evil to follow. *Brown's Sugar Err.*
- FELICITATION. *n. f.* [French, from *felicitate*.] Congratulation. *Dict.*
- FELICITOUS. *adj.* [from *felix*, Latin.] Happy. *Dict.*
- FELICITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *felicitus*.] Happily. *Dict.*
- FELICITY. *n. f.* [from *felicita*, Latin; *felicite*, Fr.] Happiness; prosperity; blissfulness; blessedness.  
The joyous day, dear Lord, with joy begin,  
And grant that we, for whom thou didst die,  
Being with thy dear blood clean wash'd from sin,  
May live for ever in felicity. *Spenser, Sonnet 68.*  
Others in virtue plac'd felicity;  
But virtue join'd with riches and long life,  
In corporal pleasure he, and careless ease. *Milt. Par. Reg.*  
So the felicities of her wonderful reign may be complete. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
How great, how glorious a felicity, how adequate to the desires of a reasonable nature, is revealed to our hopes in the gospel! *Rogers, Sermon iii.*
- FELINE. *adj.* [from *felinus*, Latin.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat.  
Even as in the beaver; from which he differs principally in his teeth, which are canine, and in his tail, which is *feline*, or a long taper. *Grew's Myology.*
- FELL. *adj.* [from *felle*, Saxon.]  
1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman.

## FEL

- It seemed fury, discord, madnefs fell,  
Flew from his lap when he unfolds the fame. *Fairfax, b. ii.*
- So *fell* foci,  
Whose passions and whose plots have broke their sleep,  
To take the one the other, by some chance,  
Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends. *Shak.*  
That infant was I turn'd into a hart,  
And my desires, like *fell* and cruel hounds,  
E'er since pursue me. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
2. Savage; ravenous; bloody.  
I know thee, love! wild as the raging main,  
More *fell* than tigers on the Lybian plain. *Pope's Autumn.*  
Scorning all the taming arts of man,  
The keen hyena, *fellest* of the fell. *Thomson's Spring.*
- FELL. *n. f.* [from *felle*, Saxon.] The skin; the hide.  
Wipe thine eye;  
The gougiers shall devour them, flesh and *fell*,  
Ere they shall make us weep. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
The time has been my fences would have cool'd  
To hear a night-shriek; and my *fell* of hair  
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir. *Shak. Macbeth.*
- To FELL. *v. a.* [from *fellen*, German.]  
1. To knock down; to bring to the ground.  
Villain, stand, or I'll *fell* thee down. *Shak. Henry V.*  
Up and down he travels his ground;  
Now wards a *falling* blow, now strikes again. *Daniel.*  
Taking the small end of his musket in his hand, he struck him on the head with the stool, and *felled* him. *Raleigh.*  
His fall, for the present, struck an earthquake into all minds; nor could the vulgar be induced to believe he was *felled*. *Hesiod's Vocal Torrest.*  
On their whole host I flew  
Unarm'd, and with a trivial weapon *fell'd*  
Their choicest youth: they only liv'd who fled. *Milt. Agon.*  
Whom with such force he struck he *fell'd* him down,  
And clef the circle of his golden crown. *Dryden.*  
I *fell'd* along a man of bearded face,  
His limbs all cover'd with a shining case. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*
2. To hew down; to cut down.  
Then would he seem a farmer that would fell  
Bargains of woods, which he did lately *fell*. *Hubb. Tale.*  
Proud Arcite and fierce Palamon,  
In mortal battle, doubling blow on blow;  
Like lightning flam'd their fauchions to and fro,  
And shot a dreadful gleam; so strong they struck,  
There seem'd less force requir'd to *fell* an oak. *Dryden.*
- FELL. The preterite of To *fell*.  
None on their feet might stand,  
Though standing else as rocks; but down they *fell*  
By thousands, angel on archangel roll'd. *Milton.*
- FE'LLER. *n. f.* [from *fell*.] One that hews down.  
Since thou art laid down, no *fell*er is come up against us. *Is. xiv. 8.*
- FELL'FLUOUS. *adj.* [from *fel* and *flu*, Latin.] Flowing with gall. *Dict.*
- FE'LMONGER. *n. f.* [from *fell*.] A dealer in hides.
- FE'LLNESS. *n. f.* [from *fell*.] Cruelty; savageness; fury; rage.  
When his brother saw the red blood trail  
Adown so fast, and all his armour steep,  
For very *fellness* loud he gan to weep. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
- FE'LLOR. *n. f.* [from *fel*, Danish.] The circumference of a wheel; the outward part. It is often written *fally* or *felly*.  
Out, out, thou trumpet fortune! all you gods,  
In general synod, take away her power;  
Break all the spokes and *fellies* from her wheel,  
And bow the round nave down the hill of heav'n. *Shak. sp.*  
Their axle-trees, naves, *fellies*, and spokes were all molten. *Kings vii. 33.*
- FELLOW. *n. f.* [from *quasi*, to follow, *Minshew*; from *fe*, faith, and *lag*, bound, Saxon; *Junius*; *fallow*, Scottish.]  
1. A companion; one with whom we consort.  
In youth I had twelve *fellows* like unto myself, but not one of them came to a good end. *Ajdam's Schoolmaster.*  
To be your *fellow*,  
You may deny me; but I'll be your servant,  
Whether you will or no. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
Have we not plighted each our holy oath,  
That one should be the common good of both;  
One foul should both inspire, and neither prove  
His *fellow's* hindrance in pursuit of love? *Dryden.*  
2. An associate; one united in the same affair.  
Each on his *fellow* for assistance calls;  
At length the fatal fabric mounts the walls. *Dryden's Virg.*  
3. One of the same kind.  
Let partial spirits still aloud complain,  
Think themselves injur'd that they cannot reign;  
And own no liberty, but where they may  
Without control upon their *fellow* prey.  
A shepherd had one favourite dog: he fed him with his own hand, and took more care of him than of any of his *fellows*. *Waller.*  
L'Estrange's Fables.

## FEL

4. Equal; peer.  
Chieftain of the rest  
I chose him here: the earth shall him allow;  
His *fellow* late, shall be his subjects now. *Fairfax, b. ii.*  
So you are to be hereafter *fellows*, and no longer servants. *Sidney.*
5. One thing suited to another; one of a pair.  
When virtue is lodged in a body, that seems to have been prepared for the reception of vice: the soul and the body do not seem to be *fellows*. *Addison's Spectator, No. 86.*
6. One like another: as, this knave hath not his *fellow*.  
7. A familiar appellation used sometimes with fondness; some times with esteem; but generally with some degree of contempt.  
This is Othello's ancient, as I take it:  
—The same indeed; a very valiant *fellow*. *Shak. Othello.*  
An officer was in danger to have lost his place, but his wife made his peace; whereupon a pleasant *fellow* said, that he had been crushed, but that he saved himself upon his horns. *Bacon, Apophthegm 4.*
- Full fifteen thousand lusty *fellows*  
With fire and sword the fort maintain;  
Each was a Hercules, you tell us,  
Yer out they march'd like common men. *Prior.*
8. A word of contempt: the foolish mortal; the mean wretch; the sorry rascal.  
Those great *fellows* scornfully receiving them, as foolish birds fallen into their net, it pleased the eternal justice to make them suffer death by their hands. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Castro hath here been set on in the dark  
By Rodorigo, and *fellows* that are 'scap'd:  
He's almost slain, and Rodorigo dead. *Shak. sp. Othello.*  
I have great comfort from this *fellow*: methinks he hath no drowning mark about him; his complexion is perfect gallows. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
Opinion, that did help me to the crown,  
Had still kept loyal to possession;  
And left me in reputation's banishment.  
A *fellow* of no mark nor likelihood. *Shak. Henry IV.*  
How oft the sight of means, to do ill deeds,  
Makes deeds ill done? for had't not thou been by,  
A *fellow* by the hand of nature mark'd,  
Quoted, and sign'd to do a deed of shame,  
This murder had not come into my mind. *Shak. K. John.*  
The Moor's abus'd by some most villainous knave,  
Some base notorious knave, some scurvy *fellow*. *Shak. Othello.*  
The *fellow* had taken more fish than he could spend while they were sweet. *L'Estrange.*  
As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;  
This *fellow* would ingratiate a foreign name  
Upon our stock, and the Sisyphian seed  
By fraud and theft asserts his father's breed. *Dryden.*  
You will wonder how such an ordinary *fellow*, as this Mr. Wood, could have got his majesty's broad seal. *Swift.*  
You'll find, if once the monarch acts the monk,  
Or, cobler like, the parson will be drunk,  
Worth makes the man, and want of it the *fellow*;  
The rest is all but leather and prunella. *Pope's Essay on Man.*
9. Sometimes it implies a mixture of pity with contempt.  
The provost commanded his men to hang him up on the nearest tree: then the *fellow* cried out that he was not the miller, but the miller's man. *Hayward.*
10. A member of a college that shares its revenues.  
To FE'LLOR. *v. a.* To suit with; to pair with; to match.  
*Fellow* is often used in composition to mark community of nature, station, or employment.  
Imagination,  
With what's unreal, thou co-active art,  
And *fellow*'st nothing. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
- FELLOW-COMMONER. *n. f.*  
1. One who has the same right of common.  
He cannot appropriate, he cannot inclose, without the consent of all his *fellowcommoners*, all mankind. *Locke.*  
2. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.
- FELLOW-CREATURE. *n. f.* One that has the same creator.  
Reason is the glory of human nature, and one of the chief eminencies whereby we are raised above our *fellowcreatures* the brutes in this lower world. *Watts's Logic, Introduction.*
- FELLOW-HEIR. *n. f.* Coheir; partner of the same inheritance.  
The Gentiles should be *fellowheirs*. *Eph. iii. 6.*
- FELLOW-HELPER. *n. f.* Coadjutor; one who concurs in the same business.  
We ought to receive such, that we might be *fellowhelpers* to the truth. *3 Jo. viii.*
- FELLOW-LABOURER. *n. f.* One who labours in the same design.  
My *fellowlabourers* have likewise commissioned me to perform in their behalf this office of dedication. *Dryd. Two, Ded.*
- FELLOW-SERVANT. *n. f.* One that has the same master. *Nec*



# FEL

Nor less think we in heav'n of thee on earth,  
Than of our *fellow-servants*; and inquire  
Gladly into the ways of God with man. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*  
Fair *fellow-servant*! may your gentle ear  
Prove more propitious to my flighted care  
Than the bright dame's we serve. *Waller.*  
Their fathers and yours were *fellow-servants* to the same  
heavenly matter while they lived; nor is that relation dis-  
solved by their death, but ought still to operate among their  
surviving children. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
**FELLOW-SOLDIER.** *n. f.* One who fights under the same com-  
mander. An endearing appellation used by officers to their  
men.  
Come, *fellow-soldier*, make thou proclamation. *Shaksp.*  
Epaphroditus, my brother and companion in labour, and  
*Phil. ii. 25.*  
**FELLOW-STUDENT.** *n. f.* One who studies in company with  
another.  
I prythee, do not mock me, *fellow-student*;  
I think it was to see my mother's wedding. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
If you have no *fellow-student* at hand, tell it over with your  
acquaintance. *Watts's Logic.*  
**FELLOW-SUBJECT.** *n. f.* One who lives under the same go-  
vernment.  
The bleeding condition of their *fellow-subjects* was a feather  
in the balance with their private ends. *Swift.*  
**FELLOW-SUPPER.** *n. f.* One who shares in the same evils;  
one who partakes the same sufferings with another.  
How happy was it for those poor creatures, that your grace  
was made their *fell-sufferer*? And how glorious for you, that  
you chose to want rather than not relieve the wants of others?  
*Dryden's Fable, Dedication.*  
We in some measure share the necessities of the poor at the  
same time that we relieve them, and make ourselves not only  
their patrons but *fellow-sufferers*. *Addison's Spectator.*  
**FELLOW-WRITER.** *n. f.* One who writes at the same time, or  
on the same subject.  
Since they cannot raise themselves to the reputation of their  
*fellow-writers*, they must sink it to their own pitch, if they  
would keep themselves upon a level with them. *Addison's Spectator.*  
**FELLOW-WEAVING.** *n. f.* [*fellow* and *weaving*.]  
1. Sympathy.  
It is a high degree of inhumanity not to have a *fellow-wei-*  
*ving* of the misfortune of my brother. *L'Estrange.*  
2. Combination; joint interest.  
Even your milkwoman and your nurserymaid have a *fel-*  
*low-wei-*. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*  
**FELLOW-LIKE.** } *adj.* [*fellow* and *like*.] Like a companion;  
**FELLOWLY.** } on equal terms; companionable.  
All which good parts he graceth with a good *fellow-like*,  
kind, and respectful carriage. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
One fed for another, to make an exchange.  
With *fel-each* neighbourhood seemeth not strange. *Tusser.*  
**FELLOWSHIP.** *n. f.* [*from fell* and *u*.]  
1. Companionship; consort; society.  
This boy cannot tell what he would have,  
But kneels and holds up hands for *fellowship*. *Shak. Coriolan.*  
From blissful bow's  
Of amarantine shade, fountain, or spring,  
By the waters of life, where'er they sat  
In *fellowships* of joy, the sons of light  
Hasted. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 80.*  
There is no man but God puts excellent trings into his  
possession, to be used for the common good; for men are  
made for society and mutual *fellowship*. *Calamy's Sermons.*  
God having designed man for a sociable creature, made him  
not only with an inclination and under the necessity to have  
*fellowship* with those of his own kind, but furnished him also  
with language, which was to be the great instrument and ce-  
ment of society. *Locke.*  
2. Association; confederacy; combination.  
We would not die in that man's company,  
That fears his *fellowship* to die with us. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
Those laws do bind men absolutely, even as they are men,  
although they have never any settled *fellowship*, never any so-  
lemn agreement amongst themselves what to do, or not to  
do. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*  
Most of the other Christian princes were drawn into the  
*fellowship* of that war. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
3. Equality.  
4. Partnership; joint interest.  
Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof  
That *fellowship* in pain divides not smart,  
Nor lightens aught each man's peculiar load. *Parad. Reg.*  
O love! thou sternly do'st thy pow'r maintain,  
And wilt not bear a rival in thy reign;  
Tyrants and thou all *fell-wish* disdain. *Dryden.*  
5. Company; state of being together.  
The great contention of the sea and skies  
Parted our *fellowship*. But hark, a fail! *Shaksp. Othello.*  
6. Frequency of intercourse; social pleasure.  
In a great town friends are scattered, so that there is not  
that *fellowship* which is in less neighbourhoods. *Bacon's Essays.*

# FEM

7. Fitness and fondness for ferial entertainments, with good pre-  
fixed.  
He had by his excessive *good fellowship*, which was grateful to  
all the company, made himself popular with all the officers of  
the army. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
8. An establishment in the college with share in its revenue.  
Corufodes having, by the most extreme parsimony, saved  
thirty-four pounds out of a beggarly *fellowship*, went up to  
London. *Swift.*  
9. [In arithmetic.] That rule of plural proportion whereby  
we balance accounts, depending between divers persons,  
having put together a general stock, so that they may every  
man have his proportional gain, or sustain his proportional  
part of loss. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*  
10. A rule in arithmetic, by which two or more independent  
operations of the rule of three may divide any given number  
into unequal parts, proportional to certain other numbers.  
It is so called, because the more common and useful application  
thereof is in the division of gains, losses, or other things,  
among partners in company. *Makalm.*  
**FELLY.** *adv.* [*from fell*.] Cruelly; inhumanly; savagely;  
barbarously.  
Fair ye be sure, but cruel and unkind;  
As is a tiger, that with greediness  
Hunts after blood, when he by chance doth find  
A feeble beast, doth *felly* him oppress. *Spenser's Sonnets.*  
**FELONY.** *n. f.* [*In law*.] He that committeth felony by  
murdering himself.  
**FELON.** *n. f.* [*from felon*, French; *felus*, low Latin; *pel*, Saxon.]  
1. One who has committed a capital crime.  
And often have you brought the wily fox,  
Chas'd even amid' the folds; and made to bleed,  
Like *felons*, where they did the murderous deed. *Dryden.*  
2. A whitlow; a tumour formed between the bone and its in-  
vesting membrane, very painful.  
The malign paronychia is that which is commonly called a  
*felon*. *Wise's Surgery.*  
**FELON.** *adj.* Cruel; traitorous; inhuman.  
Ay me! what thing on earth, that all things breeds,  
Might be the cause of so impatient plight!  
What fury, or what fiend with *felon* deeds,  
Hath stirred up so malicious despite! *Spenser.*  
Then bids prepare th' hospitable treat,  
Vain shews of love to veil his *felon* hate. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
**FELONIOUS.** *adj.* [*from felon*.] Wicked; traitorous; villa-  
nous; malignant; perfidious; destructive.  
This man conceived the duke's death; but what was the  
motive of that *felonious* conception is in the clouds. *Watson.*  
O thievish night!  
Why should'st thou, but for some *felonious* end,  
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars  
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd the lamps  
With everlasting oil, to give due light  
To the mild and lovely traveller? *Milton.*  
In thy *felonious* heart though venom lies,  
It does but touch thy Irish pen and dies. *Dryden.*  
**FELONIOUSLY.** *adj.* [*from felonious*.] In a felonious way.  
**FELONIOUS.** *adj.* [*from felon*.] Wicked; felonious.  
I am like for desperate dole to die,  
Through *felonious* force of mine enemy. *Spenser's Pastorals.*  
**FELONY.** *n. f.* [*from felon*, Fr. *felonia*, low Latin, *from felon*.] A  
crime denounced capital by the law; an enormous crime.  
I will make it *felony* to drink small beer. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*  
**FELT.** The preterite of **FEL**, which see.  
**FELT.** *n. f.* [*from felt*, Saxon.]  
1. Cloth made of wool united without weaving.  
It were a delicate stratagem to those  
A troop of horse with *felt*. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
2. A hide or skin.  
To know whether sheep are found or not, see that the *felt*  
be loose. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
3. **FELT.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To unite without weaving.  
The same wool one man *felts* into a hat, another weaves it  
into cloth, another into kersey. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
4. **FELT.** *v. a.* [*from felt*.] To clot together like felt.  
His *felted* locks, that on his bosom fell,  
On rugged mountains briers and thorns resemble. *Fairfax.*  
**FELUCCA.** *n. f.* [*from felu*, Fr. *feluca*, Arab.] A small open boat  
with six oars. *Ditt.*  
**FEMALE.** *n. f.* [*from fem*, French; *fenella*, Latin.] A she;  
one of the sex which brings young.  
God created man in his own image, male and *female* created  
he them. *Gen. i. 27.*  
Man, more divine,  
Lord of the wide world, and wide wat'ry seas,  
Indu'd with intellectual sense and soul,  
Are masters to their *females*, and their lords. *Shaksp. Tem.*  
**FEMALE.** *adj.*  
1. Not masculine; belonging to a she.  
If by a *female* hand he had foreseen  
He was to die, his wish had rather been  
The lance and double ax of the fair warrior queen. *Dryd.*  
2. FEMALE

# FEN

2. FEMALE *Rhymes.* Double rhymes so called, because in  
French, from which the term is taken, they end in *e* weak of  
feminine. These rhymes are female:  
Th' excess of heat is but a fable;  
We know the torrid zone is now found habitable. *Cowley.*  
The *female rhymes* are in use with the Italian in every line,  
with the Spaniard promiscuously, and with the French alter-  
nately, as appears from the Alarique, the Pucelle, or any of  
their later poems. *Dryden's Preface to Ann. Mirab.*  
**FEME COVERT.** *n. f.* [French.] A married woman; who is also  
said to be under covert baron. *Blount.*  
**FEME SELE.** *n. f.* [French.] A single woman; an unmarried  
woman.  
**FEMINAILITY.** *n. f.* [*from femina*, Latin.] Female nature.  
If in the minority of natural vigour the parts of femininity  
take place, upon the increase or growth thereof the masculine  
appears. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 17.*  
**FEMININE.** *adj.* [*from femina*, Latin.]  
1. Of the sex that brings young; female.  
Thus we chaffice the god of wine  
With water that is *feminine*,  
Until the cooler nymph abate  
His wrath, and so con corporate. *Cleavland.*  
2. Soft; tender; delicate.  
Her heav'nly form  
Angelick, but more soft and *feminine*. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
3. Effeminate; enafoctated.  
Ninias was no man of war at all, but altogether *feminine*  
and subjected to ease and delicacy. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
**FEMININE.** *n. f.* A she; one of the sex that brings young;  
a female.  
O! why did God create at last  
This novelty on earth, this fair defect  
Of nature? And not fill the world at once  
With men, as angels, without *feminine*? *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
**FEMORAL.** *adj.* [*from femoralis*, Latin.] Belonging to the thigh.  
The largest crooked needle should be used in taking up the  
*femoral* arteries in amputation. *Sharp's Surgery.*  
**FEN.** *n. f.* [*penn*, Saxon; *venne*, Dutch.] A marsh; low flat  
and moist ground; a moor; a bog.  
Mexico is a city that stands in the midst of a great marsh or  
*fen*. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
I go alone,  
Like to a lonely dragon, that his *fen*  
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen. *Shaksp. Coriolan.*  
You common cry of curs, whose breath I hate,  
As reek o' th' rotten *fen*. *Shaksp. Coriolan.*  
The surface is of black *fen* earth. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
He to Portina's wat'ry marshes went;  
A long canal the muddy *fen* divides,  
And with a clear unfully'd current glides. *Addison.*  
**FENBERRY.** *n. f.* [*fen* and *berry*.] A kind of black-  
berry. *Skinner.*  
**FENCE.** *n. f.* [*from defence*.]  
1. Guard; security; outlook; defence.  
That proved not *fence* enough to the reputation of their  
oppressors. *Decay of Piety.*  
There's no *fence* against inundations, earthquakes, or hur-  
ricanes. *L'Estrange, Fable 167.*  
To put them out of their parents view, at a great distance,  
is to expose them to the greatest dangers of their whole life,  
when they have the least *fence* and guard against them. *Locke.*  
Let us bear this awful corps to Caesar,  
And lay it in his sight, that it may stand  
A *fence* betwixt us and the victor's wrath. *Addison's Cato.*  
2. Inclosure; mound; hedge.  
In vain did nature's wife command  
Divide the waters from the land,  
If daring ships, and men prophane,  
Invade th' inviolable main;  
Th' eternal *fences* overlap,  
And pass at will the boundless deep. *Dryden's Horace.*  
Shall I mention make  
Of the vast mound that binds the Lucrine lake?  
Or the disdainful sea, that, shut from thence,  
Roars round the structure, and invades the *fence*? *Dryden.*  
To pass the *fences* and surprize the fair.  
3. The art of fencing; defence.  
I bruised my skin th' other day, with playing at sword and  
dagger with a master of *fence*. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
4. Skill in defence.  
I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,  
Despite his nice *fence* and his active practice. *Shaksp. Tem.*  
**TO FENCE.** *v. a.*  
1. To inclose; to secure by an inclosure or hedge.  
Th' inhabitants each pasture and each plain  
Destroyed have, each field to waste is laid;  
In *fenced* towers bestowed is every grain,  
Before thou cam'st this kingdom to invade. *Fairfax, b. ii.*  
He hath *fenced* up my way that I cannot pass, and set dark-  
ness in my paths. *Job xix. 8.*

# FEN

Thou hast clothed me with skin and flesh, and hast *fenced*  
me with bones and sinews. *Job x. 11.*  
He went about to make a bridge to a strong city, which  
was *fenced* about with walls. *2 Mac. xii. 13.*  
See that the churchyard be *fenced* in with a decent rail, of  
other inclosure. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
2. To guard.  
So much of adders wisdom I have learnt,  
To *fence* my ear against thy forceries. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
With love to friend, th' impatient lover went,  
*Fenc'd* from the thorns, and trod the deep descent. *Dryden.*  
**TO FENCE.** *v. n.*  
1. To practise the arts of manual defence; to practise the use of  
weapons.  
He having got some iron, should have it beaten into swords,  
and put into his servants hands to *fence* with, and bang one  
another. *Locke.*  
2. To guard against; to act on the defensive.  
Vice is the more stubborn as well as the more dangerous  
evil, and therefore in the first place to be *fenced* against. *Locke.*  
3. To fight according to art.  
If a throfile ling, he falls strait a capering;  
He will *fence* with his own shadow. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*  
A beauteous heifer in the wood is bred;  
The stooping warriors, aiming head to head,  
Engage their clashing horns; with dreadful sound  
The forest rattles, and the rocks rebound;  
They *fence* and push, and, pushing, loudly roar,  
Their dewlaps and their sides are bath'd in gore. *Dryden.*  
A man that cannot *fence* will keep out of bullies and game-  
sters company. *Locke.*  
These, being polemical arts, could no more be learned  
alone than *fencing* or cudgelplying. *Arbut. and Pope's Ma. Sc.*  
**FENCELESS.** *adj.* [*from fence*.] Without inclosure; open.  
Each motion of the heart rises to fury,  
And love in their weak bosoms is a rage  
As terrible as hate, and as destructive:  
So the wind roars o'er the wide *fenceless* ocean,  
And heaves the billows of the boiling deep,  
Alike from North, from South, from East, from West. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*  
**FENCER.** *n. f.* [*from fence*.] One who teaches or practises the  
use of weapons, or science of defence.  
Calmness is great advantage: he that lets  
Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,  
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his frets;  
As cunning *fencers* suffer heat to tire. *Herbert.*  
A nimble *fencer* will put in a thrust so quick, that the foil  
will be in your bosom when you thought it a yard off. *Digby.*  
**FENCIBLE.** *adj.* [*from fence*.] Capable of defence. *Addison.*  
**FENCINGMASTER.** *n. f.* [*fence* and *master*.] One who teaches  
the use of weapons.  
**FENCINGSCHOOL.** *n. f.* [*fence* and *school*.] A place in which  
the use of weapons is taught.  
If a man be to prepare his son for duels, I had rather mine  
should be a good wrestler than an ordinary *fencer*, which is  
the most a gentleman can attain to, unless he will be con-  
stantly in the *fencing-school*, and every day exercising. *Locke.*  
**TO FEND.** *v. a.* [*from de*, *end*.] To keep off; to shut out.  
Spread with straw the bedding of thy fold,  
With fern beneath, to *fend* the bitter cold. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
**TO FEND.** *v. n.* To dispart; to shift off a charge.  
The dexterous management of terms, and being able to  
*fend* and prove with them, passes for a great part of learning;  
but it is learning distinct from knowledge. *Locke.*  
**FENDER.** *n. f.* [*from fend*.]  
1. An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from  
rolling forward to the floor.  
2. Any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off  
violence.  
**FENERATION.** *n. f.* [*from feneratio*, Latin.] Usury; the gain of  
interest; the practice of increasing money by lending.  
The hare figured not only pusillanimity and timidity from  
its temper, but *feneration* and usury from its fecundity and  
superfecundation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 17.*  
**FENUGREEK.** *n. f.* [*from fenugreek*, Latin.] A plant.  
It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement  
rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a pod, somewhat  
plain, shaped like a horn, and full of seeds, for the most part  
rhomboid or kidney-shaped. *Miller.*  
**FENNEL.** *n. f.* [*from feniculum*, Latin.] A plant of strong scent.  
It is an umbelliferous plant, whose leaves are divided into  
capitaceous jags: the petals of the flower are intire, and placed  
orbicularly, expanding in form of a rose: each flower is suc-  
ceeded by two oblong thick gibbous seeds, chauced on one  
side, and plain on the other. *Miller.*  
A fav'ry odour blown, more pleas'd my sense  
Than smell of sweetest *fennel*, or the teats  
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n. *Milton.*  
**FENNELFLOWER.** *n. f.* A plant.  
**FENNELGIANT.** *n. f.* A plant.  
9 B



## FER

It hath a large succulent milky root: the stalks are spongy, and filled with pith: the flowers consist of many leaves, expanded in form of a rose, growing in an umbel: each flower is succeeded by two large oval-shaped flat seeds, which are very thin, and turn black when ripe: the leaves are like those of fennel. *Miller.*

**FERNY.** *adj.* [from *fer*.]

1. Marshy; boggy; moorish.

Driving in of piles is used for stone or brick houses, and that only where the ground proves *ferny* or moorish. *Mason.*

The hungry crocodile, and hissing snake,  
Lurk in the trouble'd stream and *ferny* brake. *Prior.*

2. Inhabiting the marsh.

Fillet of a *ferny* snake,

In the caudron boil and bake. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**FERNYSTONES.** *n. f.* A plant.

**FERNUCKED.** *adj.* [from *fer* and *suck*.] Sucked out of marshes.

Infect her beauty,

You *ferny* suck'd fogs, drawn by the pow'rful sun. *Sh. K. Lear.*

**FERNOD.** *n. f.* [from *fer* and *nod*.] Fee; tenure. *Di.*

**FERNODAL.** *adj.* [from *fer* and *nod*.] French, from *ferod*. Held from another.

**FERNODARY.** *n. f.* [from *fer* and *nod*.] One who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superior lord.

To **FERNOD** *v. a.* [from *fer* and *nod*.] French; *ferodare*, low Latin.] To put in possession; to invest with right.

**FERNOD.** *n. f.* [from *fer* and *nod*.] One put in possession.

The late earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, conveyed secretly all his lands to *fernod*, in trust, in hope to have cut off her majesty from the estate of his lands. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

**FERNODER.** *n. f.* [from *fer* and *nod*.] One who gives possession of any thing. See **FERNODMENT**.

**FERNODMENT.** *n. f.* [from *fer* and *nod*.] The act of granting possession.

Any gift or grant of any honours, castles, lands, or other immovable things, to another in fee-simple, that is, to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of seisin of the thing given: when it is in writing, it is called a deed of *fernodment*; and in every *fernodment* the giver is called the *fernodder*, *fernodder*, and he that receiveth by virtue thereof the *fernodder*, *fernodder*.

The proper difference between a *fernodder* and a donor is, that the *fernodder* gives in fee-simple, the donor in fee-tail. *Cowel.*

The act of parliament cut off and frustrated all such conveyances as had, by the space of twelve years before his rebellion, been made; within the compass whereof the fraudulent *fernodment* of others, his accomplices and fellow-traitors, were contained. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

**FERNOCITY.** *n. f.* [from *fer* and *city*.] Fruitfulness; fertility. *Di.*

**FERNOCAL.** *adj.* [from *fer* and *city*.] Funereal; mournful; deadly. *Di.*

**FERNOCATION.** *n. f.* [from *fer* and *city*.] The act of keeping holiday; cessation from work.

As though there were any *fernocation* in nature, this season is commonly termed the physicians vacation. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

**FERNOCINE.** *adj.* [from *fer* and *city*.] Wild; savage.

The only difficulty that remains is touching those *fernocine*, noxious, and untamable beasts; as lions, tigers, wolves and bears. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**FERNOCNESS.** *n. f.* [from *fernocine*.] Barbarity; savageness; wildness.

A *fernocine* and necessitous kind of life, a conversation with those that were fallen into a barbarous habit of life, would assimilate the next generation to barbarism and *fernocness*. *Hale.*

**FERNOCITY.** *n. f.* [from *fernocine*.] Barbarity; cruelty; wildness; savageness.

He reduced him from the most abject and stupid *fernocity* to his senses, and to sober reason. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To **FERNOCITY.** *v. a.* [from *fernocine*.] To make *fernocine*, French.] To exalt or rarify by intestine motion of parts.

Ye vigorous swains! while youth *fernocites* your blood,  
And purer spirits (well the sprightly blood,  
Now range the hills, the thickest woods beset,  
Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net. *Pope.*

To **FERNOCITY.** *v. n.* To have the parts put into intestine motion.

**FERNOCITY.** *n. f.* [from *fernocine*.] *fernocitum*, Latin.] 1. That which causes intestine motion.

The semen puts females into a fever, upon impregnation; and all animal humours which poison, are putrefying *fernocities*. *Poyer on the Elements.*

Subdue and cool the *fernocity* of desire. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. The intestine motion; tumult.

**FERNOCITABLE.** *adj.* [from *fernocine*.] Capable of fermentation.

**FERNOCITY.** *adj.* [from *fernocine*.] Having the power to cause fermentation.

Cucumbers, being waterish, fill the veins with crude and windy ferocities, that contain little salt or spirit, and debilitate the vital acidity and fermental faculty of the stomach. *Brown.*

**FERNOCATION.** *n. f.* [from *fernocine*.] A slow

## FER

motion of the intestine particles of a mixt body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter, which rarifies, exalts, and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous particles: as when heaven or yest rarifies, lightens, and ferments bread or wort, &c. And this motion differs much from that usually called ebullition or effervescence, which is a violent boiling and struggling between an acid and an alkali, when mixed together. *Harris.*

The juice of grapes, after fermentation, will yield a *spiritus ardens*. *Boyle.*

A man, by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into expressions, gives them a new kind of fermentation; which works them into a finer body, and makes them much clearer than they were before. *Collier of Friendship.*

The sap, in fluent dance,

And lively fermentation, mounting, spreads

All this innumerable colour'd scene of things. *Thomson.*

**FERNOCITATIVE.** *adj.* [from *fernocine*.] Causing fermentation; having the power to cause fermentation.

Aromatic spiritus destroy by their fermentative heat. *Arbuth.*

**FERN.** *n. f.* [from *fer*.] A plant.

The male *fer* is common on the stumps of trees in woods, and on the banks of ditches: the leaves are formed of a number of small pinnules, dentated on the edges, and set close by one another on slender ribs. On the back of these pinnules are produced the seeds, small and extremely numerous. Decoctions of the root and diet-drinks have been used in chronic disorders and obstructions. The country people esteem it a sovereign remedy for the rickets in children. *Hill.*

Black was the forest, thick with beech it stood,  
Horrid with *fer*, and intricate with thorn;

Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts were worn. *Dryden's Æneid.*

There are great varieties of *fer* in different parts of the world; but they are seldom cultivated in gardens. *Miller.*

**FERNY.** *adj.* [from *fer*.] Overgrown with *fer*.

The herd fustic'd, did late repair

To *ferny* heaths, and to their forest-lane. *Dryden.*

**FERNOCIOUS.** *adj.* [from *fer* and *city*.] Savage; fierce.

1. Savage; fierce.

2. Ravenous; rapacious.

The hare, that becometh a prey unto man, unto beasts and fowls of the air, is fruitful even unto superfecundation; but the lion and *ferocious* animal hath young ones but seldom, and but one at a time. *Brown's Vulg. Errours, b. iii. c. 16.*

Smedley rose in majesty of mud;  
Shaking the horrors of his ample brows,  
And each *ferocious* feature grim with ooze.

**FERNOCITY.** *n. f.* [from *fernocine*.] Fruitfulness; fertility. *Di.*

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Cymocles heard and saw,  
He loudly call'd to such as were aboard,  
The little bark unto the shore to draw,  
And him to *ferry* over that deep ford. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

To **FERRY.** *v. n.* To pass over water in a vessel of carriage.

Thence hurried back to fire,

They *ferry* over this Lethæan found

Both to and fro, their sorrow to augment. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

**FERRY.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. A vessel of carriage; a vessel in which goods or passengers are carried over water.

By this time was the worthy Guyon brought

Unto the other side of that wide strand,

Where he was rowing, and for passage sought:

Him needed not long call, the soon to hand

Her *ferry* brought. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 6.*

There went a *ferryboat* to carry over the king's household. *2 Sa. xix. 18.*

Bring them with imagin'd speed

Unto the Traject, to the common *ferry*

Which trades to Venice. *Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.*

I went down to the river Brent in the ordinary *ferry*. *Addison.*

2. The passage over which the *ferryboat* passes.

**FERRYMAN.** *n. f.* [from *ferry* and *man*.] One who keeps a *ferry*; one who for hire transports goods and passengers over the water.

I pass, methought, the melancholy flood,

With that grim *ferryman*, which poets write of,

Unto the kingdom of perpetual night. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

The common *ferryman* of Egypt, that wafted over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks the *ferryman* of hell, and solemn stories raised after him. *Brown.*

The grisly *ferryman* of hell deny'd

Æneas entrance, 'till he knew his guide. *Rescommon.*

**FERTH.** or **FORTH.** Common terminations are the same as in English an army; coming from the Saxon word *fyrð*. *Gibson.*

**FERTILE.** *adj.* [from *fer* and *city*.] Fruitful; fertile. *Di.*

1. Fruitful; abundant; plenteous.

I had hope of France,

As firmly as I hope for fertile England. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

I have had a large, a fair, and a pleasant field; so fertile, that it has given me two harvests in a Summer. *Dryden.*

I ask whether in the uncultivated waste of America, left to nature, without any improvement, a thousand acres yield the needy inhabitants as many conveniences of life as ten acres of equally fertile land do in Devonshire? *Locke.*

View the wide earth adorn'd with hills and woods,

Rich in her herds, and fertile by her floods. *Blackmore's Creation.*

2. With of before the thing produced.

The earth is fertile of all kind of grain. *Camden's Remains.*

This happy country is extremely fertile, as of those above, so likewise of its productions under ground. *Woodward.*

**FERTILITY.** *n. f.* [from *fertile*.] Fruitfulness; fecundity.

To **FERTILIZE.** *v. a.* [from *fertile*.] To fecundate; to fertilize; to make fruitful or productive.

A cock will in one day fertilize the whole racemation or cluster of eggs, which are not excluded in many weeks after. *Brown's Vulg. Errours, b. iii.*

**FERTILITY.** *n. f.* [from *fertile*.] Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness; plenteousness.

I will go root away

The noisome weeds, that without profit suck

The soil's fertility from wholesome flowers. *Shakspeare's Richard II.*

Paradise itself exceeded in beauty and fertility; and these places had but a resemblance thereof. *Raleigh's History.*

To inundations Egypt, through which the Nile flows, and the Indies owe their extraordinary fertility, and those mighty crops they produce after these waters are withdrawn. *Woodward.*

To **FERTILIZE.** *v. a.* [from *fertile*.] To make fruitful; to make plenteous; to make productive; to fecundate.

Rain-water carries along with it a sort of terrestrial matter that fertilizes the land, as being proper for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward's Natural History.*

**FERTILITY.** *adj.* [from *fertile*.] Fruitfully; plenteously; plentifully; abundantly.

**FERTVENCY.** *n. f.* [from *fer* and *city*.] 1. Heat of mind; ardour; eagerness.

Your diver

Did hang a saltfish on his hook, which he

With *fervency* drew up. *Shakspeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

2. Pious ardour; flame of devotion; zeal.

We have on all sides lost much of our first *fervency* towards God. *Hooker's Dedication.*

There must be zeal and *fervency* in him which propoeth for the rest those suits and supplications, which they by their joyful exclamations must ratify. *Hooker, b. v. f. 25.*

When you pray, let it be with attention, with *fervency*, and with perseverance. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

**FERVENT.** *adj.* [from *fer* and *city*.] 1. Hot; boiling.

From the phlegmatick humour, the proper alloy of *fervent* blood, will flow a future quietude and serenity. *Watson.*

## FES

2. Hot in temper; vehement.

They that are more *fervent* to dispute, be not always the most able to determine. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*

3. Ardent in piety; warm in zeal; flaming with devotion.

This man being *fervent* in the spirit, taught diligently the things of the Lord. *Acts xviii. 25.*

So spake the *fervent* angel; but his zeal

None seconded, as out of season judg'd,

Or singular and rash. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

Let all enquiries into the mysterious points of theology be carried on with *fervent* petitions to God, that he would dispose their minds to direct all their skill to the promotion of a good life. *South's Sermons.*

**FERVENTLY.** *adv.* [from *fervent*.]

1. Eagerly; vehemently.

They all that charge did *fervently* apply;

With greedy malice and importune toil. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

2. With pious ardour; with holy zeal.

Epaphras saluteth you, labouring *fervently* for you in prayers. *Col. iv. 12.*

He cares not how or what he suffers, so he suffer well, and be the friend of Christ; nor where nor when he suffers, so he may do it frequently, *fervently*, and acceptably. *Taylor.*

**FERVID.** *adj.* [from *fervid*.] 1. Hot; burning; boiling.

2. Vehement; eager; zealous.

**FERVIDITY.** *n. f.* [from *fervid*.]

1. Heat.

2. Zeal; passion; ardour. *Di.*

**FERVIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *fervid*.] Ardour of mind; zeal; passion.

As to the healing of Malchus's ear, in the act of the meek lamb of God, it was a kind of injury done to him by the *fervidness* of St. Peter, who knew not yet what spirit he was of. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**FERVULA.** *n. f.* [from *ferula*.] Fr. from *ferula*, giant fennel, Lat.] An instrument of correction with which young scholars are beaten on the hand: so named because anciently the stalks of fennel were used for this purpose.

These differ as much as the rod and *ferula*. *Shaw's Gramm.*

To **FERVULE.** *v. a.* To chastise with the *ferula*.

**FERVOUR.** *n. f.* [from *fervor*.] French.] 1. Heat; warmth.

Were it an undeniable truth that an effectual *fervour* proceeded from this star, yet would not the same determine this opinion. *Brown's Vulg. Errours, b. iv.*

Like bright Aurora, whose refulgent ray

Foretells the *fervour* of ensuing day,

And warns the shepherd with his flocks retreat

To leafy shadows, from the threatned heat. *Waller.*

These silver drops, like morning dew,

Foretell the *fervour* of the day;

So from one cloud soft show'



## FET

How should our *fettered* sores be cured? *Hooker, b. i.*  
 Inward corruption and infected sin,  
 Not purg'd, not heal'd, behind remained still,  
 And *fettering* sore did rattle yet within. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
 I have some wounds upon me, and they smart  
 To hear themselves remember'd.  
 —Well might they *fetter* 'gainst ingratitude,  
 And tent themselves with death. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 Mind that their souls  
 May make a peaceful and a sweet retire  
 From off these fields, where, wretches, their poor bodies  
 Must lie and *fetter*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
 There was imagination, that between a knight whom  
 the duke had taken into some good degree of favour, and  
 Felton, there had been ancient quarrels not yet well  
 healed, which might perhaps be *fettering* in his breast, and  
 by a certain inflammation produce this effect. *Wotton.*  
 Passion, anger, and unkindness may give a wound that  
 shall bleed and smart; but it is treachery only that makes it  
*fetter*. *South's Sermons.*  
**FESTINATE.** *adj.* [*festinatus*, Latin.] Hasty; hurried. A  
 word not in use.  
 Advise the duke, where you are going, to a most *festinate*  
 preparation: we are bound to the like. *Shakep. King Lear.*  
**FESTINATELY.** *adv.* [from *festinate*.] Hastily; speedily;  
 with speed. Not in use.  
 Take this key; give enlargement to the swain, and bring  
 him *festinately* hither. *Shakep. Love's Labour Lost.*  
**FESTINATION.** *n. f.* [*festinatio*, Latin.] Haste; hurry.  
**FESTIVAL.** *adj.* [*festivus*, Latin.] Pertaining to feasts;  
 joyous.  
 He appeared at great tables, and *festival* entertainments,  
 that he might manifest his divine charity to men. *Atterbury.*  
**FESTIVAL.** *n. f.* Time of feast; anniversary-day of civil or  
 religious joy.  
 So tedious is this day,  
 As is the night before some *festival*,  
 To an impatient child that hath new robes,  
 And may not wear them. *Shakep. Romeo and Juliet.*  
 Th' invited sisters with their graces blest  
 Their *festivals*. *Sandys.*  
 The morning trumpets *festival* proclaim'd  
 Through each high street. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
 Follow, ye nymphs and shepherds all,  
 Come celebrate this *festival*,  
 And merrily sing, and sport, and play;  
 For 'tis Oriana's nuptial day. *Granville.*  
 By sacrifice of the tongues they purged away whatever  
 they had spoken amiss during the *festival*. *Natus on the Odyssey.*  
 The *festival* of our Lord's resurrection we have celebrated,  
 and may now consider the chief consequence of his resurrec-  
 tion, a judgment to come. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
**FESTIVE.** *adj.* [*festivus*, Latin.] Joyous; gay; befitting a  
 feast.  
 The glad circle round them yield their souls  
 To *festive* mirth and wit that knows no gall. *Thomson.*  
**FESTIVITY.** *n. f.* [*festivitas*, Latin, from *festive*.]  
 1. Festival; time of rejoicing.  
 The daughter of Jephtha came to be worshipped as a deity,  
 and had an annual *festivity* observed unto her honour. *Brown.*  
 There happening a great and solemn *festivity*, such as the  
 sheep-shearings used to be, David condescends to beg of a rich  
 man some small repast. *South.*  
 2. Gaity; joyfulness; temper or behaviour befitting a feast.  
 To those persons there is no better instrument to cause the  
 remembrance, and to endear the affection to the article, than  
 the recommending it by *festivity* and joy of a holyday. *Taylor.*  
**FESTOON.** *n. f.* [*festoon*, French.] In architecture, an orna-  
 ment of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of  
 flowers, or leaves twisted together, thickest at the middle,  
 and suspended by the two extremes, whence it hangs down  
 perpendicularly. *Harris.*  
**FESTUCINE.** *adj.* [*festuca*, Latin.] Straw-colour between  
 green and yellow.  
 Therein may be discovered a little insect of a *festucine* or  
 pale green, resembling a locust or grasshopper. *Brown.*  
**FESTUCOUS.** *adj.* [*festuca*, Latin.] Formed of straw.  
 We speak of straws, or *festucous* divisions, lightly drawn  
 over with oil. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**TO FET.** *v. a.* To fetch; to go and bring.  
 Get home with thy fewel, made ready to *fet*,  
 The sooner the easier carriage to get. *Tuff. Husbandry.*  
 He in a chair was *fet*,  
 Tossing and turning them withouten end;  
 But for he was unable them to *fet*,  
 A little boy did on him still attend. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
 And they *fet* forth Urijah out of Egypt to Jehoiachim, who  
 slew him with the sword. *Jer. xxvi. 23.*  
**FET.** *n. f.* [I suppose from *fait*, French, a part or portion.]  
 A piece.  
 The bottom clear,  
 Now laid with many a *fet*

## FET

Of seed-pearl, ere she bath'd her there  
 Was known as black as jet. *Drayton.*  
**TO FETCH.** *v. a.* *preter. fetched*; anciently *fet*, unless it rather  
 came from *Tō fet*. [peccan, peccan, Saxon.]  
 1. To go and bring.  
 They have devis'd a mean  
 How he her chamber-window will ascend,  
 And with a corded ladder *fetch* her down. *Shakespeare.*  
 We will take men to *fetch* victuals for the people. *Judg. xx.*  
 Go to the flock, and *fetch* me from thence two kid goats.  
*Gen. xxvii. 9.*  
 The feat of empire, where the Trifid come,  
 And the unwilling Scotch, to *fetch* their doom. *Waller.*  
 Draw forth the monsters of th' abyfs profound,  
 Or *fetch* th' aerial eagle to the ground. *Pope's Ess. on Man.*  
 2. To derive; to draw.  
 On, you noblest English,  
 Whose blood is *fetcht* from fathers of war-proof. *Sh. H. V.*  
 3. To strike at a distance.  
 The conditions of weapons, and their improvements, are  
 the *fetching* afar off; for that outruns the dangers, as it is seen  
 in ordnance and muskets. *Bacon's Essays.*  
 4. To bring to any state by more powerful operation.  
 In smells we see their great and sudden effect in *fetching*  
 men again, when they swoon. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 At Rome any of those arts immediately thrives, under the  
 encouragement of the prince, as may be *fetcht* up to its per-  
 fection in ten or a dozen years, which is the work of an age  
 or two in other countries. *Addison on Italy.*  
 5. To draw within any confinement or prohibition.  
 General terms may sufficiently convey to the people what  
 our intentions are, and yet not *fetch* us within the compass of  
 the ordinance. *Sanderfon.*  
 6. To produce by some kind of force.  
 These ways, if there were any secret excellence among  
 them, would *fetch* it out, and give it fair opportunities to ad-  
 vance itself by. *Milton on Education.*  
 An human soul without education is like marble in the  
 quarry, which shews none of its beauties 'till the skill of the  
 polisher *fetches* out the colours. *Addison's Spectator.*  
 7. To perform any excursion.  
 I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden, pitying  
 The pangs of barr'd affections; though the king  
 Hath charg'd you should not speak together. *Shak. Cymbel.*  
 When evening grey doth rise, I *fetch* my round  
 Over the moun, and all this hollow ground. *Milton.*  
 To come to that place they must *fetch* a compass three miles  
 on the right hand through a forest. *Knales's History.*  
 8. To perform with suddenness or violence.  
 Note a wild and wanton herd,  
 Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,  
 Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud; *Shakep.*  
 The fox *fetches* a hundred and a hundred leaps at a delicious  
 cluster of grapes. *L'Estrange.*  
 Talk to her of an unfortunate young lady that lost her  
 beauty by the small-pox, she *fetches* a deep sigh. *Addison.*  
 9. To reach; to arrive at; to come to.  
 Mean time flew our ships, and freight we *fetcht*  
 The syrens isle; a spleenless wind fo stretch  
 Her wings to waft us, and so urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*  
 It needs not thy belief,  
 If earth, industrious of herself, *fetch* day  
 Travelling East; and with her part averse  
 From the sun's beam, meet night; her other part  
 Still luminous by his ray. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*  
 The hare laid himself down, and took a nap; for, says he,  
 I can *fetch* up the tortoise when I please. *L'Estrange.*  
 10. To obtain as its price.  
 During such a state, silver in the coin will never *fetch* as  
 much as the silver in bullion. *Locke.*  
**TO FETCH.** *v. n.* To move with a quick return.  
 Like a shifted wind unto a sail,  
 It makes the course of thoughts to *fetch* about. *Shakespeare.*  
**FETCH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A stratagem by which any  
 thing is indirectly performed; by which one thing seems in-  
 tended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.  
 An envious neighbour is easy to find,  
 His cumbersome *fetches* are seldom behind:  
 His *fetch* is to flatter, to get what he can;  
 His purpose once gotten, a pin for thee than. *Tuff. Husband.*  
 It is a *fetch* of wit;  
 You laying these slight fallies on my son,  
 As 'twere a thing a little foil'd i' th' working. *Shak. Hamlet.*  
 But Sidrophel, as full of tricks  
 As rota men of policies,  
 Straight cast about to over-reach  
 Th' unwary conqueror with a *fetch*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
 With this *fetch* he laughs at the trick he hath plaid me. *Still.*  
 The fox had a *fetch* in't. *L'Estrange, Fab. 42.*  
 From these instances and *fetches*  
 Thou mak'st of horses, clocks and watches,  
 Quoth

## FEV

Quoth Mat, thou seem'st it to mean  
 That Alma is a mere machine. *Prior.*  
**FE'TCHER.** *n. f.* [from *fetch*.] One that fetches any thing.  
**FE'TID.** *adj.* [*fetidus*, Latin; *fetide*, Fr.] Stinking; ran-  
 cid; having a smell strong and offensive.  
 Most putrefactions are of an odious smell; for they smell  
 either *fetid* or mouldy. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 In the most severe orders of the church of Rome, those who  
 practise abstinence, feel after it *fetid* hot exultations. *Arbuth.*  
 Plague, fiercest child of Nemesis divine,  
 Descends from Ethiopia's poison'd woods.  
 From stifled Cairo's stink and fields, *Thomson's Summer.*  
**FE'TIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *fetid*.] The quality of stinking.  
**FE'TLOCK.** *n. f.* [*fet* and *lock*.] A tuft of hair as big as the  
 hair of the mane that grows behind the palfren-joint of many  
 horses: horses of a low size have scarce any such tuft.  
*Farrier's Dict.*  
 Their wounded steeds  
 Fret *fetlock* deep in gore, and with wild rage  
 Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters. *Sh. H. V.*  
 White were the *fetlocks* of his feet before,  
 And on his front a snowy star he bore. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*  
**FE'TOR.** *n. f.* [*fetor*, Latin.] A stink; a stench; a strong  
 and offensive smell.  
 The *fe'tor* may discover itself by sweat and humour. *Brown.*  
 When the symptoms are attended with a *fe'tor* of any kind,  
 such a disease will be cured by acceft substances, and  
 none better than whey. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*  
**FE'TTER.** *n. f.* It is commonly used in the plural *fetters*.  
 [from *fet*; *pertere*, Saxon.] Chains for the feet; chains by  
 which walking is hindered.  
 Doctrine unto fools is as *fetters* on the feet, and like ma-  
 nacles on the right hand. *Eccl. xxi. 19.*  
 Drawing after me the chains and *fetters* whereunto I have  
 been thirteen years tied, I have by other mens errors failed.  
*Raleigh's Apology.*  
 Passion's too fierce to be in *fetters* bound,  
 And nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*  
 The wretch in double *fetters* bound,  
 Your potent mercy may release. *Prior.*  
 I thought her pride  
 Had broke your *fetters*, and allow'd your freedom. *A. Phill.*  
**TO FE'TTER.** *v. a.* [from *fet*.] To bind; to enchain;  
 to shackle; to tie.  
 Neither her great worthiness nor his own suffering for her,  
 could *fetters* his fickleness. *Sidney.*  
 My conscience! thou art *fetters'd*  
 More than my thanks and writs. *Shakep. Cymbeline.*  
 Fetter strong madnels in a silken thread;  
 Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shakespeare.*  
 Doth a master chide his servant because he doth not come,  
 yet knows that the servant is chained and *fettered*, so as he can-  
 not move? *Bramhall against Hobbes.*  
 A chain which man to *fetter* man has made;  
 By artifice impos'd, by fear obey'd. *Prior.*  
**TO FE'TTER.** *v. n.* [A cant word from *feet*.] To do trifling  
 business; to ply the hands without labour.  
 When your master is most busy in company, come in and  
 pretend to *fe'tter* about the room; and if he chides, say you  
 thought he rung the bell. *Swift's Direct. to the Footman.*  
**FE'TUS.** *n. f.* [*fetis*, Latin.] Any animal in embryo; any  
 thing yet in the womb; any thing unborn.  
 Nor are we at leisure to examine that paradox of Hippo-  
 crates, which some learned physicians have of late revived,  
 that the *fetus* respire in the womb. *Boyle.*  
**FEUD.** *n. f.* [peabs, enmity, Saxon.] Quarrel; contention;  
 opposition; war.  
 Though men would find such mortal *feuds*  
 In sharing of their publick goods. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 1.*  
 In former ages it was a constant policy of France to raise  
 and cherish intestine *feuds*, and discords in the ile of Great  
 Britain. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
 Scythia mourns  
 Our guilty wars, and earth's remotest regions  
 Lie half unpeopled by the *feuds* of Rome. *Addison's Cato.*  
**FEUDAL.** *adj.* [*feudalis*, low Latin.] Pertaining to fess,  
 fess, or tenures by which lands are held of a superiour lord.  
**FEUDAL.** *n. f.* A dependance; something held by tenure;  
 a fee; a fief.  
 Wales, that was not always the *feudal* territory of England,  
 having been governed by a prince of their own, had laws  
 utterly strange to the laws of England. *Hale.*  
**FEUDATORY.** *n. f.* [from *feudal*.] One who holds not in chief,  
 but by some conditional tenure from a superiour.  
 The duke of Parma was reasonably well tempted to be  
 true to that enterprize, by no less promise than to be made a  
*feudatory*, or beneficiary king of England, under the feignory  
 in chief of the pope, and the protection of the king of Spain.  
*Bacon's War with Spain.*  
**FEVER.** *n. f.* [*fevere*, French; *febris*, Latin.] A disease  
 in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened,

## FEW

or in which heat and cold prevail by turns: It is sometimes  
 continual, sometimes intermittent.  
 Think'st thou the fiery *fever* will go out  
 With titles blown from adulation?  
 Will it give place to flexure and low bending? *Shak. H. V.*  
 Duncan is in his grave;  
 After life's fitful *fever* he sleeps well. *Shakep. Macbeth.*  
 Should not a ling'ring *fever* be remov'd;  
 Because it long has rag'd within my blood? *Dryden.*  
 He had never dream'd in his life, 'till he had the *fever* he  
 was then newly recovered of. *Locke.*  
**TO FE'VE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a fever.  
 The white hand of a lady *fever* thee!  
 Shake to look on't. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
**FE'VERET.** *n. f.* [from *fever*.] A slight fever; febricula.  
 A light *feveret*, or an old quartan ague, is not a sufficient  
 excuse for non-appearance. *Ayliffe's Pervergon.*  
**FE'VEFEW.** *n. f.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Latin.]  
 It has a fibrofe root: the leaves are conjugated, and divided  
 into many segments: the cup of the flower is squamose and  
 hemispherical: the flowers grow in an umbel upon the top of  
 the stalks, and the rays of the flower are generally white.  
 The species are nine; but the first, called common feverfew,  
 is the sort used in medicine, and is found wild in many parts  
 of England; but is, however, cultivated in medicinal gar-  
 dens. *Miller.*  
**FE'VERISH.** *adj.* [from *fever*.]  
 1. Troubled with a fever.  
 To other climates beasts and birds retire,  
 And *feverish* nature burns in her own fire. *Creech.*  
 When an animal that gives suck turns *feverish*, that is, its  
 juices more alkaline, the milk turns from its native genuine  
 whiteness to yellow. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
 2. Tending to a fever.  
 A *feverish* disorder disabled me. *Swift to Pope.*  
 3. Uncertain; inconstant; now hot, now cold.  
 We tofs and turn about our *feverish* will,  
 When all our ease must come by lying still;  
 For all the happiness mankind can gain,  
 Is not in pleasure, but in rest from pain. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*  
 4. Hot; burning.  
 And now four days the sun had seen our woes,  
 Four nights the moon beheld th' incessant fire;  
 It seem'd as if the stars more sickly rose,  
 And farther from the *feverish* North retire. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*  
**FE'VERISHNESS.** *n. f.* [from *feverish*.] A slight disorder of the  
 feverish kind.  
**FE'VEROUS.** *adj.* [*fevreux-se*, French, from *fever*.]  
 1. Troubled with a fever or ague.  
 Thou mad'st thine enemies shake, as if the world  
 Were *feverous*, and did tremble. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 2. Having the nature of a fever.  
 All *fe'v'ous* kinds,  
 Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce catarrhs. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 3. Having a tendency to produce fevers.  
 It hath been noted by the ancients, that southern winds,  
 blowing much, without rain, do cause a *feverous* disposition of  
 the year; but with rain, not. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
**FE'VEY.** *adj.* [from *fever*.] Diseased with a fever.  
 O Rome, thy head  
 Is drown'd in sleep, and all thy body *fe'v'ry*. *B. John's Catil.*  
**FEUILLAGE.** *n. f.* [French.] A bunch or row of leaves.  
 I have done Homer's head; and I inclose the outline, that  
 you may determine whether you would have it so large, or  
 reduced to make room for *feuillage* or laurel round the oval.  
*Jervas to Pope.*  
**FEUILLEMORT.** *n. f.* [French.] The colour of a faded  
 leaf, corrupted commonly to *philemat*.  
**FE'UTERER.** *n. f.* A dogkeeper: perhaps the cleaner of the  
 kennel.  
**FEW.** *adj.* [peo, peopa, Saxon; *few*, Danish.]  
 1. Not many; not in a great number.  
 We are left but *few* of many. *Jer.*  
 So much the thirst of honour fires the blood;  
 So many would be great, so *few* be good;  
 For who would virtue for herself regard,  
 Or wed without the portion of reward? *Dryd. Juvenal.*  
 On Winter seas we *fewer* storms behold,  
 Than foul diseases that infect the fold. *Dryden's Virg. Geor.*  
 Men have *fewer* or more simple ideas from without, accord-  
 ing as the objects they converse with afford greater or less  
 variety. *Locke.*  
 The *fewer* still you name, you wound the more;  
 Bond is but one, but Harpax is a score. *Pope's Hor. Imitat.*  
 Party is the madness of many, for the gain of a *few*. *Swift.*  
 The imagination of a poet is a thing so nice and delicate,  
 that it is no easy matter to find out images capable of giving  
 pleasure to one of the *few*, who, in any age, have come up  
 to that character. *Berkeley to Pope.*  
 2. Sometimes elliptically; not many words.  
 To answer both allegations at once, the very substance of  
 that they contain is in *few* but this. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*  
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## FIC

- So having said, he thus to Eve in *few*:  
 Say, woman, what is this which thou hast done? *Milton*.  
 Thus Jupiter in *few* unfolds the charge. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 The firm resolve I here in *few* disclose. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- F'E'WEL.** *n. f.* [*feu*, French.] Combustible matter; materials for keeping fire: as firewood, coal.  
 If a spark of error have thus far prevailed, falling even where the wood was green, and farthest off from any inclination unto furious attempts, must not the peril thereof be greater in men, whose minds are as dry *fewel*, apt beforehand unto tumults, seditions and broils? *Hooker, Dedication.*  
 Others may give the *fewel* or the fire;  
 But they the breath, that makes the flame, inspire. *Denham.*  
 A known quantity of *fewel*, all kindled at once, will cause water to boil, which being lighted gradually will never be able to do it. *Bentley's Sermons.*
- TO F'E'WEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with *fewel*.  
 Never, alas! the dreadful name,  
 That *fewels* the infernal flame. *Cowley.*
- F'E'WNESS.** *n. f.* [from *few*.]  
 1. Paucity; smallness of number.  
 These, by reason of their *fewness*, I could not distinguish from the numbers of the rest with whom they are embodied. *Dryden's Preface to the Hind and Panther.*  
 2. Paucity of words; brevity; conciseness.  
*Feuiness* and truth, 'tis thus. *Shaksp. Meas. for Measure.*
- TO F'EY.** *v. a.* [*veghen*, Dutch.] To cleanse a ditch of mud.  
 Such muddy deep ditches and pits in the field,  
 That all a dry Summer no water will yield,  
 By *feying* and casting that mud upon heaps,  
 Commodities many the husbandman reaps. *Tuss. Husband.*
- FIB.** *n. f.* [A cant word among children.] A lie; a falsehood.  
 Destroy his *fib* or sophistry; in vain,  
 The creature's at his dirty work again. *Pope's Epistles.*  
 I to often lie,  
 Scarce Harvey's self has told more *fib*s than I. *Pope.*
- TO FIB.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to tell lies; to speak falsely.  
 If you have any particular mark, whereby one may know when you *fib*, and when you speak truth, you had best tell it me. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
- FIBBER.** *n. f.* [from *fib*.] A teller of *fib*s.
- FIBRE.** *n. f.* [*fibres*, Fr. *fibra*, Latin.] A small thread or string; the first constituent parts of bodies.  
 Now sliding streams the thirsty plants renew,  
 And feed their *fibres* with reviving dew. *Pope.*
2. A *fibres*, in physics, is an animal thread, of which there are different kinds: some are soft, flexible, and a little elastic; and these are either hollow, like small pipes, or spongy and full of little cells, as the nervous and fleshy *fibres*: others are more solid, flexible, and with a strong elasticity or spring, as the membranous and cartilaginous *fibres*; and a third sort are hard and flexible, as the *fibres* of the bones. Now of all these some are very sensible, and others destitute of all sense: some too very small as not to be easily perceived; and most of them, when examined with a microscope, appear to be composed of still smaller *fibres*: these *fibres* first constitute the substance of the bones, cartilages, ligaments, membranes, nerves, veins, arteries and muscles. And again, by the various texture and different combination of some or all of those parts, the more compound organs are framed; such as the lungs, stomach, liver, legs and arms, the sum of all which make up the body. *Quincy.*
- My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,  
 And every slacken'd *fib*re drops its hold,  
 Like nature letting down the springs of life:  
 The name of father awes me still. *Dryd. Spanish Fryar.*
- FIBRIL.** *n. f.* [*fibris*, French.] A small fibre or string.  
 The muscles consist of a number of fibres, and each fibre of an incredible number of little *fibris* bound together, and divided into little cells. *Cheyne's 1<sup>st</sup> Prin.*
- FIBROUS.** *adj.* [*fibreux*, French, from *fibra*.] Composed of fibres or *fibres*.  
 The difference between bodies *fibrous* and bodies viscous is plain; for all wool and tow, and cotton and silk, have a greenness of moisture. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 I saw Petreus' arms employ'd around  
 A well-grown oak, to root it from the ground;  
 This way and that he wrench'd the *fibrous* bands,  
 The trunk was like a sapling in his hands. *Dryden.*  
 The *fibrous* and solid parts of plants pass unaltered through the intestines. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- FIBULA.** *n. f.* [Latin.] The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia: it lies on the outside of the leg; and its upper end, which is not so high as the knee, receives the lateral knob of the upper end of the tibia into a small sinus, which it has in its inner side. Its lower end is received into the small sinus of the tibia, and then it extends into a large process, which forms the outer ankle. *Quincy.*
- FICKLE.** *adj.* [*picol*, Saxon.]  
 1. Changeable; unconstant; irresolute; wavering; unsteady; mutable; changeable; without steady adherence.

## FID

- Remember where we are,  
 In France amongst a *fickle* wavering nation. *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
 A slave, whose easy borrow'd pride  
 Dwells in the light's grace of her he follows. *Shak. K. Lear.*  
 Or likeliest hovering dreams,  
 The *fickle* pensioners of Morpheus' train. *Milton.*  
 They know how *fickle* common lovers are;  
 Their oaths and vows are cautiously believ'd;  
 For few there are but have been once deceiv'd. *Dryden.*  
 We in vain the *fickle* sex pursue,  
 Who change the constant lover for the new. *Prior.*
2. Not fixed; subject to vicissitude.  
 He would be loth  
 Us to abolish; lest the adversary  
 Triumph, and say, *fickle* their state, whom God  
 Most favours! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*  
**FICKLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *fickle*.] Inconstancy; uncertainty; unsteadiness.  
 Neither her great worthiness, nor his own suffering for her, could fether his *fickleness*; but, before his marriage-day, he had taken to wife that Baccha of whom the complained. *Sidney.*  
 Beware of fraud, beware of *fickleness*!  
 In choice and change of thy dear loved dame. *Fairy Queen.*  
 I am a soldier, and unapt to weep,  
 Or to exclaim on fortune's *fickleness*. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*  
 Instability of temper ought to be checked, when it disposes men to wander from one scheme of government to another, since such a *fickleness* cannot but be attended with fatal consequences. *Addison's Freeholders, N<sup>o</sup>. 25.*  
 Whether out of *fickleness* or design I can't tell, I found that what she liked one day she disliked another. *Addison.*
- FICKLY.** *adv.* [from *fickle*.] Without certainty or stability.  
 Do not now,  
 Like a young wasteful heir, mortgage the hopes  
 Of godlike majesty on bankrupt terms,  
 To raise a present pow'r that's *fickly* held  
 By the frail tenure of the people's will. *Southern.*
- FICO.** *n. f.* [Italian.] An act of contempt done with the fingers, expressing a *fig* for you.  
 Having once recovered his fortrefs, he then gives the *fig* to all that his adversaries can by siege, force, or famine attempt against him. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
- FICTILE.** *adj.* [*fictilis*, Latin.] Moulded into form; manufactured by the potter.  
 The cause of fragility is an impotency to be extended; and therefore stone is more fragil than metal, and so *fictile* earth is more fragil than crude earth. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
- FICTION.** *n. f.* [*fictio*, Latin; *fiction*, French.]  
 1. The act of feigning or inventing.  
 If the presence of God in the image, by a mere *fiction* of the mind, be a sufficient ground to worship that image, is not God's real presence in every creature a far better ground to worship it? *Stillingfleet.*  
*Fiction* is of the essence of poetry, as well as of painting: there is a resemblance in one of human bodies, things, and actions, which are not real; and in the other of a true story by a *fiction*. *Dryden's Duffresny.*
2. The thing feigned or invented.  
 If through mine ears pierce any consolations,  
 By wise discourse, sweet tunes, or poets *fictions*;  
 If ought I cease these hideous exclamations,  
 While that my soul, she, the lives in affliction. *Sidney.*  
 So also was the *fiction* of those golden apples kept by a dragon, taken from the serpent, which tempted Evah. *Raleigh.*
3. A falsehood; a lie.  
**FICTIOUS.** *adj.* [*fictus*, Latin.] Fictitious; imaginary; invented. A word coined by *Prior*.  
 With fancy'd rules and arbitrary laws  
 Matter and motion man restrains,  
 And study'd lines and *fictitious* circles draws. *Prior.*
- FICTITIOUS.** *adj.* [*fictitius*, Latin.]  
 1. Counterfeit; false; not genuine.  
 Draw him strictly so,  
 That all who view the piece may know  
 He needs no trappings of *fictitious* fame. *Dryden.*
2. Feigned; imaginary.  
 The human persons are as *fictitious* as the airy ones; and Belinda resembles you in nothing but in beauty. *Pope.*
3. Not real; not true.  
 Milton, sensible of this defect in the subject of his poem, brought into it two characters of a shadowy and *fictitious* nature, in the persons of sin and death, by which means he has interwoven in his fable a very beautiful allegory. *Addison's Spectator.*
- FICTITIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *fictitious*.] Falsely; counterfeitedly.  
 These pieces are *fictitiously* set down, and have no copy in nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errata, b. v. c. 20.*
- FID.** *n. f.* [*fitta*, Italian.] A pointed iron with which seamen untwist their cords. *Skinner.*
- FIDDLE.** *n. f.* [*fisele*, Saxon; *vedel*, Dutch; *fidel*, German; *fiddle*, Latin; *fiddl*, Erse.]  
 1. A stringed instrument of musick; a violin. *In*

## FIE

- In trials of musical skill the judges did not crown the *fiddle*, but the performer. *Stillingfleet.*  
 The adventure of the bear and *fiddle*  
 Is sung; but breaks off in the middle. *Hudibras.*  
 She tried the *fiddle* all over, by drawing the bow over every part of the strings; but could not, for her heart, find whereabout the tune lay. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 98.*
- TO FIDDLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To play upon a fiddle.  
 Themistocles being desired at a feast to touch a lute, he said he could not *fiddle*, but he could make a small town a great city. *Bacon's Essays.*  
 Others import yet nobler arts from France,  
 Teach kings to *fiddle*, and make senators dance. *Pope.*
2. To trifle; to shift the hands often, and do nothing, like a fellow that plays upon a fiddle.  
 A cunning fellow observed, that old Lewis had stole away part of the map, and saw him *fiddling* and turning the map, trying to join the two pieces together. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*  
 Good cooks cannot abide what they justly call *fiddling* work, where abundance of time is spent, and little done. *Swift.*
- FIDDLEFADDLE.** *n. f.* [A cant word.] Trifles.  
 She said that their grandfather had a horse shot at Edgehill, and their uncle was at the siege of Buda; with abundance of *fiddlefaddle* of the same nature. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 299.*
- FIDDLEFADDLE.** *adj.* Trifling; giving trouble, or making a bungle about nothing.  
 She was a troublesome *fiddlefaddle* old woman, and so ceremonious that there was no bearing of her. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
- FIDDLER.** *n. f.* [from *fiddle*.] A musician; one that plays upon the fiddle.  
 Let no fawcy *fiddler* presume to intrude,  
 Unless he is sent for to vary our bliss. *Ben. Johnson.*  
 Nero put the *fiddlers* to death, for being more skilful in the trade than he was. *Taylor's Rule of Living body.*  
 These will appear such chits in story,  
 'Twill turn all politics to jests,  
 To be repeated like John Dory,  
 When *fiddlers* sing at feasts. *Dryden.*  
 When mirth delights in her spinnet,  
 A *fiddler* may a fortune get. *Swift.*
- FIDDESTICK.** *n. f.* [*fiddle* and *stick*.] The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle.  
 His grizzly beard was long and thick,  
 With which he strung his *fiddlestick*. *Hudibras, p. i.*
- FIDDESTRING.** *n. f.* [*fiddle* and *string*.] The string of a fiddle; that which makes the noise.  
 A *fiddlestring*, moistened with water, will sink a note in a little time, and consequently must be relaxed or lengthened one sixteenth. *Arbutnot on Sir.*
- FIDELITY.** *n. f.* [*fidelitas*, Latin; *fidélité*, French.]  
 1. Honesty; veracity.  
 The church, by her publick reading of the book of God, preached only as a witness; now the principal thing required in a witness is a *fidelity*. *Hooker, b. v. f. 19.*
2. Faithful adherence.  
 They mistake credulity for *fidelity*. *Clarke.*
- TO FIDGE.** *v. n.* [A cant word.] To move nimbly and to *FIDGE*. Irregularly. It implies in Scotland agitation.  
 Tim, thou'rt the Punch to stir up trouble in;  
 You wriggle, *fidge*, and make a rout,  
 Put all your brother puppets out;  
 Run on in a perpetual round,  
 To tease, perplex, disturb, confound. *Swift.*
- FIDUCIAL.** *adj.* [*fiducia*, Latin.] Confident; undoubting.  
 Faith is cordial, and such as God will accept of, when it affords *fiducial* reliance on the promises, and obediencial submission to the commands. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*
- FIDUCIARY.** *n. f.* [*fiduciarius*, Latin.]  
 1. One who holds any thing in trust.  
 2. One who depends on faith without works.  
 The second obstructive is that of the *fiduciary*, that faith is the only instrument of his justification; and excludes good works from contributing any thing toward it. *Hammond.*
- FIDUCIARY.** *adj.*  
 1. Confident; steady; undoubting; untouched with doubt.  
 That faith, which is required of us, is then perfect, when it produces in us a *fiduciary* assent to whatever the Gospel has revealed. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*
2. Not to be doubted.  
 Elaisana can rely no where upon mere love and *fiduciary* obedience, unless at her own home, where she is exemplarily loyal to herself in a high exact obedience. *Howell's Voc. Rose.*
- FIEF.** *n. f.* [*fief*, French.] A fee; a manor; a possession held by some tenure of a superior.  
 To the next realm she stretch'd her sway,  
 For painture near adjoining lay,  
 A plenteous province and alluring prey;  
 A chamber of dependencies was fram'd,  
 And the whole *fief*, in right of poetry, she claim'd. *Dryden.*  
 As they were honoured by great privileges, so their lands were in the nature of *fiefs*, for which the possellers were obliged to do personal service at sea. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

## FIE

- FIELD.** *n. f.* [*feld*, Saxon; *feld*, German; *veld*, Dutch.]  
 1. Ground not inhabited; not built on.  
 Live with me, and be my love,  
 And we will all the pleasure prove,  
 That hills and valleys; dale and *field*,  
 And all the craggy mountains yield. *Ralegh.*  
 By the civil law the corpse of persons deceased were buried out of the city in the *field*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
2. Ground not enclosed.  
*Field* lands are not exempted from mildews, nor yet from smut, where it is more than in inclosed lands. *Martins' Husb.*
3. Cultivated tract of ground.  
 Or great Ofiris, who first taught the swain  
 In Phavian *fields* to sow the golden grain. *Pope's Statius.*
4. The open country: opposed to quarters.  
 Since her majesty went into the *field*,  
 I have seen her rise from her bed. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*
5. The ground of battle.  
 What though the *field* be lost,  
 All is not lost. *Shakspere's Paradise Lost, b. i.*  
 When a man is in the *field*, a moderate skill in fencing rather exposes him to the sword of his enemy than secures him from it. *Locke.*
6. A battle; a campaign; the action of an army while it keeps the field.  
 You maintain several factions;  
 And whilst a *field* should be dispatch'd and fought,  
 You are disputing of your generals. *Shakspere's Henry VI.*
7. A wide expanse.  
 The god a clearer space for heav'n design'd;  
 Where *fields* of light and liquid ether flow,  
 Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. *Dryden.*  
 Ask of yonder argent *fields* above,  
 Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove. *Pope's Essay on Man.*
8. Space; compass; extent.  
 The ill-natured man gives himself a large *field* to expatiate in: he exposes failings in human nature. *Addison's Spectator.*  
 I should enter upon a *field* too wide, and too much beaten, if I should display all the advantages of peace. *Smalbridge.*  
 Who can this *field* of miracles survey,  
 And not with Galen all in rapture say,  
 Behold a God, adore him and obey. *Blackmore's Creation.*
9. The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn.  
 Let the *field* or ground of the picture be clean, light, and well united with colour. *Dryden's Duffresny.*
10. [In heraldry.] The surface of a shield.  
**FIELDED.** *adj.* [from *field*.] Being in field of battle.  
 Now, Mars, I pray thee, make us quick in work;  
 That we with smoking swords may march from hence,  
 To help our *fielded* friends. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*
- FIELD-BASIL.** *n. f.* [*field* and *basil*.] A plant with a labiated flower, consisting of one leaf, whose upper lip is upright, roundish, and generally split in two; but the beard, or under lip, is divided into three segments: these flowers are disposed in whorles round the stalks, and are succeeded by oblong seeds. *Miller.*
- FIELDBED.** *n. f.* [*field* and *bed*.] A bed contrived to be set up easily in the field.  
 Romeo, good-night; I'll to my trucklebed,  
 This *fieldbed* is too cold for me to sleep. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*
- FIELDFARE.** *n. f.* [*feld* and *farra*, to wander in the fields.] A bird.  
 Winter birds, as woodcocks and *fieldfares*, if they come early out of the northern countries, with us shew cold Winters. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 816.*
- FIELDMARSHAL.** *n. f.* [*field* and *marshal*.] Commander of an army in the field.
- FIELDMOUSE.** *n. f.* [*field* and *mouse*.] A mouse that burrows in banks, and makes her house with various apartments.  
 The *fieldmouse* builds her garner under ground. *Dryden.*  
*Fieldmice* are apt to gnaw their roots, and kill them in hard Winters. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- FIELDOFFICER.** *n. f.* [*field* and *officer*.] An officer whose command in the field extends to a whole regiment: as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.
- FIELDPICE.** *adj.* [*field* and *piece*.] Small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges.  
 The balls planting his *fieldpieces* upon the hills on the North-side, did from thence grievously annoy the defendants. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
- FIEND.** *n. f.* [*fiens*, Saxon; *fies*, a foe.]  
 1. An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; Satan; the devil.  
 Tom is followed by the foul *fiend*. *Shakspere's K. Lear.*
2. Any infernal being.  
 What now, had I a body again, I could,  
 Coming from hell; what *fiends* would with should be,  
 And Hannibal could not have with'd to see. *B. Johnson's Cat.*  
 The hell-hounds, as ungorg'd with flesh and blood,  
 Pursue their prey, and seek their wonted food;  
 The *fiend* remounts his courser. *Dryden's Thea. and Hon.*
- O woman!



# FIE

O woman! woman! when to ill thy mind  
 Is bent, all hell contains no foul-er fiend. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
**FIENCE.** *adj.* [*fier*, French; *ferax*, Latin.]  
 1. Savage; ravenous; easily enraged.  
 Thou huntest me as a *fiere* lion. *Job.*  
 2. Vehement in rage; eager of mischief.  
 Destruction enters in the treacherous wood,  
 And vengeful slaughter, *fiere* for human blood. *Pope.*  
 Tyrants *fiere*, that unrelenting die  
 With that the god, whose earthquakes rock the ground,  
*Fiere* to Phœcia cross the vast profound. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
 3. Violent; outrageous  
 Curled be thy anger, for it was *fiere*; and their wrath,  
 for it was cruel. *Gen. xlix. 7.*  
 4. Passionate; angry; furious.  
 This *fiere* abridgment  
 Hath to it circumstantial branches, which  
 Distinction should be rich in. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
 A man brings his mind to be positive and *fiere* for positions  
 whose evidence he has never examined. *Locke.*  
 5. Strong; forcible.  
 The ships, though so great, are driven of *fiere* winds;  
 yet are they turned about with a very small helm. *Ja. iii. 2.*  
**FIERCELY.** *adv.* [*from fiere*] Violently; furiously.  
 Battle join'd, and both sides *fiere*ly fought. *Shak. H. VI.*  
 The defendants, *fiere*ly assailed by their enemies before,  
 and beaten with the great ordnance behind, were grievously  
 distressed. *Knox's History of the Turks.*  
 The air, if very cold, irritates the flame, and maketh it  
 burn more *fiere*ly, as fire scorches in frosty weather, and so  
 furthereth the conflagration. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
**FIERCENESS.** *n. f.* [*from fiere*.]  
 1. Ferocity; savageness.  
 The same defect of heat which gives a *fiere*ness to our  
 natures, may contribute to that roughness of our language.  
*Swift's Letter to the Lord High Treasurer.*  
 2. Eagerness for blood; fury.  
 Suddenly there came out of a wood a monstrous lion, with  
 a the-bear not far from him; of little less *fiere*ness. *Sidney.*  
 3. Quickness to attack; keenness in anger and resentment.  
 The Greeks are strong, and skilful to their strength.  
 Fierce to their skill, and to their *fiere*ness valiant. *Shakel.*  
 4. Violence; outrageous passion.  
 His pride and brutal *fiere*ness I abhor;  
 But from your mean suspicions of me more. *Dryd. Aureng.*  
**FIERIFACIOUS.** [*In law.*] A judicial writ, that lies at all  
 times within the year and day, for him that has recovered in  
 an action of debt or damages, to the sheriff, to command  
 him to levy the debt, or the damages of his goods, against  
 whom the recovery was had. *Cruel.*  
**FIERINESS.** *n. f.* [*from fiere*.]  
 1. Hot qualities; heat; acrimony.  
 The ashes, by their heat, their *fiere*ness, and their dryness,  
 belong to the element of earth. *Boyle.*  
 2. Heat of temper; intellectual ardour.  
 The Italians, notwithstanding their natural *fiere*ness of tem-  
 per, affect always to appear sober and sedate. *Addison.*  
**FIERY.** *adj.* [*from fire*.]  
 1. Conflating of fire.  
 Scarcely had Phœbus in the gloomy East  
 Yet harnessed his *fiery* footed team,  
 No rear'd above the earth his flaming crest,  
 When the last deadly smoke aloft did steam. *Fairy Queen.*  
 I know, thou'dst rather  
 Follow thine enemy in a *fiery* gulph  
 Than flatter him in a bower. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 2. Hot like fire.  
 Hath thy *fiery* heart so parcht thy entrails,  
 That not a tear can fall for Rudland's death? *Shak. H. VI.*  
 3. Vehement; ardent; active.  
 Then *fiery* expedition be my wings,  
 Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king. *Shakel. Rich. III.*  
 I drew this gallant head of war,  
 And cull'd these *fiery* spirits from the world,  
 To outlook conquest, and to win renown  
 Ev'n in the jaws of danger and of death. *Shakel. K. John.*  
 4. Passionate; outrageous; easily provoked.  
 You know the *fiery* quality of the duke;  
 How unremovable, and fixt he is  
 In his own course. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 5. Unrestrained; fierce.  
 Then, as I said, the duke, great Bolingbroke,  
 Mounted upon a hot and *fiery* steed,  
 Which his aspiring rider seem'd to know,  
 With slow but stately pace kept on his course. *Shak. R. II.*  
 Through Elis and the Grecian towns he flew;  
 Th' audacious wretch four *fiery* couriers drew. *Dryden.*  
 6. Heated by fire.  
 The sword which is made *fiery* doth not only cut, by rea-  
 son of the sharpness which simply it hath, but also burn by  
 means of that heat which it hath from fire. *Hooker, b. v. 54.*

# FIG

See! from the brake the whirring pheasant springs,  
 And mounts exulting on triumphant wings:  
 Short is his joy; he feels the *fiery* wound,  
 Flutters in blood, and panting beats the ground. *Pope.*  
**FIG.** *n. f.* [*figre*, French.] A pipe blown to the drum; mi-  
 litary wind-musick.  
 Farewell the plumed troops, and the big war  
 That make ambition virtue! oh farewell!  
 Farewell the neighing steed and the shrill trump,  
 The spirit-stirring drum, th' ear-piercing *fige*. *Shak. Othello.*  
 Thus the gay victim, with fresh garlands crown'd,  
 Pleas'd with the sacred *fig*'s enlivening sound,  
 Through gazing crowds in solemn state proceeds. *Phillips.*  
**FIGURE.** *adj.* [*figgyne*, Saxon.] Five and ten.  
 I have dream'd and slept above some fifteen years and  
 more. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*  
**FIGURETH.** *adj.* [*figreoda*, Sax.] The ordinal of fifteen;  
 the fifth after the tenth.  
 A *fig*ureth part of silver incorporate with gold, will not be  
 recovered by any water of separation, except you put a greater  
 quantity of silver to draw up the less. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 London sends but four burgesses to parliament, although  
 it bears the *fig*ureth part of the charge of the whole nation in  
 all publick taxes and levies. *Grann's Bills of Mortality.*  
**FIFTH.** *adj.* [*pyra*, Saxon.]  
 1. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.  
 With smiling aspect you serenely move,  
 In your *fifth* orb, and rule the realm of love. *Dryden.*  
 Just as I with'd, the lots were cast on four,  
 Myself the *fifth*. *Pope's Odyssey, b. ix.*  
 2. All the ordinals are taken elliptically for the part which they  
 express: a *fifth*, a *fifth* part; a *third*, a *third* part.  
 The publick shall have lost four *fifths* of its annual income  
 for ever. *Swift.*  
**FIFTHLY.** *adv.* [*from fifth*.] In the fifth place.  
 Fifthly, living creatures have a more exact figure than  
 plants. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 607.*  
**FIFTIETH.** *adj.* [*pyreogopa*, Saxon.] The ordinal of fifty.  
 If this medium be rarer within the sun's body than at its  
 surface, and rarer there than at the hundredth part of an inch  
 from its body, and rarer there than at the *fiftieth* part of an  
 inch from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn,  
 I see no reason why the increase of density should stop any  
 where. *Newton's Opt.*  
**FIFTY.** *adj.* [*pytyz*, Saxon.] Five tens.  
 A wither'd hermit, five score Winters worn,  
 Might shake off *fifty* looking in her eye. *Shakespeare.*  
 Judas ordained captains over thousands, hundreds, *fifties*,  
 and tens. *Mac. iii. 55.*  
 The breadth of the ark shall be *fifty* cubits. *Gen. vi. 15.*  
 In the Hebrew there is a participle confining but of one let-  
 ter, of which there are reckoned up above *fifty* several signifi-  
 cations. *Locke.*  
**FIG.** *n. f.* [*figus*, Latin; *fige*, Spanish; *figue*, French.]  
 1. A tree that bears figs.  
 The characters are: the flowers, which are always inclosed  
 in the middle of the fruit, consist of the leaf, and are male  
 and female in the same fruit: the male flowers are situated  
 towards the crown of the fruit; and the female, growing  
 near the stalk, are succeeded by small hard seeds: the intire  
 fruit is, for the most part, turbinate and globular, or of an  
 oval shape, is fleshy, and of a sweet taste. *Miller.*  
 Full on its crown a *fig*'s green branches rise,  
 And shoot a leafy forest to the skies. *Pope's Odyssey, b. xii.*  
 Or lead me through the maze,  
 Embowering endless of the Indian *fig*. *Thomson's Summer.*  
 2. A luscious soft fruit; the fruit of the figtree.  
 It maketh *figs* better, if a figtree, when it beginneth to  
 put forth leaves, have his top cut off. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
*Fig*s are great subduers of acrimony. *Aributnat on Diet.*  
 To *FIG.* *v. a.* [*See FIGO.*]  
 1. To insult with sco' or contemptuous motions of the fingers.  
 When Pistol lies, do this, and *fig* me like  
 The bragging Spaniard. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
 2. To put something useless into one's head. *Low cant.*  
 Away to the low the goes, and *figs* her in the crown with  
 another story. *L'Estrange.*  
**FIGAPPLE.** *n. f.* A fruit.  
 A *figapple* hath no core or kernel, in these resembling a *fig*,  
 and differing from other apples. *Mortimer's Hawkandry.*  
**FIGMATICOID.** *n. f.* A plant. It is succulent, and has the ap-  
 pearance of houeleek: the leaves grow opposite by pairs. *Mill.*  
**TO FIGHT.** *v. n.* preter. *fought*; part. pass. *fought*. [*preobran*,  
 Saxon.]  
 1. To contend in battle; to war; to make war; to battle;  
 to contend in arms. It is used both of armies and single com-  
 batants.  
 King Henry, be thy tide right or wrong,  
 Lord Clifford vows to *fight* in thy defence. *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
 Fierce fiery warriors *fight* upon the clouds  
 In ranks and squadrons, and right form of war. *Shakel.*  
 The common question is, if we must now surrender Spain,  
 what

# FIG

what have we been *fig*hting for all this while? The answer is  
 ready: we have been *fig*hting for the ruin of the publick in-  
 terest, and the advancement of a private. *Swift.*  
 For her confederate nations *fig*ht, and kings were slain,  
 Troy was o'erthrown, and a whole empire fell. *Phillips.*  
 One shall undertake to *fig*ht against another. *2 Esdr. xiii.*  
 The poor wren,  
 The most diminutive of birds, will *fig*ht,  
 The young ones in her nest, against the owl. *Shakel. Macb.*  
 To act as a soldier in any case.  
 Richard, that robb'd the lion of his heart,  
 And *fig*ht the holy wars in Palestine,  
 By this brave duke came early to his grave. *Shak. K. John.*  
 Greatly unfortunate, he *fig*hts the cause  
 Of honour, virtue, liberty and Rome. *Addison's Cato.*  
 It has with before the person opposed.  
 5. To contend.  
 The hot and cold, the dry and humid *fig*ht. *Sandys.*  
**TO FIGHT.** *v. a.* To war against; to combat against.  
 Himself alone, an equal match he boasts,  
 To *fig*ht the Phrygian and the Aulonian hells. *Dryd. An.*  
**FIGHT.** *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]  
 1. Battle.  
 2. Combat; duel.  
 Herilus in single *fig*ht I slew,  
 Whom with three lives Feronia did endue;  
 And thrice I sent him to the Stygian shore,  
 Till the last ebbing soul return'd no more. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 3. Something to screen the combatants in ships.  
**FIGHTER.** *n. f.* [*from fig*ht.] Warrior; duellist.  
 I will return again into the house, and desire some conduct  
 of the lady: I am no *fig*hter. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
 O, 'tis the coldest youth upon a charge,  
 The most deliberate *fig*hter! *Dryden's All for Love.*  
**FIGHTING.** *participial adj.* [*from fig*ht.]  
 1. Qualified for war; fit for battle.  
 An host of *fig*hting men went out to war by bands. *2 Chro.*  
 2. Occupied by war; being the scene of war.  
 In *fig*hting fields, as far the spear I throw  
 As flies the arrow from the well-drawn bow. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
**FIGMENT.** *n. f.* [*figmentum*, Latin.] An invention; a fic-  
 tion; the idea feigned.  
 Upon the like grounds was raised the *figment* of Briareus,  
 who, dwelling in a city call'd Hecatonchiria, the fancies of  
 those times assigned him an hundred hands. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
 The most frightful passages, probably so strange as to be  
 hardly credible; it carried rather an appearance of *figment*  
 and invention, in those that handed down the memory of it,  
 than of truth and reality. *Woodward's Natural History.*  
**FIGPECKER.** *n. f.* [*fig* and *peck*.] A bird.  
**FIGULATE.** *adj.* [*from figulus*, Latin.] Made of potters  
 clay.  
**FIGURABLE.** *adj.* [*from figure*, Latin.] Capable of being  
 brought to certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is  
 figurable, but not water.  
 The differences of imprefible and not imprefible, *figurable*  
 and not *figurable*, scissible and not scissible, are plebeian no-  
 tions. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
**FIGURABILITY.** *n. f.* [*from figurable*.] The quality of being  
 capable of a certain and stable form.  
**FIGURAL.** *adj.* [*from figure*.]  
 1. Represented by delineation.  
 Incongruities have been committed by geographers in the  
*figural* resemblances of several regions. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
 2. *FIGURAL Numbers.* Such numbers as do or may represent  
 some geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always  
 considered, and are either lineary, superficial, or solid. *Harris.*  
**FIGURATE.** *adj.* [*figuratus*, Latin.]  
 1. Of a certain and determinate form.  
 Plants are all *figurate* and determinate, which inanimate  
 bodies are not; for look how far the spirit is able to spread  
 and continue itself, so far goeth the shape or figure, and then  
 is determined. *Bacon.*  
 2. Resembling any thing of a determinate form: as, *figurate*  
 stones retaining the forms of shells in which they were formed  
 by the deluge. *Bacon.*  
 3. *FIGURATE Counterpoint.* [*In musick.*] That wherein there  
 is a mixture of discords along with the concords. *Harris.*  
 5. *FIGURATE Descant.* [*In musick.*] That wherein discords  
 are concerned, as well, though not so much, as concords;  
 and may well be termed the ornament or rhetorical part of  
 musick, in regard that in this are introduced all the varieties  
 of points, figures, syncopes, diversities of measures, and  
 whatever else is capable of adorning the composition. *Harris.*  
**FIGURATION.** *n. f.* [*figuratus*, Latin.]  
 1. Determination to a certain form.  
 Neither doth the wind, as far as it carrieth a voice, with  
 motion thereof confound any of the delicate and articulate  
*figurations* of the air in variety of words. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 2. The act of giving a certain form.

# FIG

If motion be in a certain order, there followeth vivification  
 and *figuration* in living creatures perfect. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
**FIGURATIVE.** *adj.* [*figurativus*, Fr. from *figura*, Latin.]  
 1. Representing something else; typical; representative.  
 This, they will say, was *figurative*, and served by God's  
 appointment but for a time, to shadow out the true everlast-  
 ing glory of a more divine sanctity; where into Christ being  
 long since entered, it seemeth that all these curious exornations  
 should rather cease. *Hooker, b. v. f. 15.*  
 2. Changed by rhetorical figures from the primitive meaning;  
 not literal.  
 How often have we been railed at for understanding words  
 in a *figurative* sense, which cannot be literally understood  
 without overthrowing the plainest evidence of sense and  
 reason. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diss. on Rom. Idol.*  
 This is a *figurative* expression, where the words are used in  
 a different sense from what they signify in their first ordinary  
 intention. *Rogers, Sermon 14.*  
 3. Full of figures; full of rhetorical exornations; full of  
 changes from the original sense.  
 Sublime subjects ought to be adorned with the sublimest and  
 with the most *figurative* expressions. *Dryden's Juvenal, Pref.*  
**FIGURATIVELY.** *adv.* [*from figurative*.] By a figure; in a  
 sense different from that which words originally imply; not  
 literally.  
 The custom of the apostle is *figuratively* to transfer to him-  
 self, in the first person, what belongs to others. *Hammond.*  
 The words are different, but the sense is still the same; for  
 therein are *figuratively* intended Uziah and Ezechias. *Brown.*  
 Satyr is a kind of poetry in which human vices are repre-  
 sented, partly dramatically, partly simply; but, for the most  
 part, *figuratively* and occultly. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.*  
**FIGURE.** *n. f.* [*figura*, Latin.]  
 1. The form of any thing as terminated by the outline.  
 Flowers have all exquisite *figures*, and the flower numbers  
 are chiefly five and four; as in primroses, briar-roses, single  
 musk-roses, single pinks and gillflowers, &c. which have five  
 leaves; lilies, flower-de-luces, borage, buglafs, &c. which  
 have four leaves. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 Men find green clay that is soft as long as it is in the wa-  
 ter, so that one may print on it all kind of *figures*, and give it  
 what shape one pleases. *Boyle.*  
*Figures* are properly modifications of bodies; for pure space  
 is not any where terminated, nor can be: whether there be  
 or be not body in it, it is uniformly continued. *Locke.*  
 2. Shape; form; semblance.  
 He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age,  
 doing in the *figure* of a lamb the feats of a lion. *Shakespeare.*  
 3. Person; external form; appearance graceful or inelegant,  
 mean or grand.  
 The blue German shall the Tigris drink,  
 For I, forsaking gratitude and truth,  
 Forget the *figure* of that godlike youth. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
 I was charmed with the gracefulness of his *figure* and deli-  
 very, as well as with his discourses. *Addison's Spectator.*  
 A good *figure*, or person, in man or woman, gives credit  
 at first sight to the choice of either. *Clarissa.*  
 4. Distinguished appearance; eminence; remarkable character.  
 While fortune favour'd, while his arms support  
 The cause, and rul'd the counsels of the court,  
 I made some *figure* there; nor was my name  
 Obscure, nor I without my share of fame. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 The speech, I believe, was not so much designed by the  
 knight to inform the court, as to give him a *figure* in my eye,  
 and keep up his credit in the country. *Addison's Spectator.*  
 Not a woman shall be unexplained that makes a *figure* either  
 as a maid, a wife, or a widow. *Addison's Guardian.*  
 Whether or no they have done well to set you up for  
 making another kind of *figure*, time will witness. *Addison.*  
 Many princes made very ill *figures* upon the throne, who  
 before were the favourites of the people. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
 5. A statue; an image; something formed in resemblance of  
 somewhat else.  
 The several statues, which seem'd at a distance to be made  
 of the whitest marble, were nothing else but so many *figures*  
 in snow. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
 6. Representations in painting; persons exhibited in colours.  
 In the principal *figures* of a picture the painter is to em-  
 ploy the fineness of his art; for in them consists the principal  
 beauty of his work. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
 My favourite books and pictures sell;  
 Kindly throw in a little *figure*,  
 And set the price upon the bigger. *Prior.*  
 7. Arrangement; disposition; modification.  
 The *figure* of a syllogism is the proper disposition of the  
 middle term with the parts of the question. *Watts's Logick.*  
 8. A character denoting a number.  
 Hearts, tongues, *figures*, scribes, bards, poets cannot  
 Think, speak, call, write, sing, number  
 His love to Anthony. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop. tra.*  
 He that seeketh to be eminent amongst able men, hath a  
 great



# FIG

- great talk; but that is ever good for the publick; but he that plots to be the only figure among cyprians, is the decay of a whole age. *Bacon's Essays.*
- As in accounts cyphers and figures pass for real fums, so in human affairs words pass for things themselves. *Saunders's Sermon.*
- The horoscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses.
- We do not know what's brought to pass under the profession of fortunetelling: fine works by charms, by spells, by the figure, and dawbry beyond our element. *Shakespeare.*
- He set a figure to discover. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 1.*
- Figure fingers and star-gazers pretend to foretell the fortunes of kingdoms, and have no foresight in what concerns themselves. *L'Estrange, Fable 94.*
10. [In theology.] Type representative.
- Who was the figure of him that is to come. *Romans.*
11. [In rhetoric.] Any mode of speaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive sense. In strict acceptation, the change of a word is a trope, and any affection of a sentence a figure; but they are generally confounded by the exactest writers.
- Silken terms precise,  
Three pill'd hyperboles, spruce affectation,  
Figures pedantical, these Summer flies  
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation. *Shakespeare.*
- Here is a strange figure invented against the plain and natural sense of the words; for by praying to bestow, must be understood only praying to pray. *Stillingfleet.*
- They have been taught rhetoric, but yet never taught to express themselves in the language they are always to use; as if the names of the figures that embellished the discourse of those, who understood the art of speaking, were the very art and skill of speaking well. *Lace.*
12. [In grammar.] Any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.
- To FIGURE. v. a. [figure, Latin.]
1. To form into any determinate shape.
- Trees and herbs, in the growing forth of their boughs and branches, are not figured, and keep no order. *Bacon.*
- Accept this goblet, rough with figur'd gold. *Dryden, Virgil.*
2. To show by a corporeal resemblance: as in picture or statuary.
- Arachne figur'd how Jove did abuse  
Europa like a bull, and on his back  
Her through the sea did bear; so lively seen,  
That it true sea, and true bull ye would ween. *Spenser.*
- Now marks the course of rolling orbs on high,  
O'er figur'd worlds now travels with his eye. *Pope.*
3. To cover or adorn with figures.
- I'll give my jewels for a set of beads,  
My gorgeous palace for a hermitage,  
My gay apparel for an almsman's gown,  
My figur'd goblets for a dish of wood. *Shakespeare, Richard II.*
4. To diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms or matter.
- But this effusion of such manly drops,  
Startle mine eyes, and makes me more amaz'd  
Than had I seen the vaulty top of heav'n  
Figur'd quite o'er with burning meteors. *Shakespeare, K. John.*
5. To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance.
- When sacraments are said to be visible signs of invisible grace, we thereby conceive how grace is indeed the very end for which these heavenly mysteries were instituted; and the matter whereof they consist is such as signifieth, figurath, and representeth their end. *Hooker, b. v.*
- There is a history in all mens lives,  
Figuring the nature of the times deceased. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*
- Marriage rings are not of this stuff;  
Oh! why should ought less precious or less tough  
Figure our loves? *Donne.*
- The emperor appears as a rising sun, and holds a globe in his hand to figure out the earth that is enlightened and actuated by his beams. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
6. To image in the mind.
- None that feels sensibly the decays of age, and his life wearing off, can figure to himself those imaginary charms in riches and praise, that men are apt to do in the warmth of their blood. *Temple.*
- If love, alas! be pain, the pain I bear  
No thought can figure, and no tongue declare. *Prior.*
7. To prefigure; to foreshow.
- Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun,  
In this heaven figures some event. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*
8. To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal.
- Figured and metaphorical expressions do well to illustrate more abstruse and unfamiliar ideas, which the mind is not yet thoroughly accustomed to. *Lace.*
- FIGURE-FINGER. n. f. [figure and fing] A pretender to astrology and prediction.
- Quacks, figure-fingers, pettifoggers, and republican plotters cannot well live without it. *Collier of Confidence.*

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- FILGWORT. n. f. [fig and wort.] A plant.
- It hath an anomalous flower, consisting of one leaf, gaping at both sides, and generally globular, cut as it were into two lips, under the upper one of which are two small leaves. *Mil.*
- FILACEOUS. adj. [from filum, Lat.] Consisting of threads, composed of threads.
- They make cables of the bark of lime-trees: it is the stalk that maketh the filaceous matter commonly, and sometimes the down that groweth above. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- FILACER. n. f. [filaceus, low Lat. filum.] An officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he files those writs whereon he makes process. There are fourteen of them in their several divisions and counties: they make out all original process, as well real as personal and mixt. *Harris.*
- FILAMENT. n. f. [filament, Fr. filamenta, Latin.] A slender thread; a body slender and long like a thread.
- The effluvia passing out in a smaller thread, and more enlightened filament, it stirreth not the bodies interposed. *Bra.*
- The lungs of consumptives have been consumed, nothing remaining but the ambient membrane, and a number of withered veins and filaments. *Harvey on Consumption.*
- The ever-rolling orb's impulsive ray  
On the next threads and filaments does bear,  
Which form the springy texture of the air  
And those still strike the next, till to the light  
The quick vibration propagates the light. *Blackm. Creation.*
- The dung of horses is nothing but the filaments of the hay, and as such combustible. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- FILBERT. n. f. [This is derived by Junius and Skinner from the long beards or husks, as corrupted from full beard, or full of beard.] It probably had its name, like many other fruits, from some one that introduced or cultivated it; and is therefore corrupted from Filbert or Filberti, the name of him who brought it hither. A fine hazel nut with a thin shell.
- In August comes fruit of all sorts; as plumbs, pears, apricots, barberries, filberts, muskmelons, monkhoods of all colours. *Bacon, Essay 47.*
- Thou hast a brain, such as it is indeed!  
On what else should thy worm of fancy feed?  
Yet in a filbert I have often known  
Maggots survive, when all the kernel's gone. *Donst.*
- There is also another kind, called the filbert of Constantinople; the leaves and fruit of which are bigger than either of the former: the best are those of a thin shell. *Mortimer.*
- TO FILCH. v. a. [A word of uncertain etymology. The French word filer, from which some derive it, is of very late production, and therefore cannot be its original.] To steal; to take by theft; to pilfer; to pillage; to rob; to take by robbery. It is usually spoken of petty thefts.
- He shall find his wealth wonderfully enlarged by keeping his cattle in inclosures, where they shall always have safe being, that none are continually filched and stolen. *Spenser.*
- The champion robbers by night,  
And prowleth and filcheth by day. *Tusser's Husbandry.*
- Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;  
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;  
But he that filches from me my good name,  
Robs me of that which nothing enriches him,  
And makes me poor indeed. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
- His thefts were too open; his filching was like an unskillful finger, he kept no time. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*
- He could discern cities like hives of bees, wherein every bee did nought else but sting; some like hornets, some like filching wasps, others as drones. *Burton on Melancholy.*
- What made these venture to betray,  
And filch the lady's heart away. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 1.*
- The pismire was formerly a husbandman, that secretly filched away his neighbour's goods. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
- Fain would they filch that little food away,  
While unrestrain'd those happy gluttons prey.  
So speeds the wily fox, alarm'd by fear,  
Who lately filch'd the turkey's callow care. *Gay's Trivia.*
- FILCHER. n. f. [from filch.] A thief; a petty robber.
- FILE. n. f. [file, French; filum, a thread, Latin.]
1. A thread.
- But let me resume the file of my relation, which this object of books, best agreeable to my course of life, hath a little interrupted. *Mortimer.*
2. A line on which papers are strung to keep them in order.
- All records, wherein there was any memory of the king's attainder, should be cancelled and taken off the file. *Bacon.*
- The petitions being thus prepared, do you continually set apart an hour in a day to peruse those, and then rank them into several files, according to the subject matters. *Bacon.*
- Th' apothecary-train is wholly blind;  
From files a random recipe they take,  
And many deaths of one prescription make. *Dryden.*
3. A catalogue; roll; series.
- Our present musters grow upon the file  
To live and twenty thousand men of choice. *Shakespeare, H. IV.*
- The val'd file  
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
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4. A line of soldiers ranged one behind another.
- Those goodly eyes,  
That o'er the files and musters of the war  
Have glow'd like plated Mars, now bend, now turn  
Upon a tawny front. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
- So saying, on he led his radiant files,  
Dazzling the moon. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*
5. [Scot, Saxon; vije, Dutch.] An instrument to rub down prominences.
- The rough or coarse-toothed file, if it be large, is called a rubber, and is to take off the unevenness of your work which the hammer made in the forging: the bastard-toothed file is to take out of your work the deep cuts, or file-strokes, the rough file made: the fine-toothed file is to take out the cuts, or file-strokes, the bastard file made; and the smooth file is to take out those cuts, or file-strokes, that the fine file made. *Moxon.*
- Yet they had a file for the mattocks and for the coulter. *1 Sa. xiii. 21.*
- The smiths and armourers on paleys ride,  
Files in their hands and hammers at their side,  
And nails for loofen'd spears, and thongs for shields provide. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
- FILECUTTER. n. f. [file and cutter.] A maker of files.
- Cad-steel is a tough sort of steel: filecutters use it to make their chisels, with which they cut their files. *Moxon.*
- TO FILE. v. a. [from filum, a thread.]
1. To string upon a thread or wire. Whence to file a bile is to offer it in its order to the notice of the judge.
- From the day his first bill was filed he began to collect reports. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*
2. [from peolan, Saxon.] To cut with a file.
- They which would file away most from the largeness of that offer, do in more sparing terms acknowledge little less. *Hooker, b. v. f. 27.*
- His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his tongue filed, and his eye ambitious. *Shakespeare, Love's Labour Lost.*
- Let men be careful how they attempt to cure a blemish by filing or cutting off the head of such an overgrown tooth. *Ray.*
3. [from filan.] To foul; to sully; to pollute. This sense is retained in Scotland.
- For Banquo's issue have I fill'd my mind,  
For them the gracious Duncan have I murder'd. *Shakespeare.*
- His weeds, divinely fashioned,  
All fill'd and mang'd. *Chapman's Iliads, b. xviii.*
- TO FILE. v. n. [from the noun.] To march in a file, not abreast, but one behind another.
- All ran down without order or ceremony, 'till we drew up in good order, and filed off. *Tatler, No. 86.*
- Did all the grosser atoms at the cell  
Of chance file off to form the pond'rous ball,  
And undetermin'd into order fall? *Blackmore's Creation.*
- FILIFORM. n. f. [corrupted from feuille morte, a dead leaf, French.] A brown or yellow-brown colour.
- The colours you ought to wish for are blue or filemat, turned up with red. *Swift's Dir. to the Postman.*
- FILER. n. f. [from file.] One who files; one who uses the file in cutting metals.
- FILIAL. adj. [filialis, French; filius, Latin.]
1. Pertaining to a son; befitting a son.
- My mischievous proceeding may be the glory of his filial piety, the only reward now left for so great a merit. *Sidney.*
- From imposition of strict laws, to free  
Acceptance of large grace; from servile fear  
To filial works of law, to works of faith. *Milt. P. Lof.*
- He giv'd, he wept, the sight an image brought  
Of his own filial love; a sadly pleasing thought. *Dryden.*
2. Bearing the character or relation of a son.
- And thus the filial godhead answering spoke. *Milt. P. L.*
- Where the old myrtle her good influence sheds,  
Sprigs of like leaf erect their filial heads;  
And when the parent rose decays and dies,  
With a resembling face the daughter buds arise. *Prior.*
- FILIATION. n. f. [from filius, Latin.] The relation of a son to a father; correlative to paternity.
- The relation of paternity and filiation, between the first and second person, and the relation between the sacred persons of the Trinity, and the denomination thereof, must needs be eternal, because the terms of relation between whom that relation itself were eternal. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
- FILINGS. n. f. [without a singular; from file.] Fragments rubbed off by the action of the file.
- The filings of iron infused in vinegar, will, with a decoction of galls, make good ink, without any copperas at all. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 12.*
- The chippings and filings of those jewels are of more value than the whole mass of ordinary authors. *Felton on the Claff.*
- TO FILL. v. a. [yllan, Saxon.]
1. To store; till no more can be admitted.
- Fill thine horn with oil. *1 Sa. xvi. 1.*
- Fill the waterpots with water, and they filled them up to the brim. *Jo. ii. 7.*

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- The earth is filled with violence through them. *Gen. vi. 13.*
2. To store abundantly.
- Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the waters in the seas. *Gen.*
3. To satisfy; to content.
- Nothing but the supreme and absolute Infinite can adequately fill and super-abundantly satisfy the infinite desires of intelligent beings. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
4. To glut; to surfeit.
- Thou art going to lord Timon's feast.  
—Ay, to see meat fill knaves, and wine heat fools. *Shakespeare.*
5. To FILL out. To pour out liquor for drink.
6. To FILL out. To extend by something contained.
- I only speak of him  
Whom pomp and greatness fits so loose about,  
That he wants majesty to fill them out. *Dryden.*
7. To FILL up. [Up is often used without much addition to the force of the verb.] To make full.
- Hope leads from goal to goal,  
And opens still, and opens on his soul;  
'Till lengthen'd on to faith, and unconfin'd,  
It pours the bliss that fills up all the mind. *Pope's Essay on Man.*
8. To FILL up. To supply.
- When the several trades and professions are supplied, you will find most of those that are proper for war absolutely necessary for filling up the laborious part of life, and carrying on the underwork of the nation. *Addison on the War.*
9. To FILL up. To occupy by bulk.
- There would not be altogether so much water required for the land as for the sea, to raise them to an equal height; because mountains and hills would fill up part of that space upon the land, and so make less water requisite. *Burnet.*
10. To FILL up. To engage; to employ.
- Is it far you ride?  
—As far, my lord, as will fill up the time  
'Twill this and supper. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
- TO FILL. v. n.
1. To give to drink.
- In the cup which she hath filled, fill to her double. *Rev. xviii.*
- We fill to th' general joy of the whole table,  
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miss. *Shakespeare, Mac.*
2. To grow full.
3. To glut; to satiate.
- Things that are sweet and fat are more filling, and do swim and hang more about the mouth of the stomach, and go not down so speedily. *Bacon's Natural History.*
4. To FILL up. To grow full.
- Neither the Palus Meotis nor the Euxine, nor any other seas, fill up, or by degrees grow shallower. *Woodward.*
- The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called digestion; the second, or the filling up with flesh, incarnation; and the last, or skinning over, cicatrization. *Sharp's Surgery.*
- FILL. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. As much as may produce complete satisfaction.
- Her neck and breasts were ever open bare,  
That aye thereof her babes might suck their fill. *Fairy Qu.*
- But thus inflam'd bespoke the captain,  
Who scorneth peace shall have his fill of war. *Fairfax, b. ii.*
- When ye were thirsty, did I not cleave the rock, and waters flowed out to your fill? *2 Esd. i. 20.*
- Mean while enjoy  
Your fill, what happiness this happy state  
Can comprehend, incapable of more. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
- Amid' the tree now got, where plenty hung  
Tempting so nigh, to pluck and eat my fill  
I spar'd not. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*
- Which made me gently first remove your fears,  
That so you might have room to entertain  
Your fill of joy. *Denham's Sephy.*
- Your barbarity, which I have heard so long exclaimed against in town and country, may have its fill of destruction. *Pope.*
2. [More properly thill.] The place between the shafts of a carriage.
- This mule being put in the fill of a cart, run away with the cart and timber. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- FILLER. n. f. [from fill.]
1. Any thing that fills up room without use.
- 'Tis a meer filler, to stop a vacancy in the hexameter, and connect the preface to the work of Virgil. *Dryden, En. Dedic.*
- A mixture of tender gentle thoughts and suitable expressions, of forced and inextricable conceits, and of needless fillers up to the rest. *Pope.*
2. One whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage.
- They commonly have three, four, five or six hewers or diggers to four fillers, being proportioned so as to keep the fillers always at work. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- FILLET. n. f. [flet, French; filum, Latin.]
1. A band tied round the head or other part.
- His baleful breath inspiring, as he glides,  
Now like a chain around her neck he rides;



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- Now like a *fillet* to her head repairs,  
And with his circling volumes folds her hairs. *Dryd. En.*  
She corn'd the praise of beauty, and the care;  
A belt her waist, a *fillet* binds her hair. *Pope's Windsor For.*
2. The fleshy part of the thigh: applied commonly to veal.  
The youth approach'd the fire, and as it burn'd,  
On five sharp broachers rank'd, the roast they turn'd:  
These morsels stay'd their stomachs; then the rest  
They cut in legs and *fillets* for the feast. *Dryden's Iliad.*
3. Meat rolled together, and tied round.  
*Fillet* of a fenny snake. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
In the cauldron boil and bake.  
The mixture thus, by chymick art  
United close in every part,  
In *fillets* roll'd, or cut in pieces, *Swift.*  
Appear'd like one continu'd species.
4. [In architecture.] A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called *lifel*. *Harris.*  
To *FILLET*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To bind with a bandage or fillet.  
2. To adorn with an astragal.  
He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapters and *filleted* them. *Ex. xxxviii. 28.*  
To *FILLET*. *v. a.* [A word, says *Skinner*, formed from the sound. This resemblance I am not able to discover, and therefore am inclined to imagine it corrupted from *fill up*, by some combination of ideas which cannot be recovered.] To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring or motion.  
If I do, *fillip* me with a three-man beetle. *Shak. Hen. IV.*  
Then let the pebbles on the hungry beach  
*Fillip* the stars: then let the mutinous winds  
Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the fiery fun. *Shak. Coriol.*  
We see, that if you *fillip* a lutestring, it sheweth double or treble. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 183.
- FILLIP*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.  
*FILLY*. *n. f.* [*filay*, Welsh; *fills*, French.]  
1. A young horse or mare.  
Geld *fillies*, but tits, yer a nine days of age,  
They die else of geldings, or gelders do rage:  
Young *fillies* to likely of bulk and of bone,  
Keep such to be breeders, let gelding alone. *Tuff. Husband.*  
A well-wayed horse will convey thee to thy journey's end,  
when an unbacked *filly* may give thee a fall. *Suckling.*
2. A young mare, opposed to a colt or young horse.  
I felt to Oberon, and make him smile,  
When I a fat and bean-fed horse beguile,  
Neighing in likeness of a *filly* foal. *Shakespeare.*  
I am joined in wedlock, for my sins, to one of those *fillies*  
who are described in the old poet. *Addison's Spectator.*
- FILM*. *n. f.* [*pylmepa*, Saxon.] A thin pellicle or skin.  
While the silver needle did work upon the sight of his eye,  
to remove the *film* of the cataract, he never saw any thing  
more clear or perfect than that white needle. *Bacon's N. Hist.*  
Michael from Adam's eyes the *film* remov'd,  
Which that false fruit that promis'd clearer sight  
Had bred. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ii. l. 412.  
A stone is held up by the *films* of the bladder, and so kept  
from grating or offending it. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*  
There is not one infidel so ridiculous as to pretend to solve  
the phenomena of sight, fancy, or cogitation, by those fleeting  
superficial *films* of bodies. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
He from thick *films* shall purge the visual ray,  
And on the sightless eyeballs pour the day. *Pope's Messiah.*  
To *FILM*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a pellicle or  
thin skin.  
It will but skin and *film* the ulcerous place,  
Whilst rank corruption, mining all within,  
Infects unseen. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
- FILMY*. *adj.* [from *film*.] Composed of thin membranes or  
pellicles.  
So the false spider, when her nets are spread,  
Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie;  
And feels, far off, the trembling of her thread,  
Whole *filmy* cord should bind the struggling fly. *Dryden.*  
They with fruitless toil  
Flap *filmy* pinions off, to extricate  
Their feet in liquid shackles bound, 'till death  
Bereave them of their worthless souls; such doom  
Waits luxury, and lawless love of gain. *Phillips.*  
Loose to the winds their airy garments flew;  
Thin glittering textures of the *filmy* dew;  
Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies,  
Where light disports in ever-mingling dyes. *Pope.*
- To *FILTER*. *v. a.* [*filtrum*, low Latin; *per filum trahere*.]  
1. To decant by drawing off liquor by depending threads.  
2. To strain; to percolate.  
Dilute this liquor with fair water, *filter* it through a paper,  
or evaporate it. *Grew's Museum.*
- FILTER*. *n. f.* [*filtrum*, Latin.]  
1. A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor  
to be decanted, and the other hangs below the bottom of the

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- veffel, so that the liquor drips from it. See *NEW DISPEN-*  
*SATORY*.
2. A strainer; a sifter.  
That the water, passing through the veins of the earth,  
should be rendered fresh and potable, which it cannot be by  
any percolations we can make, but the saline particles will  
pass through a tenfold *filter*. *Ray on the Creation.*
- FILTH*. *n. f.* [*filð*, Saxon.]  
1. Dirt; nastiness; anything that soils or fouls.  
When we in our viciousness grow hard,  
The wife gods seal our eyes;  
In our own *filth* drop our clear judgments. *Shakespeare.*  
Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile;  
*Filth* favour but themselves. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Neither may you trust waters that taste sweet; for they are  
commonly found in rising grounds of great cities, which must  
needs take in a great deal of *filth*. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
How perfect then is man? From head to foot  
Dish'd with *filth*, and rotten at the root. *Sandys.*  
Though perhaps among the rout  
He wildly flings his *filth* about;  
He still has gratitude and sap'ence,  
To spare the folks that give him ha'pence. *Swift.*
2. Corruption; grossness; pollution.  
Such do likewise exceedingly dispose us to piety and reli-  
gion, by purifying our souls from the dross and *filth* of sensual  
delights. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
- FILTHILY*. *adv.* [from *filthy*.] Nastily; foully; grossly.  
It stuck *filthily* in the camel's stomach that bulls, bears, and  
the like, should be armed, and that a creature of his size  
should be left defenceless. *L'Estrange, Fable 78.*
- FILTHINESS*. *n. f.* [from *filthy*.]  
1. Nastiness; foulness; dirtiness.  
Men of virtue suppressed it, lest their shining should disco-  
ver the others *filthiness*. *Sidney, b. ii.*
2. Corruption; pollution.  
They held this land, and wish their *filthiness*  
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,  
That their own mother loath'd their beastliness,  
And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime,  
All were they born of her own native slime. *Fairy Queen.*  
They never duly improved the utmost of such a power,  
but gave themselves up to all the *filthiness* and licentiousness of  
life imaginable. *South's Sermons.*
- FILTHY*. *adj.* [from *filth*.]  
1. Nasty; foul; dirty.  
Fair is foul, and foul is fair;  
Hover through the fog and *filthy* air. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
2. Gross; polluted.  
As all stories are not proper subjects for an epic poem or  
a tragedy, so neither are they for a noble picture: the subjects  
both of the one and of the other, ought to have nothing of  
immoral, low, or *filthy* in them. *Dryden's Duplestony.*
- To *FILTRATE*. *v. a.* [from *filter*.] To strain; to perco-  
late; to filter.  
The extract obtained by the former operation, burnt to  
ashes, and those ashes boiled in water and *filtrated*, yield a  
fiery salt. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- FILTRATION*. *n. f.* [from *filtrate*.] A method by which  
liquors are procured fine and clear. The filtration in use is  
straining a liquor through paper, which, by the smallness of  
its pores, admits only the finer parts through, and keeps the  
rest behind. *Quincy.*  
We took then common nitre, and having, by the usual way  
of solution, *filtration*, and coagulation, reduced it into crys-  
tals, we put four ounces of this purified nitre into a strong  
new crucible. *Boyle.*
- FIMBLE*. *n. f.*  
The season of pulling of it is first about Lambas, when  
good part of it will be ripe; that is, the light Summer hemp,  
that bears no seed, which is called *fimble* hemp. *Martim. Hab.*  
Good flax and good hemp, for to have of her own,  
In May a good housewife will see it be sown;  
And afterwards trim it, to serve at a need, *Tuff. Husband.*  
The *fimble* to spin, and the carle for her feed.
- FIN*. *n. f.* [*fin*, Saxon; *vin*, Dutch.] The wing of a fish;  
the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the  
water.  
He that depends  
Upon your favours, swims with *fin* of lead,  
And hews down oaks with rushes. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Their *fin* consist of a number of gristly bones, long and  
slender, like pins and needles. *Mare's Antid. against Atherin.*  
Thus at half-ebb a rowling sea  
Returns, and wins upon the shore;  
The watry herd, affrighted at the roar,  
Rest on their *fin* awhile, and stay,  
Then backward take their wond'ring way. *Dryden.*  
Still at his oar th' industrious Libys plies;  
But as he plies, each busy arm shrinks in,  
And by degrees is fashion'd to a *fin*. *Addison's Ovid's Metam.*

# FIR

- FIN-FOOTED*. *adj.* [*fin* and *foot*.] Palmipedous; having feet  
with membranes between the toes.  
It is described like *finipedes*, or birds which have their feet  
or claws divided; whereas it is palmipedous or *fin-footed*, like  
swans and geese, according to the method of nature in lati-  
rostrous or flat-billed birds; which being generally swimmers,  
the organ is wisely contrived unto the action, and they are  
framed with *fin* or oars upon their feet. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
- FINABLE*. *adj.* [from *fine*.] That admits a fine.  
This is the order for writs of covenant that be *finable*. *Bac.*  
He sent letters to the council, wherein he acknowledged  
himself favoured in bringing his cause *finable*. *Hayward.*
- FINAL*. *adj.* [*final*, French; *finalis*, Latin.]  
1. Ultimate; last.  
And over them triumphant death his dart  
Shook; but delay'd to strike, though oft invoc'd  
With vows, as their chief good, and *final* hope. *Milk. P. L.*
2. Conclusive; decisive.  
There be many examples where sea-fights have been *final*  
to the war. *Bacon, Essay 30.*  
Henry spent his reign in establishing himself, and had  
neither leisure nor opportunity to undertake the *final* conquest  
of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*
3. Mortal; destructive.  
At last resolv'd to work his *final* smart,  
He lifted up his hand, but back again did start. *Fai. Queen.*
4. Respecting the end or motive.  
Some things in such sort are allowed, that they be also re-  
quired as necessary unto salvation, by way of direct, imme-  
diate, and proper necessity *final*; so that, without performance  
of them, they cannot by ordinary course be saved, nor by any  
means be excluded from life, observing them. *Hacker, b. ii.*  
By its gravity fire raises the water in pumps, siphons, and  
other engines; and performs all those feats which former phi-  
losophers, through ignorance of the efficient cause, attributed  
to a *final*, namely, nature's abhorrence of a vacuum. *Ray.*  
Your answering in the *final* cause, makes me believe you  
are at a loss for the efficient. *Collier on Thought.*
- FINALLY*. *adv.* [from *final*.]  
1. Ultimately; lastly; in conclusion.  
Sight bereav'd  
May chance to number thee with those  
Whom patience *finally* must crown. *Milton's Agonistes.*
2. Completely; without recovery.  
Their houses were many times in danger of ruin; yet was  
there not any house of noble English in Ireland utterly de-  
stroyed, or *finally* rooted out by the hand of justice, but the  
house of Desmond only. *Davies on Ireland.*  
Doubtless many men are *finally* lost, who yet have no  
mens fins to answer for but their own. *South's Sermons.*
- FINANCE*. *n. f.* [French.] Revenue; income; profit. It  
is seldom used in the singular.  
This sort of *finance* hath been increased by this new device.  
*Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*  
The residue of these ordinary *finances* be casual or uncer-  
tain; as be the escheats and forfeitures. *Bacon.*  
His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their  
pyracies, though he practised the same trade when he was  
fraternized in his *finances* at the siege of Byzantium. *Arbutnot.*
- FINANCIER*. *n. f.* [French.] One who collects or farms  
the publick revenue.
- FINERY*. *n. f.* [from *To fine*.] In the iron works, the second  
forge at the iron mills. *Dial.*
- FINCH*. *n. f.* [*finch*, Saxon.] A small bird of which we have  
three kinds, the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bulfinch.  
To *FIND*. *v. a.* [*findan*, Saxon; *vinden*, Dutch.]  
1. To obtain by searching or seeking.  
Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find.  
Whereas thou hast searched all my stuff, what hast thou  
found of all thy household stuff?  
A bird that flies about,  
And beats itself against the cage,  
*Finding* at last no passage out,  
It sits and sings. *Cowley.*
2. To obtain something lost.  
When he hath *found* his sheep, he layeth it on his shoul-  
ders rejoicing. *Luke xv. 5.*  
In my school days, when I had lost one shaft,  
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight  
The self-same way, with more advised watch,  
To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,  
I oft *found* both. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
3. To meet with; to fall upon.  
There watchful at the gate they find  
Suspicion with her eyes behind. *Doddley's Miscell.*  
In woods and forests thou art *found*. *Cowley.*  
The bad must miss, the good unthought shall find. *Pope.*
4. To know by experience.  
How oft will he  
Of thy chang'd faith complain!  
And his fortunes find to be  
So airy and so vain! *Cowley.*

# FIR

- The torrid zone is now *found* habitable. *Cowley.*
5. To discover by study.  
Physicians  
With sharpen'd sight some remedies may find. *Dryden.*  
Thy maid! ah, find some nobler theme,  
Whereon thy doubts to place. *Cowley.*
6. To discover what is hidden.  
A curse on him who *found* the oar.  
To hit on by chance; to perceive by accident.  
They build on sands, which if unmov'd they find,  
'Tis but because there was no wind. *Cowley.*
7. To gain by any mental endeavour.  
If we for happiness could leisure find,  
And wand'ring time into a method bind,  
We should not then the great mens favour need.  
We oft review, each *finding* like a friend. *Pope.*
8. To remark; to observe.  
Beauty or wit in all I find. *Cowley.*
9. To detect; to deprehend; to catch.  
When first *found* in a lie, talk to him of it as a strange  
monstrous matter, and so shame him out of it. *Lake.*
10. To reach; to attain.  
They are glad when they can find the grave. *Job iii. 22.*  
He did the utmost bounds of knowledge find,  
Yet found them not so large as was his mind. *Cowley.*
11. To meet.  
A clear conscience and heroic mind,  
In fills their business and their glory find. *Cowley.*
12. To settle; to fix any thing in one's own opinion.  
Some men  
The marks of old and catholic would find. *Cowley.*
13. To determine by judicial verdict.  
His peers, upon this evidence,  
Have *found* him guilty of high treason. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*
14. To supply; to furnish; as, he finds me in money and in  
victuals.  
[In law.] To approve: as, to find a bill.
15. To find himself. To be; to fare with regard to ease or  
pain, health or sickness.  
Pray, sir, how d'ye find yourself? says the doctor. *L'Estr.*
16. To find out. To unravel; to solve.  
The *finding* out of parables is a wearisome labour of the  
mind. *Euclid. xiii. 26.*
17. To find out. To discover something hidden.  
Can't thou by searching find out God? Can't thou find out  
the Almighty unto perfection? *Job ii. 7.*  
There are agents in nature able to make the particles of  
bodies stick together by very strong attractions, and it is the  
business of experimental philosophy to find them out. *Newton.*  
What hinders then, but that thou find her out,  
And hurry her away by main force? *Addison's Cato.*
18. To find out. To obtain the knowledge of.  
The principal part of painting is to find out and thoroughly  
to understand what nature has made most beautiful. *Dryden.*
19. To find out. To invent; to excogitate.  
A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold, and to find out  
every device which shall be put to him. *2 Chron. ii. 14.*
20. The particle *out* is added often without any other use than  
that it adds some force or emphasis to the verb.  
While she proudly march'd about,  
Greater conquests to find out,  
She beat out Susan by the by. *Cowley.*  
It is agreeable to compare the face of a great man with the  
character, and to try if we can find out in his looks and fea-  
tures either the haughty, cruel, or merciful temper. *Addison.*  
He was afraid of being insulted with Greek; for which rea-  
son he desired a friend to find him out a clergyman rather of  
plain sense than much learning. *Addison's Spectator.*
- FINDER*. *n. f.* [from *find*.]  
1. One that meets or falls upon any thing.  
We will bring the device to the bar, and crown thee for a  
finder of mad men. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
2. One that picks up any thing lost.  
Some lewd squeaking cryer,  
Well pleas'd with one lean thread-bare goat for hire,  
May like a devil roar through every street,  
And gall the finder's conscience, if they meet. *Donne.*  
O yes! if any happy eye  
This roving wanton shall descry,  
Let the finder surely know  
Mine is the wag; 'tis I that owe  
The winged wand'rer. *Croshaw.*
- FINDER-OUT*. *n. f.* [*find* and *fault*.] A censorer; a caviller.  
We are the makers of manners, Kate; and the liberty that  
follows our places, stops the mouth of all *finder-faults*. *Shakespeare.*
- FINDY*. *adj.* [*gynby*, Saxon.] Plump; weighty; firm;  
solid.  
Thus the proverb,  
A cold May and a windy,  
Makes the barn fat and *findy*,  
means that it stores the barn with plump and firm grain. *Jun.*



# FIN

**FINE**, *adj.* [*fine*, French; *fin*, Dutch and Erse, perhaps from *finitus*, completed, Latin.]

1. Not coarse.

Not any skill'd in loops of fingering *fine*,  
With this so curious net-work might compare. *Spenser*.  
He was arrayed in purple and *fine* linen. *Luke*.

2. Refined; pure; free from dross.

Two vessels of *fine* copper, precious as gold. *Ezra* viii. 27.  
Subtle; thin; tenuous: as, the *fine* spirits evaporate.

3. Refined; subtly excogitated.

In substance he promised himself money, honour, friends,  
and peace in the end; but those things were too *fine* to be for-  
tunate, and succeed in all parts. *Bacon*.

Whether the scheme has not been pursued so far as to draw  
it into practice, or whether it be too *fine* to be capable of  
it, I will not determine. *Temple*.

4. Keen; thin; smoothly sharp.

Great affairs are commonly too rough and stubborn to be  
wrought upon by the *finer* edges or points of wit. *Bacon*.

6. Clear; pellucid; transparent: as, the wine is *fine*.

7. Nice; exquisite; delicate.

Are they not senseless then, that think the foul

Nought but a *fine* perfection of the sense. *Davies*.

The irons of planes are set *fine* or rank: they are set *fine*,  
when they stand so shallow below the sole of the plane, that  
in working they take off a thin shaving. *Maxon's Mech. Exer.*

8. Artful; dexterous.

The wisdom of all these latter times, in princes affairs, is  
rather *fine* deliveries, and shiftings of dangers and mischiefs,  
than solid and grounded courses to keep them aloof. *Bacon*.

9. Fraudulent; sly; knavishly subtle.

Through his *fine* handling, and his cleanly play,  
He all those royal signs had stol'n away. *Hubbard's Tale*.

10. Elegant; with elevation.

To call the trumpet by the name of the metal was *fine*. *Dry.*

11. Applied to person, it means beautiful with dignity.

12. Accomplished; elegant of manners.

He was not only the *finest* gentleman of his time, but one  
of the *finest* scholars. *Pelton on the Clafficks*.

13. Showy; splendid.

It is with a *fine* genius as with a *fine* fashion; all those are  
displeased at it who are not able to follow it. *Pope*.

The satirical part of mankind will needs believe, that it is  
not impossible to be very *fine* and very filthy. *Swift*.

14. [Ironically.] Something that will serve the purpose; some-  
thing worth contemptuous notice.

That same knave, Ford, her husband, hath the *finest* mad  
devil of jealousy in him, master Brook, that ever governed  
frenzy. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*.

They taught us, indeed, to cloath, to dwell in houses,  
To feast, to sleep on down, to be profuse:

A *fine* exchange for liberty. *Phillips's Briton*.

**FINE**, *n. f.* [*fin*, Cimbr.]

1. A mulct; a pecuniary punishment.

The killing of an Irishman was not punished by our law,  
as manslaughter, which is felony and capital; but by a *fine* or  
pecuniary punishment, called an ericke. *Davies on Ire and*.

2. Penalty.

Ev'n this ill night your breathing shall expire,  
Paying the *fine* of rated treachery. *Shaksf. King John*.

3. Forfeit; money paid for any exemption or liberty.

The spirit of wantonness is sure scared out of him: if the  
devil have him not in fee-simple, with *fine* and recovery, he  
will never, I think, in the way of waste, attempt us again.

*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*.  
Beside *finer* set upon plays, games, balls and feasting, they  
have many customs which contribute to their simplicity. *Addis.*

How vain that second life in others breath,  
Th' estate which wits inherit after death!

Ease, health, and life for this they must resign,  
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the *fine*! *Pope*.

4. [From *finis*, Latin; *fin*, *enfin*, French.] The end; conclu-  
sion. It is seldom used but adverbially, in *fine*.

In *fine*, whatsoever he was, he was nothing but what it  
pleased Zelmane, the powers of his spirit depending of her. *Sid.*

His resolution, in *fine*, is, that in the church a number of  
things are strictly observed, whereof no law of scripture  
maketh mention one way or other. *Hosker, b. ii. f. 5.*

Still the *fine*'s the crown;  
Whate'er the course, the end is the renown. *Shakespeare*.

Your daughter, ere she seems as won,  
Desires this ring; appoints him an encounter;

In *fine*, delivers me to fill the time,  
Herself most chafly absent. *Shak. All's well that ends well*.

The blessings of fortune are the lowest: the next are the  
bodily advantages of strength and health; but the superlative  
blessings, in *fine*, are those of the mind. *L'Estrange*.

In *fine*, he wears no limbs about him found,  
With sores and sicknesses beleagu'ring round. *Dryden's Juv.*

In *fine*, let there be a perfect relation betwixt the parts and  
the whole, that they may be entirely of a piece. *Dryden*.

# FIN

To **FINE**, *v. a.* [from *fine*, the adjective.]

1. To refine; to purify.

The *fining* pot is for silver, and the furnace for gold. *Prov.*  
There is a vein for the silver, and a place for gold, where  
they *fine* it. *Jeb* xxviii. 1.

2. To embellish; to decorate. Now not in use.

Hugh Capet also, who usurp'd the crown,  
To *fine* his title with some shews of truth,  
Convey'd himself as heir to th' lady Lingare. *Shaksf. H. V.*

3. To make less coarse.

It *finer* the grafs, but makes it short, though thick. *Martin*.

4. To make transparent.

It is good also for fuel, not to omit the shavings of it for  
the *fining* of wine. *No timer's Husbandry*.

5. [From the substantive.] To punish with pecuniary penalty.

To *fine* men one third of their fortune, without any crime  
committed, seems very hard. *Locke*.

To **FINE**, *v. n.* To pay a fine.

What poet ever *fin'd* for sheriff? or who  
By rhymes and verse did ever lord mayor grow? *Oldham*.

To **FINE**DRAW, *v. a.* [*fine* and *draw*.] To sow up a rent  
with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

**FINE**DRAWER, *n. f.* [from *finedraw*.] One whose business is  
to sow up rents.

**FINGER**ED, *adj.* [*fine* and *finger*.] Nice; artful; ex-  
quisite.

The most *finer*'d workman on the ground,  
Arachne, by his means was vanquished. *Spenser*.

**FINGER**LY, *adv.* [from *fine*.]

1. Beautifully; elegantly; more than justly.

Plutarch says very *finely*, that a man should not allow him-  
self to hate even his enemies; because, says he, if you indulge  
this passion on some occasions, it will rise of itself in others.

The walls are painted, and represent the labours of Her-  
cules; many of them look very *finely*, though a great part of  
the work has been cracked. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 125.

2. Keenly; sharply; with a thin edge or point.

Get you black lead, sharpened *finely*, and put it into quills.

Not coarsely; not meanly; gaily.

He was alone, save that he had two persons of honour, on  
either hand one, *finely* attired in white. *Bacon's New Atlantis*.

4. In small parts; subtly; not grossly.

Saltpetre was but grossly beaten; for it should not be *finely*  
powdered. *Boyle*.

5. [Ironically.] Wretchedly; in such a manner as to deserve  
contemptuous notice.

Let laws be made to obey, and not to be obeyed, and you  
will find that kingdom *finely* governed in a short time. *Saunders*.

For him she loves:

She nam'd not me; that may be Torrismond,  
Whom she has thrice in private seen this day:

Then I am *finely* caught in my own snare. *Dryd. Sp. Fryar*.

**FINESS**, *n. f.* [from *fine*.]

1. Elegance; beauty; delicacy.

Every thing was full of a choice *fineness*, that, if it wanted  
any thing in majesty, it supplied with increase in pleasure;  
and if at the first it struck not admiration, it ravished with  
delight. *Sidney*.

2. The softness of her sex, and the *fineness* of her genius, con-  
spire to give her a very distinguishing character. *Prior*.

3. Show; splendour; gaiety of appearance.

The *fineness* of cloaths destroys the ease: it often helps men  
to pain, but can never rid them of any: the body may lan-  
guish under the most splendid cover. *Decay of Piety*.

4. Subtlety; artfulness; ingenuity.

Those, with the *fineness* of their souls,  
By reason guide his execution. *Shaksf. Troil. and Cressida*.

5. Purity; freedom from dross or base mixtures.

Our works are, indeed, nought else  
But the protractive trials of great Jove,  
To find perceptive constancy in men;  
The *fineness* of which metal is not found  
In fortune's love. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida*.

I am doubtful whether men have sufficiently refined metals;  
as whether iron, brass, and tin be refined to the height: but  
when they come to such a *fineness* as serveth the ordinary use,  
they try no farther. *Erasm's Natural History*.

The ancients were careful to coin their money in due  
weight and *fineness*, only in times of exigence they have dimi-  
nished both the weight and *fineness*. *Arbutnot on Coins*.

**FINERY**, *n. f.* [from *fine*.] Show; splendour of appearance;  
gaiety of colours.

Dress up your houses and your images,  
And put on all the city's *finery*,  
To consecrate this day a festival.

The capacities of a lady are sometimes apt to fall short in  
cultivating cleanliness and *finery* together. *Swift*.

Don't chide your place of study by the *finery* of the prospect;  
or the most various scenes of sensible things. *Watts*.

**FINESS**.

# FIN

**FINE**SSE, *n. f.* [French.] Artifice; stratagem: an unneces-  
sary word which is creeping into the language.

A circumstance not much to be stood upon, in case it were  
not upon some *finess*. *Hayward*.

**FIN**ER, *n. f.* [from *fine*.] One who purifies metals.

Take away the dross from the silver, and there shall come  
forth a vessel for the *finer*. *Prov. xxv. 4.*

**FINGER**, *n. f.* [finger, Saxon, from *fangan*, to hold.]

1. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and  
hold.

The *fingers* and thumb in each hand consist of fifteen bones,  
there being three to each *finger*: they are a little convex and  
round towards the back of the hand, but hollow and plain  
towards the palm, except the last, where the nails are. The  
order of their dispositions is called first, second, and third pha-  
lanx: the first is longer than the second, and the second longer  
than the third. The upper extremity of the first bone on  
each *finger* has a little sinus, which receives the round head of  
the bones of the metacarpus. The upper extremity of the  
second and third bones of each *finger* hath two small sinuses,  
parted by a small protuberance; and the lower extremity of  
the first and second bones of each *finger* has two protuberances,  
divided by a small sinus: the two protuberances are received  
into the two sinuses of the upper extremity of the second and  
third bones; and the small sinus receives the little protube-  
rance of the same end of the same bones. The first bone of  
the thumb is like the bones of the metacarpus, and it is joined  
to the wrist and second of the thumb, as they are to the wrist  
and first of the *fingers*. The second bone of the thumb is  
like the first bones of the *fingers*, and it is joined to the first  
and third, as they are to the bones of the metacarpus and  
second of the *fingers*. The *fingers* are moved sideways only  
upon their first joint. Besides these there are some small  
bones, called *ossa sesamoides*, because they resemble sesamum  
grains; they are reckoned about twelve in each hand: they  
are placed at the joint of the fingers, under the tendons of  
the flexors, to which they serve as pulleys. *Quincy*.

You seem to understand me,  
By each at once her choppy *finger* laying  
Upon her skinny lips. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

Diogenes, who is never said,  
For aught that ever I could read,  
To whine, put *finger* i' th' eye and fob,  
Because he had ne'er another tub. *Hudibras*.

The hand is divided into four *fingers* bending forward, and  
one opposite to them bending backwards, and of greater  
strength than any of them singly, which we call the thumb,  
to join with them severally or united; whereby it is fitted to  
lay hold of objects of any size or quantity. *Ray on the Creat.*

A hand of a vast extension, and a prodigious number of  
*fingers* playing upon all the organ pipes of the world, and  
making every one sound a particular note. *Keil against Burnet*.

Poor Peg sewed, spun, and knit for a livelihood, 'till her  
*finger* ends were fore. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull*.

2. A small measure of extension.

Go now, go trust the wind's uncertain breath,  
Remov'd four *fingers* from approaching death;  
Or seven at most, when thickest is the board. *Dryd. Juv.*

One of these bows with a little arrow did pierce through a  
piece of steel three *fingers* thick. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

3. The hand; the instrument of work; manufacture; art.

Fool, that forgets her stubborn look  
This softness from thy *finger* took. *Waller*.

To **FIN**GER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To touch lightly; to toy with.

Go, get you gone, and let the papers lie;  
You would be *fingering* them to anger me. *Shakespeare*.

One that is covetous is not so highly pleased with the meer  
fight and *fingering* of money, as with the thoughts of his  
being considered as a wealthy man. *Grew's Ceph. Sac.*

2. To touch unseasonably or thievishly.

His ambition would needs be *fingering* the scepter, and  
holding him into his father's throne. *South's Sermons*.

3. To touch an instrument of music.

I did but tell her the mistook her frets,  
And bow'd her hand to teach her *fingering*. *Shakespeare*.

4. To perform any work exquisitely with the fingers.

Not any skill'd in loops of *fingering* fine,  
With this so curious net-work might compare. *Spenser*.

**FINGLE**ANGLE, *n. f.* [from *fingle*.] A trifle: a burlesque  
word.

We agree in nothing but to wrangle,  
About the slightest *fingle*angle. *Hudibras*, p. iii. cau. 3.

**FIN**CAL, *adj.* [from *fine*.] Nice; foppish; pretending to  
superfuous elegance.

A whorl, gazing, superfluous, *finical* rogue.

I cannot hear a *finical* top romancing, how the king took  
him aside at such a time; what the queen said to him at an-  
other. *L'Estrange, Fable 34*.

**FIN**CALLY, *adv.* [from *finical*.] Foppishly.

# FIN

**FIN**CALNESS, *n. f.* [from *finical*.] Superfluous nicety; fope-  
pery.

To **FIN**ISH, *v. a.* [*finir*, French; *finis*, Latin.]

1. To bring to the end purposed; to complete.

For which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not  
down first and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to  
finish it? *Luke* xiv. 28.

As he had begun, so he would also *finish* in you the same  
grace. *2 Cor. viii. 6.*

A poet uses epifodes; but epifodes, taken separately, *finish*  
nothing. *Notes on the Odyssey*.

2. To perfect; to polish to the excellency intended.

Though here you all perfection should not find,  
Yet is it all th' Eternal Will design'd;  
It is a *finish'd* work, and perfect in his kind. *Blackmore*.

I would make what bears your name as *finish'd* as my last  
work ought to be; that is, more *finish'd* than the rest. *Pope*.

3. To end; to put an end to.

**FIN**ISHER, *n. f.* [from *finish*.]

1. Performer; accomplisher.

He that of greatest works is *finisher*,  
Oft does them by the weakest minister. *Shakespeare*.

2. One that puts an end; ender.

This was the plain condition of those times; the whole  
world against Athanasius, and Athanasius against it: half an  
hundred of years spent in doubtful trials which of the two, in  
the end, would prevail; the side which had all, or else that  
part which had no friend but God and death, the one a de-  
fender of his innocency, the other a *finisher* of all his troubles.  
*Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*

3. One that completes or perfects.

The author and *finisher* of our faith. *Hebrews*.

O prophet of glad tidings! *finisher*  
Of utmost hope! *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xii.

**FIN**ITE, *adj.* [*finitus*, Latin.] Limited; bounded; termi-  
nated.

Servius conceives no more thereby than a *finite* number for  
indefinite. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iv. c. 12.

*Finite* of any magnitude holds not any proportion to infi-  
nite. *Locke*.

That supposed infinite duration will, by the very supposi-  
tion, be limited at two extremes, though never so remote  
asunder, and consequently must needs be *finite*. *Bentley's Sermon*.

**FIN**ITELESS, *adj.* [from *finite*.] Without bounds; unlimited.

It is ridiculous unto reason, and *finiteless* as their de-  
sires. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

**FIN**ITELEY, *adv.* [from *finite*.] Within certain limits; to a  
certain degree.

They are creatures still, and that sets them at an infinite  
distance from God; whereas all their excellencies can make  
them but *finutely* distant from us. *Stillingfleet*.

**FIN**ITENESS, *n. f.* [from *finite*.] Limitation; confinement  
within certain boundaries.

I ought now to unbay the current of my passion, and love  
without other boundary than what is set by the *finiteness* of  
my natural powers. *Norris*.

**FIN**ITUDE, *n. f.* [from *finite*.] Limitation; confinement  
within certain boundaries.

*Finitude*, applied to natural or created things, imports the  
proportions of the several degrees of affections, or properties  
of these things to one another; infinitude, the unboundedness  
of these degrees of affections, or properties. *Glasse*.

**FIN**LESS, *adj.* [from *fin*.] Without fins.

He angers me  
With telling of the moldwarp and the ant,  
And of a dragon and a *finless* fish. *Shaksf. Henry IV.*

**FIN**LIKE, *adj.* [*fin* and *like*.] Formed in imitation of fins.

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern  
And untaught Indian, on the stream did glide;  
Ere sharp-keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn,  
Or *finlike* oars did spread from either side. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

**FIN**NED, *adj.* [from *fin*.] Having broad edges spread out on  
either side.



# FIR

**FIR**. *n. f.* See **FENNEL**, of which plant it is a species.

**FIPPLE**. *n. f.* [from *filula*, Latin.] A stopper.

You must know, that in recorders, which go with a gentle breath, the concave of the pipe, were it not for the *fipple* that straiteneth the air, much more than the simple concave, would yield no sound. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**FIR**. *n. f.* [*fyr*, Welsh; *fur*, Saxon; *fir*, Danish.] The tree of which deal-boards are made.

It is ever green: the leaves are fingle, and for the most part produced on every side of the branches: the male flowers, or catkins, are placed at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The seeds are propagated on cones, which are squamose. See **PINE-TREE**. *Miller.*

He covered the floor of the house with planks of *fir*. *King.*

The *fir* and stately box adorn. *Pope.*

**FIRE**. *n. f.* [*fy*, Saxon; *few*, German.]

1. The igneous element.
2. Any thing burning.

A little *fire* is quickly trodden out, Which, being suffer'd, rivers cannot quench. *Shakef. H. VI.*

Where two raging *fires* meet together, They do consume the thing that feeds their fury. *Shakef.*

So contraries on Etna's top conspire; Here hoary frosts, and by them breaks out *fire*. *Cowley.*

3. A conflagration of towns or countries.

There is another liberality to the citizens, who had suffered damage by a great *fire*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

Though safe thou think'st thy treasure lies, Conceal'd in chests from human eyes, A *fire* may come, and it may be Bury'd, my friend, as far from thee. *Granville.*

4. Flame; light; lustre.

Stars, hide your *fires*! Let not night fee my black and deep desires! *Shakef. Macb.*

5. Torture by burning.

Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breast inspire, To weary tortures, and rejoice in *fire*? *Prior.*

6. The punishment of the damned.

Who among us shall dwell with the devouring *fire*? Who among us shall dwell with everlasting burnings? *Isa. xxxiii.*

7. Any thing provoking; any thing that inflames the passions.

What *fire* is in my ears? Can this be true? Stand I condemn'd for pride and scorn so much? *Shakef.*

8. Ardour of temper; violence of passion.

He had *fire* in his temper, and a German bluntnefs; and, upon provocations, might drain a phrase. *Asterbury.*

9. Liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; intellectual activity; force of expression; spirit of sentiment.

Nor can the snow that age does shed Upon thy rev'rend head, Quench or allay the noble *fire* within, But all that youth can be thou art. *Cowley.*

They have no notion of life and *fire* in fancy and in words, and any thing that is just in grammar and in measure is good oratory and poetry to them. *Felton on the Classics.*

He brings The reasoner's weapons and the poet's *fire*. *Blackmore.*

Exact Racin, and Corneille's noble *fire*, Taught us that France had something to admire. *Pope.*

The bold Longinus all the nine inspire, And warm the critic with a poet's *fire*. *Pope.*

Oh may some spark of your celestial *fire*, The last, the meanest of your sons inspire. *Pope.*

10. The passion of love.

Love various hearts does variously inspire, It stirs in gentle bosoms gentle *fire*, Like that of incense on the altar laid; But raging flames tempestuous souls invade; A *fire* which every windy passion blows, With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows. *Dryden.*

The *fire* of love in youthful blood, Like what is kindled in brush-wood, But for a moment burns. *Shadwell.*

The god of love retires; Dim are his torches, and extinct his *fires*. *Pope.*

New charms shall still increase desire, And time's swift wing shall fan the *fire*. *Moore's Fables.*

11. Eruptions or imposthumes: as, St. Anthony's *fire*.
12. To set *fire* on, or set on *fire*. To kindle; to inflame.

Hermosilla courageously set upon the horsemen, and set *fire* also upon the stables where the Turks horses stood. *Kneller.*

He that set a *fire* on a plane-tree to spite his neighbour, and the plane-tree set on his neighbour's house, is bound to pay all the loss, because it did all rise from his own ill intention. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

**FIREARMS**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *arms*.] Arms which owe their efficacy to *fire*; guns.

Nor had they ammunition to supply their few *firearms*: horses they had, and officers they had, which made all their *fire*. *Clarendon, b. ii.*

Before the use of *firearms* there was infinitely more scope for personal valour than in the modern battles. *Pope.*

# FIR

**FIREBALL**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *ball*.] Grenado; ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown.

Judge of those insolent boasts of conscience, which, like so many *fireballs*, or mouth grenades, are thrown at our church. *Saunders's Sermons.*

The same great man hath sworn to make us swallow his coin in *fireballs*. *Swift.*

**FIREBRUSH**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *brush*.] The brush which hangs by the fire to sweep the hearth.

When you are ordered to stir up the fire, clean away the ashes from betwixt the bars with the *firebrush*. *Swift.*

**FIREBRAKE**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *brake*.] A fiery serpent: I suppose the pretter.

By the hissing of the snake, The rattling of the *firebrake*, I charge thee thou this place forsake, Nor of queen Mab be prattling. *Dryden's Nymphs.*

**FIRENEW**. *adj.* [*fire* and *new*.] New from the forge; new from the melting-house.

Armado is a most illustrious wight, A man of *firenew* words, fashion's own knight. *Shakef.*

Some excellent jests, *firenew* from the mint. *Shakef.*

Upon the wedding-day I put myself, according to custom, in another suit *firenew*, with silver buttons to it. *Addis. Guard.*

**FIREPAN**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *pan*.] Vessel of metal to carry fire.

His *firepan*, and all the vessels thereof, thou shalt make of brass. *Ex. xxvii. 3.*

Pour of it upon a *firepan* well heated, as they do rose-water and vinegar. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**FIRER**. *n. f.* [from *fire*.] An incendiary.

Others burned Moulfe, and the rest marched as a guard for defence of these *firers*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

**FIRESEDE**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *side*.] The hearth; the chimney; the focus.

My judgment is, that they ought all to be despised, and ought to serve but for Winter talk by the *firesede*. *Bacon.*

By his *firesede* he starts the hare, And turns her in his wicker chair: His feet, however lame, you find, Have got the better of his mind. *Prior.*

What art thou asking of them, after all? Only to sit quietly at thy own *firesede*. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

**FIRESTICK**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *stick*.] A lighted stick or brand.

Children, when they play with *firesticks*, move and whirl them round so fast, that the motion will cozen their eyes, and represent an intire circle of fire to them. *Digby on Bodies.*

**FIREWORK**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *work*.] Shows of fire; pyrotechnical performances.

The king would have me present the princefs with some delightful ostentation, or pageant, or antic, or *firework*. *Shak.*

We represent also ordnance, and new mixtures of gunpowder, wildfires burning in water and unquenchable; and also *fireworks* of all variety. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The ancients were imperfect in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and *fireworks*. *Brown.*

In *fireworks* give him leave to vent his spite; Those are the only serpents he can write. *Dryden.*

Our companion proposed a subject for a *firework*, which he thought would be very amusing. *Addis's Guardian.*

Their *fireworks* are made up in paper. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 88.*

**TO FIRE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To set on fire; to kindle.
2. To set on fire; to kindle.
3. To set on fire; to kindle.

They spoiled many parts of the city, and *fired* the houses of those whom they esteemed not to be their friends; but the rage of the fire was at first hindered, and then appeased by the fall of a sudden shower of rain. *Hayward.*

The breathless body, thus bewail'd, they lay, And *fire* the pile. *Dryden.*

A second Paris, diff'ring but in name, Shall *fire* his country with a second flame. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To inflame the passions; to animate.

Yet, if desire of fame, and thirst of pow'r, A beauteous princefs, with a crown in dow'r, So *fire* your mind, in arms assert your right. *Dryden.*

3. To drive by fire.

He that parts us, shall bring a brand from heav'n And *fire* us hence. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**TO FIRE**. *v. n.*

1. To take fire; to be kindled.
2. To be inflamed with passion.
3. To discharge any firearms.

**FIREBRAND**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *brand*.]

1. A piece of wood kindled.

I have eafed my father-in-law of a *firebrand*, to set my own house in a flame. *L'Estrange.*

2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions; one who causes mischief.

Troy must not be, nor goodly Iliad stand; Our *firebrand* brother, Paris, burns us all. *Shakespeare.*

He sent Surrey with a competent power against the rebels, who fought with the principal band of them, and defeated them, and took alive John Chambers, their *firebrand*. *Bacon.*

**FIRECROSS**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *cross*.] A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms: the ends thereof burnt black, and in some parts smeared with blood. It is carried like lightning from one place to another. Upon refusal to send it forward, or to rise, the last person who has it shoots the other dead.

He sent his heralds through all parts of the realm, and commanded the *firecross* to be carried; namely, two firebrands set in fashion of a cross, and pitched upon the point of a spear. *Haywood.*

**FIRELOCK**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *lock*.] A soldier's gun; a gun discharged by striking steel with flint.

Prime all your *firelocks*, fasten well the flake. *Gay.*

**FIREMAN**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *man*.]

1. One who is employed to extinguish burning houses.

The *fireman* treads beneath his crooked arms; A leathern calque his vent'rous head defends, Boldly he climbs where thickest smoke ascends. *Gay.*

2. A man of violent passions.

I had last night the fate to drink a bottle with two of these *firemen*. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 61.*

**FIREPAN**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *pan*.]

1. A pan for holding fire.
2. [In a gun.] The receptacle for the priming powder.

**FIRESHIP**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *ship*.] A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy.

Our men bravely quitted themselves of the *fireship*, by cutting the spritsail tackle. *Wilmot's Surgery.*

**FIRESHOVEL**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *shovel*.] The instrument with which the hot coals are thrown up in kitchens.

Nim and Bardolph are sworn brothers in filching; and in Calais they stole a *fireshovel*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Culinary utensils and irons often feel the force of fire; as tongs, *fireshovels*, prongs, and irons. *Prætor's V. Igar Errours.*

The neighbours are coming out with forks and *fireshovels*, and spits, and other domestic weapons. *Dryd. Span. Fryer.*

**FIRESTONE**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *stone*.]

The *firestone*, or pyrites, is a compound metallic fossil, composed of vitriol, sulphur, and an unmetallick earth, but in very different proportions in the several masses. The most common sort, which is used in medicine, is a greenish shapeless kind found in our clay-pits, out of which the green vitriol or coppers is procured. It has its name of pyrites, or *firestone*, from its giving fire on being struck against a steel much more freely than a flint will do; and all the sparks burn a longer time, and grow larger as they fall, the inflammable matter struck from off the stone burning itself out before the spark becomes extinguished. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

*Firestone* is a kind of stone called also Rygate stone, from the place whence it is chiefly brought, being very good for firehearts, ovens, and stoves. *Builder's Dict.*

*Firestone*, if broke small, and laid on cold lands, must be of advantage. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**FIREWOOD**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *wood*.] Wood to burn; fuel.

**FIRING**. *n. f.* [from *fire*.] Fewel.

They burn the cakes, *firing* being there scarce. *Mortimer.*

**TO FIRE**. *v. a.* [from *fire*, Latin.] To whip; to beat; to correct; to chastise.

Besides, it is not only foppish, But vile, idolatrous and popish, For one man out of his own skin To *fire* and whip another's sin. *Hudibras, p. ii. can. 2.*

**FIRKIN**. *n. f.* [from *peper*, Saxon, the fourth part of a vessel.]

1. A vessel containing nine gallons.

Strutt's servants get such a haunt about that shop, that it will cost us many a *firkin* of strong beer to bring them back again. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

2. A small vessel.

You heard of that wonder of the lightning and thunder, Which made the lye so much the louder; Now list to another, that miracle's brother, Which was done with a *firkin* of powder. *Danbam.*

**FIRM**. *adj.* [*firmitas*, Latin.]

1. Strong; not easily pierced or shaken; hard, opposed to soft.

The flakes of his Redh are joined together: they are *firm* in themselves, and they cannot be moved. *Job xli. 23.*

Love's artillery then checks The breastworks of the *firmest* sex. *Cirveland.*

There is nothing to be left void in a *firm* building; even the cavities ought to be filled with rubbish. *Dryden.*

That body, whole parts are most *firm* in themselves, and are by their peculiar shapes capable of the greatest contacts, is the most *firm*; and that which has parts very small, and capable of the least contact, will be most soft. *Boadward.*

2. Constant; steady; resolute; fixed; unshaken.

We hold *firm* to the works of God, and to the sense which is God's lamp. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He straight obeys; And *firm* believes. *M. h. Paradise Lost.*

The great encouragement is the assurance of a future reward, the *firm* persuasion whereof is enough to raise us above any thing in this world. *Tillotson, Sermon 6.*

The man that's resolute and just, *Firm* to his principles and trust,

# FIR

Nor hopes nor fears can blind. *Wolfe.*

**TO FIRM**. *v. a.* [*firmitas*, Latin.]

1. To settle; to confirm; to establish; to fix.

He declared the death of the emperor; which after they had seen to be true, they by another secret and speedy messenger advertised Solyman again thereof, *firming* those letters with all their hands and seals. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

'Tis ratify'd above by every god, And Jove has *firm'd* it with an awful nod. *Dryd. Allion.*

The pow'r's, said he, To you, and your's, and mine, propitious be, And *firm* our purpose with their augury. *Dryden's Æn.*

Oh thou, who free'st me from my doubtful state, Long lost and wilder'd in the maze of fate! Be present still: oh goddess, in our aid Proceed, and *firm* those omens thou hast made. *Pope's Stat.*

2. To fix without wandering.

He on his card and compass *firm*s his eye, The matters of his long experiment. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

**FIRMAMENT**. *n. f.* [*firmanentum*, Latin.] The sky; the heavens.

Even to the heavens their shouting thrill Doth reach, and all the *firmanent* doth fill. *Spenser.*

I am constant as the northern star, Of whose true fixt, and resting quality, There is no fellow in the *firmanent*. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæsar.*

The Almighty, whose hieroglyphical characters are the unnumbered stars, sun and moon, written on these large volumes of the *firmanent*. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

The *firmanent* expanse of liquid, pure, Transparent, elemental air, diffus'd In circuit to the uttermost convex Of this great round. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

The floods climb up the first ascent with pain; And when the middle *firmanent* they gain, If downward from the heavens my head I bow, And see the earth and ocean hang below, Ev'n I am seiz'd with horror. *Addis's Ovid's Metamorph.*

What an immensurable space is the *firmanent*, wherein a great number of stars, lesser and lesser, and consequently farther and farther off, are seen with our naked eye, and many more discovered with our glasses! *Derham's Astro-Theology.*

**FIRMAMENTAL**. *adj.* [from *firmanent*.] Celestial; of the upper regions.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes, In *firamental* waters dipt above. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

**FIRMLY**. *adv.* [from *firm*.]

1. Strongly; impenetrably; immovably.

Thou shalt come of force, Though thou art *firmly* fasten'd than a rock. *Milt. Agonist.*

How very hard particles, which touch only in a few points, can stick together so *firmly*, without something which causes them to be attracted towards one another, is difficult to conceive. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Steadily; constantly.

Himself to be the man the fates require; I *firmly* judge, and what I judge desire. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii.*

The common people of Lucca are *firmly* persuaded, that one Lucquefe can beat five Florentines. *Addis's Italy.*

**FIRMNESS**. *n. f.* [from *firm*.]

1. Stability; hardness; compactness; solidity.

It would become by degrees of greater consistency and *firmness*, so as to resemble an habitable earth. *Burnet.*

2. Durability.

Both the casiness and *firmness* of union might be conjectured, for that both people are of the same language. *Haywood.*

3. Certainty; soundness.

In persons already possessed with notions of religion, the understanding cannot be brought to change them, but by great examination of the truth and *firmness* of the one, and the flaws and weakness of the other. *Saunders's Sermons.*

4. Steadiness; constancy; resolution.

That thou should'st my *firmness* doubt To God, or thee, because we have a foe May tempt us, I expected not to hear. *Alibi. Paradise Lost.*

Nor can th' Egyptian patriarch blame my mule, Which for his *firmness* does his heat excuse. *R. common.*

This armed Job with *firmness* and fortitude. *Asterbury.*

**FIRST**. *adj.* [*firstus*, Saxon.]

1. The ordinal of one; that which is in order before any other.

Thy air, Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the *first*. — A third is like the former. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

In the six hundredth and *first* year, in the *first* month, the *first* day of the month, the waters were dried up from off the earth. *Gen. viii. 13.*

Arms and the man I sing, the *first* who bore His course to Latium from the Trojan shore. *Æn.*

2. Earliest in time.

The *first* covenant had also ordinances of divine service. *Heb. ix. i.*

I find,



## FIS

- I find, quoth Mat, reproof is vain!  
Who *first* offend, will *first* complain. *Pri.*
3. Highest in dignity.  
Three presidents, of whom Daniel was *first*. *Dan.*  
*First* with the dogs, and king among the squires. *Speet.*
4. Great; excellent.  
My *first* son,  
Where will you go? Take good Cominius  
With thee. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
- FIRST. *adv.*  
1. Before any thing else; earliest.  
He, not unmindful of his usual art,  
*First* in dissembled fire attempts to part;  
Then roaring beasts and running streams he tries. *Dryden.*  
Thy praise, and thine was then the publick voice,  
*First* recommended Guiscard to my choice. *Dryden.*  
Heav'n, sure, has kept this spot of earth uncurst,  
To shew how all things were created *first*. *Prior.*
2. Before any other consideration.  
*First*, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they  
are more solid and hard; thirdly, they are wholly subterranean;  
whereas plants are part above earth, and part under the earth.  
*Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 603.
3. It has often *at* before it, and means at the beginning.  
*At first* the silent venom slid with ease,  
And seiz'd her cooler senses by degrees. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Excepting fish and insects, there are very few or no creatures  
that can provide for themselves *at first*, without the assistance  
of parents. *Bentley's Sermons.*
4. FIRST or LAST. At one hour or other.  
But sure a general doom on man is past,  
And all are fools and lovers *first* or last. *Dryden.*
- FIRST-BEGOTTEN. } *n. f.* [from *first* and *beget*.] The eldest  
of children.
- His *first-begot*, we know; and sore have felt,  
When his fierce thunder drove us to the deep. *Parad. Reg.*
- FIRST-BORN. *n. f.* [*first* and *born*.] Eldest; the first by the  
order of nativity.
- Last, with one midnight stroke, all the *first-born*  
Of Egypt must lie dead. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xii.  
Hail, holy light, offspring of heav'n *first-born*! *Milton.*  
The *first-born* has not a sole or peculiar right, by any law  
of God and nature; the younger children having an equal  
title with him. *Locke.*
- FIRST-FRUIT. *n. f.* [*first* and *fruit*.]
1. What the season first produces or matures of any kind.  
A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought  
*First-fruits*, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf. *Milt. P. L.*  
The blooming hopes of my then very young patron have  
been confirmed by most noble *first-fruits*, and his life is going  
on towards a plentiful harvest of all accumulated virtues. *Prior.*
2. The first profits of any thing.  
Although the king loved to employ and advance bishops,  
because, having rich bishopricks, they carried their reward upon  
themselves; yet he did use to raise them by steps, that he  
might not lose the profit of the *first-fruits*, which by that  
course of gradation was multiplied. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
3. The earliest effect of any thing.  
See, Father, what *first-fruits* on earth are sprung,  
From thy implanted grace in man! *Milton's Parad. Lost*.
- FIRSTLING. *adj.* [from *first*.] That which is first produced  
or brought forth.
- All the *firstling* males that come of thy herd, and of thy  
flock, thou shalt sanctify unto the Lord thy God. *Deutr. xv.*
- FIRSTLING. *n. f.* [from *first*.]
1. The first produce or offspring.  
A shepherd next,  
More meek, came with the *firstlings* of his flock,  
Choiceest and best. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi.  
The tender *firstlings* of my woolly breed,  
Shall on his holy altar often bleed. *Dryden's Virg. Post.*  
The *firstlings* of the flock are doom'd to die;  
Rich fragrant wines the cheering bowl supply. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. The thing first thought of or done.  
Our play  
Leaps o'er the vaunt and *firstlings* of these broils,  
Ginning i' th' middle. *Shakes' Tril. and Cress. Prologue.*  
The flighty purpose works o'erlook,  
Unless the deed go with it: from this moment,  
The very *firstlings* of my heart shall be  
The *firstlings* of my hand. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
- FISCAL. *n. f.* [from *fiscus*, a treasury, Latin.] Exchequer;  
revenue.
- War, as it is entertained by diet, so can it not be long  
maintained by the ordinary *fiscal* and receipt. *Bacon.*
- FISH. *n. f.* [from *fish*, Saxon; *visch*, Dutch.] An animal that  
inhabits the water.
- The beasts, the *fishes*, and the winged fowls,  
Are their males subjects. *Shakes' Comedy of Errors.*  
I fight when I cannot chuse, and I eat no *fish*. *Sh. K. Lear.*

## FIS

- And now the *fish* ignoble fates escape,  
Since Venus ow'd her safety to their shape. *Greesh.*
- There are *fishes*, that have wings, that are not strangers to  
the airy region; and there are some birds that are inhabitants  
of the water, whose blood is cold as *fishes*; and their flesh is  
so like in taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on fish-  
days. *Locke.*
- TO FISH. *v. n.*  
1. To be employed in catching fishes.  
2. To endeavour at any thing by artifice.  
While others *fish*, with craft, for great opinion,  
I, with great truth, catch meer simplicity. *Shakespeare.*
- TO FISH. *v. a.* To search water in quest of fish, or any thing  
else.  
Some have *fished* the very jakes for papers left there by men  
of wit. *Swift.*
- Of, as he *fish'd* her nether realms for wit,  
The goddess favour'd him, and favours yet. *Pope's Dunciad.*
- FISH-HOOK. *n. f.* [*fish* and *hook*.] A hook baited, with which  
fish are caught.  
A sharp point, bended upward and backward, like a *fish-  
hook*. *Greesh's Museum.*
- FISH-POND. *n. f.* [*fish* and *pond*.] A small pool for fish.  
*Fish-ponds* are no small improvement of watry boggy  
lands. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
*Fish-ponds* were made where former forests grew,  
And hills were level'd to extend the view. *Prior.*  
After what I have said of the great value the Romans put  
upon fishes, it will not appear incredible that C. Hirrius should  
sell his *fish-ponds* for quadrages H. S. 32,291 l. 13 s. 4 d.  
*Arbutnot on Coins.*
- FISHER. *n. f.* [from *fish*.] One who is employed in catching  
fish.
- In our fight the three were taken up  
By fishermen of Corinth, as we thought:  
At length another had seiz'd on us;  
And would have reft the *fishers* of their prey,  
Had not they been very flow of sail. *Shakes' Comedy of Err.*
- We know that town is but with *fishers* taught,  
Where Theseus govern'd and where Plato taught. *Sandys.*  
Left he should suspect it, draw it from him,  
As *fishers* do the bait, to make him follow it. *Denham.*  
A soldier now he with his coat appears;  
A *fisher* now, his trembling angle bears;  
Each shape he varies. *Pope.*
- FISHERBOAT. *n. f.* [*fisher* and *boat*.] A boat employed in  
catching fish.
- FISHERMAN. *n. f.* [*fisher* and *man*.] One whose employment  
and livelihood is to catch fish.
- How fearful  
And dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes so low!  
The *fishermen* that walk upon the beach  
Appear like mice. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
At length two monsters of unequal size,  
Hard by the shore, a *fisherman* espies. *Waller.*  
Do scales and fins bear price to this excess?  
You might have bought the *fisherman* for less. *Dryd. Juven.*
- FISHERTOWN. *n. f.* [*fisher* and *town*.] A town inhabited by  
fishermen.
- Others of them, in that time, burned that *fishertown*  
Moufchole. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
Lime in Dorsetshire, a little *fishertown*. *Clarendon*, b. vii.
- FISHERS-COAT. *n. f.* [*fisher* and *coat*.] A coat worn by a  
fisher.
- When Simon-Peter heard that it was the Lord, he girt his  
*fishers-coat* unto him, for he was naked, and did cast himself  
into the sea. *Jo. xxi. 7.*
- FISHERY. *n. f.* [from *fisher*.] The business of catching fish.  
We shall have plenty of mackerel this season: our *fishery*  
will not be disturbed by privateers. *Addison's Spectator.*
- FISHFUL. *adj.* [from *fish*.] Abounding with fish; stored with  
fish.
- Thus mean in state, and calm in sprite,  
My *fishful* pond is my delight. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
It is walled and guarded with the ocean, most commodious  
for traffick to all parts of the world, and watered with plea-  
sant, *fishful* and navigable rivers. *Camden's Remains.*
- TO FISHIFY. *v. a.* [from *fish*.] To turn to fish: a cant  
word.
- Here comes Romeo.  
—Without his roe, like a dried herring:  
O flesh, flesh, how art thou *fishified*! *Shak. Rom. and Juliet.*
- FISHING. *n. f.* [from *fish*.] Commodity of taking fish.  
There also would be planted a good town, having both a  
good haven and a plentiful *fishing*. *Spenser on Ireland.*
- FISHKETTL. *n. f.* [*fish* and *kettle*.] A caldron made long  
for the fish to be boiled without bending.  
It is probable that the way of embalming amongst the Egypt-  
ians was by boiling the body, in a long caldron like a *fish-  
kettle*, in some kind of liquid balsam. *Greesh's Museum.*
- FISHMEAL.

## FIT

- FISHMEAL. *n. f.* [*fish* and *meal*.] Diet of fish; abstemious  
diet.  
Thin drink doth overcool their blood, and making many  
*fishmeals*, they fall into a kind of male greenickness. *Sharp.*
- FISHMONGER. *n. f.* [from *fish*.] A dealer in fish; a seller of  
fish.  
I fear to play the *fishmonger*; and yet so large a commodity  
may not pass in silence. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
The surgeon left the *fishmonger* to determine the controversy  
between him and the pike. *L'Estrange.*
- FISHY. *adj.* [from *fish*.]
1. Consisting of fish.  
My absent mates  
Roam the wild isle in search of rural cakes;  
Bait the barb'd steel, and from the *fishy* flood  
Appeal th' afflictive fierce desire of food. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. Having the qualities of fish.  
Few eyes have escap'd the picture of mermaids, that is,  
according to Horace, a monster with a woman's head above,  
and *fishy* extremity below. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- FISSELE. *adj.* [*fissilis*, Latin.] Having the grain in a certain  
direction, so as to be cleft.  
This crystal is a pellucid *fissile* stone, clear as water or crystal  
of the rock, and without colour; enduring a red heat without  
losing its transparency, and in a very strong heat calcining  
without fusion. *Newton's Opt.*
- FISSILITY. *n. f.* from *fissile*. The quality of admitting to be  
cleft.
- FISURE. *n. f.* [*fissura*, Latin; *fissure*, French.] A cleft; a  
narrow chasm where a breach has been made.  
The stone and other terrestrial matter was distinguished  
into strata or layers, as it is in England: those strata were  
divided by parallel *fissures*, that were inclosed in the  
stone. *Woodward's Natural History.*
- I see  
The gaping *fissures* to receive the rain. *Tomson's Autumn.*
- TO FISSURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to make a  
fissure.
- By a fall or blow the skull may be *fissured* or fractured. *Wife.*
- FIST. *n. f.* [from *fist*, Saxon.] The hand clenched with the  
fingers doubled down, in order to give a blow, or keep hold.  
She quick and proud, and who did Pas despise,  
Up with her *fist*, and took him on the face;  
Another time, quoth she, become more wife;  
Thus Pas did kiss her hand with little grace. *Sidney.*  
And being down, the villain fore did beat  
And bruise with clownish *fists* his manly face. *Fairy Queen.*  
Anger causeth paleness in some; in others trembling;  
swelling, foaming at the mouth, stamping, and bending the  
*fist*. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 716.
- And the same hand into a *fist* may close,  
Which instantly a palm expanded shows. *Denham.*  
Tyrrheus, the foster-father of the beast,  
Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny *fist*. *Dryden's Æn.*
- TO FIST. *v. a.*  
1. To strike with the fist.  
I saw him fuming and *fisting* her most unmercifully. *Dryd.*  
2. To gripe with the fist.  
We have been down together in my sleep,  
Unbuckling helms, *fisting* each other's throat,  
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakes' Coriolanus.*
- FISTINUT. *n. f.* A pistachio nut.
- FISTICUFFS. *n. f.* [*fist* and *cuff*.] Battle with the fist; blows  
with the fist.  
Naked men belabouring one another with snagged sticks,  
or dully falling together by the ears at *fisticuffs*. *Mare.*  
She would seize upon John's commons; for which they  
were fure to go to *fisticuffs*. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*  
My invention and judgment are perpetually at *fisticuffs*, 'till  
they have quite disabled each other. *Swift.*
- FISTULA. *n. f.* [Latin; *fistula*, French.]  
1. A sinuous ulcer callous within; any sinuous ulcer.  
That *fistula* which is recent is the easiest of cure: those of  
a long continuance are accompanied with ulcerations of the  
gland and caries in the bone. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
2. FISTULA Lacrimalis. A disorder of the canals leading  
from the eye to the nose, which obstructs the natural progress  
of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheek; but  
this is only the first and mildest stage of the disease: in the  
next there is matter discharged with the tears from the puncta  
lacrimalia, and sometimes from an orifice broke through the  
skin between the nose and angle of the eye. The last and  
worst degree of it is when the matter of the eye, by its long  
continuance, has not only corroded the neighbouring soft  
parts, but also affected the subjacent bone. *Sharp's Surgery.*
- FISTULAR. *adj.* [from *fistula*.] Hollow like a pipe.
- FISTULOUS. *adj.* [from *fistula*; *fistuleux*, French.] Having  
the nature of a fistula; callous or sinuous like a fistula.  
How these sinuous ulcers become *fistulous*, I have shewn  
you. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
- FIT. *n. f.* [from *fight*, Skinner, every fit of a disease being a  
struggle of nature; from *viit*, in Flemish, frequent, *Junius*.]

## FIT

1. A paroxysm or exacerbation of any intermittent distemper.  
Small stones and gravel collect and become very large in  
the kidneys, in which case a *fit* of the stone in that part is the  
cure. *Sharp's Surgery.*
2. Any short return after intermission; interval.  
Sometimes 'tis grateful to the rich to try  
A short vicissitude, and *fit* of poverty. *Dryden's Horace.*  
Men that are habitually wicked may now and then, by *fits*  
and starts, feel certain motions of repentance. *L'Estrange.*  
By *fits*, my swelling grief appears,  
In rising sighs and falling tears. *Addison on Italy.*  
Thus o'er the dying lamp th' unsteady flame  
Hangs quivering on a point, leaps off by *fits*, *Addison's Cato.*  
And falls again as loth to quit its hold.  
Religion is not the business of some *fits* only and intervals  
of our life, to be taken up at certain days and hours, and laid  
aside for the rest of our time; but a system of precepts to be  
regarded in all our conduct. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
All *fits* of pleasure we balanced by an equal degree of pain  
or languor: 'tis like spending this year part of the next year's  
revenue. *Swift.*
3. Any violent affection of mind or body.  
The life did *fit* away out of her nest,  
And all his senses were with deadly *fit* oppress'd. *Fairy Queen.*  
An ambitious man subjects himself to others, and puts it  
in the power of every malicious tongue to throw him into a  
*fit* of melancholy. *Addison's Spectator.*
4. Disorder; distemperature.  
For your husband,  
He's noble, wife, judicious, and best knows  
The *fits* o' th' season. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
5. It is used, without an epithet of discrimination, for the hy-  
sterical disorders of women, and the convulsions of children;  
and by the vulgar for the epilepsy.  
Mrs. Bull was so much enraged, that she fell downright  
into a *fit*. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
- FIT. *adj.* [written, Flemish, *Junius*.]
1. Qualified; proper: with *for* before the noun, and *to* before  
the verb.  
Mighty men of valour, *fit* to go out for war and battle.  
*Chron. vii. 11.*  
He lends him vain Goliath's sacred sword,  
The *fittest* help just fortune could afford. *Cowley's Davideis.*  
This fury *fit* for her intent she chose,  
One who delights in wars and human woes. *Dryden's Æn.*  
It is a wrong use of my understanding to make it the rule  
and measure of another man's; a use which it is neither *fit*  
*for*, nor capable of. *Locke.*
2. Convenient; meet; proper; right.  
Since we have said it were good not to use men of ambi-  
tious natures, except it be upon necessity, it is *fit* we speak in  
what cases they are so. *Bacon's Essay 37.*  
See how thou could'st judge of *fit* and meet. *Milt. P. L.*  
It is *fit* for a man to know his own abilities and weak-  
nesses, and not think himself obliged to imitate all that he  
thinks *fit* to praise. *Boyle.*  
If our forefathers thought *fit* to be grave and serious, I hope  
their posterity may laugh without offence. *Addison.*
- TO FIT. *v. a.* [written, Flemish, *Junius*.]
1. To accommodate to any thing; to suit one thing to another.  
The carpenter marketh it out with a line: he *fitteth* it with  
planes. *Jf. xlv. 13.*  
Would fate permit  
To my desires I might my fortune *fit*,  
Troy I would raise. *Denham.*
2. To accommodate a person with any thing: as, the taylor *fits*  
his customer.  
A trullmaker *fitted* the child with a pair of boddices, stiffened  
on the lame side. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
3. To be adapted to; to suit any thing.  
She shall be our messenger to this poultry knight: trust me  
I thought on her; she'll *fit* it. *Shakespeare.*  
As much of the stone as was contiguous to the marcasite,  
*fitted* the marcasite so close as if it had been formerly liquid. *Bo.*
4. TO FIT out. To furnish; to equip; to supply with necessa-  
ries or decoration.  
A play, which if you dare but twice *fit* out,  
You'll all be slander'd, and be thought devout. *Dryden.*  
The English fleet could not be paid and manned, and *fitted*  
out, unless we encouraged trade and navigation. *Add. Freeb.*
5. TO FIT up. To furnish; to make proper for the use or re-  
ception of any.  
He has *fitted* up his farm. *Pope to Swift.*
- TO FIT. *v. n.* To be proper; to be fit.  
Nor *fits* it to prolong the heavenly feast,  
Timeless, indecent, but retire to rest. *1 cpe's Odyssey*, b. iii.
- FITCH. *n. f.* [A colloquial corruption of *vetich*.] A small kind  
of wild pea.  
Now is the season  
For sowing of *fitches*, of beans, and of peafon. *Tusser.*
- FITCHAT. } *n. f.* [*fissus*, French; *fisse*, Dutch.] A stinking  
FITCHIEW. } little beast, that robs the henroost and warren.  
*Skinner*



# FIX

*Skinner* calls him the *stinking ferret*; but he is much larger, at least as some provinces distinguish them, in which the polecat is termed a *stibat*, and the *stinking ferret* a float.

*Tis such another fitchew!* marry, a perfum'd one:

What do you mean by this haunting of me? *Shakespeare.*

The *stibat*, the fulmart, and the like creatures, live upon the face and within the bowels of the earth. *Walton's Angler.*

*Fi'FUL. adj.* [fit and full.] Varied by paroxysms; disordered by change of maladies.

Duncan is in his grave;

After life's *fi'ful* fever he sleeps well. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

*Fi'FUL. adv.* [from fit.]

1. Properly; justly; reasonably.

Mutinous parts

That envied his receipt, even to most *fi'ful*

As you malign our senators. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Where a man cannot *fi'ful* play his own part, if he have not a friend, he may quit the stage. *Bacon, Essay 28.*

I cannot *fi'ful* compare marriage than to a lottery; for, in both, he that ventures may succeed, and may miss; and if he draw a prize, he hath a rich return of his venture: but in both lotteries there lie pretty store of blanks for every prize. *Boyle.*

The whole of our duty may be expressed most *fi'ful* by departing from evil. *Filolus's Sermons.*

An animal, in order to be moveable, must be flexible; and therefore is *fi'ful* made of separate and small solid parts, replete with proper fluids. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Commodiously; meetly.

To take a latitude,

Sun or stars are *fi'ful* view'd

At their brightest; but to conclude

Of longitudes, what other way have we

But to mark when, and where the dark eclipses be. *Donne.*

*Fi'NESS. n. f.* [from fit.]

1. Propriety; meetness; justness; reasonableness.

In things the *fi'ness* whereof is not of itself apparent, nor easy to be made sufficiently manifest unto all, yet the judgment of antiquity, concurring with that which is received, may induce them to think it not unfit. *Hobbes, b. v. f. 7.*

The queen being absent, 'tis a needful *fi'ness*

That we adjourn this court. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Wert my *fi'ness*

To let these hands obey my boiling blood,

They're apt enough to dislocate and tear

Thy flesh and bones. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. Convenience; commodity; the state of being fit.

Nor time nor place

Did then cohere, and yet you would make both:

They've made themselves, and that their *fi'ness* now

Does unmake you. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

*Fi'TMENT. n. f.* [from fit.] Something adapted to a particular purpose.

Poor befecming: 'twas a *fi'tment* for

The purpose I then follow'd. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

*Fi'TTER. n. f.* [from fit.]

1. The person or thing that confers fitness for any thing.

Sowing the sandy gravelly land in Devonshire and Cornwall with French furze-seed, they reckon a great improver of their land, and a *fi'tter* of it for corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. [from *setta*, Italian: *setzen*, German.] A small piece: as, to cut into *fi'tters*. *Skinner.*

*FITZ. n. f.* [Norman, from *fits*, a son, Fr.] A son. Only used in law and genealogy: as *Fitzherbert*, the son of Herbert; *Fitzthomas*, the son of Thomas; *Fitzroy*, the son of the king. It is commonly used of illegitimate children.

*FIVE. adj.* [five, Saxon.] Four and one; half of ten.

And five of them were wife, and five were foolish. *Mat.*

No person, no incident, but must be of use to carry on the main design: all things else are like five fingers to the hand, when nature, which is superfluous in nothing, can do her work with five. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Five herds, five bleating flocks, his pastures fill'd;

His lands a hundred yoke of oxen till'd. *Dryden's En.*

Our British youth lose their figure by that time they are five and twenty. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 111.*

*FIVELEAVED Grass. n. f.* Cinquefoil; a species of clover.

*FIVES. n. f.*

1. A kind of play with a bowl.

2. A disease of horses.

His horse sped with spavins rayed with the yellows, past cure of the *fives*, and stark spoiled with the flaggers. *Shakespeare.*

To *FIX. v. a.* [fixer, French; *fixus*, Latin.]

1. To make fast, firm, or stable.

Hell heard the unsufferable noise, hell saw

Heav'n ruining from heav'n, and would have fled

Affrighted, but that fate had *fix'd* too deep

Her dark foundations, and too fast had bound. *Milt. P. L.*

2. To settle; to establish invariably.

Brightest seraph I tell

In which of all these orbs hath man

# FIX

His *fixed* seat, or *fixed* seat hath none,

But all these shining orbs his choice to dwell! *Milt. P. L.*

One loves *fixed* laws, and the other arbitrary power. *Temple.*

When custom hath fix'd his eating to certain stated periods,

his stomach will expect victuals at the usual hour. *Locke.*

3. To direct without variation.

Why are thine eyes *fix'd* to the fullen earth,

Gazing at that which seems to dim thy sight! *Shak. H. VI.*

Thus while the Trojan prince employs his eyes,

*Fix'd* on the walls with wonder and surprize. *Dryden's En.*

4. To deprive of volatility.

We pronounce concerning gold, that it is *fixed*. *Locke.*

5. To pierce; to transfix. A fence purely Latin.

While from the raging sword he vainly flies,

A bow of steel shall *fix* his trembling thighs. *Sandys.*

6. To withhold from motion.

To *Fix. v. n.*

1. To settle the opinion; to determine the resolution.

If we would be happy, we must *fix* upon some foundation that can never deceive us. *L'Estrange.*

He made himself their prey,

T' impose on their belief and Troy betray;

*Fix'd* on his aim, and obstinately bent

To die undaunted, or to circumvent. *Dryden's En.*

Here hope began to dawn; resolv'd to try,

She *fix'd* on this her utmost remedy,

Death was behind; but hard it was to die. *Dryden.*

In most bodies, not propagated by feed, it is the colour we must *fix* on, and are most led by. *Locke.*

2. To rest; to cease to wander.

Your kindness banishes your fear,

Resolv'd to *fix* for ever here. *Waller.*

3. To lose volatility, so as to be malleable.

In the midst of molten lead, when it beginneth to congeal,

make a little dent, and put quicksilver, wrapped in a piece of linen, in that hole, and the quicksilver will *fix* and run no more, and endure the hammer. *Bacon's Natural History.*

*FIXATION. n. f.* [French.]

1. Stability; firmness; steadiness.

Your *fixation* in matters of religion will not be more necessary for your soul's than your kingdom's peace. *King Charles.*

2. Residence in a certain place.

To light, created in the first day, God gave no proper place or *fixation*. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

3. Confinement; forbearance of exertion.

They are subject to errors from a narrowness of soul, a *fixation* and confinement of thought to a few objects. *Watts.*

4. Want of volatility; destruction of volatility.

Upon the compound body three things are chiefly to be observed; the colour, the fragility or pliancy, and the volatility or *fixation*, compared with the simple bodies. *Bacon.*

It is more difficult to make gold of other metals less ponderous and less material, than, *vis versa*, to make silver of lead or quicksilver, both which are more ponderous than silver; so that they need rather a degree of *fixation* than any condensation. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. Reduction from fluidity to firmness.

Salt dissolved, upon a *fixation* returns to its affected cubes. *Gleno. Scip. c. 7.*

*Fi'XEDLY. adv.* [from *fixed*.] Certainly; firmly; in a manner settled and established.

If we pretend that the distinction of species, or sorts, is *fi'xedly* established by the real and secret constitutions of things. *Locke.*

*Fi'XEDNESS. n. f.* [from *fixed*.]

1. Stability; firmness.

2. Want or loss of volatility.

*Fixedness*, or a power to remain in the fire unconsumed, is an idea that always accompanies our complex idea signified by the word gold. *Locke.*

3. Solidity; coherency of parts.

All matter is either fluid or solid, to comprehend all the middle degrees between extreme *fixedness* and coherency, and the most rapid intestine motion of the particles of bodies. *Centley's Sermon.*

4. Steadiness; settled opinion or resolution.

A *fixedness* in religion will not give my conscience leave to consent to innovations. *King Charles.*

*Fi'XIDITY. n. f.* [from *fixed*.] Coherency of parts, opposed to volatility. A word of *Boyle*.

Bodies mingled by the fire are differing as to *fixidity* and volatility, and yet are so combined by the first operation of the fire, that itself does scarce afterwards separate them. *Boyle.*

*Fi'XITY. n. f.* [from *fix*, French.] Coherency of parts, opposed to volatility.

And are not the sun and fixed stars great earths vehemently hot, whose heat is conveyed by the greatness of the bodies, and the mutual action and reaction between them, and the light which they emit, and whose parts are kept from fuming away, not only by their *fixity*, but also by the vast weight and density of the atmospheres incumbent upon them? *Newt. Opt.*

# FLA

*Fi'XURE. n. f.* [from *fix*.]

1. Position.

The *fixure* of her eye hath motion in't,

As we were mock'd with art. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

2. Stable pressure.

The firm *fixure* of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

3. Firmness; stable state.

Frights, changes, horrors,

Divert and crack, rend and deracinate

The unity and married calm of states

Quite from their *fixure*. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cressida.*

*FL'ZGIG. n. f.* A kind of dart or harpoon with which seamen strike fish.

*FL'ABBY. adj.* [flaccidus, Latin.] Soft; not firm; easily shaking or yielding to the touch.

Paleness, a weak pulse, palpitations of the heart, *flabby* and black flesh, are symptoms of weak fibres. *Arbutnot.*

Pulls out the rags contriv'd to prop

Her *flabby* dugs, and down they drop. *Swift.*

*FL'ABILE. adj.* [flabilis, Latin.] Blown about by the wind; subject to be blown. *Ditt.*

*FL'ACCID. adj.* [flaccidus, Latin.] Weak; limber; not stiff; lax; not tense.

The bowing and inclining the head is found in the great flower of the sun: the cause I take to be is, that the part against which the sun beateh waxeth more faint and *flaccid* in the stalk, and thereby less able to support the flower. *Bacon.*

They whose muscles are weak or *flaccid*, are unapt to pronounce the letter r. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The furgeon ought to vary the diet as he finds the fibres are too *flaccid* and produce funguses, or as they harden and produce callosities. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

*FL'ACCIDITY. n. f.* [from *flaccid*.] Laxity; limberness; want of tension; want of stiffness.

There is neither fluxion nor pain, but *flaccidity* joined with infensibility. *Wentworth's Surgery.*

To *FLAG. v. n.* [flaggeren, Dutch; plegzan, Saxon, to fly.]

1. To hang loose without stiffness or tension.

Beds of cotton wool hung up between two trees, not far from the ground; in the which, *flagging* down in the middle, men, wives and children lie together. *Abbot.*

The jades

That drag the tragick melancholy night,

Who with their drowsy, slow, and *flagging* wings

Clip dead men's graves. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

It keeps those slender aerial bodies separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their flexibility and weight, would *flag* or curl. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

Like a fiery meteor sunk the sun,

The promise of a storm; the shifting gales

Forfake by fits, and fill the shifting sails. *Dryden.*

2. To grow spiritless or dejected.

My *flagging* soul flies under her own pitch,

Like fowl in air too damp, and lags along

As if she were a body in a body:

My senses too are dull and stupidly'd,

Their edge rebated: sure some ill approaches. *Dryden. D. Seb.*

The pleasures of the town begin to *flag* and grow languid, giving way daily to cruel inroads from the spleen. *Swift.*

3. To grow feeble; to lose vigour.

Juice in language is somewhat less than blood; for if the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is juice: but where that wanteth, the language is thin, *flagging*, poor, starved, scarce covering the bone, and shews like stones in a sack: some men, to avoid redundancy, run into that; and while they strive to hinder ill blood or juice, they lose their good. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

His stomach will expect victuals at the usual hour, and grow peevish if he passes it; either fretting itself into a troublesome excess, or *flagging* into a downright want of appetite. *Locke.*

There must be a noble train of actions to preserve his fame in life and motion; for, when it is once at a stand, it naturally *flags* and languishes. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 256.*

If on sublimer wings of love and praise,

My love above the stary vault I raise,

Lur'd by some vain conceit of pride or lust,

I *flag*, I drop, and flutter in the dust. *Arbutnot.*

He fees a spirit hath been raised against him, and he only watches 'till it begins to *flag*: he goes about watching when to devour us. *Swift.*

To *FLAG. v. a.*

1. To let fall; to suffer to droop.

Take heed, my dear, youth flies apace;

As well as Cupid, Time is blind:

Soon must those glories of thy face

The fate of vulgar beauty find:

The thousand loves, that arm thy potent eye,

Mult drop their quivers, *flag* their wings, and die. *Prior.*

2. [From *flag*, a species of stone.] To lay with broad stone.

The sides and floor are all *flagged* with excellent marble. *Sandys.*

# FLA

A white stone used for *flagging* floors. *Woodward on Fossils.*

*FLAG. n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A water plant with a broad bladed leaf and yellow flower, so called from its motion in the wind.

She took an ark of bulrushes, and laid it in the *flags* by the river's brink. *Ex. ii. 3.*

Can bulrushes but by the river grow?

Can *flags* there flourish where no waters flow. *Sandys.*

There be divers fishes that cast their spawn on *flags* or stones. *Walton's Angler.*

Cut *flag* roots, and the roots of other weeds. *Mortimer.*

2. The colours or ensign of a ship or land forces, by which signals are made at sea, or regiments are distinguished in the field.

These *flags* of France that are advanced here,

Before the eye and prospect of your town,

Have hither march'd to your endamage. *Shak. K. J. bn.*

He hangs out as many *flags* as he decrieth vessels; square, if ships; if gallees, pendants. *Sandys's Travels.*

Let him be girt

With all the grilly legions that troop

Under the lofty *flag* of Acheron,

Harpies and hydras, or all the monstrous forms

'Twixt Africa and Iude, till find him out,

And force him to retire his purchase back,

Or drag him by the curls to a foul death. *Milton.*

The French and Spaniards, when your *flags* appear,

Forget their hatred, and consent to fear. *Waller.*

The interpretation of that article about the *flag* is a ground at pleasure for opening a war.

In either's *flag* the golden serpents bear,

Erecting crests alike, like volumes rear;

And mingle friendly hissings in the air. *Dryden's Aurenga.*

Then they, whose mothers, frantick with their fear,

In woods and wilds the *flags* of Bacchus bear,

And lead his dances with dishevell'd hair. *Dryden's En.*

3. A species of stone used for smooth pavements. [jaches, old French.]

Part of two *flags* striated, but deeper on one side than the other. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Flagstone will not split, as slate does, being found formed into *flags*, or thin plates, which are no other than so many strata. *Woodward's Met. Foss.*

*FLAG-BROOM. n. f.* [from *flag* and *broom*.] A broom for sweeping flags or pavements, commonly made of birch-twigs, or of the leaves of the dwarf palm, imported from Spain.

*FLAG-OFFICER. n. f.* [flag and officer.] A commander of a squadron.

Her grandfather was a *flag-officer*. *Addison's Spectator.*

*FLAG-SHIP. n. f.* [flag and ship.] The ship in which the commander of a fleet is.

*FLAG-WORM. n. f.* [flag and worm.] A grub bred in watry places among flags or fedge.

He will in the three hot months bite at a *flag-worm*, or a green gentle. *Walton's Angler.*

*FLAGGELET. n. f.* [flagolet, French.] A small flute; a small instrument of wind music.

Play us a lesson on your *flaglet*. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

*FLAGELLA'TION. n. f.* [from *flagella*, Latin.] The use of the scourge.

By Bridewell all descend,

As morning pray'r and *flagellation* end. *Garth's Dispenf.*

*FL'AGGINESS. n. f.* [from *flaggy*.] Laxity; limberness; want of tension.

*FL'AGGY. adj.* [from *flag*.]

1. Weak; lax; limber; not stiff; not tense.

His *flaggy* wings, when forth he did display,

Were like two sails, in which the hollow wind

Is gather'd full, and worketh speedy way. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

That basking in the sun thy bees may lye,

And resting there, their *flaggy* pinions dry. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. Weak in taste; insipid.

Graft an apple-cion upon the stock of a colewort, and it will bear a great *flaggy* apple. *Bacon's Natural History.*

*FLAGITIOUS. adj.* [from *flagitius*, Latin.] Wicked; villainous; atrocious.

No villany or *flagitious* action was ever yet committed, but, upon a due enquiry into the causes of it, it will be found that a lye was first or last the principal engine to effect it. *South.*

There's no working upon a *flagitious* and perverse nature by kindness and discipline. *L'Estrange.*

First, those *flagitious* times,

Pregnant with unknown crimes,

Conspire to violate the nuptial bed. *Reverend.*

Perjury is a crime of so *flagitious* a nature, we cannot be too careful in avoiding every approach towards it. *Addison.*

But if in noble minds some dregs remain,

Not yet purg'd off, of spleen and four disdain,

Discharge that rage on more provoking crimes,

Nor fear a dearth in these *flagitious* times. *Pope.*



# FLA

**FLAGITIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *flagitius*.] Wickedness; villainy.  
**FLAGON.** *n. f.* [*flaccid*, Welsh; *flaxe*, Saxon; *flæke*, Danish; *flacon*, French; *fusca*, Italian; *flasca*, Spanish.] A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth.  
 A mad rogue! he pour'd a *flagon* of Rhenish on my head once.  
*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
 More had sent him by a suitor in Chancery two silver *flagons*.  
*Bacon's Apophth.*  
 Did they coin pipots, bowls, and *flagons*?  
*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
 Int' officers of horse and dragoons? *Hudibras*, p. i. cant. 2.  
 His trusty *flagon*, full of potent juice,  
 Was hanging by, worn thin with age and use. *Reverend.*  
 One *flagon* walks the round, that none should think  
 They either change, or flint him of his drink. *Dryd. Juv.*  
**FLAGRANCY.** *n. f.* [*flagrantia*, Latin.] Burning; heat; fire.  
 Lust causeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes, as the sight and the touch are the things desired, and therefore the spirits resort to those parts.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*  
**FLAGRANT.** *adj.* [*flagrans*, Latin.]  
 1. Ardent; burning; eager.  
 A thing which filleth the mind with comfort and heavenly delight, stirreth up *flagrant* desires and affections, correspondent unto that which the words contain. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 39.  
 2. Glowing; flushed.  
 See Sappho, at her toilet's greasy task,  
 And issuing *flagrant* to an evening mask:  
 So morning insects, that in muck begun,  
 Shine, buzz, and fly-blow in the setting sun. *Pope's Epistles.*  
 3. Red; imprinted red.  
 Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,  
 The beadle's lash still *flagrant* on their back. *Prior.*  
 4. Notorious; flaming.  
 When fraud is great, it furnishes weapons to defend itself; and at worst, if the crimes be so *flagrant* that a man is laid aside out of perfect flame, he retires loaded with the spoils of the nation. *Swift.*  
 With equal poize let steady justice sway,  
 And *flagrant* crimes with certain vengeance pay;  
 But, 'till the proofs are clear, the stroke delay. *Smith.*  
**FLAGRATION.** *n. f.* [*flagro*, Latin.] Burning. *Diis.*  
**FLAGSTAFF.** *n. f.* [*flag* and *staff*.] The staff on which the flag is fixed.  
 The duke, less numerous, but in courage more,  
 On wings of all the winds to combat flies:  
 His murdering guns a loud defiance roar,  
 And bloody crosses on his *flagstaff* rise. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*  
**FLAIL.** *n. f.* [*flagellum*, Latin; *fiel*, German.] The instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear.  
 Our soldiers, like the night owl's lazy flight,  
 Or like a lazy thresher with a *flail*,  
 Fell gently down as if they struck their friends. *Sh. H. VI.*  
 When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,  
 His shadowy *flail* hath thresh'd the corn,  
 That ten day-labourers could not end,  
 Then lies him down the lubbar-fend. *Milton.*  
 In this pile should reign a mighty prince,  
 Born for a scourge of wit, and *flail* of sense. *Dryden.*  
 The dextrous handling of the *flail*, or the plough, and being good workmen with these tools, did not hinder Gideon's and Cincinnatus's skill in arms, nor make them less able in the arts of war and government. *Locke.*  
 The thresher, Duck, could o'er the queen prevail;  
 The proverb says, no fence against a *flail*. *Swift.*  
**FLAKE.** *n. f.* [*flaccus*, Latin.]  
 1. Any thing that appears loosely held together, like a flock of wool.  
 O crimson circles, like red *flakes* in the element, when the weather is hottest. *Sidney*, b. ii.  
 And from his wide devouring oven sent  
 A *flake* of fire, that flushing in his beard,  
 Him all amaz'd, and almost made appear'd. *Fairy Queen.*  
 The earth is sometimes covered with snow two or three feet deep, made up only of little *flakes* or pieces of ice. *Burn.*  
 Small drops of a misting rain, descending through a freezing air, do each of them shoot into one of those figured icicles; which, being ruffled by the wind, in their fall are broken, and clustered together into small parcels, which we call *flakes* of snow. *Grew's Cosmolog. Sac.* b. i. c. 3.  
 Upon throwing in a stone the water boils for a considerable time, and at the same time are seen little *flakes* of scurf rising up. *Addison on Italy.*  
 2. A stratum; layer; lamina.  
 The *flakes* of his tough flesh so firmly bound,  
 As not to be divorced by a wound. *Sandys.*  
 A labourer in his left hand holding the head of the center-pin, and with his right drawing about the beam and teeth, which cut and tore away great *flakes* of the metal, 'till it received the perfect form the teeth would make. *Moxon.*  
**TO FLAKE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form in flakes or bodies loosely connected.

# FLA

From the bleak pole no winds inclement blow,  
 Mold the round hail, or *flake* the fleecy snow. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
**FLAKY.** *adj.* [from *flake*.]  
 1. Loosely hanging together.  
 The silent hour steals on,  
 And *flaky* darkness breaks within the East. *Shakesf. Rich. III.*  
 The trumpet roars, long *flaky* flames expire,  
 With sparks that seem to set the world on fire. *Pope.*  
 Hence, when the snows in Winter cease to weep,  
 And undissolv'd their *flaky* texture keep,  
 The banks with ease their humble streams contain,  
 Which swell in Summer, and those banks disdain. *Blackm.*  
 2. Lying in layers or strata; broken into laminae.  
**FLAM.** *n. f.* [A cant word of no certain etymology.] A falsehood; a lye; an illusory pretext.  
 A *flam* more senseless than the rog'ry  
 Of old aruspicy and aug'ry. *Hudibras*, p. ii. cant. 3.  
 'Till these men can prove the things, ordered by our church,  
 to be either intrinsically unlawful or indecent, all pretences or pleas of conscience to the contrary are nothing but cant and cheat, *flam* and delusion. *South's Sermon.*  
 What are most of the histories of the world but lyes?  
 Lyes immortalized and consigned over as a perpetual abuse and *flam* upon posterity. *South's Sermon.*  
**FLAM.** *n. f.* [from the French *flamme*, a flame.] A transient blaze; a sudden explosion of flame from fat or dripping; and so in Scotland transferred to any thing glozing and flashily illusory.  
**TO FLAM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deceive with a lye. Merely cant.  
 For so our ignorance was *flam'd*,  
 To damn ourselves 't' avoid being damn'd. *Hudibras*, p. iii.  
 God is not to be *flam'd* off with lyes, who knows exactly what thou can't do, and what not. *South's Sermon.*  
**FLAMBEAU.** *n. f.* [French.] A lighted torch.  
 The king seiz'd a *flambeau* with zeal to destroy. *Dryden.*  
 As the attendants carried each of them a *flambeau* in their hands, the sultan, after having ordered all the lights to be put out, gave the word to enter the house, find out the criminal, and put him to death. *Addison's Guardian.*  
**FLAME.** *n. f.* [*flamma*, Latin; *flamme*, French.]  
 1. Light emitted from fire.  
 Is not *flame* a vapour, fume, or exhalation heated red hot, that is, so hot as to shine? For bodies do not flame without emitting a copious fume, and this fume burns in the flame. *Newton's Opt.*  
 What *flame*, what lightning e'er  
 So quick an active force did bear! *Cowley.*  
 2. Fire.  
 Jove, Prometheus' theft allow;  
 The *flames* he once stole from thee, grant him now. *Cowley.*  
 3. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy; vigour of thought.  
 Of all our elder plays,  
 This and Philaster have the loudest fame;  
 Great are their faults, and glorious is their flame:  
 In both our English genius is expert,  
 Lofty and bold, but negligently drift. *Waller.*  
 4. Ardour of inclination.  
 Smit with the love of kindred arts we came,  
 And met congenial, mingling *flame* with flame. *Pope.*  
 5. Passion of love.  
 My heart's on *flame*, and does like fire  
 To her aspire.  
 Come arm'd in *flames*; for I would prove  
 All the extremities of love.  
 No warning of th' approaching *flame*;  
 Swiftly like sudden death it came:  
 I lov'd the moment I beheld. *Graville.*  
**TO FLAME.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To shine as fire; to burn with emission of light.  
 Can you think to blow out the intended fire your city is ready to *flame* in, with such weak breath as this? *Shakesp.*  
 He fell *flaming* through th' ethereal sky  
 To bottomless perdition. *Milton.*  
 2. To shine like flame.  
 As one great furnace *flam'd*. *Milton.*  
 Behold it like an ample curtain spread,  
 Now streak'd and glowing with the morning red;  
 Anon at noon in *flaming* yellow bright,  
 And chusing fable for the peaceful night. *Prior.*  
 3. To break out in violence of passion.  
**FLAMECOLOURED.** *adj.* [*flame* and *colour*.] Of a bright yellow colour.  
 'Tis strong, and it does indifferent well in *flamecoloured* stockings. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
 August shall bear the form of a young man of a fierce and choleric aspect, in a *flamecoloured* garment. *Pocock.*  
**FLAMEN.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A priest; one that officiates in solemn offices.  
 Then first the *flamen* tasted living food;  
 Next his grim idol smear'd with human blood. *Pope.*  
**FLAMINATION.**

# FLA

**FLAMMATION.** *n. f.* [*flammatio*, Latin.] The act of setting on flame.  
 White or crystalline arsenick; being artificial, and sublimed with salt, will not endure *flammation*. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*  
**FLAMMABILITY.** *n. f.* [*flamma*, Latin.] The quality of admitting to be set on fire.  
 In the sulphur of bodies torrifed, that is, the oily, fat and unctuous parts, consist the principles of *flammability*. *Brown.*  
**FLAMMEOUS.** *adj.* [*flammeus*, Latin.] Consisting of flame; resembling flame.  
 This *flammeous* light is not over all the body. *Brown.*  
**FLAMMIFEROUS.** *adj.* [*flammifer*, Lat.] Bringing flame. *Diis.*  
**FLAMMIVOMOUS.** *adj.* [*flamma* and *vome*, Latin.] Vomiting out flame. *Diis.*  
**FLAMY.** *adj.* [from *flame*.]  
 1. Inflamed; burning; flaming.  
 My thoughts imprison'd in my secret woes,  
 With *flamy* breaths do issue oft in sound. *Sidney*, b. ii.  
 2. Having the nature of flame.  
 The vital spirits of living creatures are a substance compounded of an airy and *flamy* matter; and though air and flame, being free, will not well mingle, yet bound in by a body they will. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
**FLANK.** *n. f.* [*flanc*, French, according to *Ménage*, from *λαγνός*; more probably from *latus*, Latin.]  
 1. That part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh.  
 The belly shall be eminent by shadowing the flank. *Peache.*  
 2. [In men.] The lateral part of the lower belly.  
 He said, and, pois'd in air, the jav'lin sent:  
 Through Paris shield the forceful weapon went,  
 His corset pierces, and his garment rends,  
 And glancing downward near his flank descends. *Pope.*  
 3. The side of any army or fleet.  
 Great ordnance and small shot thundered and showered upon our men from the rampier in front, and from the galleries that lay at sea in flank. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
 The other half of the battle, and the whole flank of the rear, was closed by the carriages. *Hayward.*  
 Gray was appointed to stand on the left side, in such fort as he might take the flank of the enemy. *Hayward.*  
 To right and left the front  
 Divided, and to either flank retir'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 4. [In fortification.] That part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the opposite face, the flank and the curtain. *Harris.*  
**TO FLANK.** *v. a.*  
 1. To attack the side of a battalion or fleet.  
 2. To be posted so as to overlook or command any pass on the side; to be on the side.  
 With fates averse, against their king's command,  
 Arm'd on the right, and on the left they stand.  
 And flank the passage. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 By the rich scent we found our perfum'd prey,  
 Which, flank'd with rocks, did close in covert lay. *Dryden.*  
**FLANKER.** *n. f.* [from *flank*.] A fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault.  
 The Turks, discouraged with the loss of their fellows, and fore beaten by the Spaniards out of their flankers, were enforced to retire. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*  
**TO FLANKER.** *v. a.* [*flanquer*, French.] To defend by lateral fortifications.  
**FLANNEL.** *n. f.* [*gwolan*, Welch, from *gwlan*, wool, *Davies*.] A soft nappy stuff of wool.  
 I cannot answer the Welch *flannel*. *Shakespeare.*  
**FLAP.** *n. f.* [Desspe, Saxon.]  
 1. Any thing that hangs broad and loose, fastened only by one side.  
 There is a peculiar provision for the windpipe, that is, a cartilaginous flap upon the opening of the larynx, which hath an open cavity for the admission of the air. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*  
 Some surgeons make a crucial incision, upon the supposition that the wound will more easily heal by turning down the flaps. *Sharp's Surgery.*  
 2. The motion of any thing broad and loose.  
 3. [A disease in horses.]  
 When a horse is said to have the flaps, you may perceive his lips to be swelled on both sides of his mouth; and that which is in the blisters is like the white of an egg: you must, to cure it, cut some flashes with a knife, and rub it once with salt, and it will cure. *Farrier's Dict.*  
**TO FLAP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten.  
 A hare, hard put to it by an eagle, took sanctuary in a ditch with a beetle: the eagle *flap'd* off the former, and devoured the other. *L'Estrange.*  
 2. To move with a flap or noise made by the stroke of any thing broad.  
 The dira *flapping* on the shield of Turnus, and fluttering about his head, disheartened him in the duel. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

# FLA

With fruitless toil  
 Flap filmy pinions oft, to extricate  
 Their feet in liquid shackles bound. *Philips.*  
 Three times, all in the dead of night,  
 A bell was heard to ring;  
 And thricking at her window thrice  
 The raven *flap'd* his wing. *Tickell.*  
**TO FLAP.** *v. n.*  
 1. To ply the wings with noise.  
 'Tis common for a duck to run *flapping* and fluttering away; as if maimed, to carry people from her young. *L'Estrange.*  
 2. To fall with flaps, or broad parts depending.  
 When suffocating mists obscure the morn,  
 Let thy worst wig, long us'd to storms, be worn;  
 This knows the powder'd footman, and with care  
 Beneath his *flapping* hat secures his hair. *Gay's Trivia.*  
**FLAPDRAGON.** *n. f.*  
 1. A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy; and, extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them.  
 2. The thing eaten at flapdragon.  
 He plays at quoits well, and eats conger and fennel, and drinks candles ends for *flapdragons*, and rides the wild mare with the boys. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*  
**TO FLAPDRAGON.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To swallow; to devour.  
 But to make an end of the ship, to see how the sea *flap'd* dragoned it. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
**FLAPPEARED.** *adj.* [*flap* and *ear*.] Having loose and broad ears.  
 A whorlson, beetleheaded, *flappeared* knave. *Shakespeare.*  
**TO FLARE.** *v. n.* [from *fladeren*, to flutter, Dutch, *Skinner*; perhaps accidentally changed from *glare*.]  
 1. To flutter with a splendid show.  
 She shall be loose enrob'd,  
 With ribbands pendant *flaring* 'bout her head. *Shakespeare.*  
 2. To glitter with transient lustre.  
 Doctrine and life, colours and light, in one  
 When they combine and mingle, bring  
 A strong regard and awe; but speech alone  
 Doth vanish like a *flaring* thing,  
 And in the ear, not conscience, ring. *Herbert.*  
 3. To glitter offensively.  
 When the sun begins to fling  
 His *flaring* beams, me, goddess, bring  
 To arched walks of twilight groves. *Milton.*  
 4. To be in too much light.  
 I cannot stay  
 Flaring in sunshine all the day. *Prior.*  
**FLASH.** *n. f.* [*φάλαξ*, *Minshew*.]  
 1. A sudden, quick, transitory blaze.  
 When the cross blue lightning seem'd to open  
 The breast of heav'n, I did present myself  
 Ev'n in the aim and very flash of it. *Shakesp. Jul. Cæsar.*  
 We see a *flash* of a piece is seen sooner than the noise is heard. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 210.  
 One with a *flash* begins, and ends in smok;  
 The other out of smok brings glorious light. *Reverend.*  
 And as *Ægeon*, when with heaven he strove,  
 Descri'd the fork lightning from afar,  
 At fifty mouths his flaming breath expires,  
 And *flash* for *flash* returns, and fires for fires. *Dryd. Æn.*  
 2. Sudden burst of wit or merriment.  
 Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs?  
 your *flashes* of merriment, that were wont to set the table in a roar?  
 Wicked men prefer the light *flashes* of a wanton mirth, which for a while suspend reflection, and hide the sinner from himself, to such discourses as awaken conscience. *Rogers.*  
 3. A short transient state.  
 The Persians and Macedonians had it for a *flash*. *Bacon.*  
 4. A body of water driven by violence.  
**TO FLASH.** *v. n.*  
 1. To glitter with a quick and transient flame.  
 This salt powdered, and put into a crucible, was, by the injection of well kindled charcoal, made to *flash* divers times almost like melted nitre. *Boyle.*  
 2. To burst out into any kind of violence.  
 By day and night he wrongs me; ev'ry hour  
 He *flashes* into one gross crime or other,  
 That sets us all at odds. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 3. To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.  
 They *flash* out sometimes into an irregular greatness of thought. *Felton on the Classics.*  
**TO FLASH.** *v. a.* To strike up large bodies of water from the surface.  
 With his raging arms he rudely *flash'd*  
 The waves about, and all his armour swept,  
 That all the blood and silt away was wash'd. *Fairy Queen.*  
 If the sea-water be *flashed* with a stick or oar, the same causeth a shining colour, and the drops resemble sparkles of fire. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
**FLASHER.**



# FLA

FLA'SHER. *n. f.* [from *flaſh*.] A man of more appearance of wit than reality. *Diſt.*  
 FLA'SHLY. *adv.* [from *flaſh*.] With empty ſhow; without real power of wit or ſolidity of thought.  
 FLA'SHY. *adj.* [from *flaſh*.]  
 1. Empty; not ſolid; ſhowy without ſubſtance.  
*Flaſhy* wits cannot fathom the whole extent of a large diſcourſe. *Digby on the Soul, Dedicat.*  
 When they liſt, their lean and *flaſhy* ſongs  
 Grate on their ſcarnel pipes of wretched ſtraw. *Milton.*  
 This mean conceit, this darling myſtery,  
 Which thou think'ſt nothing, friend! thou ſhalt not buy;  
 Nor will I change for all the *flaſhy* wit. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.*  
 2. [From *flaccidus*, *Skinner*.] Inſipid; without force or ſpirit.  
 Diſtill'd books are, like common diſtill'd waters, *flaſhy* things. *Bacon, Eſſay 51.*  
 The taſtes that moſt offend in fruits, herbs and roots, are bitter, harſh, ſour, wateriſh or *flaſhy*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*  
 FLASK. *n. f.* [from *flaſque*, French.]  
 1. A bottle; a veſſel.  
 Then for the Bourdeaux you may freely aſk;  
 But the Champaigne is to each man his *flaſk*. *King.*  
 2. A powder-horn.  
 Powder in a ſkilful ſoldier's *flaſk* *Shakeſpeare.*  
 Is ſet on fire. *Shakeſpeare.*  
 FLA'SKET. *n. f.* [from *flaſk*.] A veſſel in which viands are ſerved.  
 Another plac'd  
 The ſilver ſtands, with golden *flaſkets* grac'd. *Pope's Odiſſ.*  
 FLAT. *adj.* [from *plat*, French.]  
 1. Horizontally level without inclination.  
 Thou all-ſhaking thunder,  
 Strike *flat* the thick rotundity o' th' world. *Shak. K. Lear.*  
 The houſes are *flat* roof'd to walk upon, ſo that every bomb that fell on them would take effect. *Addiſon on Italy.*  
 2. Smooth; without protuberances.  
 In the dawning of the next day we might plainly diſcern it was a land *flat* to our ſight, and full of boſtage. *Bacon.*  
 3. Without elevation.  
 Ceſe 'r admire, and beauty's plumes  
 Fall *flat*, and ſhrink into a trivial toy,  
 At every ſudden ſhaking quite abaſt. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*  
 4. Level with the ground.  
 In them is plainneſt taught, and eaſieſt learnt,  
 What makes a nation happy, and keeps it ſo,  
 What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities *flat*. *Milt. Par. Reg.*  
 That Chriſt-church ſtands above ground, and that the church of Weſtminſter lies not *flat* upon it, is your lordſhip's commendation. *South.*  
 5. Lying horizontally proſtrate; lying along.  
 The wood-born people fall before her *flat*,  
 And worſhip her as goddeſs of the wood. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
 That lamentable wound,  
 Which laid that wretched prince *flat* on the ground. *Daniel.*  
 6. [In painting.] Without relief; without prominence of the figures.  
 7. Taſteleſs; inſipid; dead.  
 He, like a puling cuckold, would drink up  
 The lees and dregs of a *flat* tamed piece. *Sh. Troil. and Cref.*  
 Taſte ſo divine! that what of ſweet before  
 Hath touch'd my ſenſe, *flat* ſeems to this and harſh. *Milton.*  
 The miry fields,  
 Rejoicing in rich mold, moſt ample fruit  
 Of beauteous form produce; pleaſing to fight,  
 But to the tongue inelegant and *flat*. *Phillips.*  
 8. Dull; unanimated; frigid.  
 Full in the prince's paſſage hills of ſand,  
 And dang'rous *flats*, in ſecret ambuſh lay,  
 Where the falſe tides ſkim o'er the cover'd land,  
 And ſeaſmen with diſſembled depths betray. *Dryden.*  
 The ſea could not be narrower than it is, without a great loſs to the world; and muſt we now have an ocean of mere *flats* and ſhallows, to the utter ruin of navigation? *Bentley.*  
 9. Depreſſed; ſpiritleſs; dejected.  
 In all her functions weary of herſelf. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*  
 10. Unpleaſing; taſteleſs.  
 How weary, ſtale, *flat* and unprofitable  
 Seem to me all the uſes of this world! *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*  
 To one firmly perſuaded of the reality of heavenly happineſs, and earneſtly deſirous of obtaining it, all earthly ſatiſſactions muſt needs look little, and grow *flat* and unſavoury. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
 11. Peremptory; abſolute; downright.  
 His horſe with *flat* tiring taught him, that diſcrete ſtays make ſpeedy journeys. *Sidney.*  
 It is a *flat* wrong to puniſh the thought or purpoſe of any before it be enacted; for true juſtice puniſheth nothing but the evil act or wicked word. *Spencer's State of Ireland.*  
 As it is in the nature of all men to love liberty, ſo they become *flat* libertines, and fall to all licentiousneſs. *Spencer.*  
 You ſtart away,  
 And lend no ear unto my purpoſes;  
 Thoſe priſoners you ſhall keep:  
 — I will, that's *flat*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

# FLA

Thus repulſ'd, our final hope  
 Is *flat* deſpair: we muſt exaſperate  
 Th' Almighty Viſtor to ſpend all his rage,  
 And that muſt end us. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ii.*  
 If thou ſin in wine or wantonneſs,  
 Boalt not thereof, nor make thy ſhame thy glory;  
 Frailty gets pardon by ſubmiſſiveſs:  
 But he that boatts, ſhuts that out of his ſtory:  
 He makes *flat* war with God, and doth deſpy  
 With his meer croud of earth the ſpacious ſky. *Herbert.*  
 You had broke and robb'd his houſe,  
 And ſole his taſismanique louſe;  
 And all his new-found old inventions,  
 With *flat* ſcſionous intentions. *Hadibras, p. iii. cant. i.*  
 2. Not ſhrill; not acute; not ſharp in ſound.  
 If you ſtop the holes of a hawk's bell it will make no ring, but a *flat* noiſe or ratt'le. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*  
 The upper end of the windpipe is endued with ſeveral cartilages and muſcles to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice *flat* or ſharp. *Ray on the Creation.*  
 FLAT. *n. f.*  
 1. A level; an extended plane.  
 The ſtrings of a lute, viol, or virginals, give a far greater found, by reaſon of the knot, board and concave underneath, than if there were nothing but only the flat of a board to let in the upper air into the lower. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*  
 Be cauſe the air receiveth great tincture from the earth, expoſe ſheſh or fiſh, both upon a ſtake of wood ſome height above the earth, and upon the *flat* of the earth. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*  
 It comes near an artificial miracle to make divers diſtinct eminences appear a *flat* by force of ſhadows, and yet the ſhadows themſelves not to appear. *Wattſon's Architecture.*  
 He has cut the ſide of the rock into a *flat* for a garden, and by laying on it the waſte earth, that he has found in ſeveral of the neighbouring parts, furniſhed out a kind of luxury for a hermit. *Addiſon on Italy.*  
 2. Even ground; not mountainous.  
 Now pile your duſt upon the quick and dead,  
 'Till of this *flat* a mountain you have made,  
 T' o'er top old Pelion, or the ſkyiſh head  
 Of blue Olympus. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*  
 The way is ready and not long,  
 Beyond a row of myrtles, on a *flat*,  
 Faſt by a mountain. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix.*  
 3. A ſmooth low ground expoſed to inundations.  
 The ocean, overpeering of his liſt,  
 Eats not the *flats* with more impetuous haſte,  
 Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,  
 O'er bears your officers. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*  
 All the infeſtions, that the ſun ſucks up  
 From bogs, fens, *flats*, on Proſpero fall. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*  
 Half my pow'r's this night,  
 Paſſing theſe *flats*, are taken by the tide;  
 Theſe Lincoln waſhes have devour'd them. *Shak. K. John.*  
 4. Shallow; ſtrand; place in the ſea where the water is not deep enough for ſhips.  
 I ſhould not ſee the ſandy hour-glaſs run,  
 But I ſhould think of ſhallows and of *flats*. *Shakeſpeare.*  
 The difficulty is very great to bring them in or out through ſo many *flats* and ſands, if wind and weather be not very favourable. *Raleigh's Eſſay.*  
 Having newly left theſe grammatick *flats* and ſhallows, where they ſtuck unreaſonably, to learn a few words with lamentable conſtructions, we are now on the ſudden turmoiled with their unballaſted wits in fathomleſs and unquiet deeps of controverſy. *Milton on Education.*  
 Full in the prince's paſſage hills of ſand,  
 And dang'rous *flats*, in ſecret ambuſh lay,  
 Where the falſe tides ſkim o'er the cover'd land,  
 And ſeaſmen with diſſembled depths betray. *Dryden.*  
 The ſea could not be narrower than it is, without a great loſs to the world; and muſt we now have an ocean of mere *flats* and ſhallows, to the utter ruin of navigation? *Bentley.*  
 5. The broad ſide of a blade.  
 A darted mandate came  
 From that great will which moves this mighty frame,  
 Bid me to thee, my royal charge, repair,  
 To guard thee from the demons of the air;  
 My flaming ſword above 'em to diſplay,  
 All keen and ground upon the edge of day,  
 The *flat* to ſweep the viſions from thy mind,  
 The edge to cut 'em through that ſtay behind. *Dryden.*  
 6. Depreſſion of thought or language.  
 Milton's Paradiſe Loſt is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no *flats* amongst his elevations, when 'tis evident he creeps along ſometimes for above an hundred lines together? *Dryden.*  
 7. A ſurface without relief, or prominences.  
 Are there then ſuch raviſhing charms in a dull unvaried *flat*, to make a ſufficient compenſation for the chief things of the ancient mountains, and for the precious things of the liſt- ing hills. *Bentley's Sermons.*

# FLA

To FLAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To level; to depreſs; to make broad and ſmooth.  
 The ancients ſay, if you take two twigs of ſeveral fruit-trees, and *flat* them on the ſides, and bind them cloſe, and ſet them in the ground, they will come up in one ſtock. *Bacon.*  
 With horrid ſhapes ſhe does her ſons expoſe,  
 Diſtends their ſwelling lips, and *flats* their noſe. *Creech.*  
 2. To make vapid.  
 An orange, lemon and apple, wrapt in a linen cloth, being buried for a fortnight four foot deep within the earth, though in a moiſt place and rainy time, were become a little harder than they were; otherwiſe freſh in their colour, but their juice ſomewhat *flatted*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N<sup>o</sup>. 377.*  
 To FLAT. *v. n.*  
 1. To grow flat; oppoſed to ſwell.  
 I burnt it the ſecond time, and obſerved the ſkin ſhrink, and the ſwelling to *flat* yet more than at firſt. *Temple.*  
 2. To obſtruct; retard; hinder; to render unanimated or evanid.  
 Nor are conſtant forms of prayer more likely to *flat* and hinder the ſpirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and conſuſed variety to diſtract and loſe it. *K. Charles.*  
 FLA'TLONG. *adv.* [from *flat* and *long*.] With the flat downwards; not edgewiſe.  
 What a blow was there given?  
 — An it had not fallen *flatlong*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*  
 FLA'TLY. *adv.* [from *flat*.]  
 1. Horizontally; without inclination.  
 2. Without prominence or elevation.  
 3. Without ſpirit; dully; frigidly.  
 4. Peremptorily; downright.  
 He in theſe wars had *flatly* reſuſed his aid. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 Thereupon they *flatly* diſavouch  
 To yield him more obedience, or ſupport. *Daniel's Ci. War.*  
 Unjuſt, thou ſay'ſt,  
*Flatly* unjuſt, to bind with laws the free. *Milt. Paradiſe Loſt.*  
 Not any interpreters allow it to be ſpoken of ſuch as *flatly* deny the being of God; but of them that believing his exiſtence, do yet ſeclude him from directing the affairs of the world. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
 FLA'TNESS. *n. f.* [from *flat*.]  
 1. Evenneſs; level extenſion.  
 2. Want of relief or prominence.  
 It appears ſo very plain and uniform, that one would think the corner looked on the *flatneſs* of a figure, as one of the greateſt beauties in ſculpture. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*  
 3. Deadneſs; inſipidity; vapidneſs.  
 Deadneſs or *flatneſs* in cyder is often occaſioned by the too free admillion of air into the veſſel. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 4. Dejection of ſtate.  
 The emperor of Ruſſia was my father:  
 Oh, that he were alive, and here beholding  
 His daughter's trial! that he did but ſee  
 The *flatneſs* of my miſery! *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*  
 5. Dejection of mind; want of life; want of ſpirit.  
 6. Dulneſs; inſipidity; frigidly.  
 How ſaſt does obſcurity, *flatneſs*, and impertinency flow in upon our meditations? 'Tis a difficult talk to talk to the purpoſe, and to put life and perſpicuity into our diſcourſes. *Collier.*  
 Some of Homer's translators have fallen into ſuſtian, and others funk into *flatneſs*. *Pope's Preface to Homer.*  
 7. The contrary to ſtrifeneſs or acuteneneſs of ſound.  
 Take two faucers, and ſtrike the edge of the one againſt the bottom of the other within a pail of water, and you ſhall find the found growth more *flat*, even while part of the faucer is above the water; but that *flatneſs* of ſound is joined with a harſhneſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N<sup>o</sup>. 157.*  
 To FLA'TTEN. *v. a.* [from *flattir*, French, from *flat*.]  
 1. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation.  
 2. To beat down to the ground.  
 If they ſhould lie in it, and beat it down, or *flatten* it, it will riſe again. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 3. To make vapid.  
 4. To deject; to depreſs; to diſpirit.  
 To FLA'TTEN. *v. n.*  
 1. To grow even or level.  
 2. To grow dull and inſipid.  
 Here joys that endure for ever, freſh and in vigour, are oppoſed to ſatiſſactions that are attended with fatety and ſurfeits, and *flatteſs* in the very taſting. *L'Eſtrange, Fable 161.*  
 FLA'TTER. *n. f.* [from *flat*.] The workman or inſtrument by which bodies are flattened.  
 To FLA'TTER. *v. a.* [from *flatter*, French.]  
 1. To ſooth with praifes; to pleaſe with blandiſhments; to gratify with ſervile obſequiouſneſs; to gain by falſe compliments.  
 When I tell him he hates flatterers,  
 He ſays he does; being then moſt *flattered*. *Shak. Jul. Ceſ.*  
 His nature is too noble for the world;  
 He would not *flatter* Neptune for his trident,  
 Or Jove for's power to thunder: his heart's his mouth;  
 What his breaſt forges, that his tongue muſt vent. *Shakeſp.*  
 He that *flattereth* his neighbour, ſpreadeth a net for his feet. *Prov. xxix. 5.*

# FLA

He *flattereth* himſelf in his own eyes, until his iniquity be found hateful. *Pſ. xxxvii. 2.*  
 After this way of *flattering* their willing benefactors out of part, they contrived another of forcing their unwilling neighbours out of all their poſſeſſions. *Decay of Piety.*  
 Avert ſe alike to *flatter* or offend. *Pope.*  
 They *flatter'd* ev'ry day, and ſome days eat. *Pope.*  
 I ſcorn to *flatter* you or any man. *Dr. Newton's Diſc. to Milt.*  
 2. To praife falſely.  
*Flatter'd* crimes of a licentious age,  
 Provoke our cenſure. *Young.*  
 3. To pleaſe; to ſooth. This ſenſe is purely Gallick.  
 A conſort of voices ſupporting themſelves by their different parts make a harmony, pleaſingly fills the ears and *flatters* them. *Dryden's Duſtreſnay.*  
 4. To raiſe falſe hopes.  
 He always vacant, always amiable,  
 Hopes thee, of *flat'tring* gales  
 Unmindful. *Milton.*  
 FLA'TTERER. *n. f.* [from *flatter*.] One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler; one who endeavours to gain favour by pleaſing falſities.  
 When I tell him he hates flatterers,  
 He ſays he does; being then moſt flattered. *Shak. Jul. Ceſ.*  
 Some praifes proceed merely of flattery; and if he be an ordinary flatterer, he will have certain common attributes, which may ſerve every man: if he be a cunning flatterer, he will follow the arch flatterer, which is a man's ſelf. But if he be an impudent flatterer, look wherein a man is conſcious to himſelf that he is moſt defective, and is moſt out of countenance in himſelf, that will the flatterer entitle him to perſe. *Bacon, Eſſay 54.*  
 If we from wealth to poverty deſcend,  
 Want gives to know the *flat'ter* from the friend. *Dryden.*  
 After treating her like a goddeſs, the husband uſes her like a woman: what is ſtill worſe, the moſt abject flatterers degenerate into the greateſt tyrants. *Addiſon's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 113.*  
 The publick ſhould know this of your ladyſhip; yet whoever goes about to inform them, ſhall be cenſured for a flatterer. *Swift.*  
 FLA'TTERY. *n. f.* [from *flatter*; *flatterie*, French.] Falſe praife; artful obſequiouſneſs; adulation.  
 Minds, by nature great, are conſcious of their greatneſs,  
 And hold it mean to borrow aught from flattery. *Rever.*  
 Simple pride for *flat'try* makes demands. *Pope.*  
 See how they beg an alms of flattery!  
 They languish, O! ſupport them with a lye. *Young.*  
 FLA'TTISH. *adj.* [from *flat*.] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatneſs.  
 Theſe are from three inches over to fix or ſeven, and of a flat'iſh ſhape. *Woodward on Poſſils.*  
 FLA'TULENCY. *n. f.* [from *flatulent*.]  
 1. Windineſs; fulneſs of wind; turgeſcence by wind confined.  
 Vegetable ſubſtances contain a great deal of air, which expands itſelf, producing all the diſorders of flatulency. *Arbutn.*  
 2. Emptineſs; vanity; levity; airineſs.  
 Whether moſt of them are not the genuine derivations of the hypotheſis they claim to, may be determined by any that conſiders the natural flatulency of that airy ſcheme of notions. *Glanville.*  
 FLA'TULENT. *adj.* [from *flatulentus*, *flatus*, Latin.]  
 1. Turgid with air; windy.  
 Peaſe are mild and demulcent; but being full of aerial particles, are flatulent, when diſſolved by digeſtion. *Arbutnot.*  
 Flatulent tumours are ſuch as eaſily yield to the preſſure of the finger; but readily return, by their elasticity, to a tumid ſtate again: theſe are ſo light as ſcarce to be felt by the patient, and no otherwiſe inconvenient than by their unſightlineſs or bulk. *Quincy.*  
 2. Empty; vain; big without ſubſtance or reality; puffy.  
 To talk of knowledge, from theſe few indiſtinct representations which are made to our groſſer faculties, is a flatulent vanity. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 23.*  
 How many of theſe flatulent writers have funk in their reputation, after ſeven or eight editions of their works. *Dryden.*  
 FLA'TUOSITY. *n. f.* [from *flatuſ*, French, from *flatus*, Latin.] Windineſs; fulneſs of air.  
 The cauſe is flatuſity; for wind ſtirred, moveth to expel; and all purgers have in them a raw ſpirit or wind, which is the principal cauſe of tenſion in the ſtomach and belly. *Bacon.*  
 FLA'TUOUS. *adj.* [from *flatus*, Latin.] Windy; full of wind.  
 Rhubarb in the ſtomach, in a ſmall quantity, doth digeſt and overcome, being not flatuous nor loathſome; and ſo ſendeth it to the meſentery veins, and, being opening, it helpeth down urine. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N<sup>o</sup>. 44.*  
 FLA'TTUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body, cauſed by indigeſtion and a groſs internal perſpiration; which is therefore diſcuffed by warm aromatics. *Quincy.*  
 FLA'TWISE. *adj.* [from *flat* and *wiſe*: ſo it ſhould be written, not *flatways*.] With the flat downwards; not the edge.  
 Its poſture in the earth was flatwiſe, and parallel to the ſite of the ſtratrum in which it was reſtored. *Woodward on Poſſils.*



## FLA

To FLAUNT. *v. n.*

1. To make a fluttering show in apparel.  
With ivy canopy'd, and interwove  
With flaunting honeyfuckle. *Milton.*  
These courtiers of applause deny themselves things convenient to flaunt it out, being frequently enough fain to immolate their own desires to their vanity. *Boyle.*  
Here, art'd beyond our purse, we go,  
For useless ornament and flaunting show:  
We take on trust, in purple robes to shine,  
And poor, are yet ambitious to be fine. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
You sot, you loiter about alehouses, or flaunt about the streets in your new-gilt chariot, never minding me nor your numerous family. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*  
2. To be hung with something loose and flying. This seems not to be proper.  
Fortune in men has some small difference made;  
One flaunts in rags, one flutters in brocade. *Pope's Essay.*  
FLAUNT. *n. f.* Any thing loose and airy.  
How would he look to see his work so noble,  
Wildly bound up, what would he say! or how  
Should I in these my borrow'd flaunts behold  
The stamens of his preference! *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*  
FLAVOUR. *n. f.*  
1. Power of pleasing the taste.  
They have a certain flavour, at their first appearance, from several accidental circumstances, which they may lose, if not taken early. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 488.  
2. Sweetness to the smell; odour; fragrance.  
Myrtle, orange, and the blushing rose,  
With bending heaps, so nigh their bloom disclose,  
Each seems to smell the flavour which the other blows. *Dry.*  
FLAVOUROUS. *adj.* [from flavour.]  
1. Delightful to the palate.  
Sweet grapes degenerate there, and fruits decline'd  
From their first flav'rous taste, renounce their kind. *Dryden.*  
2. Fragrant; odorous.  
FLAW. *n. f.* [from flaw, to break; ploh, Saxon, a fragment; flaw, Dutch, broken in mind.]  
1. A crack or breach in any thing.  
This heart shall break into a thousand flaws,  
Or ere I weep. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
Wool, new-thorn, being laid casually upon a vessel of verjuice, after some time had drunk up a great part of the verjuice, though the vessel were whole, without any flaw, and had not the bughole open. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
We found it exceeding difficult to keep out the air from getting in at any imperceptible hole or flaw. *Boyle.*  
A flaw is in thy ill-bak'd vessel found;  
'Tis hollow, and returns a jarring sound. *Dryden's Pers.*  
As if great Atlas, from his height,  
Should sink beneath his heavenly weight;  
And with a mighty flaw the flaming wall, as once it shall,  
Should gape immense, and, rushing down, o'erwhelm this nether ball. *Dryden.*  
Whether the nymph shall break Diana's law,  
Or some frail China-jar receive a flaw. *Pope.*  
He that would keep his house in repair, must attend every little breach or flaw, and supply it immediately, else time alone will bring all to ruin.  
2. A fault; defect.  
Yet certain though it be, it hath flaws; for that the scriveners and brokers do value unfound men to serve their own turn. *Bacon's Essays.*  
Traditions were a proof alone,  
Could we be certain such they were, so known:  
But since some flaws in long descents may be,  
They make not truth, but probability. *Dryden.*  
And laid her dowry out in law,  
To null her jointure with a flaw. *Hudibras*, p. iii. c. 1.  
Their judgment has found a flaw in what the generality of mankind admires. *Addison's Spectator.*  
So many flaws had this vow in its first conception. *Asterb.*  
3. A sudden gust; a violent blast. [from *fla*, Latin.]  
Being incens'd, he's flint;  
As humorous as Winter, and as sudden  
As flaws congealed in the spring of day. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*  
Oh, that that earth, which kept the world in awe,  
Should patch a wall, & expel the Winter's flaw. *Shak. Ham.*  
As a huge fish, laid  
Near to the cold weed-gathering shore, is with a north flaw  
Shoots back; so, sent against the ground,  
Was foil'd Eurialus. *Chapman's Iliads.*  
Burling their brazen dungeon, arm'd with ice,  
And snow, and hail, and stormy gust, and flaw,  
Boreas, and Cæcias, and Arctes loud,  
And Thracias rend the woods, and seas upturn. *Milton.*  
I heard the rack,  
As earth and sky would mingle; but myself  
Was distant; and these flaws, though mortals fear them,  
As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heav'n,  
Or to the earth's dark bays underneath,  
Are to the main inconsiderable. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

## FLA

4. A tumult; a tempestuous uproar.  
And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage,  
Until the golden circuit on my head  
Do calm the fury of this madbrain'd flaw. *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
The fort's revolted to the emperor,  
The gates are open'd, the portcullis drawn,  
And deluges of armies from the town  
Came pouring in: I heard the mighty flaw;  
When first it broke, the crowding enligns saw  
Which choak'd the passage. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*  
5. A sudden commotion of mind.  
Oh these flaws and starts;  
Impostors to true fear, would become  
A woman's story at a Winter's fire. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
To FLAW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To break; to crack; to damage with fissure.  
But his flaw'd heart,  
Alack, too weak the conflict to support;  
'Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,  
Burst smilingly. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
The cup was flaw'd with such a multitude of little cracks,  
that it looks like a white, not like a crystalline cup. *Boyle.*  
The brazen cauldrons with the frosts are flaw'd,  
The garment stiff with ice, at hearths is thaw'd. *Dryden.*  
2. To break; to violate. Out of use.  
France hath flaw'd the league, and hath attach'd  
Our merchants goods. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
FLAWLESS. *adj.* [from flaw.] Without cracks; without defects.  
A star of the first magnitude, which the more high, more vast, and more flawless, shines only bright enough to make itself conspicuous. *Boyle on Colours.*  
FLAWN. *n. f.* [plena, Saxon; flan, French; *slage*, Dutch.]  
A sort of custard; a pie baked in a dish. *Ditt.*  
To FLAWTER. *v. a.* To scrape or pare a skin. *Angewort.*  
FLAWY. *adj.* [from flaw.] Full of flaws.  
FLAX. *n. f.* [pleax, plex, Saxon; *vlax*, Dutch.]  
1. The fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made.  
The leaves, for the most part, grow alternately on branches: the cup of the flower consists of one leaf, is tubulous, and divided into five parts at the top: the flower consists of five leaves, which expand in form of a clove-gillflower: the ovary, which rises from the centre of the flowercup, becomes an almost globular fruit, which is generally pointed, and composed of many cells, in which are lodged many plain smooth seeds, which are blunt at one end, and generally sharp at the other. The species are fix. The first sort is that which is cultivated for use in divers parts of Europe, and is reckoned an excellent commodity. It should be cultivated. *Miller.*  
2. The fibres of flax cleaned and combed for the spinner.  
I'll fetch some flax, and whites of eggs,  
'T' apply to his bleeding face. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
Then on the rock a scanty measure place  
Of vital flax, and turn'd the wheel apace,  
And turning fung. *Dryden's Ovid*, b. viii.  
FLAX'COMB. *n. f.* [flax and comb.] The instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleaned from the brittle parts.  
FLAX'DRESSER. *n. f.* [flax and dress.] He that prepares flax for the spinner.  
FLAX'EN. *adj.* [from flax.]  
1. Made of flax.  
The matron, at her nightly task,  
With penive labour draws the flaxen thread. *Thomf. Winter.*  
The best materials for making ligatures are the flaxen thread that shoemakers use. *Sharp's Surgery.*  
2. Fair, long and flowing, as if made of flax.  
I bought a fine flaxen long wig, that cost me thirty guineas. *Addison's Guardian*, N<sup>o</sup>. 97.  
FLAXWEED. *n. f.* A plant.  
To FLAY. *v. a.* [ad flay, Ilandick; *flac*, Danish; *vlacn*, Dut.]  
1. To strip of the skin.  
I must have suffered famine, been eaten with wild beasts, or have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, and been *flayed* alive. *Raleigh's Apology.*  
While the old levitical hierarchy continued, it was part of the ministerial office to flay the sacrifices. *South.*  
Then give command the sacrifice to haste;  
Let the flay'd victims in the plains be cast;  
And sacred vows, and mystick song, apply'd  
To grisly Pluto and his gloomy bride. *Pope's Odyssey*, b. x.  
2. To take off the skin or surface of any thing.  
They flay their skin from off them, break their bones, and chop them in pieces. *Mac. iii. 3.*  
Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting scraws, which is flaying off the green surface of the grounds, to cover their cabins, or make up their ditches. *Swift.*  
FLAY'ER. *n. f.* [from flay.] He that strips off the skin of any thing.  
FLAY. *n. f.* [plea, Saxon; *vloze*, Dutch; *flaych*, Scottish.] A small red insect remarkable for its agility in leaping, which sucks the blood of larger animals.  
While wormwood hath seed, get a handful or twain,  
To fave against March to make flay to refrain: *Where*

## FLE

- Where chamber is sweep'd, and wormwood is strown,  
No flay for his life dare abide to be known. *Tuff. Husband.*  
Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where there hath been a little moisture. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
A valiant flay, that dares eat his breakfast on the lip of a lion. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
To FLEA. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.  
FLEABANE. *n. f.* [flay and bane.] A plant.  
It hath undivided leaves, which, for the most part, are glutinous, and have a strong scent: the cup of the flower is for the most part scaly, and of a cylindrical form: the flower is composed of many florets, which are succeeded by seeds with a downy substance adhering to them. *Miller.*  
FLEABITE. *n. f.* [flay and bite.]  
FLEABITING. *n. f.* [flay and bite.]  
1. Red marks caused by fleas.  
The attendance of a cancer is commonly a breaking out all over the body, like a fleabiting. *Wise's Surgery.*  
2. A small hurt or pain like that caused by the sting of a flea.  
A gout, a cholic, a cutting off an arm or leg, or fearing the flesh, are but fleabites to the pains of the soul. *Harvey.*  
The same expence that breaks one man's back, is not a fleabiting to another. *L'Estrange's Fable* 129.  
FLEABITTEN. *adj.* [flay and bite.]  
1. Stung by fleas.  
2. Mean; worthless.  
Fleabitten synod, an assembly brew'd  
Of clerks and elders ana, like the ruder  
Chaos of preb'ytery, where laymen guide,  
With the tame woolpack clergy by their side. *Cleveland.*  
FLEAK. *v. a.* [from flay, Latin. See FLAKE.] A small lock, thread, or twist.  
The business of men depend upon these little long fleaks or threads of hemp and flax. *Mare's Antidote against the Plague.*  
FLEAM. *n. f.* [corrupted from *phlebotomy*, the instrument used in phlebotomy.] An instrument used to bleed cattle, which is placed on the vein, and then driven by a blow.  
FLEAWORT. *n. f.* [flay and wort.] A plant.  
This plant agrees with plantain and buckthorn-plantain in every respect, excepting that this rises up with leafy stalks, and divides into many branches; whereas both the others produce their flowers upon naked pedicels. *Miller.*  
To FLECK. *v. a.* [fleck, German, a spot, *Skinner*: perhaps it is derived from *fleck*, or *fleke*, an old word for a grate, hurdle, or any thing made of parts laid transverse, from the Ilandick *flake*.] To spot; to streak; to stripe; to dapple; to variegate.  
Let it not see the dawning fleck the skies,  
Nor the grey morning from the ocean rise. *Sandys.*  
Fleck'd in her face, and with disorder'd hair,  
Her garments ruffled, and her bosom bare. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
Both fleck'd with white, the true Arcadian strain. *Dryden.*  
To FLECKER. *v. a.* [from fleck.] To spot; to mark with strokes or touches of different colours; to mark with red wheelies.  
The grey-eyed morn smiles on the frowning night,  
Check'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light;  
And darkness fleck'd, like a drunkard, reels  
From forth day's path, and Titan's burning wheels. *Shaksp.*  
FLED. The preterite and participle not properly of fly, to use the wings, but of flee, to run away.  
The truth is fled far away, and leaving is hard at hand. *2 Esdr.* xiv. 18.  
In vain for life he to the altar fled;  
Ambition and revenge have certain speed. *Prior.*  
FLEDGE. *adj.* [fledgen, to fly, Dutch.] Full-feathered; able to fly; qualified to leave the nest.  
We did find  
The shells of fledge fowls left behind. *Herbert.*  
His locks behind,  
Illustrous on his shoulders, fledged with wings,  
Lay waving round. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. iii.  
To FLEDGE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To furnish with wings; to supply with feathers.  
The birds were not as yet fledged enough to shift for themselves. *L'Estrange's Fable* 72.  
The speedy growth of birds that are hatched in nests, and fed by the old ones 'till they be fledged, and come almost to full bigness in about a fortnight, seems to me an argument of providence. *Ray on the Creation.*  
The fandals of celestial mould,  
Fledg'd with ambrosial plumes, and rich with gold,  
Surround her feet. *Pope's Odyssey*, b. i.  
To FLEE. *v. n.* pret. fled. [This word is now almost universally written fly, though properly to fly, plegan, is to move with wings, and flee, plegan, to run away. They are now confounded.] To run from danger; to have recourse to shelter.  
Behold, this city is near to flee unto.  
Were men so dull they could not see  
That Lyce painted; should they flee *Gen. xix. 20.*

## FLE

- Like simple birds into a net,  
So grossly woven and ill set? *Waller.*  
There are none of us fall into those circumstances of danger, want, or pain, that we can have hopes of relief but from God alone; none in all the world to flee to, but him. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*  
FLEECE. *n. f.* [plyr, pley, Saxon; *velese*, Dutch.] As much wool as is shorn from one sheep.  
Giving account of the annual increase  
Both of their lambs and of their woolly fleece. *Hubb. Tale.*  
So many days my ewes have been with young,  
So many months ere I shall shear the fleece. *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
I am shepherd to another man,  
And do not shear the fleeces that I graze. *Shak. As you like it.*  
Her funny locks  
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
Sailors have used every night to hang fleeces of wool on the sides of their ships, towards the water; and they have cruised fresh water out of them in the morning. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
The sheep will prove much to the advantage of the woollen manufacture, by the fineness of the fleeces. *Gulliver's Travels.*  
To FLEECE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To clip the fleece off a sheep.  
2. To strip; to pull; to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of his wool.  
Courts of justice have a small pension, so that they are tempted to take bribes, and to fleece the people. *Addison.*  
FLEECE. *adj.* [from fleece.] Having fleeces of wool.  
As when two rams, flur'd with ambitious pride,  
Fight for the rule of the rich fleeced flock;  
Their horned fronts so fierce on either side  
Do meet, that with the terror of the shock  
Astomied both stand fenceless as a block. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.  
FLEECE. *adj.* [from fleece.] Woolly; covered with wool.  
Not all the fleecy wealth  
That doth enrich these downs, is worth a thought  
To that my errand. *Milton.*  
From eastern point  
Of Libra, to the fleecy star, that bears  
Andromeda far off Atlantic seas. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Let her glad valleys smile with wavy corn;  
Let fleecy flocks her rising hills adorn. *Prior.*  
The good shepherd tends his fleecy care,  
Seeks fresh pasture, and the purest air;  
Explores the loft, the wand'ring sheep directs. *Pope's Mess.*  
To FLEER. *v. n.* [plearban, to trifle, Saxon; *fiardan*, Scottish. *Skinner* thinks it formed from leer.]  
1. To mock; to gibe; to jest with insolence and contempt.  
You speak to Calcas, and to such a man  
That is no steering tell-tale. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*  
Dares the slave  
Come hither, cover'd with an antic face,  
To steer and scorn at our solemnity! *Shak. Rom. and Juliet.*  
Do I, like the female tribe,  
Think it well to leer and gibe? *Swift.*  
2. To leer; to grin with an air of civility.  
How popular and courteous; how they grin and leer upon every man they meet! *Barton on Melancholy.*  
FLEER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Mockery expressed either in words or looks.  
Enclave yourself,  
And mark the fleers, the gibes, and notable scorns,  
That dwell in ev'ry region of his face. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
2. A deceitful grin of civility.  
If a man will but observe such persons exactly, he shall generally spy such false lines, and such a fly treacherous leer upon their face, that he shall be sure to have a cast of their eye to warn him, before they give him a cast of their nature to betray him. *South's Sermons.*  
FLEERER. *n. f.* [from leer.] A mocker; a fawner. *Ditt.*  
FLEET, FLEOT, FLOT. Are all derived from the Saxon *fleot*, which signifies a bay or gulph. *Gilson's Camden.*  
FLEET. *n. f.* [plota, Saxon.] A company of ships; a navy.  
Our pray'rs are heard; our matter's fleet shall go  
As far as winds can bear, or waters flow. *Prior.*  
FLEET. *n. f.* [flect, Saxon, an estuary, or arm of the sea.] A creek; an inlet of water. A provincial word, from which the Fleet-prison and Fleet-street are named.  
They have a very good way in Effect of draining of lands that have land-floods or fleets running through them, which make a kind of a small creek. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
FLEET. *adj.* [flectur, Ilandick.] Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active.  
Upon that shore he spied Atin stand;  
There by his master left, when late he far'd  
In Phædria's fleet bark. *Fairy Queen.*  
I take him for the better dog:  
Thou art a fool: if Echo were as fleet,  
I would esteem him worth a dozen such. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
He had in his stables one of the fleetest horses in England. *Clar.*  
His fear was greater than his haste; *For*



# FLE

- For fear, though *fleeter* than the wind,  
Believes 'tis always left behind. *Hudibras*, p. iii. cant. 3.  
So fierce they drove, their couriers were so *fleet*,  
That the turf trembled underneath their feet. *Dryden*.  
He told us, that the welkin would be clear  
When swallows *fleet* soar high and sport in air. *Gay*.  
Ten thousand thousand *fleet* ideas  
Croud fast into the mind. *Thomson's Autumn*.  
2. [In the husbandry of some provinces.] Light; superficially  
fruitful.  
Marl cope-ground is a cold, stiff, wet clay, unley where it  
is very *fleet* for pasture. *Mortimer*.  
3. Skimming the surface.  
Those lands must be plowed *fleet*. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
To *FLEET*. *v. n.* [plotan, Saxon.]  
1. To fly swiftly; to vanish.  
How all the other passions *fleet* to air,  
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embrac'd despair! *Shakespeare*.  
A wolf, who, hang'd for human slaughter,  
Ev'n from the gallows did his fell soul *fleet*. *Shakespeare*.  
2. To be in a transient state; the same with *fit*.  
Our understanding, to make a complete notion, must add  
something else to this *fleet*ing and unremarkable superficialities,  
that may bring it to our acquaintance. *Digby on Bodies*.  
O *fleet*ing joys  
Of Paradise, dear-bought with lasting woes! *Milt. P. Lof*.  
While I listen to thy voice,  
Chloris! I feel my life decay:  
That powerful noise  
Calls my *fleet*ing soul away. *Waller*.  
As empty clouds by rising winds are toft,  
Their *fleet*ing forms scarce sooner found than loft. *Prior*.  
To *FLEET*. *v. a.*  
1. To skim the water.  
Who swelling sails in Caspian sea doth cross,  
And in frail wood an Adrian gulph doth *fleet*,  
Doth not, I ween, so many evils meet. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.  
2. To live merrily, or pass time away lightly.  
Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and *fleet*  
the time carelessly as they did in the golden age. *Shakespeare*.  
3. [In the country.] To skim milk; to take off the cream:  
whence the word *fleet*ing dish.  
*FLEETING*. *n. f.* [from *fleet* and *dis*.] A skimming  
bowl.  
*FLEETLY*. *adv.* [from *fleet*.] Swiftly; nimbly; with swift  
pace.  
*FLEETNESS*. *n. f.* [from *fleet*.] Swiftnefs of course; nimble-  
ness; celerity; velocity; speed; quicknefs.  
*FLESH*. *n. f.* [plecc, plæce, Saxon; vleesch, Dutch; fleis, Erse.]  
1. The body distinguished from the soul.  
As if this *flesh*, which walls about our life,  
Were brafs impregnable. *Shakespeare's Richard II*.  
A diſtact that's in my *flesh*,  
Which I must needs call mine. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.  
And thou, my foul, which turn't with curious eye  
To view the beams of thine own form divine,  
Know, that thou can't know nothing perfectly,  
While thou art clouded with this *flesh* of mine. *Davies*.  
2. The muscles distinguished from the skin, bones, tendons.  
A spirit hath not *flesh* and bones. *New Testament*.  
3. Animal food distinguished from vegetable.  
*Flesh* should be forborne as long as he is in coats, or at least  
'till he is two or three years old. *Lact*.  
*Flesh*, without being qualified with acids, is too alkaline  
a diet. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.  
Acidity in the infant may be cured by a *flesh* diet in the  
nurse. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.  
4. The body of beasts or birds used in food, distinct from  
fishes.  
There is another indictment upon thee, for suffering *flesh*  
to be eaten in thy house, contrary to the law. *Shakespeare's H. IV*.  
We mortify ourselves with the diet of fish; and think we  
fare coarsely, if we abstain from the *flesh* of other animals.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
5. Animal nature.  
The end of all *flesh* is come before me. *Gen. vi. 13*.  
6. Carnality; carnal appetites.  
Name not religion; for thou lov'st the *flesh*. *Shakespeare*.  
Fasting serves to mortify the *flesh*, and subdue the lusts  
thereof. *Smaclridge's Sermons*.  
7. A carnal state; worldly disposition.  
They that are in the *flesh* cannot please God. *Rom. viii. 8*.  
The *flesh* lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the  
*flesh*. *Gal. v. 16*.  
8. Near relation.  
Let not our hand be upon him; for he is our *flesh*. *Gen*.  
When thou seest the naked, cover him; and hide not thy-  
self from thine own *flesh*. *Iſa. lviii. 7*.  
9. The outward or literal sense. The Orientals termed the  
immediate or literal signification of any precept or type the  
*flesh*, and the remote or typical meaning the *spirit*. This is  
frequent in St. Paul. *John viii. 15*.

- To *FLESH*. *v. a.*  
1. To initiate: from the sportsman's practice of feeding his  
hawks and dogs with the first game that they take, or train-  
ing them to pursuit by giving them the *flesh* of animals.  
Good man boy, if you please; come, I'll *flesh* ye. *Shakespeare*.  
Every puny swordsmen will think him a good tame quarry  
to enter and *flesh* himself upon. *Government of the Tongue*.  
2. To harden; to establish in any practice, as dogs by often  
feeding on any thing.  
These princes finding them so *flesh*ed in cruelty, as not to be  
reclaimed, secretly undertook the matter alone. *Sidney, b. ii*.  
The women ran all away, saving only one, who was so  
*flesh*ed in malice, that neither during nor after the fight she  
gave any truce to her cruelty. *Sidney, b. ii*.  
3. To glut; to satiate.  
Harry from curb'd licence plucks  
The muzzle of restraint; and the wild dog  
Shall *flesh* his tooth on every innocent. *Shakespeare's Henry IV*.  
He hath perverted a young gentleman, and this night he  
*fleashes* his will in the spoil of her honour. *Shakespeare*.  
The kindred of him hath been *flesh*'d upon us;  
And he is bred out of that bloody train,  
That hunted us in our familiar paths. *Shakespeare's Henry V*.  
Full bravely halt thou *flesh*!  
Thy maiden word. *Shakespeare's Henry IV*.  
*FLESHBOAST*. *n. f.* [from *flesh* and *boast*.] Boast made by  
decoting flesh.  
Her leg being emaciated, I advised bathing it with *flesh*-  
breath, wherein had been decocted emollient herbs. *Wifeman*.  
*FLESHCOLOUR*. *n. f.* [from *flesh* and *colour*.] The colour of flesh.  
A complication of ideas together makes up the single com-  
plex idea, which he calls man, whereof white or *flesh* colour in  
England is one. *Lact*.  
A loose earth of a pale *flesh* colour, that is, white with a  
blush of red, is found in small fissures of a brown soft stone in  
the Skrees, a mountain in Cumberland. *Woodward on Fossils*.  
*FLESHLY*. *n. f.* [from *flesh* and *fly*.] A fly that feeds upon flesh,  
and deposits her eggs in it.  
I would no more endure  
This wooden slavery, than I would suffer  
The *flesh* fly blow my mouth. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.  
It is a wonderful thing in *flesh*flies, that a fly-maggot, in five  
days space after it is hatched, arrives at its full growth and  
perfect magnitude. *Ray on the Creation*.  
*FLESHHOOK*. *n. f.* [from *flesh* and *hook*.] A hook to draw flesh  
from the caldron.  
All that the *flesh*hook brought up the priest took. *1 Sa. ii. 12*.  
*FLESHLESS*. *adj.* [from *flesh*.] Without flesh.  
*FLESHLINESS*. *n. f.* [from *flesh*.] Carnal passions or ap-  
petites.  
When strong passions or weak *flesh*lines  
Would from the right way seek to draw him wide,  
He would, through temperance and steadfastness,  
Teach him the weak to strengthen, and the strong suppress.  
*Fairy Queen*, b. ii. cant. 4. Stan. 2.  
Corrupt manners in living, breed false judgment in doc-  
trine: sin and *flesh*lines bring forth sects and heresies. *Aſham*.  
*FLESHLY*. *adj.* [from *flesh*.]  
1. Corporeal.  
Nothing resembles death so much as sleep;  
Yet then our minds themselves from slumber keep,  
When from their *flesh*ly bondage they are free. *Denham*.  
2. Carnal; lascivious.  
From amid't them rose  
Belial, the disoluteſt spirit that fell,  
The sensualist; and, after Asmodai,  
The *flesh*lyſt incubus. *Paradise Regained*, b. ii.  
3. Animal; not vegetable.  
'Tis then for nought that mother earth provides  
The stores of all the shows, and all the hides,  
If men with *flesh*ly morsels must be fed,  
And chaw with bloody teeth the breathing bread. *Dryden*.  
4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual.  
Else, never could the force of *flesh*ly arm  
Ne molten metal in his flesh embrace. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.  
What time th' eternal Lord in *flesh*ly shrine  
Enwombed was, from wretched Adam's line,  
To purge away the guilt of sinful crime. *Fairy Queen*.  
Much ostentation, vain of *flesh*ly arm,  
And of frail arms, much instrument of war  
Before mine eyes thou'ſt set. *Milton's Par. Regained*, b. iii.  
*FLESHMEAT*. *n. f.* [from *flesh* and *meat*.] Animal food; the flesh  
of animals prepared for food.  
The most convenient diet is that of *flesh*meats. *Floyer*.  
In this prodigious plenty of cattle and dearth of human  
creatures, *flesh*meat is monstrously dear. *Swift*.  
*FLESHMENT*. *n. f.* [from *flesh*.] Eagernefs gained by a suc-  
cessful initiation.  
He got graſes of the king,  
For him attempting who was self-subdued;  
And in the *flesh*ment of this dread exploit,  
Drew on me here again. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.  
*FLESHMONGER*.

# FLE

- FLESHMONGER*. *n. f.* [from *flesh*.] One who deals in flesh; a  
pimp.  
Was the duke a *fleshmonger*, a fool, and a coward, as you  
then reported him? *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure*.  
*FLESHPOT*. *n. f.* [from *flesh* and *pot*.] A vessel in which flesh is  
cooked; thence plenty of flesh.  
If he takes away the *flesh*pot, he can also alter the ap-  
petite. *Taylor's Rule for living body*.  
*FLESHQUAKE*. *n. f.* [from *flesh* and *quake*.] A tremor of the body:  
a word formed by *Johnson* in imitation of earthquake.  
They may, blood-shaken then,  
Feel such a *flesh*quake to possess their powers,  
As they shall cry like ours:  
In found of peace or wars,  
No harp e'er hit the flars. *Ben. Johnson's New-Ann*.  
*FLESHY*. *adj.* [from *flesh*.]  
1. Plump; full of flesh; fat; musculous.  
All Ethiopes are *fleshy* and plump, and have great lips; all  
which betoken moisture retained, and not drawn out. *Bacon*.  
We say it is a *fleshy* stile when there is much periphrases  
and circuit of words, and when with more than enough it grows  
fat and corpulent. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries*.  
The sole of his foot is flat and broad, being very *fleshy*, and  
covered only with a thick skin; but very fit to travel in sandy  
places. *Ray*.  
2. Pulpous; plump: with regard to fruits.  
Those fruits that are so *fleshy*, as they cannot make drink  
by expression, yet may make drink by mixture of water. *Bacon*.  
*FLESHIER*. *n. f.* [from *flesh*, an arrow, French.] A manu-  
facturer of bows and arrows.  
It is commended by our *flethers* for bows, next unto yew.  
*Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
*FLETH*. *participle passive of To flesh*. Skimmed; deprived of the  
cream.  
They teach them to drink *flet* milk, which they just warm.  
*Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
*FLEW*. *v. a.* The preterite of fly.  
The people *flew* upon the spoil. *1 Sa. xiv. 32*.  
O'er the world of waters *Hermes flew*.  
'Till now the distant island rose in view. *Pope's Odyssey*, b. v.  
*FLEW*. *n. f.* The large clasp of a deep-mouthed hound. *Hamm*.  
*FLEWED*. *adj.* [from *flew*.] Chapped; mouthed.  
My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,  
So *flew'd*, so fauted, and their heads are hung  
With ears that sweep away the morning dew.  
With ears that sweep away the morning dew. *Shakespeare's*  
*FLEXANIMOUS*. *adj.* [from *flexanimus*, Latin.] Having power to  
change the disposition of the mind. *Diſt*.  
*FLEXIBILITY*. *n. f.* [from *flexibilis*, French, from *flexible*.]  
1. The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy.  
Do not the rays which differ in refrangibility differ also in  
*flexibility*? And are they not, by their different inflexions, se-  
parated from one another, so as after separation to make the  
colours? *Newton's Opt*.  
Corpuscles of the same set agree in every thing; but those  
that are of diverse kinds differ in specific gravity, in hard-  
ness, and in *flexibility*, as in bigness and figure. *Woodward*.  
2. Easiness to be persuaded; ductility of mind; compliance;  
facility.  
Advise me to resolve rather to err by too much *flexibility*  
than too much perverseness, by meekness than by self-love.  
*Hammond's Praef. Catech*.  
*FLEXIBLE*. *adj.* [from *flexibilis*, Latin; *flexible*, French.]  
1. Possible to be bent; not brittle; easy to be bent; pliant;  
not stiff.  
When splitting winds  
Make *flexible* the knees of knotted oaks. *Sh. Trail. and Cress*.  
Take a stock-gillyflower and tie it upon a stick, and put  
them both into a sloop glass full of quicksilver, so that the  
flower be covered: after four or five days you shall find the  
flower fresh, and the stalk harder and less *flexible* than it was.  
*Bacon's Natural History*, No. 796.  
2. Not rigid; not inexorable; complying; obsequious.  
Phocyon was a man of great severity, and no ways *flexible*  
to the will of the people. *Bacon*.  
3. Ductile; manageable.  
Under whose care soever a child is put to be taught, during  
the tender and *flexible* years of his life, it should be one who  
thinks Latin and language the least part of education. *Locke*.  
4. That may be accommodated to various forms and purposes.  
This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpose. *Rogers*.  
*FLEXIBleness*. *n. f.* [from *flexible*.]  
1. Possibility to be bent; not brittleness; easiness to be bent;  
not stiffness; pliancy; pliancy.  
I will rather chafe to wear a crown of thorns, than to ex-  
change that of gold for one of lead, whose embafed *flexibleness*  
shall be forced to bend. *King Charles*.  
Keep those slender aerial bodies separated and stretched out,  
which otherwise, by reason of their *flexibleness* and weight,  
would flag or curl. *Boyle's Spring of the Air*.  
2. Facility; obsequiousness; compliance.  
3. Ductility; manageableness.  
The *flexibleness* of the former part of a man's age, not yet  
grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable. *Locke*.

# FLE

- FLEXILE*. *adj.* [from *flexilis*, Latin.] Pliant; easily bent; obse-  
quious to any power or impulse.  
Every *flexile* wave  
Obeys the blast, th' aerial tumult swells. *Thomson's Summer*.  
*FLEXION*. *n. f.* [from *flexio*, Latin.]  
1. The act of bending.  
2. A double; a bending; part bent; joint.  
Of a sinuous pipe that may have some four *flexions*, trial  
would be made. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 222.  
3. A turn towards any part of quarter.  
Pity causeth sometimes tears, and a *flexion* or cast of the eye  
aside. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 71.  
*FLEXOR*. *n. f.* [Latin.] The general name of the muscles  
which act in contracting the joints.  
Flatterers, who have the *flexor* muscles so strong that they  
are always bowing and cringing, might in some measure be  
corrected by being tied down upon a tree by the back. *Arctub*.  
*FLEXUOUS*. *adj.* [from *flexuosus*, Latin.]  
1. Winding; full of turns and meanders; tortuous.  
In regard of the soul, the numerous and crooked narrow  
crannies, and the restrained *flexuous* rivulets of corporeal things,  
are all contemptible. *Digby on the Soul*.  
2. Bending; not straight; variable; not steady.  
The trembling of a candle discovers a wind, that otherwise  
we do not feel; and the *flexuous* burning of flames doth shew  
the air beginneth to be unquiet. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
*FLEXURE*. *n. f.* [from *flexura*, Latin.]  
1. The form or direction in which any thing is bent.  
Contrary is the *flexure* of the joints of our arms and legs  
to that of quadrupeds: our knees bend forward, whereas the  
same joint of their hind legs bends backward. *Ray*.  
2. The act of bending.  
The elephant hath joints, but none for courtesy;  
His legs are for necessity, not *flexure*. *Shak. Trail. and Cress*.  
3. The part bent; the joint.  
His mighty strength lies in his able loins,  
And where the *flexure* of his navel joins. *Sandys*.  
4. Obsequious or servile cringe.  
I think't thou the fiery fever will go out  
With titles blown from adulation?  
Will it give place to *flexure* and low bends? *Shak. Hen. V*.  
To *Flicker*. *v. a.* [from *flicker*, Dutch; plicepuan, Saxon.]  
To flutter; to play the wings; to have a fluttering motion.  
Under th' allowance of your grand aspect,  
Whose influence, like the wreath of radiant fire,  
On *flickering* Phœbus front. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.  
'Twas ebbing darkness, past the mid' of night,  
And Phosphor, on the confines of the light,  
Promis'd the sun, ere day began to spring;  
The tuneful lark already stretch'd her wings,  
And *flickering* on her nest, made short essays to sing. *Dry*.  
At all her stretch her little wings she spread,  
And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead;  
Then *flickering* to his pallid lips, she strove  
To print a kiss, the last effay of love. *Dryden*.  
*Flier*. *n. f.* [from *fly*.]  
1. One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway.  
—I did;  
Though you, it seems, came from the *fliers*. *Shak. Cymbel*.  
The gates are open, now prove good seconds;  
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them,  
Not for the *fliers*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.  
Now the *fliers* from and forsakers of their places, carry the  
parliamentary power along with them. *King Charles*.  
2. That part of a machine which, by being put into a more  
rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the  
motion of the rest; as in a jack.  
The *flier*, tho't had leaden feet,  
Turn'd so quick, you scarce could see't. *Swift*.  
*FLIGHT*. *n. f.* [from *fly*.]  
1. The act of flying or running from danger.  
And now, too late, he wishes for the fight,  
That strength he wasted in ignoble *flight*. *Denham*.  
He thinks by *flight* his mistress must be won,  
And claims the prize because he best did run. *Dryd. Ind. Em*.  
As eager of the chase, the maid  
Beyond the forest's verdant limits stray'd;  
Pan saw and lov'd, and, burning with desire,  
Pursu'd her *flight*; her *flight* increas'd his fire. *Pope*.  
2. Removal to another place.  
The fury sprang above the Stygian flood;  
And on her wicker wings, sublime through night,  
She to the Latican palace took her *flight*. *Dryden's Æn*.  
3. The act of using wings; volation.  
For he so swift and nimble was of *flight*,  
That from this lower track he dar'd to fly  
Up to the clouds, and thence with pinions light  
To mount aloft unto the crystal sky. *Spenser's Muſepetmus*.  
Winds that tempest's brew,  
When through Arabian groves they take their *flight*,  
Made wanton with rich odours, lose their spire. *Dryden*.  
9 I  
4. Removal

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# FLI

4. Removal from place to place by means of wings.  
Ere the bat hath flown  
His cloyster'd flight. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
The fowls shall take their flight away together. 2 *Esd. v. 6.*  
Fowls, by Winter forc'd, forsake the floods,  
And wing their hasty flight to happier lands. *Dryden's En.*
5. A flock of birds flying together.  
Flights of angels wing thee to thy rest. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
They take great pride in the feathers of birds; and this  
they took from their ancestors of the mountains, who were  
invited unto it by the infinite flights of birds that came up to  
the high grounds. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
I can't at will, doubt not,  
Command a table in this wilderness;  
And call swift flights of angels ministrant,  
Array'd in glory, on my cup attend. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
6. The birds produced in the same season: as, the harvest flight of pigeons.  
The birds produced in the same season: as, the harvest flight of pigeons.
7. A volley; a shower; as much shot as is discharged at once.  
At the first flight of arrows sent,  
Full threefold Scots they flew. *Cherry Chase.*  
Above an hundred arrows discharged on my left hand,  
pricked me like so many needles; and besides they shot another  
flight into the air, as we do bombs. *Gulliver's Travels.*
8. The space past by flying.  
Heat of imagination; sally of the soul.  
Old Pindar's flights by him are reacht,  
When on that gale his wings are stretcht. *Dmham.*  
He shew'd all the stretch of fancy at once; and if he has  
failed in some of his flights, it was but because he attempted  
every thing. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*  
Strange graces still, and stranger flights the had;  
Was just not ugly, and was just not mad. *Pope, Epistle ii.*  
Trust me, dear! good humour can prevail,  
When airs and flights, and screams and scolding fail. *Pope.*
10. Excursion on the wing.  
If there were any certain height where the flights of ambition  
end, one might imagine that the interest of France were  
but to conferre its present greatness. *Temple.*  
It is not only the utmost pitch of impiety, but the highest  
flight of folly, to deride these things. *Tillotson, Sermon 2.*
11. The power of flying.  
In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,  
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight  
The self-same way. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
- FLIGHTY. *adj.* [from flight.]  
1. Fleeting; swift.  
Time, thou anticipat'st my dread exploits:  
The flighty purpose never is o'ertook,  
Unless the deed go with it. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
2. Wild; full of imagination.  
FLIMSY. *adj.* [Of this word I know not any original, and  
suspect it to have crept into our language from the cant of  
manufacturers.]  
1. Weak; feeble; without strength of texture.  
2. Mean; spiritless; without force.  
Proud of a vast extent of flimsy lines. *Pope, Epistle ii.*
- TO FLINCH. *v. n.* [corrupted from fling. *Skinner.*]  
1. To shrink from any suffering or undertaking; to withdraw  
from any pain or danger.  
Every martyr could keep one eye steadily fixed upon immor-  
tality, and look death and danger out of countenance  
with the other; nor did they flinch from duty, for fear of  
martyrdom. *South's Sermons.*  
A child, by a constant course of kindness, may be accus-  
tomed to bear very rough usage without flinching or com-  
plaining. *Lake.*  
Oh ingratitude, that John Bull, whom I have honoured  
with my friendship, should flinch at last, and pretend that he  
can disburse no more money. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
2. In *Shakespeare* it signifies to fail.  
If I break times, or flinch in property  
Of what I spoke, unpitied let me die. *Shakespeare.*
- FLINCHER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who shrinks or fails in  
any matter.
- TO FLING. *preter. flung; part. flung or flung. v. a.* [from  
figo, Latin, *Skinner*: according to others from flying; so to  
fling is to set flying.]  
1. To cast from the hand; to throw.  
The matrons flung their gloves,  
Ladies and maids their scarfs and handkerchiefs  
Upon him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
'Tis fate that flings the dice; and as the flings,  
Of kings makes peasants, and of peasants kings. *Dryden.*
2. To dart; to cast with violence.  
How much unlike that Hector who return'd  
Clad in Achilles' spoils; when he, among  
A thousand ships, like Jove, his lightning flung. *Denham.*
3. To scatter.  
Every beam new transient colours flings,  
Colours that change when'er they wave their wings. *Pope.*
4. To drive by violence.

# FLI

- A heap of rocks, falling, would expel the waters out of  
their places with such a violence as to fling them among the  
highest clouds. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
5. To move forcibly:  
The knight feeling his habitation reduced to so small com-  
pact, ordered all the apartments to be flung open. *Addison's Spect.*
  6. To eject; to dismiss.  
Cromwell, I charge thee fling away ambition;  
By that sin fell the angels. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
  7. To cast reproach.  
I know thy generous temper:  
Fling but the appearance of dishonour on it,  
It straight takes fire. *Addison's Cat.*
  8. To force into another condition, properly into a worse.  
Squalid fortune, into baseness flung,  
Doth scorn the pride of wonted ornaments. *Spenser.*
  9. To FLING down. To demolish; to ruin.  
These are so far from raising mountains, that they over-  
turn and fling down some of those which were before stand-  
ing. *Woodward's Natural History.*
  10. To FLING off. To baffle in the chase; to defeat of a prey.  
These men are too well acquainted with the chase to be  
flung off by any false steps or doubles. *Addison's Spectator.*
  - TO FLING. *v. n.*  
1. To bounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular  
motions.  
The angry beast  
Began to kick, and fling, and wince,  
As if he had been beside his sense. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*  
Their consciences are galled by it, and this makes them  
wince and fling as if they had some mettle. *Tillotson's Sermon.*
  2. To FLING out. To grow unruly or outrageous: from the  
act of any angry horse that throws out his legs.  
Duncan's horses,  
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, flung out,  
Contending 'gainst obedience. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
  - FLING. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A throw; a cast.  
2. A gibe; a sneer; a contemptuous remark.  
No little scribbler is of wit so bare,  
But has his fling at the poor wedded pair. *Addison.*  
I, who love to have a fling  
Both at senate-house and king,  
Thought no method more commodious  
Than to show their vices odious. *Swift.*
  - FLINGER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. He who throws.  
2. He who jeers.
  - FLINT. *n. f.* [plur. Saxon.]  
1. A semi-pellucid stone, composed of crystal debased, of a  
blackish grey, of one similar and equal substance, free from  
veins, and naturally invested with a whitish crust. It is some-  
times smooth and equal, more frequently rough: its size is  
various. It is well known to strike fire with steel. It is use-  
ful in glassmaking. *Hill on Flint.*  
Searching the window for a flint, I found  
This paper. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*  
Love melts the rigour which the rocks have bred;  
A flint will break upon a featherbed. *Clarendon.*  
There is the same force and the same refreshing virtue in  
fire kindled by a spark from a flint, as if it were kindled by a  
beam from the sun. *South's Sermon.*  
Take this, and lay your flint edge'd weapon by. *Dryden.*  
I'll fetch quick fuel from the neighb'ring wood,  
And strike the sparkling flint, and dress the food. *Prior.*
  2. Any thing eminently or proverbially hard.  
Your tears, a heart of flint  
Might tender make. *Spenser.*  
Throw my heart  
Against the flint and hardness of my fault. *Sh. Ant. and Cleop.*
  - FLINTY. *adj.* [from flint.]  
1. Made of flint; strong.  
Tyrant custom  
Hath made the flinty and steel couch of war  
My thrice-driven bed of down. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
A pointed flinty rock, all bare and black,  
Grew gibbous from behind the mountain's back. *Dryden.*
  2. Full of stones.  
The gathering up of flints in flinty ground, and laying them  
on heaps, is no good husbandry. *Bacon's Natural History.*
  3. Hard of heart; cruel; savage; inexorable.  
I did him a desired office,  
Dear almost as his life; which gratitude,  
Through flinty Tartar's bosom, would peep forth,  
And answer thanks. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*
  - FLIPP. *n. f.* [A cant word.] A liquor much used in ships, made  
by mixing beer with spirits and sugar.
  - The tarpawlin and swabber is lolling at Madagascar, with  
some drunken sunburnt whore, over a can of flip. *Dennis.*
  - FLIPPANT. *adj.* [A word of no great authority, probably de-  
rived from flip-flap.]

1. Nimble;

# FLI

1. Nimble; moveable. It is used only of the act of speech.  
An excellent anatomist promised to dissect a woman's tongue,  
and examine whether there may not be in it certain juices,  
which render it so wonderfully voluble or suppliant. *Addison.*
2. Pert; talkative.  
Away with suppliant epilogues. *Thomson.*
- FLIPPANTLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a flowing prating  
way.
- TO FLIRT. *v. a.* [Seinner thinks it formed from the sound.]  
1. To throw any thing with a quick elastic motion.  
Dick the scavenger  
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. *Swift.*
2. To move with quickness.  
Permit some happier man  
To kiss your hand, or flirt your fan. *Dorset.*
- TO FLIRT. *v. n.*  
1. To jeer; to gibe at one.  
2. To run about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluttering.  
FLIRT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A quick elastic motion.  
In unfurling the fan are several little flirts and vibrations,  
as also gradual and deliberate openings. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Before you pass th' imaginary fights  
While the spread fan o'er shades your closing eyes;  
Then give one flirt, and all the vision flies. *Pope.*
2. A sudden trick.  
Have licence to play,  
At the hedge a flirt,  
For a sheet or a flirt. *Ben. Johnson's Gypsies.*
3. A pert young hussy.  
Scurvy knave, I am none of his flirt gills; I am none of  
his skains mates. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*  
Several young flirts about town had a design to cast us out  
of the fashionable world. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 109.*
- FLIRTATION. *n. f.* [from flirt.] A quick sprightly mo-  
tion. A cant word among women.  
A mullin flounce, made very full, would give a very agree-  
able flirtation air. *Pope.*
- TO FLIRT. *v. n.* [from *To flirt*; or from *flitter*, Danish, to re-  
move.]  
1. To fly away.  
Likett it seemeth, in my simple wit,  
Unto the fair sunshine in Summer's day,  
That when a dreadful storm away is flit,  
Through the broad world doth spread his goodly ray. *Spenser.*  
His grudging ghost did strive  
With the frail flesh; at last it flitted is,  
Whither the souls do die of men that live amidst. *Fairy Qu.*
2. To remove; to migrate. In Scotland it is still used for re-  
moving from one place to another at quarter-day, or the usual  
term.  
So hardly he the flitted life does win,  
Unto her native prison to return. *Fairy Queen, cant. 7.*  
It became a received opinion, that the souls of men, de-  
parting this life, did flit out one body into some other. *Hooker.*
3. To flutter; to rove on the wing.  
He made a glancing shot, and mis'd the dove;  
Yet mis'd so narrow, that he cut the cord  
Which fasten'd, by the foot, the flitting bird. *Dryd. En.*  
Fear the just gods, and think of Scylla's fate!  
Chang'd to a bird, and sent to flit in air. *Pope.*
4. To be flux or unstable.  
Himself up high he lifted from the ground,  
And with strong flight did forcibly divide  
The yielding air, which nigh too feeble found  
Her flitting parts, and element unfound. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
He stoop'd at once the passage of his wind,  
And the free soul to flitting air resign'd. *Dryden's En.*
- FLIRT. *adj.* [from flit.] Swift; nimble; quick.  
And in his hand two darts exceeding flit,  
And deadly sharp, he held; whose heads were dight,  
In person and in blood, of malice and despair. *Fairy Qu.*
- FLITCH. *n. f.* [plur. Saxon; flyche, Danish; flyche, flache, French. *Skinner.*] The side of a hog salted and cured.  
But heretofore 'twas thought a sumptuous feast,  
On birthdays, festivals, or days of state,  
A salt dry flitch of bacon to prepare;  
If they had fish meat, 'twas delicious fare. *Dryden's Juv.*  
While he from out the chimney took  
A flitch of bacon off the hook,  
Cut out large slices to be fry'd. *Swift.*  
He sometimes accompanies the present with a flitch of  
bacon. *Addison.*
- FLITTERMOUSE. *n. f.* The bat.
- FLITTING. *n. f.* [plur. Saxon, scandal.] An offence; a  
fault.  
Thou tellest my flittings, put my tears into thy bottle. *Psal. lvi.*
- FLIX. *n. f.* [corrupted from flow.] Down; fur; soft hair.  
With his loll'd tongue he faintly licks his prey;  
His warm breath blows her flax up as the lies;  
She trembling creeps upon the ground away,

# FLO

- And looks back to him with beseeching eyes. *Dryden.*
- FLIXWOOD. *n. f.* See HEDGE-MUSTARD.
- TO FLOAT. *v. n.* [flatter, French.]  
1. To swim on the surface of the water.  
When the sea was calm, all boats alike  
Shew'd mattership in floating. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
The ark no more now floats, but seems on ground,  
Fast on the top of some high mountain fix'd. *Mit. P. L.*  
That men, being drown'd and sunk, do float the ninth  
day, when their gall breaketh, are popular affirmations. *Brewin.*  
Three bluff ring nights, born by the southern blast,  
I floated; and discover'd land at last. *Dryden's En. b. vi.*  
His rosy wreath was dropt not long before,  
Born by the tide of wine, and floating on the floor. *Dryden.*  
On frothy billows thousands float the stream,  
In cumbrous mail, with love of farther shore. *Phillips.*  
Carp are very apt to float away with fresh water. *Mortimer.*- 2. To move without labour in a fluid.  
What divine monsters, O ye gods, were these  
That float in air, and fly upon the seas! *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*  
Swift they descend, with wing to wing conjoin'd,  
Stretch their broad plumes, and float upon the wind. *Pope.*
- 3. To pass with a light irregular course.  
Floating visions make not deep impressions enough to leave  
in the mind clear, distinct, lasting ideas. *Lake.*
- TO FLOAT. *v. a.* To cover with water.  
Proud Paolus floats the fruitful lands,  
And leaves a rich manure of golden lands. *Dryden's En.*  
Venice looks, at a distance, like a great town half floated  
by a deluge. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
Now smoke with show'rs the misty mountain-ground,  
And floated fields lie undistinguished round. *Pope's Statius.*  
The vast parterres a thousand hands shall make:  
Lo! Cobham comes, and floats them with a lake. *Pope.*
- FLLOAT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. The act of flowing; the flux; the contrary to the ebb. A  
sense now out of use.  
Our trust in the Almighty is, that with us contentions are  
now at their highest flait. *Hooker, Preface.*  
Of this kind is some disposition of bodies to rotation, par-  
ticularly from East to West; of which kind we conceive the  
main float and refloat of the sea is, which is by consent of the  
universe, as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
- 2. Any body so contrived or formed as to swim upon the water.  
They took it for a ship, and, as it came nearer, for a boat;  
but it proved a float of weeds and rushes. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
A passage for the weary people make;  
With other floats the standing water flows,  
Of massy stones make bridges, if it flows. *Dryden's Virgil.*
- 3. The cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite of  
a fish.  
You will find this to be a very choice bait, sometimes cast-  
ing a little of it into the place where your float swims. *Walt. n.*
- 4. A cant word for a level.  
Banks are measured by the float or floor, which is eighteen  
foot square, and one deep. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- FLOATY. *adj.* Buoyant and swimming a-top.  
The hindrance to stay well is the extreme length of a ship,  
especially if she be floaty, and want sharpness of way for-  
wards. *Raleigh's Essays.*
- FLOCK. *n. f.* [plur. Saxon.]  
1. A company; usually a company of birds or beasts.  
She that hath a heart of that fine frame,  
To pay this debt of love but to a brother,  
How will she love when the rich golden shaft  
Hath kill'd the flock of all affections else  
That live in her. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
- 2. A company of sheep, distinguished from herds, which are of  
oxen.  
The cattle in the fields, and meadows green,  
Those rare and solitary; these in flocks  
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upspring. *Milton.*  
France has a sheep by her, not only as a sacrifice, but to  
shew that the riches of the country consisted chiefly in flocks  
and pasturage. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
- 3. A body of men.  
The heathen that had fled out of Judea came to Nicanor by  
flocks. *2 Mac. xiv. 14.*
- 4. [From *fleecus*.] A lock of wool.  
A house well furnish'd shall be thine to keep;  
And, for a flock bed, I can cheer my sheep. *Dryden.*
- TO FLOCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather in crowds or  
large numbers.  
Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and fleet  
the time carelessly. *Shakes. As you like it.*  
Upon the return of the ambassadors, the poor of all forts  
stocked together to the great master's house. *Kneller's History.*  
Others ran flocking out of their houses to the general sup-  
plication. *2 Mac. iii. 18.*  
Stilpo, when the people stocked about him, and that one  
said, The people come wondering about you, as if it were to  
see



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see some strange beast; no, faith he, it is to see a man which Diogenes fought with his lantern at noon day. *Bacon.*  
Seeing the spirits swelling the nerves cause the arm's motion, upon its resistance they *flock* from other parts of the body to overcome it. *Digby on Bodies.*

The wits of the town came thither;  
'Twas strange to see how they *flock'd* together;  
Each strongly confident of his own way,  
Thought to gain the laurel that day. *Suckling.*  
Friends daily *flock*. *Dryden's Æn.*

The Trojan youth about the captive *flock*,  
To wonder, or to pity, or to mock.  
People do not *flock* to courts so much for their majesties  
service, as for making their fortunes. *Denham.*  
To *FLOC.* v. a. [from *flagrum*, Latin.] To lash; to whip;  
to chastise. *L'Estrange.*

The schoolmaster's joy is to *flog*. *Swift.*  
*FLOG.* particip. passive, from *To flog*, used by *Spenser*. See  
*FLING*.

*FLOOD.* n. f. [plob, Saxon; *fat*, French.]  
*FLING.*

1. A body of water; the sea; a river.  
What need the bridge much broader than the *flood*? *Shak.*  
His dominion shall be also from the one sea to the other, and  
from the *flood* unto the world's end. *Psalms lxxii. 8.*

Or thence from Niger *flood* to Atlas mount,  
The kingdoms of Almahzor, Fez, and Sus,  
Morocco, and Algiers, and Tremisen. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
All dwellings else

*Flood* overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp  
Deep under water roll'd; sea cover'd sea,  
Sea without shore. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

Arcadia's flow'ry plains and pleasing *floods*. *Dryden's Virg.*  
2. A deluge; an inundation.

When went there by an age since the great *flood*,  
But it was fam'd with more than with one man? *Shaksp.*  
You see this confluence, this great *flood* of visitors. *Shak.*  
By sudden *floods*, and fall of waters,  
Buckingham's army is dispers'd and scatter'd. *Shak. R. III.*

3. Flow; flux; not ebb; not reflux; the swelling of a river by  
rain or inland flood.  
We seek to know the moving of each sphere,  
And the strange cause of the ebbs and *floods* of Nile. *Davies.*

4. Catamenia.  
Those that have the good fortune of miscarriage, or being  
delivered, escape by means of their *floods* revelling the hu-  
mours from their lungs. *Harvey on Conceptions.*

To *FLOOD.* v. a. [from the noun.] To deluge; to cover with  
waters.  
Where meadows are *flooded* late in Spring, roll them with a  
large barley-roller. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

*FLO'ONGATE.* n. f. [flood and gate.] Gate or shutter by which  
the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure.  
As if the opening of her mouth to Zelmane had opened  
some great *floodgate* of sorrow, whereof her heart could not  
abide the violent issue, she sunk to the ground. *Sidney.*

Yet there the steel laid not; but inly bate  
Deep in his flesh, and opened wide a red *floodgate*. *Fai. Qu.*  
His youth, and want of experience in maritime service,  
had somewhat been shrewdly touched, even before the sluices  
and *floodgates* of popular liberty were yet set open. *Watson.*

The rain descended for forty days, the cataracts or *flood-*  
*gates* of heaven being opened. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
*FLOOK.* n. f. [pflug, a plow, German.] The broad part of the  
anchor which takes hold of the ground.

*FLOOR.* n. f. [flop, plope, Saxon.]  
1. The pavement: a pavement is always of stone, the floor  
of wood or stone; the part on which one treads.  
His stepmother, making all her gestures counterfeit afflic-  
tion, lay almost groveling upon the *floor* of her chamber. *Sidn.*

He rent that iron door  
With furious force, and indignation fell;  
Where entered in, his foot could find no *floor*,  
But all a deep descent as dark as hell. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Look how the *floor* of heav'n  
Is thick inlay'd with patens of bright gold:  
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,  
But in his motion like an angel sings,  
Still quivering to the young ey'd cherubims. *Shakspere.*

The ground lay strewn with pikes so thick as a *floor* is  
usually strewn with rushes. *Hayward.*  
He winnoweth barley to-night in the threshing *floor*. *Ruth.*

2. A story; a flight of rooms.  
He that building stays at one  
*Floor*, or the second, hath erected none. *Johnson's Catiline.*

To *FLOOR.* v. a. [from the noun.] To cover the bottom with  
a floor.  
Hewn stone and timber to *floor* the houses. *2 Chron. xxxiv.*

*FLOORING.* n. f. [from *floor*.] Bottom; floor.  
The *flooring* is a kind of red plaster made of brick, ground  
to powder, and afterwards worked into mortar. *Addison.*

To *FLOP.* v. a. [from *flap*.] To clap the wings with noise;  
to play with any noisy motion of a broad body.

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A blackbird was frighted almost to death with a huge *flogg-*  
ing kite that she saw over her head. *L'Estrange.*  
*FLO'RAL.* adj. [floralis, Latin.] Relating to Flora, or to  
flowers.

Let one great day  
To celebrated sports and *floral* play  
Be set aside. *Prior.*

*FLO'RENCE.* n. f. [from the city Florence.] A kind of  
cloth. *Dia.*  
*FLO'REN.* n. f. [so named, says Camden, because made by Flo-  
rentines.] A gold coin of Edward III. in value six shillings.

*FLO'RET.* n. f. [fleurlette, French.] A small imperfect flower.  
*FLO'RID.* adj. [floridus, Latin.]

1. Productive of flowers; covered with flowers.  
2. Bright in colour; flushed with red.  
Our beauty is in colour inferior to many flowers; and  
when it is most *florid* and gay, three fits of an ague can change  
it into yellowness and leanness. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*

The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to be *florid*,  
when let out of the vessel, the red part congealing strongly  
and soon. *Ambrosius on Alimentum.*

3. Embellished; splendid; brilliant with decorations.  
The *florid*, elevated, and figurative way is for the passions;  
for love and hatred, fear and anger, are begotten in the soul,  
by shewing their objects out of their true proportion. *Dryden.*

How did, pray, the *florid* youth offend,  
Whole speech you took, and gave it to a friend? *Pope.*  
*FLORIDITY.* n. f. [from *florid*.] Freshness of colour.  
There is a *floridity* in the face from the good digestion of  
the red part of the blood. *Floyer on the Humours.*

*FLO'RIDNESS.* n. f. [from *florid*.]  
1. Freshness of colour.  
2. Embellishment; ambitious elegance.

Though a philosopher need not delight readers with his  
*floridness*, yet he may take a care that he disgust them not  
by flatness. *Boyle.*

*FLORIFEROUS.* adj. [florifer, Latin.] Productive of flowers.  
*FLO'RIN.* n. f. [French.] A coin first made by the Floren-  
tines. That of Germany is in value 2 s. 4 d. that of Spain  
4 s. 4 d. halfpenny; that of Palermo and Sicily 2 s. 6 d.  
that of Holland 2 s.

In the Imperial chamber the proctors have half a *florin*  
taxed and allowed them for every substantial recel. *Ascham.*  
*FLO'RIST.* n. f. [floriste, French.] A cultivator of flowers.  
Some botanists or *florists* at the least. *Dunciado, b. iv.*

And while they break  
On the charm'd eye, th' exulting *florist* marks  
With secret pride the wonders of his hand. *Thomf. Spring.*

*FLO'RULENT.* adj. [floris, Latin.] Flowery; blof-  
soming.  
*FLO'SCULOUS.* adj. [flosculus, Latin.] Composed of flowers;  
having the nature or form of flowers.

The outward part is a thick and carnosous covering, and the  
second a dry and *flosculous* coat. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
To *FLOTE.* v. a. [See *To float*.] To skim.

Such cheeses, good Cilles, ye *floted* too nigh. *Tupper.*  
*FLO'TSON.* n. f. [from *flote*.] Goods that swim without an  
owner on the sea.

*FLO'TTEN.* part. [from *flote*.] Skimmed. *Skimmer.*  
To *FLOUNCE.* v. n. [plopens, Dutch, to plunge.]  
1. To move with violence in the water or mire; to struggle or  
dash in the water.

With his broad fins and forked tail he leaves  
The rising surge, and *flounces* in the waves. *Addison's Ovid.*  
2. To move with weight and tumult.

Six *flouncing* Flanders mares  
Are e'en as good as any two of theirs. *Prior.*  
3. To move with passionate agitation.

When I'm duller than a post,  
Nor can the plainest word pronounce,  
You neither fume, nor fret, nor *flounce*. *Swift.*

To *FLOUNCE.* v. a. To deck with *flounces*.  
She was *flounced* and furbelowed from head to foot; every  
ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in  
curl. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 129.*

They have got into the fashion of *flouncing* the petticoat  
very deep, that it looks like an entire coat of luteclring. *Pope.*  
*FLOUNCE.* n. f. [from the verb.] Any thing sewed to the gar-  
ment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake.

Nay, oft in dreams invention we bestow,  
To change a *flounce*, or add a furbelow. *Pope.*  
A muslin *flounce*, made very full, would be very agree-  
able. *Pope.*

*FLO'UNDER.* n. f. [fynder, Danish; *finke*, Scottish.] The name  
of a small flat fish.  
Like the *flounder*, out of the frying-pan into the fire. *Camd.*  
*Flounders* will both thrive and breed in any pond. *Mortimer.*

To *FLO'UNDER.* v. n. [from *flounce*.] To struggle with vio-  
lent and irregular motions: as a horse in the mire.  
Down goes at once the horseman and the horse;  
That courier stumbles on the fallen steed,  
And *flound'ring* throws the rider o'er his head. *Dryden.*

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The more inform'd, the less he underflood,  
And deeper sunk by *flound'ring* in the mud. *Dryden.*  
He champs the bit, impatient of his loss,  
And starts aside, and *flounders* at the cross. *Dryden.*

He plung'd for sense, but found no bottom there;  
Then writ and *flound'ring* on, in mere despair. *Pope's Dunci.*  
To *FLO'URISH.* v. n. [fores, flourish, Latin.]

1. To be in vigour; not to fade.  
The righteous shall *flourish* like the palm-tree. *Pf. xcii. 12.*  
Where e'er you tread, the blushing flow'r shall rise,  
And all things *flourish* where you turn your eyes. *Pope.*

2. To be in a prosperous state.  
If I could find example  
Of thousands, that had struck anointed kings,  
And *flourish'd* after, I'd not do't: but since  
Nor brass, nor stone, nor parchment, bears not one,  
Let villainy itself forswear't. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

Harry, that prophesied thou should'st be king,  
Doth comfort thee in sleep; live thou and *flourish*. *Shaksp.*  
He was the patron of my manhood, when I *flourish'd* in the  
opinion of the world, though with small advantage to my  
fortune. *Dryden's Dedicat. to Lord Clifford.*

3. To use florid language; to speak with ambitious copiousness  
and elegance.  
Whilst Cicero adds the part of a rhetorician, he dilates and  
*flourishes*, and gives example instead of rule. *Baker.*

You should not affect to *flourish* in a copious harangue and  
a diffusive style in company. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
They dilate sometimes, and *flourish* long upon little inci-  
dents, and they skip over and but lightly touch the drier part  
of their theme. *Watts's Logic.*

4. To describe various figures by intersecting lines; to play in  
wanton and irregular motions.  
Impetuous spread  
The stream and smoking *flourish'd* o'er his head. *Pope.*

5. To boast; to brag.  
6. [In music.] To play some prelude.  
To *FLO'URISH.* v. a.

1. To adorn with vegetable beauty.  
With shadowy verdure *flourish'd* high,  
A sudden youth the groves enjoy. *Fenton.*

2. To adorn with figures of needle work.  
3. To work with a needle into figures.  
All that I shall say will be but like bottoms of thread close  
wound up, which, with a good needle, perhaps may be *flour-*  
*ished* into large works. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

4. To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations by way of  
show or triumph.  
And all the powers of hell in full applause  
*Flourish'd* their snakes, and tosd' their flaming brands. *Cra.*

Against the post their wicker shields they crush,  
*Flourish* the sword, and at the plastron push. *Dryden's Juu.*  
5. To adorn with embellishments of language; to grace with  
eloquence ostentatiously diffusive.

We should add the labours of Hercules, though *flourished*  
with much fabulous matter; yet it doth notably set forth the  
conduct of all nations and ages in the approbation of the ex-  
ticipating and debellating giants, monsters and tyrants. *Bacon.*

6. To adorn; to embellish; to grace.  
To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin,  
Sith that the justice of your title to him  
Doth *flourish* the decet. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*

*FLO'URISH.* n. f. [from the verb.]  
1. Bravery; beauty.  
I call'd thee then vain *flourish* of my fortune;  
I call'd thee then poor shadow, painted queen,  
Thé presentation of but what I was. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

The *flourish* of his sober youth,  
Was the pride of naked truth. *Crashaw.*  
2. An ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness; far-  
fetched elegance.

This is a *flourish*: there follow excellent parables. *Bacon.*  
We can excuse the duty of our knowledge, if we only  
bestow the *flourish* of poetry thereon, or those commendatory  
conceits which popularly set forth the eminence of this crea-  
ture. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 5.*

The apprehension is so deeply rivetted into my mind, that  
such rhetorical *flourishes* cannot at all loosen or bruise it out.  
More's Divine Dialogues.

Villanies have not the same countenance, when there are  
great interests, plausible colours, and *flourishes* of wit and  
rhetoric interposed between the sight and the object. *L'Estr.*

The so much repeated ornament and *flourish* of their for-  
mer speeches was commonly the truest word they spoke, tho'  
least believed by them. *Saunders's Sermons.*

Studious to please the genius of the times,  
With periods, points, and tropes he flurs his crimes;  
He lards with *flourishes* his long harangue;  
'Tis fine, say't thou; what to be prais'd, and hang? *Dryd.*

3. Figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn.  
A child with delight looks upon emblems finely drawn and  
painted, and takes some pleasure in beholding the neat cha-

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acters and *flourishes* of a bible curiously printed. *Boyle.*  
They were intended only for ludicrous ornaments of na-  
ture, like the *flourishes* about a great letter that signify nothing,  
but are made only to delight the eye. *More against Atheism.*

*FLO'USHER.* n. f. [from *flourish*.] One that is in prime or  
in prosperity.  
They count him of the green-hair'd old, they may, or in  
his flow'r;

For not our greatest *flourisher* can equal him in pow'r.  
*Chapman's Iliads.*  
To *FLOUT.* v. a. [fluyten, Dutch; flauve, Frisick.] To  
mock; to insult; to treat with mockery and contempt.

You must *flout* my insufficiency. *Shakspere.*  
The Norweyan banners *flout* the sky,  
And fan our people cold. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

He mock'd us when he begg'd our voices;  
Certainly he *flouted* us downright. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
She rail'd at her, that she should be so immodest to write to  
one she knew would *flout* her. *Shakspere.*

*Flout* me. *Walton's Angler.*  
To *FLOUT.* v. n. To practise mockery; to behave with con-  
tempt; to sneer.  
Though nature hath given us wit to *flout* at fortune, hath  
not fortune sent in this fool to cut off this argument? *Shaksp.*

With talents well endu'd  
To be scurrilous and rude;  
When you perty raise your snout,  
Flee and gibe, and laugh and *flout*. *Swift.*

*FLOUT.* n. f. [from the verb.] A mock; an insult; a word  
or act of contempt.  
He would ask of those that had been at the other's table,  
Tell truly, was there never a *flout* or dry blow given? *Bacon.*

She opened it, and read it out,  
With many a smile and leering *flout*. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
Their doors are barr'd against a bitter *flout*;  
Snarl, if you please; but you shall snarl without. *Dryden.*

How many *flouts* and jeers must I expose myself to by this  
repentance? How shall I answer such an old acquaintance  
when he invites me to an intemperate cup? *Calamy's Serm.*

*FLO'UTER.* n. f. [from *flout*.] One who jeers.  
To *FLOW.* v. n. [ploan, Saxon.]  
1. To run or spread as water.

The god am I, whose yellow water *flows*  
Around these fields, and fattens as it goes. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Fields of light and liquid ether *flow*,  
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. *Dryden.*

2. To run; to poped to standing waters.  
With other floats the standing water *flow*;  
Of massy stones make bridges, if it *flow*. *Dryden.*

2. To rise; not to ebb.  
This river hath thrice *flow'd*, no ebb between. *Shaksp.*  
3. To melt.

Oh that thou wouldst rent the heavens, that the mountains  
might *flow* down at thy presence. *Jf. lxiv. i.*  
4. To proceed; to issue.

I'll use that tongue I have: if wit *flow* from't,  
I shall do good. *Shakspere's Winter's Tale.*  
The knowledge drawn from experience is quite of another  
kind from that which *flows* from speculation or discourse. *South.*

5. To glide smoothly without asperity: as, a *flowing* period.  
This discourse of Cyprian, and the flowers of rhetoric in  
it, shew him to have been of a great wit and *flowing* elo-  
quence. *Hakewill on Providence.*

6. To write smoothly; to speak volubly.  
Virgil is sweet and *flowing* in his hexameters. *Dryden.*  
Did sweeter sounds adorn my *flowing* tongue  
Than ever man pronounc'd, or angel sung. *Prior.*

7. To abound; to be crowded.  
The dry streets *flow'd* with men. *Chapman.*  
8. To be copious; to be full.

Then shall our names,  
Be in their *flowing* cups freshly remember'd. *Shak. Hen. V.*  
There e'ry eye with slumb'rous chains she bound,  
And dall'd the *flowing* goblet to the ground. *Pope's Odyssey.*

9. To hang loose and waving.  
He was clothed in a *flowing* mantle of green silk, inter-  
woven with flowers. *Spelator, N<sup>o</sup>. 425.*

To *Flow.* v. a. To overflow; to deluge.  
In a hot dry Summer watering would be a very great ad-  
vantage to hops; but it is scarce practicable, unless you have  
a stream at hand to *flow* the ground. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

*Flow.* n. f. [from the verb.]  
1. The rise of water; not the ebb.  
Some, from the diurnal and annual motion of the earth,  
endeavour to solve the *flows* and motions of these seas, illus-  
trating the fame by water in a bowl, that rises or falls accord-  
ing to the motion of the vessel. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The ebb of tides, and their mysterious *flow*,  
We as arts elements shall understand. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*  
2. A sudden plenty or abundance.  
The noble power of suffering bravely is as far above that  
of



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of enterprising greatly, as an unblemished conscience and inflexible resolution are above an accidental *flow* of spirits, or a sudden tide of blood. *Pope*.

3. A stream of diction; volubility of tongue.  
Teaching is not a *flow* of words, nor the draining of an hour-glass; but an effectual procuring that a man know something which he knew not before, or to know it better. *South*.

FLO-VER. *n. f.* [*fleur*, French; *flor*, *flor*, Latin.]

1. The part of a plant which contains the seeds.  
Such are reckoned perfect *flowers* which have petals, a stamen, apex and stylus; and whatever *flower* wants either of these is reckoned imperfect. Perfect *flowers* are divided into simple ones, which are not composed of other smaller ones, and which usually have but one single style; and compound, which consist of many fociuli, all making but one *flower*. Simple *flowers* are monopetalous, which have the body of the *flower* all of one entire leaf, though sometimes cut or divided a little way into many feemingly petals, or leaves; as in borage, bugloss, &c. or polypetalous, which have distinct petals, and those falling off singly, and not all together, as the feemingly petals of monopetalous *flowers* always do: but those are further divided into uniform and difform *flowers*: the former have their right and left hand parts, and the forward and backward parts all alike; but the difform have no such regularity, as in the *flowers* of sage, deadnettle, &c. A monopetalous difform *flower* is likewise further divided into, first, semi-fistular, whose upper part resembles a pipe cut off obliquely, as in the arilochia: 2d, labiate; and this either with one lip only, as in the anacanthum and scordium, or with two lips, as in the far greater part of the labiate *flowers*: and here the upper lip is sometimes turned upwards, and so turns the convex part downwards, as in the chamæcisus, &c. but most commonly the upper lip is convex above, and turns the hollow part down to its fellow below, and so represents a kind of helmet, or monkhood; and from thence these are frequently called galeate, cucullate, and galeculatæ *flowers*; and in this form are the *flowers* of the lamium, and most verticillate plants. Sometimes also the lamium is intire, and sometimes jagged or divided. 3d, Coriaceous; that is, such hollow *flowers* as have on their upper part a kind of spur, or little horn, as in the linaria, delphinium, &c. and the carniculum, or calcar, is always impervious at the tip or point. Compound *flowers* are either, first, discous or discoidal; that is, whose fociuli are set together so close, thick, and even, as to make the surface of the *flower* plain and flat, which therefore, because of its round form, will be like a discus; which disk is sometimes radiated, when there is a row of petals standing round in the disk, like the points of a star, as in the matricaria, chamæmelum, &c. and sometimes naked, having no such radiating leaves round the limb of its disk, as in the tanacetum: 2d, planifolious, which is composed of plain *flowers*, set together in circular rows round the centre, and whose face is usually indented, notched uneven and jagged, as the hieracia, &c. 3d, fistular, which is compounded of many long hollow little *flowers*, like pipes, all divided into large jags at the ends. Imperfect *flowers*, because they want the petals, are called staminate, apetalous, and capillaceous; and those which hang pendulous by fine threads, like the juli, are by Tournefort called amentaceous, and we call them cat-tail. The term campaniformis is used for such as are in the shape of a bell, and infundibuliformis for such as are in the form of a funnel. *Miller*.

Good men's lives  
Expire before the *flowers* in their caps,  
Dying ere they sicken. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
With *flow'r* inwoven tresses torn,  
The nymphs in twilight shade of tangled thickets mourn. *Milton*.  
Beauteous *flow'rs* why do we spread  
Upon the monuments of the dead? *Cowley*.  
Though the same fun with all-diffusive rays  
Blush in the rose and in the diamond blaze,  
We praise the stronger effort of his power,  
And always set the gem above the *flower*. *Pope*.  
If the blossom of the plant be of most importance, we call it a *flower*; such are daisies, tulips, and carnations. *Watts*.  
2. An ornament; an embellishment.  
This discourse of Cyprian, and the excellent *flowers* of rhetoric in it, shew him to have been a sweet and powerful orator. *Hutcheson on Providence*.  
Truth needs no *flow'rs* of speech. *Pope*.  
3. The prime; the flourishing part.  
Alas! young man, your days can ne'er be long:  
In *flow'r* of age you perish for a song. *Pope's Horace Impr.*  
4. The edible part of corn; the meal.  
The bread I would have in *flowers*, so as it might be baked still to serve their necessary want. *Spenser on Ireland*.  
I can make my audit up, that all  
From me do back receive the *flow'r* of all,  
And leave me but the bran. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.  
The *flowers* of grains, mixed with water, will make a fort of glue. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

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But by thy care twelve urns of wine be fill'd,  
Next these in worth, and firm those urns be seal'd;  
Be twice ten measures of the choicest *flow'r*.  
Prepar'd, ere yet descends the evening hour. *Pope's Odyssey*.  
5. The most excellent or valuable part of any thing; quintessence.  
The choice and *flower* of all things profitable the Psalms do more briefly contain, and more movingly express, by reason of their poetical form. *Hosker*.  
Thou hast slain  
The *flower* of Europe for his chivalry. *Shakespeare's Henry VI*.  
The French monarchy is exhausted of its bravest subjects: the *flower* of the nation is consumed in its wars. *Addison*.  
6. That which is most distinguished for any thing valuable.  
He is not the *flower* of courtesy; but, I warrant him, as gentle as a lamb. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet*.  
FLO-VER de Luce. *n. f.* A bulbous iris.

It hath a lily flower of one leaf, shaped like that of the common iris: the pointal has three leaves, and the emblement turns to a fruit shaped like that of the common iris. Its root is bulbous. *Miller* specifies thirty-four species of this plant; and among them the Persian *flower de luce* is greatly esteemed for the sweetness and beauty of its variegated flowers, which are in perfection in February, or the beginning of March.  
Crop'd are the *flower de luce* in your arms;  
Of England's coat one half is cut away. *Shakespeare's Henry VI*.  
The iris is the *flower de luce*. *Peacham*.  
To FLO-VER. *v. n.* [*flourir*, French, or from the noun.]  
1. To be in flower; to be in blossom; to bloom; to put forth flowers.  
So forth they marched in this goodly fort,  
To take the solace of the open air,  
And in fresh *flowering* fields themselves to sport. *Fairy Qu.*  
Sacred hill, whose head full high,  
Is, as it were, for endless memory  
Of that dear Lord, who oft thereon was found,  
For ever with a *flow'ring* garland crown'd. *Fairy Quen.*  
Then herbs of every leaf, that sudden *flower'd*,  
Opening their various colours. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. vii.  
Mark well the *flow'ring* almonds in the wood,  
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load. *Dryd. Cerr.*  
To leafless shrubs the *flow'ring* palms succeed,  
And od'rous myrtle to the noisome weed. *Pope's Miffoh.*  
2. To be in the prime; to flourish.  
Whilome in youth, when *flower'd* my youthful spring,  
Like swallow swift, I wandered here and there;  
For heat of heedless lust me did so fling,  
That I of doubted danger had no fear. *Spenser's Pastoral.*  
This cause detain'd me all my *flow'ring* youth,  
Within a loathsome dungeon there to pine. *Shak. Hen. VI*.  
3. To froth; to ferment; to mantle, as new bottled beer.  
Those above water were the best, and that beer did *flower* a little; whereas that under water did not, though it were fresh. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 385.  
An extreme clarification doth spread the spirits so smooth that they become dull, and the drink dead, which ought to have a little *flowering*. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
4. To come as cream from the surface.  
If you can accept of these few observations, which have *flowered* off, and are, as it were, the burnishing of many studious and contemplative years, I here give you them to dispose of. *Milton on Education*.  
To FLO-VER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.  
FLO-VERAGE. *n. f.* [from *flower*.] Store of flowers. *DiG.*  
FLO-VERET. *n. f.* [*fleur*, French.] A flower; a small flower.

Sometimes her head she fondly would aguish  
With gaudy garlands, or fresh *flow'ers* dight,  
About her neck, or rings of rushes plight. *Fairy Quen.*  
No more shall trenching war channel her fields,  
Nor bruise her *flow'ers* with the armed hoofs  
Of hostile pacer. *Shakespeare's Henry IV*.  
That same dew, which sometime on the buds  
Was wont to swell, like round and orient pearls,  
Stood now within the pretty *flow'ers* eyes,  
Like tears that did their own disgrace bewail. *Shakespeare*.  
So to the sylvan lodge  
They came, that like Pomona's arbour smil'd,  
With *flow'ers* deck'd, and fragrant smells. *Milt. Par. Lost*.  
Then laughs the childlike year with *flow'ers* crown'd,  
And lavishly perfumes the fields around;  
But no substantial nourishment receives,  
Infirm the stalks, unfold the leaves. *Dryden's Fables*.  
FLO-VERGARDEN. *n. f.* [*flower* and *garden*.] A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.  
Observing that this manure produced flowers in the field, I made my gardener try those shells in my *flowergarden*, and I never saw better carnations or flowers. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
FLO-VERINESS. *n. f.* [from *flower*.]  
1. The state of abounding in flowers.

## FLU

2. Floridness of speech.  
FLO-VERING-BUSH. *n. f.* A plant.  
The leaves are triangular and grassy, the stalks naked, and the flowers disposed in an umbella upon the top of the stalk, each consisting of six leaves: three of them are large, and three small, which are expanded in form of a rose. *Miller*.  
FLO-VER. *adj.* [from *flower*.] Full of flowers; adorned with flowers real or fictitious.  
My mother Circe, with the fycens three,  
Amidst the *flow'ry* kind'd Naiades. *Milton*.  
Day's harbinger  
Comes dancing from the East, and leads with her  
The *flow'ry* May, who from her green lap throws  
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose. *Milton*.  
O'er his fair limbs a *flow'ry* vest he threw. *Pope's Odyssey*.  
To her the shady grove, the *flow'ry* field,  
The streams and fountains, no delight could yield. *Pope*.  
FLO-VERINGLY. *adv.* [from *flow*.] With volubility; with abundance.

FLOW. *n. f.* [*flake*, Scott.] A flounder; the name of a fish.  
Amongst these the *flow*, sole, and plaice follow the tide up into the fresh waters. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.  
FLO-VERWORT. *n. f.* The name of a plant.  
FLO-VER. Participle of *fly*, or *flet*, they being confounded.  
1. Gone away.  
For those,  
Appointed to sit there, had left their charge,  
Flown to the upper world. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x.  
Where, my deluded sense! was reason flown?  
Where the high majesty of David's throne? *Prior*.  
2. Puffed; inflated; elate.  
And when night  
Darkens the streets, then wander forth the fons  
Of Belial, flown with insolence and wine. *Milton's P. L.*  
FLU-CTUANT. *adj.* [*fluctuans*, Latin.] Wavering; uncertain.  
To be longing for this thing to-day, and for that thing to-morrow; to change likings for loathings, and to stand withing and hankering at a venture, how is it possible for any man to be at rest in this *fluctuant* wandering humour and opinion? *Estrange*.  
To FLU-CTUATE. *v. n.* [*fluctuo*, Latin.]  
1. To roll to and again as water in agitation.  
The *fluctuating* fields of liquid air,  
With all the curious meteors hovering there,  
And the wide regions of the land, proclaim  
The Pow'r Divine, that rais'd the mighty frame. *Blackmore*.  
2. To float backward and forward, as with the motion of water.  
3. To move with uncertain and hasty motion.

The tempest  
New part puts on; and, as to passion mov'd,  
Fluctuates disturb'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ix.  
4. To be in an uncertain state; to feel sudden vicissitudes.  
As the greatest part of my estate has been hitherto of an unsteady and volatile nature, either tot upon seas, or *fluctuating* in funds, it is now fixed and settled in substantial acres and tenements. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 549.  
5. To be irrefolute; to be undetermined.  
FLU-CTUA-TION. *n. f.* [*fluctuatio*, Latin; *fluctuation*, French, from *fluctuo*.]  
1. The alternate motion of the water.  
Its *fluctuations* are but motions subservient, which winds, storms, shores, shelves, and every interjacency irregulates. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. vii. c. 17.  
They were caused by the impulses and *fluctuation* of water in the bowels of the earth. *Woodward's Natural History*.  
2. Uncertainty; indetermination.  
It will not hinder it from making a proselyte of a person, that loves *fluctuation* of judgment little enough to be willing to be ealed of it by any thing but error. *Boyle*.  
FLUE. *n. f.* [A word of which I know not the etymology, unless it be derived from *flow* of *fly*.]  
1. A small pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or smoke.  
2. Soft down or fur, such as may fly in the wind.  
FLUE-LIN. *n. f.* The herb SPEEDWELL.  
FLU-ENCY. *n. f.* [from *fluens*.]  
1. The quality of flowing; smoothness; freedom from harshness or asperity.  
Fluency of numbers, and most expressive figures for the poet, morals for the serious, and pleasantries for admirers of points of wit. *Garth's Preface to Ovid*.  
2. Readiness; copiousness; volubility.  
Our publick liturgy must be cashiered, the better to please those men who gloried in their extemporary vein and fluency. *King Charles*.  
Th' unthinking victors vainly boast their pow'rs;  
Be their's the musket, while the tongue is our's:  
We reason with such *fluency* and fire,  
The beaux we baffle, and the learned tire. *Tickell*.  
The common *fluency* of speech in many men, and most women, is owing to a scarcity of matter, and a scarcity of words; for whoever is a master of language, and hath a mind full of ideas, will be apt, in speaking, to hesitate upon the choice of both. *Swift's Thoughts on various Subjects*.

## FLU

3. Affluence; abundance. This sense is obsolete.  
Those who grow old in *fluency* and ease,  
Behold him tost on seas. *Sandys's Paraphrase on Job*.  
God riches and renown to men imparts,  
Even all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts  
Cannot so great a *fluency* receive,  
But their fruition to a stranger leave. *Sandys*.  
FLU-ENT. *adj.* [*fluens*, Latin.]

1. Liquid.  
It is not malleable; but yet is not *fluently*, but stupified. *Bac.*  
2. Flowing; in motion; in flux.  
Motion being a *fluent* thing, and one part of its duration being absolutely independent upon another, it doth not follow that because any thing moves this moment, it must necessarily continue to do so the next. *Ray on the Creation*.  
3. Ready; copious; voluble.  
Those have some natural dispositions, which have better grace in youth than in age, such as is a *fluent* and luxurious speech. *Bacon*.

I shall lay before you all that's within me,  
And with most *fluently* utterance. *Denham's Sephy*.  
FLU-ENT. *n. f.* Stream; running water.

Confiding in their hands, that sed'ulous strive  
To cut th' outrageous *fluents*; in this distress,  
Ev'n in the light of death. *Phillips*.  
FLU-ENT. *adj.* [*fluidus*, Latin; *fluide*, French.] Having parts easily separable; not solid.

Or serve they as a *flow'ry* verge to bind  
The fluid skirts of that same wat'ry cloud,  
Left it again dissolve, and show'r the earth? *Milt. P. Lost*.  
If particles slip easily, and are of a fit size to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is *fluid*; and if it be apt to stick to things, it is humid. *Newton's Opt.*  
FLU-ENT. *n. f.* [In physics.] Any animal juice: as the blood.  
Consider how luxury hath introduced new diseases, and with them, not improbably, altered the whole course of the fluids. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mort. Scriblerus*.  
FLU-ENT. *n. f.* [*fluidité*, Fr. from *fluid*.] The quality in bodies opposite to solidity; want of adherence between the parts.  
Heat promotes *fluidity* very much, by diminishing the tenacity of bodies: it makes many bodies fluid, which are not fluid in cold, and increases the *fluidity* of tenacious liquids; as of oil, balsam and honey; and thereby decreases their resistance. *Newton's Opt.*

A disease opposite to this spiffitude is too great *fluidity*. *Arb.*  
FLU-ENT. *n. f.* [from *fluid*.] That quality in bodies opposite to stability.  
What if we should say that *fluidness* and stability depends so much upon the texture of the parts, that, by the change of that texture, the same parts may be made to constitute either a fluid or a dry body, and that permanently too? *Boyle*.  
FLU-MMERY. *n. f.* A kind of food made by coagulation of wheateflower or oatmeal.  
Milk and *flummery* are very fit for children. *Locke*.  
FLUM-O. participle and preterite of *fling*. Thrown; cast.  
Several statues the Romans themselves *flung* into the river, when they would revenge themselves. *Addison on Italy*.  
FLU-OR. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A fluid state.  
The particles of fluids which do not cohere too strongly, and are of such a smallness as renders them most susceptible of those agitations which keep liquors in a *fluor*, are most easily separated and rarified into vapours. *Newton's Opt.*  
2. Catamenia.  
FLU-ORRY. *n. f.*  
1. A gust or storm of wind; a hasty blast.  
The boat was overfet by a sudden *fluor* from the North. *Gulliver's Travels*.

2. Hurry; a violent commotion.  
To FLUSH. *v. n.* [*flusen*, Dutch, to flow; *flus*, or *flux*, Fr.]  
1. To flow with violence.  
The pulse of the heart he attributes to an ebullition and sudden expansion of the blood in the ventricles, after the manner of the milk, which, being heated to such a degree, doth suddenly, and all at once, *flush* up and run over the vessel. *Ray*.  
It *flushes* violently out of the cock for about a quart, and then stops. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

2. To come in haste.  
If the place but affords  
Any store of lucky birds,  
As I make 'em to *flush*,  
Each owl out of his bush. *Ben. Johnson's Owls*.  
3. To glow in the skin; to produce a colour in the face by a sudden afflux of blood.  
Ere yet the salt of most unrighteous tears  
Had left the *flushing* in her gauled eyes,  
She married. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.  
Thus Eve with count'nance blithe her story told,  
But in her cheek distemper *flushing* glow'd. *Milt. Par. Lost*.  
What can be more significant than the sudden *flushing* and confusion of a blush?  
Collier of the Aspects.



# FLU

- What means that lovely fruit? What means, alas!  
That blood, which *flushes* guilty in your face? *Dryden*.  
At once, array'd  
In all the colours of the *flushing* year,  
The garden glows. *Thomson's Spring*, l. 95.  
4. To shine. Obsolete.  
A flake of fire, that *flushing* in his beard,  
Him all amaz'd. *Spenser*.  
To FLUSH. *v. a.*  
1. To colour; to redden.  
The glowing dames of Zama's royal court,  
Have faces *flush'd* with more exalted charms. *Addis. Cato*.  
Some court, or secret corner seek,  
Nor *flush* with flame the passing virgin's cheek. *Gay's Triv.*  
2. To elate; to elevate.  
A prosperous people, *flushed* with great victories and suc-  
cesses, are rarely known to confine their joys within the  
bounds of moderation and innocence. *Alsterbury's Sermons*.  
FLUSH. *adj.*  
1. Fresh; full of vigour.  
He took my father grossly, full of bread,  
With all his crimes broad blown, and *flush* as May;  
And how his audit stands, who knows, save heav'n? *Shak.*  
I love to wear cloths that are *flush*,  
Not preface old rags with plush. *Cleveland*.  
2. Affluent; abounding. A cant word.  
Lord Strut was not very *flush* in ready, either to go to law  
or clear old debts; neither could he find good bail. *Arbutnot*.  
FLUSH. *n. f.* Afflux; sudden impulse; violent flow.  
Never had any man such a loss, cries a widower, in the  
*flush* of his extravagancies for a dead wife. *L'Estrange*.  
The pulse of the arteries is not only caused by the pulsation  
of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a  
wave or *flush*, but by the coats of the arteries themselves. *Ray*.  
Success may give him a present *flush* of joy; but when the  
short transport is over, the apprehension of losing succeeds to  
the care of acquiring. *Rogers's Sermons*.  
2. Cards all of a fort.  
To FLUSH. *v. a.* [from *To flush*.] To make hot and rosy  
with drinking; to make half drunk.  
Three lads of Cyprus, noble swelling spirits,  
Have I to-night *flush'd* with flowing cups,  
And they watch too. *Shakespeare's Othello*.  
FLUTE. *n. f.* [flute, *flute*, French; *fluyt*, Dutch.]  
1. A musical pipe; a pipe with stops for the fingers.  
Th' oars were silver,  
Which to the tune of *flutes* kept stroke. *Shak. Ant. and Cleo.*  
The soft complaining *flute*  
In dying notes discovers  
The woes of hopeless lovers,  
Whose dirge is whisper'd by the warbling lute. *Dryden*.  
2. A channel or furrow in a pillar, like the concave of a flute  
split.  
To FLUTE. *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows.  
To FLUTTER. *v. n.* [ploczean, Saxon; *flotter*, French.]  
1. To take short flights with great agitation of the wings.  
As an eagle stirreth up her nest, *flutters* over her young, and  
spreadeth abroad her wings, so the Lord alone did lead  
him. *Deut. xxxii. 11.*  
When your hands untie these strings,  
Think you've an angel by the wings;  
One that gladly will be nigh,  
'To wait upon each morning-sigh;  
'To flutter in the balmy air  
Of your well-perfumed pray'r. *Craffhaw*.  
They fed, and, *flutring*, by degrees withdrew. *Dryden*.  
2. To move about with great show and bustle without con-  
sequence.  
Excess muddies the best wit, and only makes it *flutter* and  
froth high. *Grev*.  
No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit,  
That once so *flutted*, and that once so writ. *Pope's Dunc.*  
3. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations.  
Ye spirits! to your charge repair;  
The *flutring* fan be Zephyretta's care. *Pope*.  
They the tall mast above the vessel rear,  
Or teach the *flutring* fail to float in air. *Pope's Odyssey*.  
4. To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to be in a state of  
uncertainty.  
The relation being brought him what a glorious victory  
was got, and with what difficulty, and how long the *flutted*  
upon the wings of doubtful success, he was not surprised.  
*Houel's Vocal Forest*.  
It is impossible that men should certainly discover the agree-  
ment or disagreement of ideas, whilst their thoughts *flutter*  
about, or stick only in sounds of doubtful signification. *Locke*.  
Esteem we these, my friends! event and chance,  
Produc'd by atoms from their *flutring* dance! *Prior*.  
Some never arrive at any deep, solid, or valuable know-  
ledge, because they are perpetually *fluttering* over the surface  
of things. *Watts*.  
His thoughts are very *fluttering* and wandering, and cannot  
be fixed attentively to a few ideas successively. *Watts*.  
To FLUTTER. *v. n.*  
1. To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused.

# FLY

- Like an eagle in a dovecoat, I  
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli. *Shakel. Coriolanus*.  
2. To hurry the mind.  
3. To disorder the position of anything.  
FLUTTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Vibration; undulation; quick and irregular motion.  
An infinite variety of motions are to be made use of in the  
*flutter* of a fan: there is the angry *flutter*, the modest *flutter*,  
and the timorous *flutter*. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 102.  
2. Hurry; tumult; disorder of mind.  
3. Confusion; irregular position.  
FLUTTERICK. *adj.* [flutiatricus, Latin.] Belonging to rivers.  
FLUX. *n. f.* [fluxus, Latin; *flux*, French.]  
1. The act of flowing; passage.  
The most simple and primary motion of fire is a *flux*, in a  
direct line from the centre of the fuel to its circumference.  
*Digby on Bodies*.  
By the perpetual *flux* of the liquids, a great part of them is  
thrown out of the body. *Arbutnot*.  
2. The state of passing away and giving place to others.  
The heat of the sun in animals whose parts are successive,  
and in a continual *flux*, can produce a deep and perfect gloss  
of blackness. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. vi. c. 10.  
What the stated rate of interest should be, in the constant  
change of affairs, and *flux* of money, is hard to deter-  
mine. *Locke*.  
In the constituent matter of one body, turning naturally to  
another like body, the stock or fund can never be exhausted,  
nor the *flux* and alteration sensible. *Hawward*.  
Languages, like our bodies, are in a perpetual *flux*, and  
stand in need of recruits to supply the place of those words  
that are continually falling through disuse. *Felton on the Claff*.  
3. Quinces stop *fluxes* of blood. *Arbutnot on Diet*.  
4. Dysentery; disface in which the bowels are excoriated and  
bleed; bloody *flux*.  
Eat eastern spice, secure  
From burning *fluxes* and hot calenture. *Hallifax*.  
5. Excrement; that which falls from bodies.  
Civet is the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat. *Shakespeare*.  
6. Concourse; confluence.  
Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends;  
'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part  
The *flux* of company. *Shakespeare. As you like it*.  
7. The state of being melted.  
8. That which mingled with a body makes it melt.  
FLUX. *adj.* [fluxus, Latin.] Unconstant; not durable; main-  
tained by a constant succession of parts.  
To FLUX. *v. a.*  
1. To melt.  
2. To salivate; to evacuate by spitting.  
He might fashionably and genteelly have been duelled or  
*fluxed* into another world. *South*.  
FLUXILITY. *n. f.* [fluxus, Latin.] Easiness of separation of  
parts; possibility of liquefaction.  
Experiments seem to teach, that the supposed avarice of  
nature to a vacuum is but accidental, or in consequence, partly  
of the weight and fluidity, or at least *flexibility* of the bodies here  
below. *Boyle*.  
FLUXION. *n. f.* [fluxio, Latin.]  
1. The act of flowing.  
2. The matter that flows.  
3. [In mathematics.] The arithmetick or analysis of infinitely  
small variable quantities; or it is the method of finding an  
infinite small or infinitely small quantity, which, being taken  
an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a quantity  
given. *Harris*.  
A penetration into the abstruse difficulties and depths of  
modern algebra and *fluxions*, are not worth the labour of those  
who design the learned professions as the business of life. *Watts*.  
To FLY. pret. *flew* or *fled*; part. *fied* or *flewn*. *v. n.* [pleoan,  
Saxon. To fly is properly to use wings, and gives *flew* and  
*flewn*. To *flee* is to *escape*, or go away, pleon, Saxon, and  
makes *fled*. They are now confounded.]  
1. To move through the air with wings.  
Ere the bat hath *flewn*  
His cloister'd flight. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
Fowl that may *fly* above the earth in the open firmament  
of heaven. *Gen. i. 20*.  
These men's haughtiness the warier sort of you do not com-  
mend: ye wish they had held themselves longer in, and not  
*flewn* so dangerously abroad before the feathers of the cause  
had been grown. *Holier*.  
2. To pass through the air.  
Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks *fly* upward. *Job v.*  
3. To pass away.  
Ev'n a romance, a tune, a rhyme,  
Help thee to pass the tedious time,  
Which else would on thy hand remain;  
Though *flewn*, it ne'er looks back again. *Prior*.  
4. To pass swiftly.  
The scouts with *flying* speed  
Return, and through the city spread the news. *Dryden*.  
Earth rolls back beneath the *flying* steed. *Pope*.  
5. To

# FLY

5. To spring with violence; to fall on suddenly.  
A servant that he bred, thri'd with remorse,  
Oppos'd against the act, bending his sword  
To his great master; who, therat enrag'd,  
*Flew* on him, and amongst them fell'd him dead. *Shakel.*  
Though the dogs have never seen the dog-killer, yet they  
will come forth, and bark and *fly* at him. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
No honour, no fortune, can keep a man from being misfe-  
rable, when an enraged conscience shall *fly* at him, and take  
him by the throat. *South's Sermons*.  
6. To move with rapidity.  
Glad to catch this good occasion,  
Most thoroughly to be winnow'd, where my chaff  
And corn shall *fly* asunder. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
A fair example to his master gave;  
He bafled heads, to save his own, made *fly*;  
And now, the sultan to preserve, must die. *Waller*.  
7. To burst asunder with a sudden explosion.  
Behold, a frothy substance rise;  
Be cautious, or your bottle *fies*. *Swift*.  
8. To break; to shiver.  
What wonder if the kindly beams be shed,  
And corn shall *fly* asunder. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
A fair example to his master gave;  
He bafled heads, to save his own, made *fly*;  
And now, the sultan to preserve, must die. *Waller*.  
9. [pleon, Saxon; *flehen*, German.] To run away; to attempt  
escape. [In this sense the verb is properly to *flee*, when *fled*  
is formed; but the following examples shew that they are  
confounded.]  
Which when the valiant elf perceiv'd, he leapt,  
As lion fierce, upon the *flying* prey. *Spenser*.  
Macduff is *fled* to England. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
Ye shall *flee*, as ye *fled* from before the earthquake. *Zech. xiv. 5.*  
Abiathar escaped, and *fled* after David. *1 Sa. xxii. 20.*  
What wonder if the kindly beams be shed,  
Reviv'd the drooping arts again;  
If science rais'd her head,  
And soft humanity, that from rebellion *fled*. *Dryden*.  
He oft desir'd to *fly* from Israel's throne,  
And live in shades with her and love alone. *Prior*.  
I'll *fly* from shepherds, flocks, and flow'ry plains;  
From shepherds, flocks, and plains I may remove,  
Forfake mankind, and all the world but love. *Pope*.  
10. To *fly* in the face. To insult.  
This would discourage any man from doing you good, when  
you will either neglect him, or *fly* in his face; and he must ex-  
pect only danger to himself. *Swift's Drapier's Letters*.  
11. To act in defiance.  
*Fly* in nature's face:  
—But how, if nature *fly* in my face first?  
—Then nature's the aggressor. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar*.  
12. To *fly* off. To revolt.  
Deny to speak with me? They're sick, they're weary,  
They have travell'd all the night! mean fetches;  
The images of revolt, and *flying* off. *Shakespeare. King Lear*.  
The traitor Syphax  
*Flew* off at once with his Numidian horse. *Addison's Cato*.  
13. To *fly* out. To burst into passion.  
How easy is a noble spirit discern'd,  
From harsh and sulphurous matter that *fies* out  
In contumelies, makes a noise, and stinks. *Ben. John's Catil.*  
Passion is apt to ruffle, and pride will *fly* out into contumely  
and neglect. *Collier of Friendship*.  
14. To *fly* out. To break out into licence.  
You use me like a courser spurr'd and rein'd:  
If I *fly* out, my fierceness you command. *Dryden*.  
Papists, when unopposed, *fly* out into all the pagenries of  
worship; but in times of war, when they are hard pressed by  
arguments, lie close intrenched behind the council of Trent.  
*Dryden's Medals, Dedicat.*  
15. To *fly* out. To start violently from any direction.  
All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour  
to recede from the centre, and every moment would *fly* out in  
right lines, if they were not restrained. *Bentley's Sermons*.  
16. To *let fly*. To discharge.  
The noisy culverin, o'ercharg'd, *lets fly*,  
And bursts, unaiming, in the rended sky. *Granville*.  
17. To be light and unencumbered: as, a *flying* camp.  
To FLY. *v. a.*  
1. To thin; to avoid; to decline.  
Love like a shadow *fies*, when substance love pursues;  
Pursuing that which flies, and *flying* what pursues. *Shakel.*  
O love, I think  
Foundations *fly* the wretched; such I mean,  
Where they should be relieved.  
If you *fly* physick in health altogether, it will be too strange  
for your body when you shall need it. *Bacon's Essays*.  
O whether shall I run, or which way *fly*  
The fight of this fo' horrid spectacle. *Milton's Agonistes*.  
2. To refuse association with.  
Sleep *fies* the wretch; or when with cares oppress,  
And his toils' limbs are weary'd into rest,  
Then dreams invade. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 13.*  
Nature *fies* him like enchanted ground. *Dryden*.  
3. To quit by flight.

# FOA

- Dedalus, to *fly* the Cretan shores,  
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore,  
The first who fail'd in air. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*  
4. To attack by a bird of prey.  
If a man can tame this monster, and with her *fly* other  
ravens fowl, and kill them, it is somewhat worth. *Bacon*.  
5. It is probable that *flew* was originally the preterite of *fly*,  
when it signified volation, and *fled* when it signified escape:  
*flewn* should be confined likewise to volation; but these dis-  
tinctions are now confounded.  
FLY. *n. f.* [pleoge, Saxon.]  
1. A small winged insect of many species.  
As *fies* to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;  
They kill us for their sport. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.  
My country neighbours begin to think of being in general,  
before they come to think of the *fly* in their sheep, or the tares  
in their corn. *Locke*.  
To prevent the *fly*, some propose to sow ashes with the  
seed. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
To heedless *fies* the window proves  
A constant death. *Thomson's Summer*.  
2. That part of a machine which, being put into a quick mo-  
tion, regulates and equalises the motion of the rest.  
If we suppose a man tied in the place of the weight, it  
were easy, by a single hair fastened unto the *fly* or balance of  
the jack, to draw him up from the ground. *Wilkins*.  
3. FLY, in a compass. That part which points how the wind  
blows.  
To FLY-BLOW. *v. a.* [fly and blow.] To taint with flies; to  
fill with maggots.  
I cannot discern any labyrinth, unless in the perplexity of  
his own thoughts; for I am unwilling to believe that he doth  
it with a design to play tricks, and to *flyblow* my words, to  
make others distrust them. *Stillingfleet*.  
Like a *flyblown* cake of tallow;  
Or, on parchment, ink turn'd yellow. *Swift*.  
So morning insects, that in muck begun,  
Shine, buzz, and *flyblow* in the setting sun. *Pope's Epistles*.  
FLY-BOAT. *n. f.* [fly and boat.] A kind of vessel nimble and  
light for sailing.  
FLY-CATCHER. *n. f.* [fly and catch.] One that hunts flies.  
There was more need of Brutus in Domitian's days, to  
redeem or mend, than of Horace, to laugh at a *flycatcher*. *Dry.*  
The swallow was a *flycatcher* as well as the spider. *L'Estr.*  
FLY-ER. *n. f.* [from fly.]  
1. One that flies or runs away.  
They hit one another with darts, as the others do with  
their hands, which they never throw counter, but at the back  
of the *flyer*. *Sandy's Journey*.  
He grieves so many Britons should be lost;  
Taking more pains, when he beheld them yield,  
To save the *flyers* than to win the field. *Waller*.  
2. One that uses wings.  
3. The fly of a jack.  
4. [In architecture.] Stairs made of an oblong square figure,  
whose fore and backslides are parallel to each other, and so are  
their ends: the second of these *flyers* stands parallel behind  
the first, the third behind the second, and so are said to fly off  
from one another. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*  
To FLY-FISH. *v. n.* [fly and fish.] To angle with a hook  
baited with a fly.  
I shall next give you some other directions for *fly-  
fishing*. *Walton's Angler*.  
FOAL. *n. f.* [fola, Saxon.] The offspring of a mare, or other  
beast of burthen. The custom now is to use *colt* for a young  
horse, and *foal* for a young mare; but there was not origi-  
nally any such distinction.  
Also *flew* his steed,  
And with his winged heels did tread the wind,  
As he had been a foal of Pegasus's kind. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
Twenty she-asses and ten foals. *Gen. xxxii. 15.*  
To FOAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth a foal.  
Give my horse to Timon: it foals me straight  
Ten able horses. *Shakespeare's Timon*.  
Such colts as are  
Of generous race, straight, when they first are foal'd,  
Walk proudly. *May's Georgicks*.  
About September take your mares into the house, where  
keep them 'till they foal. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
FO'ALBIT. } *n. f.* Plants.  
FO'ALFOOT. }  
FOAM. *n. f.* [fiam, Saxon.] The white substance which agita-  
tion or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; spume.  
The foam upon the water. *Hes. x. 7.*  
Whitening, down their mossy tinctur'd stream  
Descends the billowy foam. *Thomson's Spring*.  
To FOAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To froth; to gather foam.  
What a beard of the general's cut will do among foaming  
bottles and ale-wafts' d wits, is wonderful. *Shakel. Henry V.*  
Cæsar fell down in the market-place, and foam'd at mouth,  
and was speechless. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar*.  
9 L  
To



## FOD

To Pallas high the *framing* bowl he crown'd,  
And sprinkl'd large libations on the ground. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
Upon a *framing* horse  
There follow'd frait a man of royal port. *Rewe.*  
2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated.  
He *foameth*, and gnasheth with his teeth. *Mar. ix. 18.*  
Fo'AMY. *adj.* [from *foam*.] Covered with foam; frothy.  
More white than Neptune's *foamy* face,  
When struggling rocks he would embrace. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Behold how high the *foamy* billows ridel  
The winds and waves are on the juster side. *Dryden.*  
FOB. *n. f.* [*fippe, fupfack*, German.] A small pocket.  
Who pick'd a *fab* at holding forth,  
And where a watch for half the worth  
May be redeem'd. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 3.*  
When were the dice with more profusion thrown?  
The well-fill'd *fab*, not empty'd now alone. *Dryd. Juven.*  
He put his hand into his *fab*, and presented me in his name  
with a tobacco-stopper. *Addison's Spectator.*  
There were two pockets which we could not enter; these  
he called his *fab*: they were two large flits cut into the top of  
his middle cover, but squeezed close by the pressure of his  
belly. *Gulliver's Travels.*  
Orphans around his bed the lawyer sees,  
And takes the plaintiff's and defendant's fees;  
His fellow pick-purse, watching for a job,  
Fancies his fingers in the cully's *fab*. *Swift.*  
To Fob. *v. a.* [*fuppen*, German.]  
1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud.  
I think it is scurvy, and begin to find myself *fab'd* in  
it. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Shall there be a gallows standing in England when thou art  
king, and resolution thus *fab'd* as it is with the rusty curb of  
old father antick the law. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*  
He goes preffing forward, 'till he was *fabbed* again with  
another story. *L'Estrange.*  
2. To Fob off. To shift off; to put aside with an artifice; to  
delude by a trick.  
You must not think  
To *fab off* our disgraces with a tale. *Shakspe. Coriolanus.*  
For they, poor knaves, were glad to cheat,  
To get their wives and children meat;  
But these will not be *fab'd off* so,  
They must have wealth and power too. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
By a Ravenna vintner once betray'd,  
So much for wine and water mix'd I paid;  
But when I thought the purchas'd liquor mine,  
The rascal *fab'd* me off with only wine. *Addison.*  
Being a great lover of country-sports, I absolutely deter-  
mined not to be a minister of state, nor to be *fab'd off* with a  
garter. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 3.*  
Fo'CAL. *adj.* [from *focus*.] Belonging to the focus. See  
Focus.  
Schelhammer demandeth whether the convexity or con-  
cavity of the drum collects rays into a *foal* point, or scatters  
them. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*  
Fo'CIL. *n. f.* [*foelle*, French.] The greater or less bone between  
the knee and ankle, or elbow and wrist.  
The fracture was of both the *foails* of the left leg. *Wifem.*  
FoCILLA'TION. *n. f.* [*foello*, Lat.] Comfort; support. *Dict.*  
FOCUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]  
1. [In optics.] The focus of a glass is the point of convergence  
or concourse, where the rays meet and cross the axis after their  
refraction by the glass. *Harris.*  
The point from which rays diverge, or to which they con-  
verge, may be called their *focus*. *Newton's Opt.*  
2. Focus of a Parabola. A point in the axis within the figure,  
and distant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter,  
or *latus rectum*. *Harris.*  
3. Focus of an Ellipsis. A point towards each end of the  
longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any  
point in the circumference, shall be together equal to that  
longer axis. *Harris.*  
4. Focus of the Hyperbola. A point in the principal axis,  
within the opposite hyperbola's; from which if any two right  
lines are drawn, meeting in either of the opposite hyperbolas,  
the difference will be equal to the principal axis. *Dict.*  
FODDER. *n. f.* [*podje, poden*, Saxon.] Dry food stored up  
for cattle against winter.  
Their cattle, starving for want of *fodder*, corrupted the  
air. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*  
Being not to be raised without wintering, they will help to  
force men into improvement of land by a necessity of  
*fodder*. *Temple.*  
Of grass and *fodder* thou defraud'st the dams,  
And of their mothers dugs the starving lambs. *Dryd. Virgil.*  
To FODDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food.  
Natural earth is taken the first half spit from just under the  
urf of the best pasture ground, ia a place that has been well  
*foddered* on. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*  
From winter keep,  
Well *fodder'd* in the stalls, thy tender sheep. *Dryd. Virgil.*

## FOI

A farm of fifty pound hath commonly three barns, with as  
many cowyards to *fodder* cattle in. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
Straw will do well enough to *fodder* with. *Mortim. Hub.*  
Fo'DDERER. *n. f.* [from *fodder*.] He who *fodders* cattle.  
FoE. *n. f.* [*yah*, Saxon; *fas*, Scottish.]  
1. An enemy in war.  
Ere he had established his throne,  
He fought great battles with his savage *foes*,  
In which he them defeated ever more. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
Never but one more was either like  
To meet so great a *foe*. *Milton.*  
2. A persecutor; an enemy in common life.  
God's benison go with you, and with those  
That would make good of bad, and friends of *foes*. *Shaksf.*  
Forc'd by thy worth, thy *foe* in death become;  
Thy friend has lodg'd thee in a costly tomb. *Dryden's Fab.*  
Thy defects to know,  
Make use of ev'ry friend, and ev'ry *foe*. *Pope.*  
3. An opponent; an illwisher.  
He that considers and enquires into the reason of things, is  
counted a *foe* to received doctrines. *Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*  
Fo'EMAN. *n. f.* [from *foe* and *man*.] Enemy in war; antago-  
nist. An obsolete word.  
Here haunts that fiend, and does his daily spoil;  
Therefore henceforth be at your keeping well,  
And ever ready for your *foeman* fell. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
What valiant *foemen*, like to Autumn's corn  
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride? *Sh. H. VI.*  
Fo'ETUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is  
perfectly formed: but before, it is called embryo. *Quincy.*  
A *foetus*, in the mother's womb, differs not much from the  
state of a vegetable. *Lake.*  
FOG. *n. f.* [*feg*, Danish, a storm.] A thick mist; a moist  
dense vapour near the surface of the land or water.  
Isset her beauty,  
You fenfick'd *fogs*, drawn by the pow'ful fun,  
To fall and blast her pride. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Lester mists and *fogs* than those which covered Greece with  
so long darkness, present great alterations in the sun and  
moon. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
Fly, fly, prophane *fogs*! far hence fly away;  
Taint not the pure dreams of the springing day  
With your dull influence: it is for you  
To fit and scoule upon night's heavy brow. *Crahae.*  
*Fogs* we frequently observe after sun-fetting, even in  
our hottest months. *Woodward's Nocturnal History.*  
FoG. *n. f.* [*fogagium*, low Latin. *Gramen in foresta regis locatur*  
*pro fogagio. Leges forest. Scotica.*] Aftergrais; gras which  
grows in Autumn after the hay is mown.  
Fo'GGILY. *adv.* [from *foggy*.] Mistily; darkly; cloudily.  
Fo'GGINESS. *n. f.* [from *foggy*.] The state of being dark or  
misty; cloudiness; mistiness.  
Fo'GGY. *adj.* [from *fog*.]  
1. Misty; cloudy; dank; full of moist vapours.  
Alas! while we are wrapt in *foggy* mist  
Of our self-love, so passions do deceive,  
We think they hurt, when most they do assist. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
And Phœbus flying so, most shameful light,  
His blushing face in *foggy* cloud implies,  
And hides for shame. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 6.*  
Whence have they this mettle?  
Is not their climate *foggy*, raw and dull? *Shaksf. Henry V.*  
Let not air be too gross, nor too penetrative; not subject  
to any *foggy* noisomeness, from fens or marshes near adjoining.  
About Michaelmas, the weather fair, and by no means  
*foggy*, retire your rarest plants. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*  
2. Cloudy in understanding; dull.  
FoH. *interject.* [from *yah*, Saxon, an enemy.] An interjection  
of abhorrence: as if one should at sight of any thing hated  
cry out a *foe*!  
Not to affect many proposed matches  
Of her own clime, complexion and degree,  
Whereto we see in all things nature tends,  
*Fob!* one may smell in such a will most rank.  
Foul disproportions, thoughts unnatural. *Shaksf. Othello.*  
Fo'IBLE. *n. f.* [French.] A weak side; a blind side; a  
falling.  
He knew the *foibles* of human nature. *Freind's Hist. of Phys.*  
The witty men sometimes have sense enough to know their  
own *foibles*, and therefore they craftily shun the attacks of  
argument. *Watts's Logic.*  
To FOIL. *v. a.* [*offoler*, to wound, old French.] To put to  
the worst; to defeat, though without a complete victory.  
Amazement seiz'd  
The rebel thrones; but greater rage to see  
Thus *foil'd* their mightiest. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*  
Leader of those armies bright,  
Which but th' omnipotent none could have *foil'd*! *Milton.*  
Yet these subject not: I to thee disclose  
What inward thence I feel, not therefore *foil'd*:  
Who meet with various objects, from the sense

Variouly

## FOI

Variouly representing; yet still free,  
Approve the best, and follow what I approve. *Milt. P. Lost.*  
Strange, that your fingers should the pencil *foil*,  
Without the help of colours or of oil! *Waller.*  
He had been *foiled* in the cure, and had left it to nature.  
*Wifeman's Surgery.*  
In their conflicts with sin they have been so often *foiled*,  
that they now despair of ever getting the day. *Calamy's Serm.*  
Virtue, disdain, despair, I oft have try'd;  
And, *foil'd*, have with new arms my *foe* defy'd. *Dryden.*  
But I, the comfort of the Thunderer;  
Have wag'd a long and unsuccessful war;  
With various arts and arms in vain have toil'd,  
And by a mortal man at length am *foil'd*. *Dryden's Æn.*  
FoIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A defeat; a miscarriage; an advantage gained without a  
complete conquest.  
We of thy cunning had no diffidence;  
One sudden *foil* shall never breed distrust. *Shaksf. Hen. VI.*  
Whoever overthroweth his mate in such sort, as that either  
his back, or the one shoulder, and contrary heel do touch the  
ground, shall be accounted to give the fall: if he be endan-  
gered, and make a narrow escape, it is called a *foil*. *Carew.*  
So after many a *foil* the tempter proud,  
Renewing fresh assaults, amidst his pride,  
Fell whence he stood to see his victor fall. *Milton's P. Lost.*  
When age shall level me to impotence,  
And sweating pleasure leave me on the *foil*. *Southern.*  
Death never won a stake with greater toil,  
Nor e'er was fate so near a *foil*. *Dryden.*  
2. [*Feuille*, French.] Leaf; gilding.  
A stately palace, built of squared brick,  
Which cunningly was without mortar laid,  
Whose walls were high, but nothing strong nor thick,  
And golden *foil* all over them display'd. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
Pame is no plant that grows on mortal soil,  
Nor in the glittering *foil*  
Set off to th' world, nor in broad rumour lies. *Milton.*  
3. Something of another colour near which jewels are set to  
raise their lustre.  
As the black silk cap on him begun  
To set for *foil* of his milk-white to serve.  
Like bright metal on a fullen ground,  
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,  
Shall show more goodly, and attract more eyes,  
Than that which hath no *foil* to set it off. *Shak. Hen. IV.*  
The fallen passage of thy weary steps  
Esteem a *foil*, wherein thou art to set  
The precious jewel of thy home. *Shakespeare.*  
Tis the property of all true diamonds to unite the *foil*  
closely itself, and thereby better augment its lustre: the *foil* is  
a mixture of mastic and burnt ivory. *Grew's Museum.*  
Hector has a *foil* to set him off: we are perpetually op-  
posing the incontinence of Paris to the temperance of Hector.  
*Notes on the Odyssey.*  
4. [From *foiiller*, French.] A blunt sword us'd in fencing.  
He that plays the king shall be welcome; his majesty shall  
have tribute of me: the adventurous knight shall use his *foil*  
and target. *Shak. Hamlet.*  
Fo'ILER. *n. f.* [from *foil*.] One who has gained advantage  
over another.  
To FOIN. *v. n.* [*poindre*, Fr. *Skinner*.] To push in fencing.  
He hew'd, and lash'd, and *foin'd*, and thunder'd blows,  
And every way did seek into his life;  
Ne plate, ne mail, could ward so mighty throws,  
But yielded passage to his cruel knife. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
He cares not what mischief he doth, if his weapon be out:  
he will *foin* like any devil; he will spare neither man, woman,  
nor child. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*  
Then both, no moment lost, at once advance  
Against each other, arm'd with sword and lance:  
They lash, they *foin*, they pass, they strive to bore  
Their coxles, and the thinnest parts explore. *Dryden.*  
FOIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A thrust; a push.  
Fo'INGLY. *adv.* [from *foin*.] In a pushing manner.  
Fo'ISON. *n. f.* [*poison*, Saxon.] Plenty; abundance. A word  
now out of use.  
Pay justly thy riches, whatsoever thou be,  
That God may in blessing lend *foison* to thee. *Tuff. Hub.*  
Be wilful to kill, and unskillful to store,  
And look for no *foison*, I tell thee before. *Tuffier's Husband.*  
Nature should bring forth,  
Of its own kind, all *foison*, all abundance,  
To feed my innocent people. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
As those that feed grow full, as blossoming time  
That from the seedness the bare fallow brings  
To teeming *foison*; so her plenteous womb  
Expelleth his full tilth and husbandry. *Shak. Meas. for Meas.*  
To FOIST. *v. a.* [*fausser*, French.] To insert by forgery.  
Left negligence or partiality might admit or *foist* in abuses  
and corruption, an archdeacon was appointed to take account  
of their doings. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

## FOL

Forge law, and *foist* it into some by-place  
Of some old rotten roll. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
Fo'ISTINESS. *n. f.* [from *foisty*.] Fustiness; mouldiness.  
Dress mustard, and lay it in cellar up sweet,  
Left *foistiness* make it for table unmeet. *Tuff. Husbandry.*  
Fo'ISTY. *adj.* [See FUSTY.] Mouldy; fusty.  
FOLD. *n. f.* [*palæd, pal8*, Saxon.]  
1. The ground in which sheep are confined.  
His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field  
Part arable and tilth; whereon were sheaves  
New reap'd; the other part, sheepwalks and *foilds*. *Milton.*  
In thy book record their groans,  
Who were thy sheep, and in their ancient *foild*  
Slain. *Milton.*  
2. The place where sheep are housed.  
Time drives the flocks from field to *fold*  
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold;  
And Philomel becometh dumb,  
And all complain of cares to come. *Ra'eigh.*  
3. The flock of sheep.  
And this you see I scarcely drag along,  
Who yearning on the rocks has left her young;  
The hope and promise of my falling *fold*. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
4. A limit; a boundary.  
Secure from meetings, they're distinctly roll'd;  
Nor leave their fens, and pass the dreadful *fold*. *Creech.*  
5. [From *filb*, Saxon.] A double; a complication; an invo-  
lution; one part added to another; one part doubled upon  
another.  
She in this trice of time  
Commits a thing so monstrous, to dismantle  
So many *folde* of favour! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
The ancient Egyptian mummies were throwed in a num-  
ber of *folde* of linen, befreared with gums. *Bacon's N. Hist.*  
Not with indented wave,  
Proned on the ground, as since; but on his rear  
Circular base of rising *folde*, that tower'd  
*Fold* above *fold*, a fusing maze! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Let the draperies be nobly spread upon the body, and let  
the *folde* be large: the parts should be often traversed by the  
flowing of the *folde*. *Dryden's Duffessay.*  
With fear and wonder seiz'd, the crowd beholds  
The gloves of death, with seven distinguish'd *folde*  
Of tough bull hides. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*  
The inward coat of a lion's stomach has stronger *folde* than  
a human, but in other things not much different. *Arbutnot.*  
6. From the foregoing signification is derived the use of *fold* in  
composition. *Fold* signifies the same quantity added: as, two  
*fold*, twice the quantity; twenty *fold*, twenty times repeated.  
But other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit;  
some an hundred *fold*, some sixty *fold*, some thirty *fold*. *Matth.*  
At last appear  
Hell bounds, high reaching to the horrid roof,  
And thrice three *fold* the gates: three *fold* were bras,  
Three iron, three of adamant rock. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*  
Their martyr'd blood and ashes sow  
O'er all th' Italian fields, where still doth sway  
The triple tyrant; that from these may grow  
A hundred *fold*. *Milton.*  
To FOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To shut sheep in the fold.  
The star that bids the shepherd *fold*,  
Now the top of heav'n doth hold. *Milton.*  
We see that the *folding* of sheep helps ground, as well by  
their warmth as by their compost. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
She in pens his flocks will *fold*,  
And then produce her dairy store,  
With wine to drive away the cold,  
And unbought dainties of the poor. *Dryden's Horace.*  
2. [*palan*, Saxon.] To double; to complicate.  
Hb. i. 12.  
Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little *folding* of the  
hands to sleep. *Prov. vi. 10.*  
They be *folden* together as thorns. *Nab. i. 10.*  
I have seen her rise from her bed, unlock her closet, take  
forth paper, *fold* it, write upon't, read it, seal it, and again  
return to bed. *Shakespeare.*  
Conscious of its own impotence, it *fold*s its arms in despair,  
and sits curling in a corner. *Cervier of Envy.*  
Both furl their sails, and strip them for the fight;  
Their *folded* sheets dismiss the uicels air. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*  
3. To inclose; to include; to shut.  
We will descend and *fold* him in our arms. *Shak. Rich. II.*  
Witness my son, now in the shade of death,  
Whose bright outshining beams thy cloudy wrath  
Hath in eternal darkness *folded* up. *Shaksf. Richard III.*  
The fires i' th' lowest hell *fold* in the people! *Shak. Coriol.*  
To FOLD. *v. n.* To close over another of the same kind; to  
join with another of the same kind.  
The two leaves of the one door were *folding*, and the two  
leaves of the other door were *folding*. *1 Kings vi. 12.*  
FOLIA'CEOUS.



## FOL

FOLIACEOUS. *adj.* [*foliaceus*, from *folium*, Latin.] Consisting of laminae or leaves.

A piece of another, consisting of an outer crust, of a ruddy talky spar, and a blue talky *foliaceus* spar. Woodward on Fossils.

FOLIAGE. *n. f.* [*folium*, Latin; *feuille*, French.] Leaves; tufts of leaves; the apparel of leaves to a plant.

The great columns are finely engraven with fruits and foliage, that run twisting about them from the very top to the bottom. Addison on Italy.

When swelling buds their od'rous foliage shed,  
And gently harden into fruit, the wife  
Spare not the little offsprings, if they grow  
Redundant. Phillips.

To FOLIATE. *v. a.* [*foliatus*, *folium*, Latin.] To beat into laminae or leaves.

Gold foliated, or any metal foliated, cleaveth. Bacon.

If gold be foliated, and held between your eyes and the light, the light looks of a greenish blue. Newton's Opt.

FOLIATION. *n. f.* [*foliatio*, *folium*, Latin.]

1. The act of beating into thin leaves.  
2. Foliation is one of the parts of the flower of a plant, being the collection of those fugacious coloured leaves called petals, which constitute the compass of the flower; and also sometimes to secure and guard the fruit which succeeds the foliation, as in apples, pears, &c. and sometimes stands within it, as in cherries, apricots, &c. for these, being of a tender and pulpy body, and coming forth in the colder parts of the Spring, would be often injured by the extremities of weather, if they were not thus protected and lodged up within their flowers. Quincy.

FOLIATURE. *n. f.* [from *folium*, Latin.] The state of being hammered into leaves. Diet.

FOLIO. *n. f.* [*in folio*, Latin.] A large book, of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled.

Plumbinus and Plumbeo made less progress in knowledge, though they had read over more folios. Watts's Improvement.

FOLIOMORT. *adj.* [*folium mortuum*, Latin.] A dark yellow; the colour of a leaf faded: vulgarly called *philmot*.

A flinty pebble was of a dark-green colour, and the exterior cortex of a foliomort colour. Woodward on Fossils.

FOLK. *n. f.* [*polc*, Saxon; *wolk*, Dutch.]

1. People, in familiar language.  
Never troubling him, either with asking questions, or finding fault with his melancholy, but rather fitting to his dolorous discourses of their own and other folks misfortune. Sidney.

Dorilaus having married his sister, had his marriage in short time blessed, for so are folk wont to say, how unhappy forever the children after grow, with a son. Sidney.

When with greatest art he spoke,  
You'd think he talk'd like other folk;  
For all a rhetorician's rules  
Teach nothing but to name his tools. Hudibras, p. i.

2. Nations; mankind.

Thou shalt judge the folk righteously, and govern the nations upon earth. Psalm lvii. 4.

3. Any kind of people as discriminated from others.

The river thrice hath flow'd, no ebb between;  
And the old folk, time's dotting chronicles,  
Say it did so a little time before. Shakespeare.

Anger is a kind of baseness; as it appears well in the weakness of children, women, old folk, and sick folk. Bacon's Essay.

4. It is now used only in familiar or burlesque language.

Old good man Dobson of the green,  
Remembers he the tree has seen,  
And goes with folks to shew the fight. Swift.

He walk'd, and wore a threadbare cloak;  
He din'd and sup'd at charge of other folk. Swift.

FOLKNOTE. *n. f.* [from *folk* and *note*.]

Those hills were appointed for two special uses, and built by two several nations: the one is that which you call *folk-motes*, built by the Saxons, and signifies in the Saxon a meeting of folk. Spenser on Ireland.

FOLLICLE. *n. f.* [*folliculus*, Latin.]

1. A cavity in any body with strong coats  
Although there be no eminent and circular follicle, no round bag or vesicle, which long containeth this humour; yet is there a manifest receptacle of choler from the liver into the guts. Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 2.

2. Follicle is a term in botany signifying the seed-vessels, capsulae feminis, or case, which some fruits and seeds have over them; as that of the alkenge, pedicularis, &c. Quincy.

To FOLLOW. *v. a.* [*folgian*, Saxon; *wolgen*, Dutch.]

1. To go after; not before or side by side.  
I had rather, forsooth, go before you like a man, than follow him like a dwarf. Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

2. To pursue as an enemy.  
Wherever guilt can fly, revenge can follow. Irene.

3. To attend as a dependant.  
And the three eldest sons of Jesse went and followed Saul to the battle. 1 Sa. xvii. 13.

Such smiling rogues as these foeth every passion,  
Such smiling rogues as these foeth every passion,

## FOL

That in the nature of their lords rebels:  
As knowing nought, like dogs, but following. Shak. K. Lear.

Let not the muse then flatter lawless sway,  
Nor follow fortune where she leads the way. Pope.

To pursue.  
Not yielding over to old age his country delights, he was at that time following a merlin. Sidney, b. ii.

Some pious tears the pitying hero paid,  
And follow'd with his eyes the fleeting shade. Dryden's Æn.

We follow face, which does too fast pursue. Dryden.

5. To succeed in order of time.

6. To be consequential, as effects to causes.

7. To imitate; to copy.  
Where Rome keepeth that which is ancienter and better, others, whom we much more affect, leaving it for newer, and changing it for worse, we had rather follow the perfections of them whom we like not, than in defects resemble them whom we love. Hooker, b. v. f. 28.

Ill patterns are sure to be followed more than good rules. Locke on Education.

8. To obey; to observe.  
If all who do not follow oral tradition as their only rule of faith are out of the church, then all who follow the council of Trent are no Christians. Tillotson, Preface.

Most men admire  
Virtue, who follow not her lore. Paradise Regain'd, b. vii.

9. To confirm by new endeavours; to keep up indefatigably.  
They bound themselves to his laws and obedience; and in case it had been followed upon them, as it should have been, they should have been reduced to perpetual civility. Spenser.

10. To attend to; to be busied with.  
He that undertaketh and followeth other mens business for gain, shall fall into suits. Eccles. xxix. 9.

To FOLLOW. *v. n.*

1. To come after another.  
Peter followed afar off. Luke xxii. 54.

The famine shall follow close after you. Jer. xlii. 16.

Welcome all that lead or follow  
To the oracle of Apollo. Ben. Johnson.

2. To be posterior in time.

3. To be consequential, as effect to cause.  
If the neglect or abuse of liberty to examine what would really and truly make for his happiness misleads him, the mis-carriages that follow on it must be imputed to his own election. Locke.

To tempt them to do what is neither for their own nor the good of those under their care, great mischiefs cannot but follow. Locke.

4. To be consequential, as inference to premises.  
Though there are or have been sometimes dwarfs, and sometimes giants in the world; yet it does not follow that there must be such in every age, nor in every country. Temple.

This dangerous doctrine must necessarily follow, from making all political power to be nothing else but Adam's paternal power. Locke.

5. To continue endeavours.  
Then shall we know, if we follow on to know the Lord. Hof.

FOLLOWER. *n. f.* [from *follow*.]

1. One who comes after another; not before him, or side by side.

Little gallant, you were wont to be a follower; but now you are a leader: whether had you rather lead mine eyes, or eyes your master's heels? Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

No stop, no stay, but clouds of sand arise.  
Spurr'd and call backward on the follower's eyes. Dryden.

2. A dependant.

3. An associate; a companion.  
No followers, but a friend. Pope.

4. An accompanier, can't thou tell that?  
—With Poins, and other his continual followers. Sh. H. IV.

5. One under the command of another.  
I hold it no wisdom to leave unto them too much command over their kindred, but rather withdraw their followers from them as much as may be, and gather them under the command of law. Spenser's State of Ireland.

The understanding that should be eyes to the blind faculty of the will, is blind itself; and so brings all the inconveniences that attend a blind follower, under the conduct of a blind guide. South's Sermons.

And fore'd Æneas, when his ships were lost,  
To leave his followers on a foreign coast. Dryden's Æn.

6. A scholar; an imitator; a copyist; one of the same sort.  
Be ye followers of me, even as I am of Christ. 1 Cor. xi. 1.

The true profession of Christianity inviolably engages all its followers to do good to all men. Sprat's Sermons.

Every one's idea of identity will not be the same that Pythagoras and thousands of his followers have. Locke.

The studious head or gen'rous mind,  
Follow'd of God, or friend of human kind,  
Poet or patriot, rose but to refigure  
The faith and moral nature gave before. Pope's Essay.

## FON

FOLLY. *n. f.* [*folie*, French.]

1. Want of understanding; weakness of intellect.  
2. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind.

Think't thou, that duty shall have dread to speak,  
When pow'r to flattery bows? To plainness honour  
Is bound, when majesty to folly falls. Shakespeare. King Lear.

3. Act of negligence or passion unbecoming gravity or deep wisdom. In this sense it has a plural.

Love is blind, and lovers cannot see  
The pretty follies that themselves commit;  
For if they could, Cupid himself would blush  
To see me thus transformed to a boy. Shakespeare.

Leave such to trifle with more grace and ease,  
Whom folly pleases, or whose follies please. Pope's Horace.

To FOMENT. *v. a.* [*fomentor*, Latin; *fomentor*, French.]

1. To cherish with heat.  
Every kind that lives,  
Fomented by his virtual power, and warm'd. Milton's P. L.

2. To bathe with warm lotions.  
He fomented the head with opiates to procure sleep, and a solution of opium in water to foment the forehead. Arbuthnot.

3. To encourage; to support; to cherish.  
They love their givings, and foment their deeds no less than parents do their children. Watson.

Blame then thyself, as reason's law requires,  
Since nature gave, and thou foment'st my fires. Dryden.

They are troubled with those ill humours, which they themselves infused and fomented in them. Locke.

FOMENTATION. *n. f.* [*fomentation*, Fr. from *foment*.]

1. A fomentation is partial bathing, called also *stupa*, which is applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions, whereby the steams breathe into the parts, and disperse obstru'd humours. Quincy.

Fomentation calleth forth the humour by vapours; but yet, in regard of the way made by the poultice, draweth gently the humours out, for it is a gentle fomentation, and hath withal a mixture of some stupefactive. Bacon's Natural History.

2. The lotion prepared to foment the parts.  
The medicines were prepared by the physicians, and the lotions or fomentations by the nurses. Arbuthnot on Cains.

FOMENTER. *n. f.* [from *foment*.] An encourager; a supporter.  
These fatal distempers, as they did much hurt to the body politic at home, being like humours stirr'd in the natural without evacuation, so did they produce disadvantageous effects abroad, and better had it been, that the raisers and fomenters of them had never sprung up in Druiua. Howell.

FON. *n. f.* [Scott. A word now obsolete.] A fool; an idiot.  
Sicker I hold him for a greater fon,  
That loves the thing he cannot purchase. Spenser's Poet.

FOND. *n. f.* [*fonn*, Scottish. A word of which I have found no satisfactory etymology. To *fonne* is in Chaucer to doat, to be foolish.]

1. Foolish; silly; indiscreet; imprudent; injudicious.  
This we know that the Grecians or Gentiles did account foolishness; but that they ever did think it a fond or unlikely way to seek men's conversion by sermons, we have not heard. Hooker, b. v. f. 22.

He was beaten out of all love of learning by a fond school-master. Ascham.

Tell these sad women,  
'Tis fond to wail inevitable strokes,  
As 'tis to laugh at them. Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

Grant I may never prove so fond  
To trust man on his oath or bond. Shakespeare's Timon.

I am weaker than a woman's tear,  
Tamer than sleep, fonder than ignorance. Shakespeare.

Fond thoughts may fall into some idle brain;  
But one belief of all, is ever wife. Davies.

How subtly to detain thee I devise,  
Inviting thee to hear while I relate;  
Fond! were it not in hope of thy reply. Milt. Paradise Lost.

So fond are mortal men,  
Fall'n into wrath divine,  
As their own ruin on themselves 't invite. Milton's Agonistes.

'Twas not revenge for griev'd Apollo's wrong  
Those as's ears on Midas' temples hung;  
But fond repentance of his happy with. Waller.

But reason with your fond religion fights;  
For many gods are many infinities. Dryden's Tyrone Love.

This is fond, because it is the way to cheat thyself. Tillotson.

2. Trifling; valued by folly.  
Not with fond theekles of the tested gold,  
Or stones, whose rate are either rich or poor  
As fancy values them. Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

3. Foolishly tender; injudiciously indulgent.  
I'm a foolish fond wife,  
Like Venus I'll thine, Addison.

Be fond and be fine. Addison.

4. Pleased in too great a degree; foolishly delighted.

## FON

Fame is in itself a real good, if we may believe Cicero; who was perhaps too fond of it. Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.

I, fond of my well-chosen seat,  
My pictures, medals, books complete. Prior.

Some are so fond to know a great deal at once, and love to talk of things with freedom and boldness before they thoroughly understand them. Watts's Improvem. of the Mind.

To FOND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with great To FONDLE. *v. a.* indulgence; to caress; to coddle.

Howe'er unjust your jealousy appear,  
It does my pity, not my anger move:  
I'll fond it as the froward child of love. Dryden's Aurengz.

When amidst the fervour of the scalt,  
The Tyrian hugs, and fond's thee on her breast,  
And with sweet kisses in her arms constrains,  
Thou may'st infuse thy venom in her veins. Dryden's Æn.

They are allowed to kiss the child at meeting, and parting; but a professor, who always stands by, will not suffer them to use any fondling expressions. Gulliver's Travels.

To FOND. *v. n.* To be fond of; to be in love; to doat on.

How will this sidge? My master loves her dearly;  
And I, poor monster, fond as much on him;  
And she, mistaken, seems to dote on me. Shakespeare.

FONDLER. *n. f.* [from *fond*.] One who fondles.

FONDLING. *n. f.* [from *fondle*.] A person or thing much fondled or caressed; something regarded with great affection.

Partiality in a parent is commonly unlucky; for fondlings are in danger to be made fools, and the children that are least coddled make the best and wisest men. L'Estrange.

The bent of our own minds may favour any opinion or action, that may shew it to be a fondling of our own. Locke.

Any body would have guessed mis to have been bred up under a cruel stepdame, and John to be the fondling of a tender mother. Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.

Bred a fondling and an heirless,  
Drest'd like any lady may'refs;  
Cock'd by the servants round,  
Was too good to touch the ground. Swift.

FONDLY. *adv.* [from *fond*.]

1. Foolishly; weakly; imprudently; injudiciously.  
Most shallowly did you these arms commence,  
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence. Shak. H. IV.

Sorrow and grief of heart  
Makes him speak fondly, like a frantic man. Shak. R. II.

Ficinus fondly adviseth, for the prolongation of life, that a vein be opened in the arm of some wholesome young man, and the blood to be sucked. Bacon's Natural History.

The military mould  
The British files transcend, in evil hour  
For their proud faces, that fondly brav'd their fate. Phillips.

Some valuing those of their own side or mind,  
Still make themselves the measure of mankind:  
Fondly we think we merit honour then,  
When we but praise ourselves in other men. Pope's Criticism.

Under those sacred leaves, secure  
From common lightning of the skies,  
He fondly thought he might endure  
The flashes of Arctia's eyes. Swift.

2. With great or extreme tenderness.  
Ev'n before the fatal engine clos'd,  
A wretched sylph too fondly interpos'd:  
Fate urg'd the sheers, and cut the sylph in twain. Pope.

Fondly or severely kind. Savage.

FONDNESS. *n. f.* [from *fond*.]

1. Foolishness; weakness; want of sense; want of judgment.  
Fondness it were for any, being free,  
To covet fetters, though they golden be. Spenser's Sonnets.

2. Foolish tenderness.  
My heart had still some foolish fondness for thee;  
But hence! 'tis gone: I give it to the winds. Addison. Cato.

Hopeful's mother!  
Whose fondness could compare her mortal offspring  
To those which fair Latona bore to Jove. Prior.

3. Tender passion.  
Your jealousy perverts my meaning still;  
My very hate is construed into fondness. A. Phill. Dist. Motus.

Corinna, with that youthful air,  
Is thirty and a bit to spare:  
Her fondness for a certain earl  
Began when I was but a girl. Swift.

4. Unreasonable liking.  
They err that either through indulgence to others, or fondness to any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance any thing that is less than a sincere resolution of new obedience, attended with faithful endeavour, and meet fruits of this change. Hammond's Fundamentals.

FONT. *n. f.* [*fons*, Latin; *fonte*, French.] A stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church.  
The presenting of infants at the holy font is by their god-fathers. Hooker, b. ii. f. 7.



# FOO

I have no name, no title;  
No, not that name was given me at the *font*. *Shaksp. R. II.*  
**FO'NTANEL**. *n. f.* [*fontanelle*, French] An issue; a discharge opened in the body.

A person plethoric, subject to hot defluxions, was advised to a *fontanel* in her arm. *Wise man of Inflammation.*  
**FO'NTANGE**. *n. f.* [from the name of the first wearer.] A knot of ribbons on the top of the head-dress. Out of use.

I here old fashioned *fontanges* rose an ell above the head: they were pointed like steeples, and had long loose pieces of crape, which were fringed, and hung down their backs. *Addis.*  
**FOOD**. *n. f.* [*fooban*, Sax. *voeden*, Dut. to feed; *feed*, Scott.] 1. Victuals; provision for the mouth.

On my knees I beg,  
That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, and food. *Shaksp.*  
Much food is in the tillage of the poor. *Prov. xiii. 23.*  
Under whose lowly roof thou hast vouchsaf'd  
To enter, and these earthly fruits to taste;  
Food not of angels, yet accepted so,  
As that more willingly thou could'st not seem  
At heav'n's high feasts to have fed. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
They give us food, which may with nectar vie,  
And wax that does the abient sun supply. *Waller.*

2. Any thing that nourishes.  
Give me some musick: musick, moody food  
Of us that trade in love. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
O dear son Edgar,  
The food of thy abused father's wrath,  
Might I but live to see thee in my touch,  
I'd say, I had eyes again. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
**FOO'DFUL**. *adj.* [*food* and *full*.] Fruitful; full of food; plentifulous

There Titus was to see, who took his birth  
From heav'n, his nursing from the fruitful earth. *Dryden.*  
**FOO'DY**. *adj.* [from *food*.] Eatable; fit for food.  
To vessels, wine the drew;  
And into well few'd sacks pour'd foody meal. *Chapman.*  
**FOOL**. *n. f.* [*fool*, Welsh; *fol*, Islandick; *fol*, French.]

1. One whom nature has denied reason; a natural; an idiot.  
Do'st thou call me fool, boy?  
—All thy other titles thou hast given away that thou wast born with. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
The fool multitude, that chuse by show,  
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,  
Which pry not to the interior. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*  
It may be asked, whether the eldest son, being a fool, shall inherit paternal power before the younger, a wife man. *Locke.*  
He thanks his stars he was not born a fool. *Pope.*

2. [In Scripture.] A wicked man.  
The fool hath said in his heart there is no God. *Pf. xiv. 1.*  
3. A term of indignity and reproach.  
To be thought knowing, you must first put the fool upon all mankind. *Dryden's J. Venal, Preface.*  
4. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a jester.  
Where's my knave, my fool? Go you, and call my fool hither. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
I scorn, although their drudge, to be their fool or jester. *Milt.*  
If this disguise fit not naturally on fo grave a person, yet it may become him better than that fool's coat. *Denham.*  
5. To play the Fool. To play pranks like a hired jester; to jest; to make sport.  
Returning where I left his armour, found another instead thereof, and armed myself therein to play the fool. *Sidney.*  
6. To play the Fool. To act like one void of common understanding.

Well, thus we play the fools with the time,  
And the spirits of the wife fit in the clouds  
And mock us. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. ii.*  
Is it worth the name of freedom to be at liberty to play the fool, and draw shame and misery upon a man's self? *Locke.*  
7. To make a Fool. To disappoint; to defeat.  
'Twere as good a deed as to drink when a man's a-hungry, to challenge him to the field, and then to break promise with him, and make a fool of him. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*  
To Fool. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to toy; to play; to idle; to sport.

I, in this kind of merry fooling, am nothing to you; so you may continue and laugh at nothing still. *Shaksp. Tempest.*  
**FOOL**. *n. f.* for all may have,  
If they dare try, a glorious life, a grave. *Herbert.*  
If you have the luck to be court-fools, those that have either wit or honesty, you may fool withal, and spare not. *Denham:*  
It must be an industrious youth that provides against age; and he that fools away the one, must either beg or starve in the other. *L'Estrange.*  
He must be happy that knows the true measures of fooling.

Is this a time for fooling?  
To Fool. *v. a.*  
1. To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to frustrate; to defeat.

# FOO

And shall it in more shame be further spoken,  
That you are fool'd, discarded, and shook off? *Shak. H. IV.*  
If it be you that stir these daughters hearts  
Against their father, fool me not so much  
To bear it tamely. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

When I am read, thou feign'st a weak applause,  
As if thou wert my friend, but lackest a caution:  
This but thy judgment fools; the other way  
Would both thy folly and thy spite betray. *Ben. Johnson.*  
Him over-weening

To over-reach; but with the serpent meeting,  
Fool'd and beguiled. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*  
If men loved to be deceived and fooled about their spiritual estate, they cannot take a surer course than by taking their neighbour's word for that, which can be known only from their own heart. *South's Sermon.*

When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat;  
For fool'd with hope, men favour the deceit.  
I'm tir'd with waiting for this chemick gold,  
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden.*  
I would advise this blinded set of men not to give credit to those, by whom they have been so often fooled and imposed upon.

2. To infatuate.  
It were an handsome plot,  
But full of difficulties, and uncertain;  
And he's so fool'd with downright honesty, *Denham's Sophy.*  
He'll ne'er believe it.  
A long and eternal adieu to all unlawful pleasures: I will no longer be fool'd or imposed upon by them. *Calamy's Sermon.*  
A boor of Holland, whose cares of growing still richer and richer, perhaps fool him so far as to make him enjoy less in his riches than others in poverty. *Temple.*

3. To cheat: as, to fool one of his money.  
**FOO'LBORN**. *adj.* [*fool* and *born*.] Foolish from the birth.  
Reply not to me with a foolborn jest. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
**FOO'LER**. *n. f.* [*fool*.] 1. Habitual folly.

For lery, fir, does walk about the orb like the sun; it shines every where: I would be sorry, fir, but the fool should be as oft with your master as with my mistress. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*  
2. An act of folly; trifling practice.  
It is mere foolery to multiply distinct particulars in treating of things, where the difference lies only in words. *Watts.*  
3. Object of folly.

That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed in any of these fooleries, it cannot be suspected. *Religion's History.*  
We are transported with fooleries, which, if we understand, we should despise. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
**FOOLHAPPY**. *adj.* [*fool* and *happy*.] Lucky without contrivance or judgment.

As when a ship, that flies fair under sail,  
An hidden rock escaped unawares,  
That lay in wait her wreck for to bewail;  
The mariner, yet half amazed, stares  
At perils past, and yet in doubt he dares  
To joy at his foolhappy oversight. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 6.*  
**FOOLHARDINESS**. *n. f.* [from *foolhardy*.] Mad rashness; courage without sense.

A false glozing parasite would call his foolhardiness valour, and then he may go on boldly, because blindly. *South's Sermon.*  
There is a difference betwixt daring and foolhardiness: Lutan and Statius often ventured their too far, our Virgil never. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

**FOOLHARDINESS**. *n. f.* [*fool* and *hardieff*, French] Foolhardiness; adventurousness without judgment. Obsolete.  
More huge in strength than wife in works he was,  
And reason with foolhardie over-ran;  
Stern melancholy did his courage pass,  
And was, for terror more, all arm'd in shining brass. *F. 2.*  
**FOOLHARDY**. *adj.* [*fool* and *hardy*.] Daring without judgment; madly adventurous; foolishly bold.

One mother, when as her foolhardy child  
Did come too near, and with his talons play,  
Half dead through fear, her little babe reviv'd. *Fairy Queen.*  
Some would be so foolhardy as to presume to be more of the cabinet-council of God Almighty than the angels. *Hewel.*  
If any yet be so foolhardy,  
T' expose themselves to vain jeopardy;  
If they come wounded off, and lame,  
No honour's got by such a maim. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*

**FOO'LTRAP**. *n. f.* [*fool* and *trap*.] A snare to catch fools in: as a flytrap.  
Betts, at the first, were fooltraps, where the wife  
Like spiders lay in ambush for the flies. *Dryden.*

**FOO'LISH**. *adj.* [from *fool*.] 1. Void of understanding; weak of intellect.  
Thou foolish woman, seest thou not our mourning? *L'Estr.*  
He, of all the men that ever my foolish eyes looked upon, was the best deserving a fair lady. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. Imprudent; indiscreet.  
We are come off

# FOO

Like Romans; neither foolish in our stands,  
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
3. Ridiculous; contemptible.  
It is a foolish thing to make a long prologue, and to be short in the story itself. *2 Alac. ii. 32.*

Pray do not mock me;  
I am a very foolish fond old man;  
I fear I am not in my perfect mind. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
What could the head perform alone,  
If all their friendly aids were gone?  
A foolish figure he must make;  
Do nothing else but sleep and ake. *Prior.*

4. [In Scripture.] Wicked; sinful.  
**FOO'LISHLY**. *adv.* [from *foolish*.] Weakly; without understanding. In Scripture, wickedly.  
Although we boast our Winter sun looks bright,  
And foolishly are glad to see it at its height;  
Yet so much sooner comes the long and gloomy night. *Swift.*  
**FOO'LISHNESS**. *n. f.* [from *foolish*.]

1. Folly; want of understanding.  
2. Foolish practice; actual deviation from the right.  
Foolishness being properly a man's deviation from right reason, in point of practice, must needs consist in his pitching upon such an end as is unsuitable to his condition, or pitching upon means unsuitable to the compassing of his end. *South.*  
Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,  
And shape my foolishness to their desire. *Prior.*

**FOO'LISTONES**. *n. f.* A plant.  
The characters are: it hath an anomalous flower, consisting of six dissimilar leaves; the five uppermost of which are so disposed as to imitate in some manner a helmet. *Miller.*  
**FOOT**. *n. f.* plural feet. [*poet*, Saxon; *voet*, Dutch; *pus*, Scottish.]

1. The part upon which we stand.  
The queen that bore thee,  
Oft'n upon her knees than on her feet,  
Died ev'ry day she liv'd. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
His affection to the church was so notorious, that he never deserted it 'till both it and he were over-run and trod under feet. *Clarendon.*

2. That by which any thing is supported in the nature of a foot.  
The lower part; the base.  
Yond' towers, whose wanton tops do buse the clouds,  
Must kiss their own feet. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*  
Fretting, by little and little, washes away and eats out both the tops and sides and feet of mountains. *Hakewill on Provid.*

4. The end; the lower part.  
What dismal cries are those?  
—Nothing; a trifling sum of misery,  
New added to the foot of thy account:  
Thy wife is seiz'd by force, and born away. *Dryd. Cleomen.*  
5. The act of walking.  
Antiochus departed, weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the sea passable by foot. *2 Mac. v. 21.*

6. On Foot. Walking; without carriage.  
Israel journeyed about six hundred thousand on foot. *Ex. xii.*  
7. A posture of action.  
The centurions and their charges distinctly billeted, already in the entertainment, and to be on foot at an hour's warning. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
Lusias gathered threecore thousand choice men of feet, and five thousand horsemen. *1 Mac. iv. 28.*  
Himself with all his foot entered the town, his horse being quartered about it. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Thrice horse and foot about the fires are led,  
And thrice with loud laments they wail the dead. *Dryden.*  
9. State; character; condition.  
See on what foot we stand; a scanty shore,  
The sea behind, our enemies before. *Dryden's F. n.*  
In specifying the word Ireland, it would seem to insinuate that we are not upon the same foot with our fellow subjects in England. *Swift's Drapier's Letters.*

What colour of excuse can be for the contempt with which we treat this part of our species, that we should not put them upon the common foot of humanity, that we should only set an insignificant fine upon the man who murders them? *Addis.*  
10. Scheme; plan; settlement.  
There is no wellwisher to his country without a little hope, that in time the kingdom may be on a better foot. *Swift.*  
I ask, whether upon the foot of our constitution, as it stood in the reign of the late king James, a king of England may be deposed? *Swift.*

11. A state of incipient existence.  
If such a tradition were at any time set on foot, it is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain entertainment; but much more difficult how it should come to be universally propagated. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
12. It seems to have been once proverbially used for the level, the square, par.

Were it not for this easy borrowing upon interest, men's

# FOO

necessities would draw upon them a most sudden undoing, in that they would be forced to sell their means, be it lands or goods, far under foot. *Bacon's Essays.*  
13. A certain number of syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse.

Feet, in our English versifying, without quantity and joints, be sure signs that the verse is either born deformed, unnatural, or lame. *Ajcham's Schoolmaster.*  
Did'st thou hear these verses?  
—O yes, I heard them all, and more too; for some o' them had in them more feet than the verses would bear. *Shaksp. Prior.*

14. Motion; action.  
While other jests are something rank on foot,  
Her father hath commanded her to slip  
Away with Slender to marry. *Shaksp. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*  
In the government of the world the number and variety of the ends on foot, with the secret nature of most things to which they relate, must make a distinct remark of their congruity, in some cases very difficult, and in some unattainable. *Grew.*

15. A measure containing twelve inches.  
When it signifies measure it has often, but vitiously, foot in the plural.  
An orange, lemon, and apple, wrapt in a linnen cloth, being buried for a fortnight's space four foot deep within the earth, came forth no ways mouldy or rotten. *Bacon.*

16. Step.  
This man's son would, every foot and anon, be taking some of his companions into the orchard. *L'Estrange.*  
To Foot. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance; to tread wantonly; to trip.  
Lonely the vale and full of horror stood,  
Brown with the shade of a religious wood;  
The moon was up, and shot a gleamy light;  
He saw a quire of ladies in a round,  
That fealty footing seem'd to skim the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To walk; not ride; not fly.  
By this the dreadful beast drew nigh to land,  
Half flying, and half footing in his haste. *Fairy Queen.*  
Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do foot by night. *Sh.*  
The man set the boy upon the ass, and footed it himself. *L'Estrange.*  
With them a man sometimes cannot be a penitent, unless he also turns vagabond, and foots it to Jerusalem; or wanders over this or that part of the world, to visit the shrine of such or such a pretended saint. *South.*  
If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try, for once, who can foot it farthest. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

To Foot. *v. a.*  
1. To spurn; to kick.  
You, that did void your rheum upon my beard, and foot me as you spurn a stranger cur over your threshold. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
2. To settle; to begin to fix.  
What confederacy have you with the traitors  
Late footed in the kingdom? *Shaksp. King Lear.*

3. To tread.  
Saint Withold footed thrice the wold:  
He met the night-mare, and her name told;  
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,  
And aroynt thee, witch, aroynt thee right. *Shak. K. Lear.*  
There haply by the ruddy damsel seen,  
Or shepherd boy, they fealty foot the green. *Tickell.*

**FOO'TBALL**. *n. f.* [*foot* and *ball*.] A ball commonly made of a blown bladder cal'd with leather, driven by the foot.  
Am I so round with you as you with me,  
That like a football you do spurn me thus? *Shaksp. As You Like It.*  
Such a Winter-piece should be beautified with all manner of works and exercises of Winter; as footballs, felling of wood, and sliding upon the ice. *Peacham.*

As when a sort of lusty shepherds try  
Their force at footballs, care of victory  
Makes them salute so rudely, breast to breast,  
That their encounter seems too rough for jest. *Waller.*  
One rolls along a football to his foes,  
One with a broken truncheon deals his blows. *Dryden.*  
He was sensible the common football was a very imperfect imitation of that exercise. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scribl.*

**FOO'TROV**. *n. f.* [*foot* and *boy*.] A low mental; an attendant in livery.  
Was it discretion, lords, to let this man,  
This honest man, wait like a lowly footboy  
At chamber-door? *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
Though I had no body to assist but a footboy, yet I made shift to try a pretty number of things. *Boyle on Colours.*  
Whenever he imagines advantage will redound to one of his footboys by oppression of me, he never disputes it. *Swift.*

**FOO'TBRIDGE**. *n. f.* [*foot* and *bridge*.] A bridge on which passengers walk; a narrow bridge.  
Palcemon's shepherd, fearing the footbridge was not strong enough, loaded it so long, 'till he broke that which would have born a bigger burden. *Sidney.*  
**FOO'TCLOATH**. *n. f.* [*foot* and *cloth*.] A sumpter cloth.



# FOO

Three times to-day my *foot-loath* horse did flumble,  
And started when he look'd upon the Tower,  
As loth to bear me to the slaughterhouse. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

**FOO'TED.** *adj.* [from *foot*.] Shaped in the foot.  
Snouted and tailed like a boar, and *footed* like a goat. *Grew.*

**FOO'TFIGHT.** *n. f.* [*foot* and *fight*.] A fight made on foot, in opposition to that on horseback.  
So began our *footfight* in such sort, that we were well entered to blood of both sides. *Sidney, b. ii.*

**FOO'THOLD.** *n. f.* [*foot* and *hold*.] Space to hold the foot; space on which one may tread surely.  
So they all fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it to little *foothold*, that the first blast of wind laid it flat upon the ground. *L'Estrange.*

He's never well 'till he's at the top: he has nothing above him to aspire to, nor any *foothold* left him to come down by. *L'Estrange, Fable 6.*

**FOO'TING.** *n. f.* [from *foot*.]

1. Ground for the foot.  
I'll read you matter deep and dangerous;  
As full of peril and adventurous spirit  
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,  
On the unsteadfast *footing* of a spear. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
As Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,  
Did fiew the *footing* found, for all the flood. *Davies.*  
In ascents, every step gained is a *footing* and help to the next. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
2. Foundation; basis; support; root.  
Cloven flakes; and, wondrous to behold,  
Their sharpen'd ends in earth their *footing* place,  
And the dry poles produce a living race. *Dr. d. Virg. Georg.*  
All those sublime thoughts take their rise and *footing* here: the mind stirs not one jot beyond those ideas which sense or reflection have offered. *Locke.*  
The reasoning faculties of the soul would not know how to move, for want of a foundation and *footing* in most men, who cannot trace truth to its fountain and original. *Locke.*
3. Place.  
Whether their untimely exhalations are,  
Fir'd by the sun, or seeming to alone;  
Or each some more remote and slippery star,  
Which loses *footing* when to mortals shewn. *Dryden.*
4. Tread; walk.  
I would outnight you did no body come:  
But hark, I hear the *footing* of a man. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*  
Break off, break off; I feel the different found  
Of some chaste *footing* near about this ground:  
Run to your thresholds, within these brakes and trees;  
Our number may asfright. *Milton.*
5. Dance.  
Make holiday: your yestraw hats put on,  
And these fresh nymphs encounter every one  
In country *footing*. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. ii.*
6. Steps; road; track.  
He grew strong among the Irish; and in his *footing* his son continuing, hath increased his said name. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Like running weeds, that have no certain root; or like *footings* up and down, impossible to be traced. *Bacon's H. VII.*
7. Entrance; beginning; establishment.  
Ever since our nation had any *footing* in this land, the state of England did desire to perfect the conquest. *Davies.*  
The defeat of colonel Bellasis gave them their first *footing* in Yorkshire. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
8. State; condition; settlement.  
No useful arts have yet found *footing* here;  
But all untaught and savage does appear. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*  
Gaul was on the same *footing* with Egypt, as to taxes. *Arb.*

**FOO'TFLICKER.** *n. f.* [*foot* and *lick*.] A slave; an humble fawner; one who licks the foot.  
Do that good mischief which may make this island  
Thine own for ever; and I, thy Caliban,  
For ay thy *footlicker*. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

**FOO'TMAN.** *n. f.* [*foot* and *man*.]

1. A soldier that marches and fights on foot.  
The numbers levied by her lieutenant did consist of *footmen* three millions, of horsemen one million. *Raleigh's History.*
2. A low mental servant in livery.  
He was carried in a rich chariot, litterwife, with two horses at either end, and two *footmen* on each side. *Bacon.*  
Like *footmen* running before coaches,  
To tell the inn what lord approaches. *Prior.*
3. One who practises to walk or run.  
**FOO'TMANSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *footman*.] The art or faculty of a runner.  
The Irish archers copying this, suddenly broke up, and committed the safety of their lives to their nimble *footman-ship*. *Hayward.*  
Yet, says the fox, I have baffled more of them with my wiles and shifts than ever you did with your *footmanship*. *L'Estr.*

**FOO'TPACE.** *n. f.* [*foot* and *pace*.]

1. Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps,

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you arrive to a broad place, where you make two or three paces before you ascend another step, thereby to ease the legs in ascending the rest of the stairs. *Milton's Mceb. Exir. ijer.*

2. A pace no faster than a slow walk.  
**FOO'TPAD.** *n. f.* [*foot* and *pad*.] A highwayman that robs on foot, not on horseback.
- FOO'TPATH.** *n. f.* [*foot* and *path*.] A narrow way which will not admit horses or carriages.  
Know'st thou the way to Dover?  
—Both stile and gate, horseway and *footpath*. *Shak. K. Lear.*
- FOO'TPOST.** *n. f.* [*foot* and *post*.] A post or messenger that travels on foot.  
For carrying such letters, every thoroughfare weekly appointeth a *footpost*, whose dispatch is well near as speedy as the horses. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
- FOO'TSTALL.** *n. f.* [*foot* and *stall*.] A woman's thirrup.
- FOO'TSTEP.** *n. f.* [*foot* and *step*.]

1. Trace; track; impression left by the foot.  
Clear-lighted reason wisdom's judgment leads,  
And sense, her vassal, in her *footsteps* treads. *Denham.*  
A man shall never want crooked paths to walk in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, where ever he has the *footsteps* of others to follow. *Locke.*
2. Token; mark; notice given.  
Let us turn our thoughts to the frame of our system, if there we may trace any visible *footsteps* of Divine Wisdom and Benevolence. *Bentley's Sermon.*
3. Example.  
**FOO'TSTOOL.** *n. f.* [*foot* and *stool*.] Stool on which he that sits places his feet.  
Thus have we swept suspicion from our seat,  
And made our *footstool* of security. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*  
They whose sacred office 'tis to bring  
Kings to obey their God, and men their king,  
By these mysterious links to fix and tie  
Men to the *footstool* of the Deity. *Denham's Sophy.*  
Let echoing anthems make his praises known  
On earth, his *footstool*, as in heav'n his throne. *Ryegommon.*  
By the phrase of worshipping his *footstool*, no more is meant than worshipping God at his *footstool*. *Stillingfleet.*

**FOP.** *n. f.* [A word probably made by chance, and therefore without etymology.] A simpleton; a coxcomb; a man of small understanding and much ostentation; a pretender; a man fond of show, dress, and flatter; an impertinent.

A whole tribe of *fops*,  
Got 'tween asleep and wake. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
When such a positive abandon'd *fop*,  
Among his numerous absurdities,  
Stumbles upon some tolerable line,  
I fret to see them in such company. *Ryegommon.*  
The leopard's beauty, without the fox's wit, is no better than a *fop* in a gay coat. *L'Estrange.*

You hardly see the current flow;  
When a small breeze obstructs the course,  
It whirls about for want of force,  
And in its narrow circle gathers  
Nothing but chaff, and straws, and feathers:  
The current of a female mind  
Stops thus, and turns with ev'ry wind;  
Thus whirling round, together draws  
Fools, *fops*, and rakes, for chaff and straws. *Swift.*

**FOP'DOODLE.** *n. f.* [*fop* and *doodle*.] A fool; an insignificant wretch.  
Where sturdy butchers broke your noddle,  
And handled you like a *fopdoodle*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

**FOP'PERY.** *n. f.* [from *fop*.]

1. Folly; impertinence.  
Let not the found of shallow *foppery* enter  
My sober house. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*  
I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies; and yet the guiltness of my mind, the sudden surprise of my powers, drove the grossness of the *foppery* into a received belief, in despite of the teeth of all rhyme and reason, that they were fairies. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
This is the excellent *foppery* of the world, that when we are sick in fortune, often the surfeits of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon and stars, as if we were villains on necessity. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
2. Affectation of show or importance; showy folly.  
They thought the people were better let alone in their *fopperies*, than to be suffered to break loose from that subjection which your superstition kept them in. *Stillingfleet.*
3. Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affectation.  
But though we fetch from Italy and France  
Our *fopperies* of tune, and mode of dance,  
Our sturdy Britons scorn to borrow sense. *Granville.*  
I wish I could say quaint *fopperies* were wholly absent from graver subjects. *Swift to the Lord High Treasurer.*

**FOP'PISH.** *adj.* [from *fop*.]

1. Foolish; idle; vain.

# FOR

Fools ne'er had less grace in a year;  
For wife men are grown *foppish*,  
And know not how their wits to wear. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Their manners are so apish.  
2. Vain in show; foolishly ostentatious; vain of dress.  
With him the present still some virtues have;  
The vain are brightly, and the stupid grave;  
The foolish negligent, the *foppish* neat;  
The lewd are airy, and the fly discreet. *Garth's Dispensat.*  
The Romans grew extremely expensive and *foppish* in this article; so that the emperor Aurelian forbid men that variety of colours on their shoes, allowing it still to women. *Arbut.*

**FOP'PISHLY.** *adv.* [from *foppish*.] Vainly; ostentatiously.

**FOP'PISHNESS.** *n. f.* [from *foppish*.] Vanity; showy or ostentatious vanity.

**FOP'PLING.** *n. f.* [from *fop*.] A petty fop; an under-rate coxcomb.  
Thy works in Chloe's toilet gain a part,  
And, with his tailor, share the *foppish* heart. *Tickell.*

**FOR.** *prep.* [from *for*, *Saxon*; *voor*, *Dutch*.]

1. Because of.  
That which we *for* our unworthiness are afraid to crave, our prayer is, that God for the worthiness of his son would notwithstanding vouchsafe to grant. *Hooker, b. v. f. 47.*  
Edward and Richard,  
With fiery eyes sparkling for very wrath,  
Are at our backs. *Shaksp. Henry VI. p. iii.*  
Speak, good Cominius;  
Leave nothing out for length. *Shaksp.*  
For as much as the question cannot be scanned, unless the time of Abraham's journey be considered of, I will search into a tradition concerning his travels. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
An astrologer faith, if it were not for two things that are constant, no individual would last one moment. *Bacon.*  
For as much as it is a fundamental law in the Turkish empire, that they may, without any other provocation, make war upon Christendom for the propagation of their laws; so the Christians may at all times, as they think good, be upon the prevention. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
The governor, falling out, took great store of victual and warlike provision, which the Turks had for haste left behind them. *Knutell's History of the Turks.*  
Their offer he willingly accepted, knowing that he was not able to keep that place three days, for lack of victual. *Knell.*  
Quit, quit, for shame; this will not move,  
This cannot take her:  
If of herself she will not love,  
Nothing can make her. *Suckling.*  
Care not for frowns or smiles. *Denham's Sophy, Pral.*  
The hypocrite or carnal man hopes, and is the wickedest for hoping. *Hammond's Pratt. Catech.*  
Let no man, for his own poverty, become more oppress- ing in his bargains; but quietly recommend his estate to God; and leave the success to him. *Taylor.*  
Persons who have lost most of their grinders, having been compelled to use three or four only in chewing, wore them so low that the inward nerve lay bare, and they would no longer for pain make use of them. *Ray on the Creation.*  
I but revenge my fate; disdain'd, betray'd,  
And suff'ring death for this ungrateful maid. *Dryden.*  
Sole on the barren sands, the suff'ring chief  
Roar'd out for anguish, and indulg'd his grief. *Dryden.*  
For his long absence church and state did groan,  
Madness the pulpit, faction seiz'd the throne. *Dryden.*  
Nor with a superstitious fear is aw'd  
For what befalls at home, or what abroad. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*  
I, my own judge, condemn'd myself before;  
For pity, aggravate my crime no more. *Dryden's Aurengz.*  
Matrons of renown,  
When tyrant Nero burnt th' imperial town,  
Shriek'd for the downfall in a doleful cry,  
For which their guiltless lords were doom'd to die. *Dryden.*  
Children, discountenanced by their parents for any fault, find a refuge in the caresses of foolish flatterers. *Locke.*  
A found mind in a found body is a short but full description of a happy state in this world: he that has these two has little more to wish for, and he that wants either of them will be but little the better for any thing else. *Locke.*  
The middle of the gulph is remarkable for tempests. *Addif.*  
My open'd thought to joyous prospect raise,  
And for thy mercy let me sing thy praise. *Prior.*  
Which best or worst, you could not think;  
And die you must, for want of drink. *Prior.*  
It is a most infamous scandal upon the nation, to reproach them for treating foreigners with contempt. *Swift.*  
We can only give them that liberty now for something, which they have so many years exercised for nothing, of rail- ing and scribbling against us. *Swift.*  
Your sermons would be less valuable, for want of time. *Swift.*
2. With respect to; with regard to.

# FOR

Rather our state's defective *for* requital,  
Than we to stretch it out. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

A paltry ring  
That the did give me, whose poetry was,  
For all the world, like cutlers poetry  
Upon a knife; love me and leave me not. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

As thou art at this hour, was Richard then. *Shaksp. H. IV.*  
It was young counsel *for* the perious, and violent counsel *for* the matters. *Bacon, Essay 21.*  
Authority followeth old men, and favour and popularity youth; but *for* the moral part, perhaps, youth will have the pre-eminence, as age hath for the politick. *Bacon's Essays.*  
Comets are rather gazed upon than wisely observed in their effects; that is, what kind of comet *for* magnitude or colour, produceth what kind of effects. *Bacon, Essay 52.*

For me, if there be such a thing as I.  
He faith these honours consisted in preferring their memo- ries, and praising their virtues; but for any matter of wor- ship towards them, he utterly denies it. *Stillingfleet.*  
Our laws were *for* their matter foreign. *Hales.*  
Now *for* the government, it is absolute monarchy; there being no other laws in China but the king's command. *Temple.*  
For me, no other happiness I own,  
Than to have born no issue to the throne. *Dryd. Tyr. Love.*  
For me, my stormy voyage at an end,  
I to the port of death securely tend. *Dryden's Æn. b. xii.*  
After death, we spirits have just such natures  
We had, *for* all the world, when human creatures. *Dryden.*  
Such little walsps, and yet so full of spite;  
For bulk mere insects, yet in mischief strong. *Tate's Juv.*  
Hobbes has given us a correct explanation of the sense in general; but *for* particulars and circumstances, he continually lops them. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*  
Lo, some are vellow, and the rest as good,  
For all his lordship knows, but they are wood. *Pope.*  
In this sense it has often as before it.  
As *for* Maramaldus the general, they had no just cause to mislike him, being an old captain of great experience. *Knolles.*- 4. In the character of.  
If a man can be fully assured of any thing *for* a truth, without having examined, what is there that he may not em- brace for truth? *Locke.*  
She thinks you favour'd:  
But let her go, *for* an ungrateful woman. *A. Phillips.*  
Say, is it fitting in this very field,  
This field, where from my youth I've been a carter,  
I, in this field, should die for a deserter? *Gey.*
- 5. With resemblance of.  
I hear *for* certain, and do speak the truth,  
The gentle York is up. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. ii.*  
Now, now *for* sure, deliverance is at hand,  
The kingdom shall to Israel be restor'd. *Paradise Regain'd.*  
The startling steed was seiz'd with sudden fright,  
And bounding, o'er the postmill cast the knight:  
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,  
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay for dead. *Dryden.*
- 6. Considered as; in the place of.  
Our present lot appears  
For happy, though but ill; *for* ill, not worst,  
If we procure not to ourselves more woe. *Milton's Pa. Left.*  
The council-table and star-chamber held *for* honourable that which pleased, and *for* just that which profited. *Clarendon.*  
Read all the prefaces of Dryden,  
For those our critics much confide in;  
Though merely writ at first *for* filling,  
To raise the volume's price a shilling. *Swift.*
- 7. In advantage of; for the sake of.  
An ant is a wise creature *for* itself; but it is a shrewd thing in an orchard. *Bacon, Essay 24.*  
He refused not to die *for* those that killed him, and shed his blood *for* some of those that spilt it. *Boyle.*  
In words worth dying *for*, he celebrate.  
Shall I think the world was made *for* one,  
And men are born *for* kings, as beasts for men,  
Not *for* protection, but to be devour'd? *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*
- 8. Conducive to; beneficial to.  
It is *for* the general good of human society, and conse- quently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is *for* mens health to be temperate. *Stillingfleet, Sermon 1.*  
It can never be *for* the interest of a believer to do me a mis- chief, because he is sure, upon the balance of accounts, to find himself a loser by it. *Addison's Spectator, No. 186.*
- 9. With intention of going to a certain place.  
We failed from Peru, where we had continued for the space of one whole year, for China and Japan, taking with us vic- tuals for twelve months. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
As she was brought *for* England, she was cast away near Harwich haven. *Hayward.*  
We failed directly *for* Genoa, and had a fair wind. *Addison.*



## FOR

10. In comparative respect.  
For tusk with Indian elephants he strove,  
And Jove's own thunder from his mouth he drove. *Dryden.*
11. In proportion to.  
As he could see clear for those times, through super-  
stition; so he would be blinded, now and then, by human  
policy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Your understandings are not bright enough for the exercise  
of the highest acts of reason. *Tillotson, Sermon 4.*
12. With appropriation to.  
Shadow will serve for Summer: prick him; for we have a  
number of shadows to fill up the muster-book. *Shaksp. H. IV.*
13. After an expression of desire.  
O for a muse of fire, that would ascend  
The brightest heaven of invention! *Shak. H. V. Prologue.*
14. In account of; in solution of.  
Thus much for the beginning and progress of the deluge.  
*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
15. Inducing to as a motive.  
There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason for that  
which we call virtue, and against that which we call vice. *Till.*
16. In expectation of.  
He must be back again by one and twenty, to marry and  
propagate: the father cannot stay any longer for the portion,  
nor the mother for a new set of babies to play with. *Locke.*
17. Noting power or possibility.  
For a holy person to be humble, for one whom all men  
esteem a saint, to fear lest himself become a devil, is as hard  
as for a prince to submit himself to be guided by tutors. *Taylor.*
18. Noting dependence.  
The colours of outward objects, brought into a darkened  
room, depend for their visibility upon the dimness of the light  
they are beheld by. *Boyle on Colours.*
19. In prevention of; for fear of.  
Corn being had down, any way ye allow,  
Should wither as needeth for burning in mow. *Tuff. Husb.*  
And, for the time shall not seem tedious,  
I'll tell thee what befel me on a day.  
In this self place. *Shaksp. Henry VI. p. iii.*  
There must be no alleys with hedges at the either end, for  
letting your prospect upon this fair hedge from the green; nor  
at the farther end, for letting your prospect from the hedge  
through the arches upon the heath. *Bacon, Essay 47.*
20. In remedy of.  
Sometimes hot, sometimes cold things are good for the  
toothach. *Garretson.*
21. In exchange for.  
He made considerable progress in the study of the law, be-  
fore he quitted that profession for this of poetry. *Dryden.*
22. In the place of; instead of.  
To make him copious is to alter his character; and to  
translate him line for line, is impossible. *Dryden.*  
We take a falling meteor for a star. *Cowley.*
23. In supply of; to serve in the place of.  
Most of our ingenious young men take up some cried-up  
English poet for their model, adore him, and imitate him, as  
they think, without knowing wherein he is defective. *Dryden.*
24. Through a certain duration.  
Some please for once, some will for ever please. *Reform.*  
Those who sleep without dreaming, can never be convinced  
that their thoughts are for four hours busy, without their  
knowing it. *Locke.*  
The administration of this bank is for life, and partly in the  
hands of the chief citizens. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
Since, hir'd for life, thy servile mule must sing  
Successive conquests, and a glorious king;  
And bring him laurels, whatso'er they cost. *Prior.*  
The youth transported, asks without delay  
To guide the sun's bright chariot for a day. *Garth's Ovid.*
25. In search of; in quest of.  
Some of the philosophers have run so far back for argu-  
ments of comfort against pain, as to doubt whether there were  
any such thing; and yet, for all that, when any great evil has  
been upon them, they would cry out as loud as other men.  
*Tillotson, Sermon 5.*
26. According to.  
Chymists have not been able, for aught is vulgarly known,  
by fire alone to separate true sulphur from antimony. *Boyle.*
27. Noting a state of fitness or readiness.  
Nay, if you be an undertaker, I am for you. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
If he be brave, he's ready for the stroke. *Dryden.*
28. In hope of; for the sake of; noting the final cause.  
How quickly nature  
Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object!  
For this the foolish, over-careful fathers,  
Have broke their sleeps with thought, their brains with care,  
Their bones with industry: for this, engross'd  
The canker'd heaps of strong achieved gold:  
For this they have been thoughtful to invest  
Their sons with arts and martial exercises. *Shaksp. H. IV.*  
The kingdom of God was first rent by ill counsel; upon

## FOR

- which counsel there are set, for our instruction, two marks.  
*Bacon.*
- For he writes not for money, nor for praise,  
Nor to be call'd a wit, nor to wear bays. *Denham.*  
There we shall see, a sight worthy dying for, that blessed  
Saviour, who so highly deserves of us. *Boyle.*  
He is not disposed to be a fool, and to be miserable for  
company. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*  
Even death's become to me no dreadful name;  
In fighting fields, where our acquaintance grew,  
I saw him, and contemn'd him first for you. *Dryd. Aureng.*  
For this, 'tis needful to prevent her art,  
And fire with love the proud Phœnician's heart. *Dryd. Virg.*  
Some pray for riches; riches they obtain;  
But watch'd by robbers, for their wealth are slain. *Dryden.*  
Let them, who truly would appear my friends,  
Employ their swords like mine for noble ends. *Dryd. Aureng.*  
Scholars are frugal of their words, and not willing to let  
any go for ornament, if they will not serve for use. *Felton.*
29. Of tendency to; towards.  
It were more for his honour to raise his siege, than to spend  
so many good men in the winning of it by force. *Knellet.*  
The kettle to the top was hoist;  
But with the upside down, to show  
Its inclination for below. *Swift.*
30. In favour of; on the part of; on the side of.  
Ye suppose the laws for which ye strive are found in Scrip-  
ture; but those not against which we strive. *Hosker, Preface.*  
It becomes me not to draw my pen in the defence of a bad  
cause, when I have to often drawn it for a good one. *Dryden.*  
Jove was for Venus; but he fear'd his wife. *Dryden.*  
He for the world was made, not us alone. *Cowley.*  
They must be void of all zeal for God's honour, who do  
not with sighs and tears intercede with him. *Smalbridge's Sermon.*  
Artifice is for poetical justice. *Dennis.*  
They are all for rank and foul feeding. *Felton.*
31. Noting accommodation or adaptation.  
Fortune, if there be such a thing as she,  
Spies that I bear so well her tyranny,  
That she thinks nothing else to fit for me. *Dennis.*  
A few rules of logic are thought sufficient, in this case, for  
those who pretend to the highest improvement. *Locke.*  
It is for wicked men to dread God; but a virtuous man  
may have undisturbed thoughts, even of the justice of God.  
*Tillotson, Sermon 4.*  
His country has good havens, both for the Adriatick and  
Mediterranean. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
Persia is commodiously situated for trade both by sea and  
land. *Arbutnot on Caint.*
32. With intention of.  
And by that justice hath remov'd the cause  
Of those rude tempests, which, for rapine sent  
Too oft, alas, involv'd the innocent. *Waller.*  
Here huntmen with delight may read  
How to chide dogs for scent or speed. *Waller.*  
God hath made some things for as long a duration as they  
are capable of. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*  
For this, from Trivia's temple and her wood,  
Are couriers driv'n, who shed their matters blood. *Dryden.*  
Such examples should be set before them, as patterns for  
their daily imitation. *Locke.*  
The next question usually is, what is it for?  
Achilles is for revenging himself upon Agamemnon, by  
means of Hector. *Pope's View of Epick Poem.*
33. Becoming; belonging to.  
It were not for your quiet, nor your good,  
Nor for my manhood, honesty, and wisdom,  
To let you know my thoughts. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
Th' offers he doth make,  
Were not for him to give, nor them to take. *Daniel.*  
Is it for you to ravage seas and land,  
Unauthoriz'd by my supreme command! *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*  
His fire already signs him for the furies,  
And marks the feat amidst the deities. *Dryden's Æn.*  
It is a reasonable account for any man to give, why he does  
not live as the greatest part of the world do, that he has no  
mind to die as they do, and perish with them. *Tillotson.*
34. Notwithstanding.  
This, for any thing we know to the contrary, might be the  
self-same form which Philo Judeus expresseth. *Locke, b. v.*  
God's desertion shall, for ought he knows the next  
minute, supervene. *De ay of Piety.*  
Probability supposes that a thing may, or may not be so,  
for any thing that yet is certainly determined on either side.  
*South's Sermons.*  
For any thing that legally appears to the contrary, it may  
be a contrivance to fright us. *Swift's Drapier's Letters.*  
If such vast masses of matter had been situated nearer to the  
sun, or to each other, as they might as easily have been, for  
any mechanical or fortuitous agent, they must necessarily have  
caused a considerable disorder in the whole system. *Bentley.*

## FOR

35. For all. Notwithstanding.  
Neither doubt you, because I wear a woman's apparel, I  
will be the more womanish; since I assure you, for all my  
apparel, there is nothing I desire more than fully to prove  
myself a man in this enterprize. *Sidney.*  
For all the carefulness of the Christians the English bulwark  
was undermined by the enemy, and upon the fourth of Sep-  
tember part thereof was blown up. *Knellet's History.*  
But as Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,  
Did show the footing found for all the flood. *Daniel.*  
They resolute, for all this, do proceed  
Unto that judgment. *Daniel.*  
For all his exact plot, down was he cast from all his great-  
ness, and forced to end his days in a mean condition. *Saath.*  
If we apprehend the greatest things in the world of the  
emperor of China or Japan, we are well enough contented,  
for all that, to let them govern at home. *Stillington.*  
I thought that very ingenious person has anticipated part of  
what I should say, yet you will, for all that, expect that I  
should give you a fuller account. *Boyle on Colours.*  
She might have passed over all such petty business; but the  
raising of my rable is not to be mumbled up in silence, for  
all her person. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
36. To the use of; to be used in.  
The oak for nothing ill,  
The other good for twigs, the poplar for the mill. *Spenser.*  
In consequence of.  
For love they force through thickets of the wood,  
They climb the steepy hills and stem the flood. *Dryden.*
38. In recompense of.  
Now, for so many glorious actions done,  
For peace at home, and for the publick wealth,  
I mean to crown a bowl for Cæsar's health;  
Besides, in gratitude for such high matters,  
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators. *Dryden's Pers.*  
First the wily wizard must be caught;  
For unconstrain'd, he nothing tells for naught. *Dryd. Virg.*
39. In proportion to.  
He is not very tall, yet for his years he's tall. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
Exalted Socrates! divinely brave!  
Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave;  
Too noble for revenge. *Dryden's Juven. Sat. 13.*  
By means of; by interposition of.  
Moral consideration can no way move the sensible appetite,  
were it not for the will. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
Of some calamity we can have no relief but from God  
alone; and what would men do in such a case, if it were not  
for God? *Tillotson's Sermons.*
41. In regard of; in preservation of. I cannot for my life, is, I  
cannot if my life might be saved by it.  
I bid the rascal knock upon your gates;  
But could not get him for my heart. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
I cannot for my heart leave a room, before I have thorough-  
ly examined the papers pasted upon the walls. *Addison's Spect.*
42. For to. In the language used two centuries ago, for was  
commonly used before the sign of the infinitive mood, to  
note the final cause. As, I come for to see you, for I love to  
see you: in the same sense with the French *pour*. Thus it is  
used in the translation of the Bible. But this distinction was  
by the best writers sometimes forgotten; and for, by wrong use,  
appearing superfluous, is now always omitted.  
Who shall let me now  
On this vile body for to wreak my wrong? *Fairy Queen.*  
A large posterity  
Up to your happy palaces may mount,  
Of blessed saints for to increase the count. *Spenser.*  
These things may serve for to represent how just cause of  
fear this kingdom may have towards Spain. *Bacon.*
- FOR. conj.  
1. The word by which the reason is given of something ad-  
vanced before.  
Heav'n doth with us as we with torches deal,  
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike  
As if we had them not. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*  
Who for another year dig, plough, and sow;  
For never any man was yet so old,  
But hop'd his life one Winter more would hold. *Denham.*  
Tell me what kind of thing is wit?  
For the first matter loves variety less. *Cowley.*  
Thus does he who, for fear of any thing in this world,  
ventures to displease God; for in so doing he runs away from  
men, and falls into the hands of the living hand. *Tillotson.*  
Because; on this account that.  
I doubt not but great troops would be ready to run; yet  
for that the worst men are most ready to remove, I would wish  
them chosen by discretion of wise men. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Jealous souls will not be answer'd to:  
They are not ever jealous for a cause,  
But jealous for they're jealous. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
Heaven defend your good souls, that you think

## FOR

- I will your serious and great business scant;  
For she is with me. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
Nor swell'd his breast with uncouth pride,  
That heav'n on him above his charge had laid;  
But, for his great Creator would the same,  
His will increas'd; so fire augmenteth flame. *Fairfax.*  
Many excrecences of trees grow chiefly where the tree is  
dead or faded; for that the natural sap of the tree corrupteth  
into some preternatural substance. *Bacon's Natural History.*
3. For as much. In regard that; in consideration of.  
For as much as in publick prayer we are not only to con-  
sider what is needful, in respect of God; but there is also in  
men that which we must regard: we somewhat incline to  
length, lest overquick dispatch should give occasion to deem,  
that the thing itself is but little accounted of. *Hosker, b. v.*  
For as much as the thirst is intolerable, the patient may be  
indulged the free use of spaw water. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
4. For why? Because; for this reason that.  
Solyman had three hundred fieldpieces, that a camel might  
well carry one of them, being taken from the carriage; for  
why, Solyman purposing to draw the emperor unto battle, had  
brought no greater pieces of battery with him. *Knellet.*  
To FORAGE. v. n. [from *foris*, abroad, Latin.]  
1. To wander far; to rove at a distance.  
*Forage*, and run  
To meet disservice farther from the doors,  
And grapple with him, ere he come so nigh. *Shak. K. John.*
2. To wander in search of spoil, generally of provisions.  
As in a stormy night,  
Wolves, urged by their raging appetite,  
Forage for prey. *Denham.*  
There was a brood of young larks in the corn, and the dam  
went abroad to forage for them. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
Nor dare they stray  
When rain is promis'd, or a stormy day;  
But near the city walls their wat'ring take,  
Nor forage far, but short excursions make. *Dryden's Virgil.*
3. To ravage; to feed on spoil.  
His most mighty father on a hill  
Stood smiling, to behold his lion's whelp  
Forage in blood of French nobility. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
To FORAGE. v. a. To plunder; to strip; to spoil.  
They will both strengthen all the country round, and also  
be as continual holds for her majesty, if the people should re-  
volt; for without such it is easy to forage and over-run the  
whole land. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
FORAGE. n. s. [from *foris*, German and French, from *foris*,  
Latin.]  
1. Search of provisions; the act of feeding abroad.  
One way a band select from forage drives  
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,  
From a fat meadow ground; or fleecy flock,  
Ewes, and their bleating lambs, over the plains  
Their booty. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
2. Provisions sought abroad.  
Some o'er the publick magazines preface,  
And some are sent new forage to provide. *Dryden's Georg.*
3. Provisions in general.  
Provided forage, our spent arms renew'd. *Dryd. Fables.*  
FORAMINOUS. adj. [from *foramen*, Latin.] Full of holes;  
perforated in many places; porous.  
Soft and foraminous bodies, in the first creation of the  
found, will deaden it; but in the passage of the found they  
will admit it better than harder bodies. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
To FORBEAR. v. n. pret. *I forbore*, anciently *forbare*; part.  
*forborn*. [from *forbear*, Saxon. *for* has in composition the  
power of privation; as, *forbear*: or depravation; as *forswear*,  
and other powers not easily explained.]  
1. To cease from any thing; to intermit.  
The wolf, the lion, and the bear,  
When they their prey in pieces tear,  
To quarrel with themselves forbear. *Denham.*
2. To pause; to delay.  
I pray you, tarry: pause a day or two,  
Before you hazard; for in chusing wrongs,  
I lose your company; therefore forbear a while. *Shaksp.*
3. To omit voluntarily; not to do; to abstain.  
He forbore to go forth. *1 Sa. xxiii. 13.*  
At this he started, and forbore to swear;  
Not out of conscience of the sin, but fear. *Dryden's Juven.*  
Who can forbear to admire and adore him who weighed  
the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance. *Cheyne.*
4. To refrain any violence of temper; to be patient.  
By long forbearing is a prince persuaded, and a soft tongue  
breaketh the bone. *Prov. xxv. 15.*  
To FORBEAR. v. a.  
1. To decline; to omit voluntarily.  
Forbear his presence, until time hath qualified the heat of his  
displeasure. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
So angry bulls the combat do forbear.  
When from the wood a lion does appear. *Waller.*
2. To abstain from; to shun to do.



## FOR

If it passed only by the house of peers, it should be looked upon as invalid and void, and execution should be thereupon *forborn* or suspended. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
There is not any one action whatsoever which a man ought to do, or to *forbear*, but the Scripture will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South's Sermons.*  
3. To spare; to treat with clemency.  
With all lowliness and meekness, with long suffering, *forbearing* one another in love. *Eph. iv. 2.*  
4. To withhold.  
*Forbear* thee from meddling with God, who is with me; that he destroy thee not. *2 Chro. xxxv. 21.*

FORBEARANCE. *n. f.* [from *forbear*.]  
1. The care of avoiding or shunning any thing; negation of practice.

True nobleness would  
Learn him *forbearance* from to foul a wrong. *Shakesp. R. III.*  
This may convince us how vastly greater a pleasure is consequent upon the *forbearance* of sin, than can possibly accompany the commission of it. *South's Sermons.*  
Liberty is the power a man has to do, or *forbear* doing, any particular action, according as its doing or *forbearance* has the actual preference in the mind. *Lect.*  
2. Intermission of something.  
3. Command of temper.  
Have a continent *forbearance*, till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shakesp. Lear.*  
4. Lenity; delay of punishment; mildness.  
Nor do I take notice of this instance of severity in our own country to justify such a proceeding, but only to display the mildness and *forbearance* made use of under the reign of his present majesty. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 52.*  
He applies to our gratitude by obligations of kindness and beneficence, of long suffering and *forbearance*. *Rogers.*  
FORBEARER. *n. f.* [from *forbear*.] An intermitter; inter-ceptor of any thing.

The West as a father all goodness doth bring,  
The East a *forbearer*, no manner of thing. *Tully's Hystory.*  
To FORBID. *v. a. pret.* I *forbade*; part. *forbidden* or *forbid*. [*forbeban*, Saxon; *verbieden*, Dutch.]  
1. To prohibit; to interdict any thing.  
A witch, a quean, an old cozening quean; have I not *forbid* her my house?  
*Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

By tasting of that fruit *forbid*,  
Where they fought knowledge, they did error find. *Davies.*  
The voice of reason, in all the dictates of natural morality, ought carefully to be attended to, by a strict observance of what it commands, but especially of what it *forbids*. *South.*  
All hatred of persons, by very many Christian principles, we are most solemnly and indispensably *forbid*. *Spratt's Sermon.*  
The chaste and holy race  
Are all *forbidden* this polluted place. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*

2. To command to *forbear* any thing.  
She wish so sweet a rigour *forbad* him, that he durst not rebel. *Sidney, b. ii.*

It is the shameful work of Hubert's hand,  
The practice and the purpose of the kings. *Shakespeare.*  
From whose obedience I *forbid* my soul.  
They have determined to confound all those things that God hath *forbidden* them to eat by his laws. *Judith xi. 12.*

3. To oppose; to hinder.  
The moisture being *forbidden* to come up in the plant, stayeth longer in the root, and so dilateth it. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
The plaster alone would pen the humour, and so exasperate it as well as *forbid* new humour. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Thy throne is darkness in th' abyss of light,  
A blaze of glory that *forbids* the sight!  
O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,  
And search no farther than thyself reveal'd. *Dryden.*

4. To accuse; to blast. Now obsolete. To *bid* is in old language to *pray*; to *forbid* therefore is to *curse*.  
Sleep shall neither night nor day  
Hang upon his penthouse lid;  
He shall live a man *forbid*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To FORBID. *v. n.* To utter a prohibition.  
Now the good gods *forbid*,  
That our renowned Rome  
Should now eat up her own! *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

FORBIDANCE. *n. f.* [from *forbid*.] Prohibition; edict against any thing.

How hast thou yielded to transgress  
The strict *forbiddenness*! how to violate  
The sacred fruit *forbidden*! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

FORBIDDENLY. *adv.* [from *forbid*.] In an unlawful manner.  
With all confidence he swears, as he had seen't,  
That you have touch'd his queen *forbiddenly*. *Shakespeare.*

FORBIDDER. *n. f.* [from *forbid*.] One that prohibits; one that enacts a prohibition.  
This was a bold accusation of God, making the fountain of good the contriver of evil, and the *forbidder* of the crime an abettor of the fact prohibited. *Brown's Vul. Err.*  
Other care, perhaps,

## FOR

May have diverted from continual watch  
Our great *forbidder*! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*  
FORBIDDING. *participial adj.* [from *forbid*.] Railing abhorrence; repelling approach; causing aversion.  
Tragedy was made *forbidding* and horrible. *A. Hill.*  
FORCE. *n. f.* [*force*, French; *fortis*, Latin.]  
1. Strength; vigour; might; active power.  
He never could maintain his part but in the *force* of his will. *Shakesp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

A ship, which hath struck fail, doth run  
By *force* of that *force* which before it won. *Dante.*

2. Violence.  
Thus got the house of Lancaster the crown,  
Which now they hold by *force*, and not by right. *Sh. H. VI.*  
The shepherd Paris bore the Spartan bride  
By *force* away, and then by *force* enjoy'd;  
But I by free consent. *Dryden.*

3. Virtue; efficacy.  
Manifest it is, that the very majesty and holiness of the place where God is worshipped, hath, in regard of us, great virtue, *force* and efficacy; for that it serveth as a sensible help to stir up devotion. *Hooker, b. v. f. 16.*

No definitions, no suppositions of any sect, are of *force* enough to destroy constant experience.  
4. Validness; power of law.  
A testament is of *force* after men are dead. *Heb. ix. 17.*  
Not long in *force* this charter stood;  
Wanting that seal, it must be seal'd in blood. *Dinham.*

5. Armament; warlike preparation. Often *forces* in the plural.  
O Thou! whose captain I account myself,  
Look on my *forces* with a gracious eye. *Shakesp. Richard III.*  
The secret of the power of Spain consisteth in a veteran army, compounded of miscellany *forces* of all nations. *Eacen.*  
A greater *force* than that which here we find,  
Ne'er press'd the ocean, nor employ'd the wind. *Waller.*

Those victorious *forces* of the rebels were not able to sustain your arms.  
6. Destiny; necessity; fatal compulsion.  
To FORCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compel; to constrain.  
Dangers are lights, if they once seem light; and more dangers have deceived men than *forced* them. *Bacon.*  
I have been *forced* to use the cant words of Whig and Tory. *Swift's Examiner.*

The actions and operations did *force* them upon dividing the single idea. *Pope's View of Epick Poem.*

2. To overpower by strength.  
O that fortune  
Had brought me to the field where thou art arm'd  
To have wrought such wonders with an ass's jaw,  
I should have *forc'd* thee soon with other arms. *Milton.*

With fates averse, the rout in arms revolt,  
To *force* their monarch and insult the court. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To impel; to press.  
Thou shalt not destroy the trees by *forcing* an ax against them. *Dentr. 2c. 19.*

4. To draw or push by main strength.  
Stooping, the spear defended on his chine,  
Just where the bone distinguish'd either join:  
It stuck so fast, so deeply bury'd lay,  
That scarce the victor *forc'd* the steel away. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. To enforce; to urge.  
Three blustering nights, born by the southern blast,  
I floated, and discover'd land at last:  
High on a mounting wave my head I bore,  
Forcing my strength, and gathering to the shore. *Dryd. Æn.*

6. To drive by violence or power.  
This way of flattering their willing benefactors out of party, contrived another of *forcing* their unwilling neighbours out of all their possessions. *Decay of Piety.*

To free the ports, and ope the Punique land  
To Trojan guests; left, ignorant of fate,  
The queen might *force* them from her town and state. *Dryd.*

7. To gain by violence or power.  
My heart was your's; but, oh! you left it here  
Abandon'd to those tyrants hope and fear:  
If they *forc'd* from me one kind look or word,  
Could you not that, nor that small part afford? *Dryden.*

8. To storm; to take or enter by violence.  
Troy wall'd so high,  
Atreides might as well have *forc'd* the sky. *Waller.*

Heav'n from all ages wisely did provide  
This wealth, and for the bravest nation hide;  
Who with four hundred foot, and forty horse,  
Dare boldly go a new-found world to *force*. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

9. To ravish; to violate by force.  
The Gospel offers such considerations as are fit to work  
For *force* her,—I like it not. *Dryden.*

10. To constrain; to distort; not to obtain naturally or with ease.  
Our general taste in England is for epigram, turns of wit, and forced conceits. *Addison's Spectator, No. 409.*  
11. To man; to strengthen by soldiers; to garrison. *Here*

## FOR

Here let them lie,  
Till famine and the ague eat them up:  
Were they not *forc'd* with those that should be our's,  
We might have met them dareful, beard to beard. *Shakesp.*  
If you find that any great number of soldiers be newly sent into Oroonoke, and that the passages be already *forced*, then be well advised how you land. *Raleigh's Apology.*

11. To FORCE out. To extort.  
The tricks used in convening synods might *force out* an expression from him, that did not carry all the respect due to those great names. *Atterbury.*

The heat of the dispute had *forced out* from him expressions that seemed to make his doctrine run higher than really it did. *Atterbury.*

To FORCE. *v. n.* To lay stress upon. This word I have only found in the following passage.  
That morning that he was to join battle with Harold, his armor put on his backpiece before, and his breastplate behind; the which being epoken by some that stood by, was taken among them for an ill token, and therefore advised him not to fight that day; to whom the duke answered, I *force* not of such fooleries; but if I have any skill in footfaying, as in foot I have none, it dath prognosticate that I shall change copy from a duke to a king. *Camden's Remains.*

FORCEDLY. *adv.* [from *force*.] Violently; constrainedly; unaturally.

This foundation of the earth upon the waters doth most aptly agree to that structure of the abyss and antediluvian earth; but very improperly and *forc'dly* to the present form of the earth and the waters. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

FORCEFUL. *adj.* [*force* and *full*.] Violent; strong; driven with great might; impetuous.

Why, what need we  
Commune with you of this, but rather follow  
Our *forceful* indignation? *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Against the steed he threw  
His *forceful* spear, which, hissing as it flew,  
Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden's Æn.*

Were it by chance, or *forceful* destiny,  
Which forms in causes first what'er shall be,  
Assisted by a friend, one moonless night,  
This Palamon from prison took his flight. *Dryden.*

He pois'd in air, the jav'lin sent,  
Through Paris' shield the *forceful* weapon went. *Pope.*

FORCEFULLY. *adv.* [from *forceful*.] Violently; impetuously.

FORCELESS. *adj.* [from *force*.] Without force; weak; feeble; impotent.

FORCEPS. *n. f.* [Latin.]  
*Forceps* properly signifies a pair of tongs; but is used for an instrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds, and the like occasions. *Quincy.*

FORCER. *n. f.* [from *force*.]  
1. That which forces, drives, or constrains.

2. The embolus of a pump working by pulsion, in contradistinction to a sucker, which acts by attraction.

The usual means for the ascent of water is either by suckers or *forcers*. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

1. Strong; mighty; opposed to weak.  
That punishment, which hath been sometimes *forcible* to bridle sin, may grow afterwards too weak and feeble. *Hooker.*

2. Violent; impetuous.  
3. Efficacious; active; powerful.  
Sweet smells are most *forcible* in dry substances, when broken; and so likewise in oranges, the ripping of their rind giveth out their smell more. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. Prevalent; of great influence.  
God hath assured us, that there is no inclination or temptation to *forcible* which our humble prayers and desires may not frustrate and break asunder. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Jersey, belov'd by all; for all must feel  
The influence of a form and mind,  
Where comely grace and constant virtue dwell,  
Like ming'd streams, more *forcible* when join'd:  
Jersey shall at thy altars stand,  
Shall there receive the azure band. *Prior.*

5. Done by force.  
The abdication of king James, the advocates on that side look upon to have been *forcible* and unjust, and consequently void. *Swift.*

6. Valid; binding; obligatory.  
FORCIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *forcible*.] Force; violence.  
FORCIBLY. *adv.* [from *forcible*.]

1. Strongly; powerfully.  
The Gospel offers such considerations as are fit to work  
For *force* her,—I like it not. *Dryden.*

2. Impetuously.  
3. By violence; by force.  
He himself with greedy great desire  
Into the castle enter'd *forcibly*. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 8.*

## FOR

The taking and carrying away of women *forcibly*, and against their will, except female wards and bondwomen, was made capital. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
This doctrine brings us down to the level of horse and mule, whose mouths are *forcibly* holden with bit and bridle. *Hamm.*

FORCIPATED. *adj.* [from *forceps*.] Formed like a pair of pincers to open and inclose.  
The locusts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long falcation, or *forcipated* tail behind. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

When they have seized their prey, they will so tenaciously hold it with their *forcipated* mouth, that they will not part therewith, even when taken out of the waters. *Derham.*

FORD. *n. f.* [*ford*, Saxon, from *foran*, to pass.]  
1. A shallow part of a river when it may be passed without swimming.

Her men the paths rode through made by her sword;  
They pass the stream, when she had found the *ford*. *Fairfax.*

2. It sometimes signifies the stream, the current, without any consideration of passage or shallowness.  
Medusa with Gorgonian terror guards  
The *ford*, and of itself the water flies  
All taste of living wight. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

Rife, wretched widow! rife; nor undeplor'd  
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian *ford*:  
But rife, prepar'd in black to mourn thy peris'd lord. *Dry.*

To FORD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pass without swimming.

Adam's shin-bones must have contained a thousand fathom, and much more, if he had *forded* the ocean. *Raleigh's Hist.*

FORDEABLE. *adj.* [from *ford*.] Passable without swimming.  
Pliny placeth the Schenitz upon the Euphrates, where the same beginneth to be *fordable*. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

A countryman founded a river up and down, to try where it was most *fordable*; and where the water ran too smooth, he found it deepest; and, on the contrary, shallowest where it made most noise. *L'Estrange.*

FORE. *adj.* [*rope*, Saxon.] Anterior; that which comes first in a progressive motion.

Resistance in fluids arises from their greater pressing on the *fore* than hind part of the bodies moving in them. *Cheyne.*

FORE. *adv.*  
1. Anteriorly; in the part which appears first to those that meet it.  
Each of them will bear six demiculverins and four saikers, needing no other addition than a slight spar deck *fore* and aft, which is a slight deck throughout. *Raleigh's Essays.*

2. *Fore* is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time, of which some examples shall be given.

To FOREADVISE. *v. n.* [*fore* and *advise*.] To counsel early; to counsel before the time of action, or the event.

Thus to have said,  
As you were *foreadvis'd*, had touch'd his spirit,  
And tried his inclination. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

To FOREAPPOINT. [*fore* and *appoint*.] To order beforehand.

To FOREARM. *v. a.* [*fore* and *arm*.] To provide for attack or resistance before the time of need.

A man should fix and *forearm* his mind with this persuasion, that, during his passion, whatsoever is offered to his imagination tends only to deceive. *South's Sermons.*

He *forearms* his care  
With rules to push his fortune, or to bear. *Dryden's Æn.*

To FOREBODE. *v. n.* [*fore* and *bode*.]  
1. To prognosticate; to foretell.  
An ancient augur, skill'd in future fate,  
With these *foreboding* words restrains their hate. *Dryden.*

2. To foreknow; to be prescient of; to feel a secret sense of something future.  
Fate makes you deaf, while I in vain implore:  
My heart *forebodes* I ne'er shall see you more. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

My soul *foreboded* I should find the bow'r  
Of some fell monster, fierce with barb'rous pow'r. *Pope.*

FOREBODER. *n. f.* [from *forebode*.]  
1. A prognosticator; a soothsayer.  
Your raven has a reputation in the world for a bird of omen, and a kind of small prophet; a crow that had observed the raven's manner and way of delivering his predictions, sets up for a *foreboder*. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

2. A foreknower.  
FOREBY. *prep.* [*fore* and *by*.] Near; hard by; fast by.  
Not far away he hence doth won  
*Foreby* a fountain, where I late him left. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

To FORECAST. *v. a.* [*fore* and *cast*.]  
1. To scheme; to plan before execution.  
He shall *forecast* his devices against the strong holds. *Dan. xi.*

2. To adjust; to contrive.  
The feast was serv'd; the time so well *forecast*,  
That just when the desert and fruits were plac'd,  
The fiend's alarm began. *Dryden's Theod. and Honoria.*

3. To foresee; to provide against.  
It is wisdom to consider the end of things before we embark, and to *forecast* consequences. *L'Estrange, Fable 83.*



## FOR

To FORECAST. *v. n.* To form schemes; to contrive beforehand.

And whatso heavens in their secret doom  
Ordained have, how can frail fleshy wight  
Forecast, but it must needs to issue come? *Spenser.*  
When broad awake, she finds in troublous fit,  
Forecasting how his foe he might annoy. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
FORECAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Contrivance beforehand;  
scheme; plan; antecedent policy.

Alas! that Warwick had no more forecast,  
But while he thought to steal the single ten,  
The king was flily finger'd from the deck! *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
He makes this difference to arise from the forecast and pre-  
determination of the gods. *Addison on ancient Medals.*  
The last, scarce ripen'd into perfect man,  
Saw helpless him from whom their life began:  
Mem'ry and forecast just returns engage;  
That pointed back to youth, this on to age. *Pope.*

FORECASTER. *n. f.* [from forecast.] One who contrives be-  
forehand.

FORECASTLE. *n. f.* [fore and castle.] In a ship, is that part  
where the foremast stands, and is divided from the rest of the  
floor by a bulk-head: that part of the forecastle which is aloft,  
and not in the hold, is called the prow. *Harris.*

The commodity of the new cook-room the merchants  
have found to be so great, as that, in all their ships, the cook-  
rooms are built in their forecastles, contrary to that which had  
been anciently used. *Raleigh's Essays.*

FORECHOSEN. *partic.* [fore and chosen.] Pre-elected.  
FORECITED. *part.* [fore and cite.] Quoted before, or above.  
GRAVES is of opinion, that the alteration mentioned in  
that forecast passage is continued. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

To FORECLOSE. *v. a.* [fore and close.]

1. To shut up; to preclude; to prevent.  
2. To foreclose a Mortgage, is to cut off the power of re-  
demption. *Carew.*

FOREDECK. *n. f.* [fore and deck.] The anterior part of the  
ship.

I to the foredeck went, and thence did look  
For rocky Scylla. *Chapman's Odyssey, b. xlii.*  
To FOREDESIGN. *v. a.* [fore and design.] To plan before-  
hand.

All the steps of the growth and vegetation both of animals  
and plants, have been foreseen and foredesigned by the wise  
Author of nature. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

To FOREDO. *v. a.* [from fore and do, not fore.]

1. To ruin; to destroy. A word obsolete. Opposed to making  
happy.

Befeeching him, if either selves or oils,  
A foredone wight from door of death might raise,  
He would at her request prolong her nephew's days. *Fa. Qu.*  
That drew on men God's hatred and his wrath,  
And many souls in dolours had foredone. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

This doth betoken,  
The corse they follow did with desperate hand  
Foredo its own life. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

This is the night  
That either makes me, or foredoes me quite. *Shakespeare.*  
2. To overdo; to weary; to harass.

Whilst the heavy plowman snoars,  
All with weary talk foredone. *Shakespeare.*  
To FOREDOOM. *v. a.* [fore and doom.] To predestinate; to  
determine beforehand.

Through various hazards and events we move  
To Latium, and the realms foredoom'd by Jove. *Dryd. Zen.*  
The willing metal will obey thy hand,  
Following with ease: if favour'd by thy fate,  
Thou art foredoom'd to view the Stygian state. *Dryden.*

Fate foredoom'd, and all things tend  
By course of time to their appointed end. *Dryden.*  
Here Britain's statemen oft the fall foredoom  
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope.*

FOREEND. *n. f.* [fore and end.] The anterior part.  
I have liv'd at honest freedom; paid  
More pious debts to heaven than in all  
The fore-end of my time. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

In the fore-end of it, which was towards him, grew a small  
green branch of palm; and when the wife man had taken it  
into his boat, it opened of itself, and there were found in it  
a book and a letter. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

FOREFATHER. *n. f.* [fore and father.] Ancestor; one who  
in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another.

The custom of the people of God, and the decrees of our  
forefathers, are to be kept, touching those things whereof the  
Scripture hath neither one way or other given us charge. *Hook.*  
If it be a generous desire in men to know from whence  
their own forefathers have come, it cannot be displeasing to  
understand the place of our first ancestor. *Raleigh's History.*

Conceit is still deriv'd  
From some forefather grief; mine is not so. *Shak. Rich. II.*

## FOR

Shall I not be distraught,  
And madly play with my forefathers joints? *Sh. Ro. and Jul.*

Our great forefathers  
Had left him nought to conquer but his country. *Addison.*  
When a man sees the prodigious pains our forefathers have  
been at in these barbarous buildings, one cannot but fancy  
what miracles of architecture they would have left us, had  
they been instructed in the right way. *Addison on Italy.*

Blest peer! his great forefathers ev'ry grace  
Reflecting, and reflected in his race. *Pope, Epist. i.*  
To FOREFEND. *v. a.* [fore and defend.]

1. To prohibit; to avert.  
I would not kill thy unprepared spirit;  
No, heav'n's forefend! I would not kill thy soul. *Shaksp.*  
Perhaps a fever, which the gods forefend,  
May bring your youth to some untimely end. *Dryden.*

2. To provide for; to secure.  
Down with the nose,  
Down with it flat: take the bridge quite away  
Of him, that, his particular to forefend,  
Smells from the general weal. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*

FOREFINGER. *n. f.* [fore and finger.] The finger next to the  
thumb; the index.

An agate-stone  
On the forefinger of an alderman. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*  
Polymnia shall be drawn, as it were, acting her speech with  
her forefinger. *Peacbam on Drawing.*

Some wear this on the middlefinger, as the ancient Gauls  
and Britons; and some upon the forefinger. *Brown's Vul. Err.*  
FOREFOOT. *n. f.* plur. forefeet. [fore and foot.] The anterior  
foot of a quadruped: in contempt, a hand.

Give me thy fist, thy forefoot to me give. *Shak. Hen. V.*  
He ran fiercely, and smote at Heliodorus with his fore-  
feet. *2 Mac. iii. 25.*

I continue my line from thence to the heel; then making  
the breast with the eminency thereof, bring out his near fore-  
feet, which I finish. *Peacbam on Drawing.*

To FOREGO. *v. a.* [for and go.]

1. To quit; to give up; to resign.  
Is it her nature, or is it her will,  
To be so cruel to an humbled foe?  
If nature, then the way it mend with skill;  
If will, then she at will may will forego. *Spenser, Son. 41.*

Having all before absolutely in his power, it remaineth to  
still, he having already neither foregiven nor foregone any  
thing thereby unto them, but having received something from  
them. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

He is a great adventurer, said he,  
That hath his sword through hard assay foregone;  
And now hath vowed, till he avenged be  
Of that despite, never to wear none. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Special reason oftentimes causeth the will to prefer one good  
thing before another; to leave one for another's sake, to fore-  
go meaner for the attainment of higher degrees. *Hooker, b. v.*  
Must I then leave you? Must I needs forego  
So good, so noble, and so true a matter? *Shaksp. H. VIII.*

Let us not forego  
That for a trifle which was bought with blood. *Shakespeare.*  
How can I live without thee! how forego  
Thy sweet converse, and love so dearly join'd,  
To live again in these wild woods forlorn! *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

This argument might prevail with you to forego a little  
of your repose for the publick benefit. *Dryd. Jew. Dedic.*  
What they have enjoyed with great pleasure at one time,  
has proved insipid or nauseous at another; and therefore they  
see nothing in it, for which they should forego a present enjoy-  
ment. *Locke.*

2. To go before; to pass. [from fore and go.]  
By our remembrances of days foregone,  
Such were our faults: O! then we thought them not. *Shak.*  
It is to be understood of Cain, that many years foregone,  
and when his people were increased, he built the city of  
Enoch. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Left what has been said of the differences between true and  
apparent colours be interpreted in too unlimited a sense, reflect  
upon the two foregoing objections. *Boyle on Colours.*

This foregoing remark gives the reason why imitation  
pleases. *Dryden's Dunciad.*  
I was seated in my elbow-chair, where I had indulged the  
foregoing speculations, with my lamp burning by me as usual. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 405.*

In the foregoing part of this work I promised further proofs.  
*Woodward's Natural History.*

3. To lose.  
This is the very ecstasy of love,  
Whose violent property forgoes itself,  
And leads the will to desperate undertakings. *Shak. Hamlet.*

FOREGOER. *n. f.* [from forego.] Ancestor; progenitor.  
Honours best thrive,  
When rather from our acts we them derive  
Than our foregoers. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

FOREGROUND.

## FOR

FOREGROUND. *n. f.* [fore and ground.] The part of the field  
or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.  
All agree that white can subtilt on the foreground of the  
picture: the question therefore is to know, if it can equally  
be placed upon that which is backward, the light being uni-  
versal, and the figures supposed in an open field. *Dryden.*

FOREHAND. *n. f.* [fore and hand.]

1. The part of a horse which is before the rider.  
2. The chief part.  
The great Achilles, whom opinion crowns  
The finew and the forehead of our host. *Shakespeare.*

FOREHAND. *adj.* A thing done too soon.  
You'll say he did embrace me as a husband,  
And so extenuate the forehead sin. *Shakespeare.*

FOREHANDED. *n. f.* [from fore and hand.]

1. Early; timely.  
If by thus doing you have not secured your time by an early  
and forehanded care, yet be sure, by a timely diligence, to re-  
deem the time. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. Formed in the foreparts.  
Bauble, do you call him? He's a substantial true-bred beast,  
bravely forehanded: mark but the cleanness of his shapes too. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

FOREHEAD. *n. f.* [fore and head.]

1. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward  
to the hair.  
The breast of Hecuba,  
When she did suckle Hector, look'd not lovelier  
Than Hector's forehead, when it spit forth blood  
At Grecian swords contending. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Some angel copy'd, while I slept, each grace,  
And molded ev'ry feature from my face:  
Such majesty does from her forehead rise,  
Her cheeks such blushes cast, such rays her eyes. *Dryden.*

2. Impudence; confidence; assurance; audaciousness; au-  
dacity.  
A man of confidence presseth forward upon every appear-  
ance of advantage, and thinks nothing above his manage-  
ment or his merit: where his force is too feeble, he prevails  
by dint of impudence: these men of forehead are magnificent  
in promises, and infallible in their prescriptions. *Collier.*

I would fain know to what branch of the legislature they  
can have the forehead to apply. *Swift's Presbyterian Plea.*

FOREHOLDING. *n. f.* [fore and hold.] Predictions; ominous  
accounts; superstitious prognostications.  
How are superstitious men hagg'd out of their wits with  
the fancy of omens, forebodings, and old wives tales! *L'Estr.*

FOREIGN. *adj.* [forain, French; forano, Spanish, from foris,  
Latin.]

1. Not of this country; not domestic.  
Your son, that with a fearful soul  
Leads discontented steps in foreign soil,  
This fair alliance quickly shall call home. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

The learned correspondence you hold in foreign parts. *Milt.*  
The positions are so far from being new, that they are  
commonly to be met with in both ancient and modern, domes-  
tick and foreign writers. *Atterbury's Sermon, Pref.*

The parties and divisions amongst us may several ways  
bring destruction upon our country, at the same time that our  
united force would secure us against all the attempts of a  
foreign enemy. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 34.*

2. Alien; remote; not allied; not belonging; without relation.  
It is often used with to; but more properly with from.  
I must dissemble,  
And speak a language foreign to my heart. *Addison's Cato.*

Fame is a good so wholly foreign to our natures, that we  
have no faculty in the soul adapted to it, nor any organ in the  
body to relish it, placed out of the possibility of fruition. *Addison.*  
This design is not foreign from some people's thoughts.

3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance.  
They will not stick to say you envied him;  
And fearing he would rise, he was so virtuous,  
Kept him a foreign man still; which so griev'd him,  
That he ran mad and died. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

4. [In law.] A foreign plea, *placitum forinsecum*; as being a plea  
out of the proper court of justice.

5. Extraneous; adventitious in general.  
There are who, fondly studious of increase,  
Rich foreign mold in their ill-natur'd land  
Induce. *Phillips.*

FOREIGNER. *n. f.* [from foreign.] A man that comes from  
another country; not a native; a stranger.  
Joy is such a foreigner,  
So mere a stranger to my thoughts, I know  
Not how to entertain him. *Denham's Sophy.*

To this false foreigner you give your throne,  
And wrong a friend, a kinsman, and a son:  
Resume your ancient care. *Dryd. Zen.*  
Water is the only native of England made use of in punch;  
but the lemons, the brandy, the sugar, and the nutmegs, are  
all foreigners. *Addison's Freeholder.*

## FOR

Nor could the majesty of the English crown appear in a  
greater lustre, either to foreigners or subjects. *Swift.*

FOREIGNNESS. *n. f.* [from foreign.] Remoteness; want of  
relation to something.

Let not the foreignness of the subject hinder you from en-  
deavouring to set me right. *Locke.*  
To FOREIMAGINE. *v. a.* [fore and imagine.] To conceive  
or fancy before proof.

We are within compass of a foreimagined possibility in that  
behalf. *Camden's Remains.*  
To FOREJUDGE. *v. a.* [fore and judge.] To judge before-  
hand; to be prepossessed.

To FOREKNOW. *v. a.* [fore and know.] To have prescience  
of; to foresee.

We foreknow that the sun will rise and set, that all men  
born in the world shall die again; that after Winter the Spring  
shall come; after the Spring, Summer and harvest; yet is not  
our foreknowledge the cause of any of those. *Raleigh.*

He foreknew John should not suffer a violent death, but go  
into his grave in peace. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii. c. 10.*  
Calchas the sacred seer, who had in view  
Things present and the past, and things to come foreknew. *Dryden's Iliad.*

Who would the miseries of man foreknow?  
Not knowing, we but share our part of woe. *Dryden.*  
FOREKNOWABLE. *adj.* [from foreknow.] Possible to be known  
before they happen.

It is certainly foreknowable what they will do in such and  
such circumstances. *Mere's Divine Dialogues.*

FOREKNOWLEDGE. *n. f.* [fore and knowledge.] Prescience;  
knowledge of that which has not yet happened.

Our being in Christ by eternal foreknowledge, saveth us not  
without our actual and real adoption into the fellowship of  
his saints in this present world. *Hooker, b. v. f. 56.*

I told him you was asleep: he seems to have a foreknowledge  
of that too, and therefore chafes to speak with you. *Shakespeare.*

If I foreknew,  
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault,  
Which had no less prov'd certain unforeknown. *Milton.*  
I hope the foreknowledge you had of my esteem for you, is  
the reason that you do not dislike my letters. *Pope.*

FORELAND. *n. f.* [fore and land.] A promontory; headland;  
high land jutting into the sea; a cape.

As when a ship, by skillful steersman wrought,  
Nigh river's mouth, or foreland, where the wind  
Veers oft, as oft fo steers, and shifts her sails. *Milt. P. L.*

To FORELAY. *v. a.* [fore and lay.] To lay wait for; to in-  
trap by ambush.

A serpent shoots his sting at unaware;  
An ambush'd thief forelays a traveller:  
The man lies murder'd, while the thief and snake,  
One gains the thickets, and one thrids the brake. *Dryden.*

To FORELIFT. *v. a.* [fore and lift.] To raise aloft any anterior  
part.

So dreadfully he towards him did pass,  
Forelifting up aloft his speckled breast;  
And often bounding on the bruised grass,  
As for great joy of his new comen guest. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

FORELOCK. *n. f.* [fore and lock.] The hair that grows from  
the forehead of the head.

Tell her the joyous time will not be flaid,  
Unless she do him by the forelock take. *Spenser, Sonnet 70.*  
Hyacinthine locks  
Round from his parted forelock manly hung,  
Clust'ring, but not beneath his shoulders broad. *Milton.*

Zeal and duty are not slow  
But on occasion's forelock watchful wait. *Milt. Parad. Reg.*  
Time is painted with a lock before, and bald behind, signi-  
fying thereby that we must take time by the forelock; for,  
when it is once past, there is no recalling it. *Swift.*

FOREMAN. *n. f.* [fore and man.] The first or chief person.  
He is a very sensible man, shoots flying, and has been  
several times foreman of the petty jury. *Addison's Spectator.*

FOREMENTIONED. *adj.* [fore and mentioned.] Mentioned or  
recited before. It is observable that many participles are  
compounded with fore, whose verbs have no such compo-  
sition.

Dacier, in the life of Aurelius, has not taken notice of the  
forementioned figure on the pillar. *Addison on Italy.*  
FOREMOST. *adj.* [from fore.]

1. First in place.  
Our women in the foremost ranks appear;  
March to the fight, and meet your mistresses there. *Dryden.*  
I stand astonish'd! what, the bold Sempronius,  
That still broke foremost through the crowd of patriots,  
As with a hurricane of zeal transported,  
And virtuous ev'n to madness! *Addison's Cato.*

2. First in dignity.  
All three were set among the foremost ranks of fame, for great  
minds to attempt, and great force to perform what they did  
attempt. *Sidney, b. ii.*

These ride foremost in the field,  
As they the foremost rank of honour held. *Dryden.*  
FORENAMED.



## FOR

FORENAME. *adj.* [*fore* and *name*.] Nominated before.

And such are sure ones.

As Curius, and the *forenam'd* Lentulus. *Ben. Jahn's Catil.*  
FORENOON. *n. f.* [*fore* and *noon*.] The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian: opposed to afternoon.

The manner was, that the *forenoon* they should run at tilt, the afternoon in a broad field in manner of a battle, till either the strangers or the country knights won the field. *Sidney.*

Curio, at the funeral of his father, built a temporary theatre, consisting of two parts turning on hinges, according to the position of the sun, for the convenience of *forenoon's* and afternoon's diversion. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

FORENOTICE. *n. f.* [*fore* and *notice*.] Information of an event before it happens.

So strange a revolution never happens in poetry, but either heaven or earth gives some *forenotice* of it. *Rymer's Tragedies.*  
FORENSICK. *adj.* [*forensi*, Latin.] Belonging to courts of judicature.

Person is a *forensick* term, appropriating actions and their merit; and so belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happiness and misery. This personality extends itself beyond present existence to what is past, only by consciousness. *Locke.*

The forum was a public place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches before the proper judges in matters of property, or in criminal cases: thence all sorts of disputations in courts of justice, where several persons make their distinct speeches, may come under the name of *forensick* disputes. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

TO FOREORDAIN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ordain*.] To predetermine; to predetermine; to predetermine.

The church can discharge, in manner convenient, a work of so great importance; by *foreordaining* some short collect wherein briefly to mention thanks. *Hooker, b. v.*

FOREPART. *n. f.* [*fore* and *part*.] The anterior part.

Had it been so raised, it would deprive us of the sun's light all the *forepart* of the day. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
The ribs have no cavity in them, and towards the *forepart* or breast are broad and thin, to bend and give way without danger of fracture. *Ray on the Creation.*

FOREPAST. *adj.* [*fore* and *past*.] Past before a certain time.

Now cease, ye damsels, your delights *forepast*;

Enough it is that all the day is yours. *Spenser's Epithalam.*

My *forepast* proofs, howe'er the matter fall,

Shall tax my fears of little vanity. *Shakespeare.*

Having vainly fear'd too little,

Such is the treaty which he negotiates with us, an offer and tender of a reconciliation, an act of oblivion, of all *forepast* sins, and of a new covenant. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

FOREPOSSESS'D. *adj.* [*fore* and *possess*.] Preoccupied; pre-

possessed; pre-engaged.

The testimony either of the ancient fathers, or of other classical divines, may be clearly and abundantly answered, to the satisfaction of any rational man, not extremely *forepossest* with prejudice. *Sander's Judgment.*

FORERANK. *n. f.* [*fore* and *rank*.] First rank; front.

Yet leave our cousin Catharine here with us;

She is our capital demand, comprised

Within the *forerank* of our articles. *Shaksf. Henry V.*

FORERECIT'ED. *adj.* [*fore* and *recite*.] Mentioned or enumerated before.

Bid him recount

The *forerecited* practices, whereof

We cannot feel too little, hear too much. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

TO FORERUN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *run*.]

1. To come before as an earnest of something following; to introduce as an harbinger.

Against ill chances men are ever merry;

But heaviness *foreruns* the good event. *Shaksf. Henry IV.*

The sun

Was set, and twilight from the East came on,

Forerunning night. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

She bids me hope: oh heav'n's, she pities me!

And pity still *foreruns* approaching love,

As lightning does the thunder. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

2. To precede; to have the start of.

I heard it to be a maxim at Dublin to follow, if not *forerun*, all that is or will be practised in London. *Graunt.*

FORERUNNER. *n. f.* [*from forerun*.]

1. An harbinger; a messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow.

The six strangers seek for you, madam, to take their leave; and there is a *forerunner* come from a seventh, the prince of Morocco. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

A cock was sacrificed as the *forerunner* of day and the sun, thereby acknowledging the light of life to be derived from the divine bounty, the daughter of providence. *Stillington.*

My elder brothers, my *forerunners* came,

Rough draughts of nature, ill design'd, and lame:

## FOR

Blown off, like blossoms, never made to bear;

'Till I came finish'd, her last labour'd care. *Dryd. Aeneas.*

Already opera prepares the way,

The sure *forerunner* of her gentle sway. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. A prognostick; a sign foretelling any thing.

O Eve! some further change awaits us nigh,

Which heav'n, by these mute signs in nature, shews

*Forerunners* of his purpose. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

Loss of sight is the misery of life, and usually the *forerunner*

of death. *South's Sermons.*

The keeping insensible perspiration up in due measure is the

cause as well as sign of health, and the least deviation from

that due quantity, the certain *forerunner* of a disease. *Arbutnot.*

TO FORESA'Y. *v. a.* [*fore* and *say*.] To predict; to prophesy;

to foretell.

Let ordinance

Come as the gods *foresay* it. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

TO FORESEE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *see*.] To see beforehand; to see

what has not yet happened; to have prescience; to fore-

know.

With Cupid the *foreses* and goes god Vulcan's pace. *Sidney.*

The first of them could things to come *foreses*;

The next, could of things present best advise;

The third, things past could keep in memory. *Fairy Queen.*

If there be any thing *foresen* that is not usual, be armed

for it by any hearty though a short prayer, and an earnest re-

solution beforehand, and then watch when it comes. *Taylor.*

At his *foresen* approach, already quake

The Caspian kingdoms and Meotian lake:

Their fears behold the tempest from afar,

And threat'ning oracles denounce the war. *Dryden's Æn.*

TO FORESHAME. *v. a.* [*for* and *shame*.] To shame; to

bring reproach upon.

Oh bill, *foreshaming*

Those rich left heirs, that let their fathers lie

Without a monument. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

TO FORESHEW. *v. a.* [*See FORESHOW*.]

FORRESHIP. *n. f.* [*fore* and *ship*.] The anterior part of the

ship.

The shipmen would have cast anchors out of the *foreship*.

*Acts xxvii. 30.*

TO FORESHORTEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *shorten*.] To shorten

figures for the sake of shewing those behind.

The greatest parts of the body ought to appear *foreshort*;

and he forbids the *foreshortening*, because they make the parts

appear little. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

TO FORESHOW. *v. a.* [*fore* and *show*.]

1. To discover before it happens; to predict; to prognosticate.

Christ had called him to be a witness of his death, and re-

surrection from the dead, according to that which the prophets

and Moses had *foreshown*. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 8.*

Next, like Aurora, Spenser rose,

Whole purple blush the day *foreshow*ing. *Dehban.*

You chose to withdraw yourself from public business,

when the face of heaven grew troubled, and the frequent

shifting of the wind *foreshow*ed a storm. *Dryden.*

2. To represent before it comes.

What else is the law but the gospel *foreshown*? What

other the gospel than the law fulfilled? *Hooker, b. v.*

FORERIGHT. *n. f.* [*fore* and *right*.]

1. Prescience; prognostication; foreknowledge. The accent

anciently on the last syllable.

Let Eve, for I have drench'd her eyes,

Here sleep below; while thou to *foresight* wak'st;

As once thou slept'st, whilst the to life was form'd. *Milton.*

2. Provident care of futurity.

He had a sharp *foresight*, and working wit,

That never idle was, no once could rest a whit. *Fai. Qu.*

In matters of arms he was both skilful and industrious, and

as well in *foresight* as resolution present and great. *Hoyward.*

Difficulties and temptations will more easily be born or

avoided, if with prudent *foresight* we arm ourselves against

them. *Rogers's Sermons.*

FORERIGHTFUL. *adj.* [*foresight* and *full*.] Precient; pro-

vident.

Death gave him no such pangs as the *foresightful* care he

had of his filly successor. *Sidney, b. ii.*

TO FORESIGNIFY. *v. a.* [*fore* and *signify*.] To betoken be-

forehand; to foreshow; to typify.

Discoveries of Christ already present, whose future

coming the Psalms did but *foresignify*. *Hooker, b. v.*

Yet as being past times noxious, where they light

On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent,

They oft *foresignify*, and threaten ill. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

FORERISK. *n. f.* [*fore* and *risk*.] The prepuce.

Their own hand

An hundred of the faithless foe shall slay,

And for a dowry their hundred *foreskins* pay,

Be Michel thy reward. *Cowley's Davids.*

FORERISKY. *n. f.* [*fore* and *risky*.] The pendulous or loose

part of the coat before.

A thousand

## FOR

A thousand pounds a year for pure respect!

No other obligation?

That promises more thousands: honour's train

Is longer than his *forefirt*. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

TO FORESLACK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *slack*.] To neglect by idle-

ness.

It is a great pity that so good an opportunity was omitted,

and so happy an occasion *foreslack*, that might have been the

eternal good of the land. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

TO FORESLAW. *v. a.* [*fore* and *slaw*.]

1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct.

No stream, no wood, no mountain could *foreslaw*

Their hasty pace. *Fairfax, b. i.*

Now the illustrious nymph return'd again,

Brings every grace triumphant in her train:

The wond'ring Nereids, though they rais'd no storm,

*Foreslaw*'d her passage, to behold her form. *Dryden.*

2. To neglect; to omit.

When the rebels were on Blackheath, the king knowing

well that it stood him upon, by how much the more he had

hitherto protracted the time in not encountering them, by so

much the sooner to dispatch with them, that it might appear

to have been no coldness in *foreslaving*, but wisdom in chusing

his time, resolved with speed to assail them. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

Chremes, how many filfers do you know

That rule their boats and use their nets aright,

That neither wind, nor time, nor tide *foreslaw*?

Some fish have been: but, ah! by tempests spite

Their boats are lost; while we may fit and moan

That few were such, and now these few are none. *P. Fletch.*

TO FORESLOW. *v. n.* To be dilatory; to loiter.

This may plant courage in their quailing breasts,

For yet is hope of life and victory:

*Foreslow* no longer, make we hence again. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

TO FORESP'AK. *v. n.* [*fore* and *sp'ak*.]

1. To predict; to foretell; to foreshow; to foretell.

Old Godfrey of Winchester, thinketh no ominous *forespeaking*

to lie in names. *Camden's Remains.*

2. To forbid.

Thou hast *forespoke* my being in these wars,

And say'st it is not fit. *Shakspeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

FORESPE'NT. *adj.* [*fore* and *sp'ent*.]

1. Wasted; tired; spent.

After him came *forespent* with speed. *Shak. Henry IV.*

2. Forepassed; past.

Is not enough thy evil life *forespent*? *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

You shall find his vanities *forespent*,

Were but the outside of the Roman Brutus,

Covering discretion with a coat of folly. *Shakspeare's Hen. V.*

3. Bestowed before.

We must receive him

According to the honour of his sender;

And towards himself, his goodness *forespent* on us,

We must extend our notice. *Shakspeare.*

FORESPE'RRER. *n. f.* [*fore* and *sp'ur*.] One that rides before.

A day in April never came so sweet,

To show how costly Summer was at hand,

As this *forespurrer* comes before his lord. *Shakspeare.*

FOREST. *n. f.* [*fore*, French; *forest*, Italian.]

1. A wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood.

By many tribulations we enter into the kingdom of heaven,

because, in a *forest* of many wolves, sheep cannot chuse but

feed in continual danger of life. *Hooker, b. v. f. 48.*

Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until

Great Birnam-wood to Dunfinane's high hill

Shall come against him.

—That will never be.

Who can impress the *forest*, bid the tree

Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

There be airs which the physicians advise their patients to

remove unto, which commonly are plain champaigns, but

grazing, and not overgrown with heath; or else timber-shades,

as in *forests*. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 936.*

How the first *forest* rais'd its shady head. *Recommen.*

2. [In law.] A certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful

pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and fowls of forest, chase,

and warren, to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the



## FOR

2. To foretoken; to forewarn.  
 To FORETELL. *v. n.* To utter prophecy.  
 All the prophets from Samuel, and those that follow after, have likewise foretold of these days. *Acts iii. 24.*  
 FORETELLER. *n. f.* [from *foretell*.] Predicator; foreteller.  
 Others are prophecied, not that the foretold events should be known; but that the accomplishment that expounds them may evince, that the foreteller of them was able to foresee thee. *Boyle on Calvary.*  
 To FORETHINK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *think*.] To anticipate in the mind; to have prescience of.  
 The soul of every man  
 Prophetically does forethink thy fall. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
 I do pray to thee,  
 Thou virtuous Dauphin, alter not the doom  
 Forethought by heav'n. *Shaksp. King John.*  
 Adam could not be ignorant of the punishments due to neglect and disobedience; and felt, by the proof thereof, in himself another terror than he had forethought, or could imagine. *Releigh's History of the World.*  
 Friday, the fatal day! when next it came,  
 Her soul forethought the fiend would change his game. *Dryd.*  
 To FORETHINK. *v. n.* To contrive beforehand.  
 With this you blot my name, and clear your own;  
 And what's my frenzy will be call'd my crime:  
 What then is thine? Thou cool deliberate villain!  
 Thou wise, forebinking, weighing politician! *Smith.*  
 FORETHOUGHT. *n. f.* [from *forethink*.]  
 1. Prescience; anticipation.  
 He that is undone, is equally undone, whether it be by spitefulness of forethought, or by the folly of oversight, or evil counsel. *L'Estrange.*  
 2. Provident care.  
 To FORETOKEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *token*.] To forewarn; to prognosticate as a sign.  
 The king from Ireland hastes; but did no good;  
 Whilst strange prodigious signs foretoken blood. *Daniel.*  
 FORETOKEN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Preventive sign; prognostick.  
 It may prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune. *Sidney.*  
 They disliked nothing more in king Edward the Confessor, than that he was Frenchified; and accounted the desire of foreign language then to be a foretoken of bringing in of foreign powers, which indeed happened. *Camden's Remains.*  
 FORETOTH. *n. f.* [*fore* and *tooth*.] The tooth in the anterior part of the mouth; the incisive.  
 The foreteeth should be formed broad, and with a thin sharp edge like chizzles. *Roy on the Creation.*  
 FORETOP. *n. f.* [*fore* and *top*.] That part of a woman's head-dress that is forward, or the top of a perwig.  
 So may your hats your foretops never press,  
 Untouch'd your ribbons, sacred be your dress. *Dryden.*  
 FOREVOUCHED. *part.* [*fore* and *vouch*.] Affirmed before; formerly told.  
 Sure her offence  
 Must be of such unnatural degree,  
 That monsters it; or your forevouch'd affection  
 Fall'n into taint. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
 FOREWARD. *n. f.* [*fore* and *ward*.] The van; the front.  
 They that marched in the foreward were all mighty men. *1 Mac. ix. 11.*  
 To FOREWARN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *warn*.]  
 1. To admonish beforehand.  
 I will forewarn you whom you shall fear: fear him which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell. *Lu. xii. 5.*  
 2. To inform previously of any future event.  
 Divine interpreter, by favour sent  
 Down from the empyrean, to forewarn  
 Us timely of what might else have been our loss  
 Unknown. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*  
 3. To caution against any thing beforehand.  
 Well I will arm me, being thus forewarn'd. *Shak. H.VI.*  
 Thy pride,  
 And wand'ring vanity, when least was safe,  
 Rejected my forewarning, and disdain'd  
 Not to be trusted. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*  
 Tho' Phœbus had forewarn'd him of singing wars, yet the search of nature was free. *Dryd. Virg. Dedic. to Ld. Clifford.*  
 Young Chæbus, who by love was led  
 To win renown and fair Cassandra's bed,  
 Had lately brought his troops to Priam's aid;  
 Forewarn'd in vain by the prophetic maid. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 To FOREWASTE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *waste*.] To deloliate; to destroy. Out of use.  
 Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,  
 Forewasted all, until Gemilla came  
 Persuaded him to cease. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
 High time 'gan it wax for Una fair,  
 To think of those her captive parents dear,  
 And their forewasted kingdom to repair. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

## FOR

- To FOREWISH. *part.* [*fore* and *wish*.] To desire beforehand.  
 The wiser sort caled not to do what in them lay, to procure that the good commonly forewished might in time come to effect. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*  
 FOREWORN. *part.* [*fore* and *worn*, from *wear*.] Worn out; wasted by time or use.  
 Neither the light was enough to read the words, and the ink was already foreworn, and in many places blotted. *Sidney.*  
 FORFEIT. *n. f.* [*forfeit*, French; *forfied*, Welsh].  
 1. Something lost by the commission of a crime; something paid for expiation of a crime; a fine; a mulct.  
 Thy flanders I forgive, and therewithal  
 Remit thy other forfeits. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*  
 Thy execution leave to high disposal,  
 And let another hand, not thine, exact  
 Thy penal *forfeit* from thyself. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 506.*  
 Thy life, Melantius! I am come to take,  
 Of which foul treason does a *forfeit* make. *Waller.*  
 2. A person obnoxious to punishment; one whose life is forfeited by his offence. Now obsolete.  
 Your brother is a *forfeit* of the law,  
 And you but waste your words. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*  
 Claudio, whom here you have warrant to execute, is no greater *forfeit* to the law than Angelo, who hath sentenced him. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*  
 To FORFEIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lose by some breach of condition; to lose by some offence.  
 If then a man, on light conditions, gain  
 A great estate to him, and his, for ever;  
 If willfully he *forfeit* it again,  
 Who doth bemoan his heir, or blame the giver? *Davies.*  
 Men displeased God, and consequently forfeited all right to happiness. *Boyle.*  
 A father cannot alien the power he has over his child: he may perhaps to some degrees *forfeit* it, but cannot transfer it. *Lacke.*  
 FORFEIT. *participial adj.* [from the verb.] Liable to penal seizure; alienated by a crime; lost either as to the right or possession, by breach of conditions.  
 All the souls that are, were *forfeit* once;  
 And he that might the 'vantage best have took,  
 Found out the remedy. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*  
 Beg that thou may'st have leave to hang thyself;  
 And yet, thy wealth being *forfeit* to the state,  
 Thou hast not left the value of a cord. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 This now fenceless world,  
 Forfeit to death. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 303.*  
 Straight all his hopes exhal'd in empty smoke,  
 And his long toils were *forfeit* for a look. *Dryd. Virg. Gar.*  
 Methought with wondrous ease he swallow'd down  
 His *forfeit* honour, to betray the town. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*  
 How the murderer paid his *forfeit* breath;  
 What lands so distant from that scene of death,  
 But trembling heard the fame! *Pope's Odyssey, b. iii.*  
 FORFEITABLE. *adj.* [from *forfeit*.] Possessed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be lost.  
 FORFEITURE. *n. f.* [*forfeiture*, French, from *forfeit*.]  
 1. The act of forfeiting; the punishment discharged by loss of something possessed.  
 2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.  
 The court is as well a Chancery to save and debar *forfeitures*, as a court of common law to decide rights; and there would be work enough in Germany and Italy, if Imperial *forfeitures* should go for good titles. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
 Ancient privileges and acts of grace indulged by former kings, must not, without high reason, be revoked by their successors; nor *forfeitures* be exacted violently, nor penal laws urged rigorously. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*  
 He fairly abdicates his throne,  
 He has a *forfeiture* incur'd. *Swift.*  
 To FOREFEND. *v. a.* To prevent; to forbid.  
 FORGAVE. The preterite of *forgive*.  
 FORGE. *n. f.* [*forge*, French].  
 1. The place where iron is beaten into form. In common language we use *forge* for large work, and *smithy* for small; but in books the distinction is not kept.  
 Now behold,  
 In the quick *forge* and working-house of thought,  
 How London doth pour out her citizens. *Shak. Henry V.*  
 In other part hoods one who at the *forge*  
 Labouring, two maffy clouds of iron and brass  
 Had melted. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*  
 Th' o'er-labour'd Cyclop from his task retires,  
 Th' Æolian *forge* exhausted of his fires. *Pope's Statius.*  
 2. Any place where any thing is made or shaped.  
 From no other *forge* hath proceeded a strange conceit, that to serve God with any let form of common prayer is superstitious. *Hacker, b. v. f. 26.*  
 To FORGE. *v. a.* [*forger*, old French].  
 1. To form by the hammer; to beat into shape.  
 The queen of martials,  
 And

## FOR

- And Mars himself conducted them; both which being  
*forg'd* of gold,  
 Must needs have golden furniture. *Chapman's Iliad, b. xviii.*  
 Tyger with tyger, bear with bear you'll find  
 In leagues offensive and defensive join'd;  
 But lawless man the anvil dares profane,  
 And *forge* that steel by which a man is slain,  
 Which earth at first for plough-shares did afford,  
 Nor yet the smith had learn'd to form a sword. *Tate's Jew.*  
 2. To make by any means.  
 He was a kind of nothing, titleless,  
 'Till he had *forg'd* himself a name 't' the fire  
 Of burning Rome. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
 His heart's his mouth:  
 What his breast *forges*, that his tongue must vent. *Shaksp.*  
 Those few names that the schools *forge*, and put into the mouths of their scholars, could never yet get admittance into common use, or obtain the licence of publick approbation. *Lacke.*  
 3. To counterfeit; to falsify.  
 Were I king,  
 I should cut off the nobles for their lands:  
 My more having would be as fauce  
 To make me hunger more, that I should *forge*  
 Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal,  
 Destroying them for wealth. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 FORGER. *n. f.* [from *forge*.]  
 1. One who makes or forms.  
 2. One who counterfeits any thing; a falsifier.  
 As in stealing, if there were no receivers there would be no thieves; so in slandering, if there were fewer spreaders there would be fewer *forgers* of libels. *Government of the Tongue.*  
 No *forger* of lyes willingly and wittingly furnishes out the means of his own detection. *West on the Resurrection.*  
 FORGERY. *n. f.* [from *forge*.] The crime of falsification.  
 Has your king married the lady Gray?  
 And now, to sooth your *forger* and his,  
 Sends me a paper to persuade me patience. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*  
 Nothing could have been easier than for the Jews, the enemies of Jesus Christ, to have disproved these facts, had they been false, to have shewn their falsehood, and to have convicted them of *forger*. *Stephens's Sermons.*  
 A *forger*, in setting a false name to a writing, which may prejudice another's fortune, the law punishes with the loss of ears; but has inflicted no adequate penalty for doing the same thing in print, though books sold under a false name are so many *forgeries*. *Swift.*  
 2. Smith's work; fabrication; the act of the *forger*.  
 He ran on embattl'd armies clad in iron,  
 And weaponless himself,  
 Made arms ridiculous, useless the *forger*  
 Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,  
 Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail  
 Adamantean proof. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 179.*  
 To FORGET. *v. a.* preter. *forgot*; *part.* *forgotten*, or *forgot*. [*forgyzan*, Saxon; *vergeten*, Dutch.]  
 1. To lose memory of; to let go from the remembrance.  
 That is not *forgot*  
 Which ne'er I did remember; to my knowledge,  
 I never in my life did look on him. *Shaksp. Richard II.*  
 When I am *forgotten*, as I shall be,  
 And sleep in dull cold marble, where no mention  
 Of me must more be heard. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
 Oh, my oblivion is a very Anthony,  
 And I am all *forgotten*. *Shaksp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*  
*Forget* not thy friend in thy mind, and be not unmindful of him in thy riches. *Ecclus. xxxvii. 6.*  
 No sooner was our deliverance compleated, but we *forgot* our danger and our duty. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
 Alive, ridiculous; and dead, *forgot*. *Pope.*  
 2. Not to attend; to neglect.  
 Can a woman *forget* her sucking child? Yea, they may *forget*; yet will I not *forget* thee. *Isa. xlix. 5.*  
 The mafs of mean *forgotten* things.  
 FORGETFUL. *adj.* [from *forget*.]  
 1. Not retaining the memory of.  
 2. Causing oblivion; oblivious.  
 But when a thousand rolling years are past,  
 So long their punishments and penance last,  
 Whole droves of minds are by the driving god  
 Compell'd to drink the deep Lethæan flood,  
 In large *forgetful* draughts to steep the cares  
 Of their past labours, and their irksome years. *Dryd. Æn.*  
 3. Inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careless.  
 Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers. *Hebr. xiii. 2.*  
 The queen is comfortless, and we *forgetful*  
 In our long absence. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
 Have you not love enough to bear with me,  
 When that rash humour, which my mother gave me,  
 Makes me *forgetful*? *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*

## FOR

- I, in fact, a real interest have,  
 Which to my own advantage I would save;  
 And, with the usual courtier's trick, intend  
 To serve myself, *forgetful* of my friend. *Prior.*  
 FORGETFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *forgetful*.]  
 1. Oblivion; cessation to remember; loss of memory.  
 O gentle sleep!  
 Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee,  
 That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,  
 And steep my senses in *forgetfulness*? *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
 All birds and beasts lie hush'd; sleep steals away  
 The wild desires of men and toils of day;  
 And brings, descending through the silent air,  
 A sweet *forgetfulness* of human care. *Pope's Statius.*  
 2. Negligence; neglect; inattention.  
 The church of England is grievously charged with *forgetfulness* of her duty. *Hacker, b. iv. f. 13.*  
 FORGETTER. *n. f.* [from *forget*.]  
 1. One that forgets.  
 2. A careless person.  
 To FORGIVE. *v. a.* [*forgyzan*, Saxon.]  
 1. To pardon a person; not to punish.  
 Then heaven *forgive* him too! *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 I do beseech your grace for charity;  
 If ever any malice in your heart  
 Were hid against me, now *forgive* me frankly.  
 —Sir Thomas Lovell, I as free *forgive* you,  
 As I would be *forgiven*: I *forgive* all. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
 Slowly provok'd, she easily *forgives*. *Prior.*  
 2. To pardon a crime.  
 The people that dwell therein shall be *forgiven* their iniquity. *Jf. xxxiii. 24.*  
 3. To remit; not to exact debt or penalty.  
 The lord of that servant was moved with compassion, loosed him, and *forgave* him the debt. *Mat. xviii. 27.*  
 FORGIVENESS. *n. f.* [*forgyfennysse*, Saxon.]  
 1. The act of forgiving.  
 To the Lord our God belong mercies and *forgivenesses*. *Dan.*  
 2. Pardon of an offender.  
 Thou hast promised repentance and *forgiveness* to them that have sinned against thee. *Prayer of Manass.*  
 Exchange *forgiveness* with me, noble Hamlet;  
 Mine and my father's death come not on thee,  
 Nor thine on me. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
*Forgiveness* to the injur'd does belong;  
 But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*  
 3. Pardon of an offence.  
 God has certainly promised *forgiveness* of sin to every one who repents. *Saule's Sermons.*  
 4. Tenderness; willingness to pardon.  
 Here are introduced more heroic principles of meekness, *forgiveness*, bounty and magnanimity, than all the learning of the heathens could invent. *Spratt's Sermons.*  
 Mercy above did hourly plead  
 For her resemblance here below;  
 And mild *forgiveness* intercede  
 To stop the coming blow. *Dryden.*  
 5. Remission of a fine or penalty.  
 FORGIVER. *n. f.* [from *forgive*.] One who pardons.  
 FORGOTTEN. *part. pass.* of *forget*. Not remembered.  
 This song shall not be *forgotten*. *Dent. xxxi. 21.*  
 Great Stratford! worthy of that name, though all  
 Of thee could be *forgotten*, but thy fall. *Denham.*  
 The soft ideas of the cheerful notes,  
 Lightly receiv'd, were easily *forgot*. *Prior.*  
 To FORHAUL. *v. a.* [An old word. Probably for *forhaul*, from *for* and *haul*.] To harrass; tear; torment.  
 All this long tale  
 Nought eadeth the care that doth me *forhail*. *Spenser's Past.*  
 FORK. *n. f.* [*furca*, Latin; *fforch*, Welsh; *fourche*, French.]  
 1. An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs, used on many occasions.  
 At Midsummer down with the brembles and brakes,  
 And after abroad with thy *forks*; and thy takes. *Tiss. Husband.*  
 The vicar first, and after him the crew,  
 With *forks* and staves the felon to pursue,  
 Ran Coll our dog. *Dryden's Nan's Priest.*  
 I dine with *forks* that have but two prongs. *Swift.*  
 2. It is sometimes used for the point of an arrow.  
 The bow is bent and drawn: make from the shaft.  
 —Let it fall rather, though the *fork* invade  
 The region of my heart. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
 3. A point of a fork.  
 Several are amazed at the wisdom of the ancients that represented a thunderbolt with three *forks*, since nothing could have better explained its triple quality of piercing, burning, and melting. *Addison on ancient Medals.*  
 To FORK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.







## FOR

FORMATIVE. *adj.* [from *forma*, Latin.] Having the power of giving form; plastic.

As we have established our assertion of the femal production of all kinds of animals; so likewise we affirm, that the meanest plant cannot be raised without seed, by any formative power residing in the soil. *Bentley's Sermons.*

FORMER. *n. s.* [from *firm*.] He that forms; maker; contriver; planner.

The wonderful art and providence of the contriver and former of our bodies, appears in the multitude of intentions he must have in the formation of several parts for several uses. *Roy on the Creation.*

FORMER. *adj.* [from *forma*, Saxon, first; whence *former*, and *former* now commonly written *former*, as if derived from *before*.] *Former* is generally applied to place, rank, or degree, and *former* only to time; for when we say, the last rank of the procession is like the *former*, we respect time rather than place, and mean that which we saw *before*, rather than that which had precedence in place.]

1. Before another in time.

Thy air,  
Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the first:  
—A third is like the *former*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Mentioned before another.

A bad author deserves better usage than a bad critic: a man may be the *former* merely through the misfortune of an ill judgment; but he cannot be the latter without both that and an ill temper. *Pope.*

3. Past: as, *this was the custom in former times.*

FORMERLY. *adv.* [from *former*.] In times past.

The places mentioned were all of them *formerly* the cool retirements of the Romans, where they used to hide themselves among the woods and mountains, during the excessive heats of their Summer. *Addison on Italy.*

As an animal degenerates by diseases, the animal falls, *formerly* benign, approach towards an alkaline nature. *Arbutnot.*

FORMIDABLE. *adj.* [from *formidabilis*, Latin; *formidabile*, Fr.] Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrific; to be feared.

I swell my preface into a volume, and make it *formidable*, when you fee me by many pages behind. *Dryden's An. Dedicat.*

They seem'd to fear the *formidable* light,  
And roll'd their billows on, to speed his flight. *Dryden.*

FORMIDABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *formidable*.]

1. The quality of exciting terror or dread.

2. The thing causing dread.

They rather chafe to be shew'd the *formidableness* of their danger, than, by a blind embracing it, to perish in it. *Dancy of Piety.*

FORMIDABLY. *adv.* [from *formidable*.] In a terrible manner.

Behold! 'e'en to remotest shores,  
A conquering navy proudly spread;  
The British cannon *formidably* roars. *Dryden.*

FORMLESS. *adj.* [from *form*.] Shapeless; without regularity of form.

All form is *formless*, order orderless.

Save what is opposite to England's love. *Shakespeare's K. John.*

FORMULARY. *n. s.* [from *formulaire*, French, from *formula*.] A book containing stated and prescribed models or set forms.

FORMULE. *n. s.* [from *formule*, French; *formula*, Latin.] A set or prescribed model.

TO FORNIFICATE. *v. a.* [from *fornix*, Latin.] To commit lewdness.

It is a new way to *fornicate* at a distance. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

FORNICATION. *n. s.* [from *fornicatio*, French; *fornicatio*, Latin.] 1. Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman.

Bless me! what a fry of *fornication* is at the door. *Shakespeare.*

The law ought to be strict against *fornications* and adulteries; for, if there were universal liberty, the increase of mankind would be but like that of foxes at best. *Graunt.*

2. In Scripture, sometimes idolatry.

Thou didst trust in thine own beauty, and playedst the harlot, because of thy renown, and pouredst out thy *fornications*, on every one that passed by. *Ezek. xvi. 15.*

FORNICA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *fornicator*, French, from *fornix*, Latin.] One that has commerce with unmarried women.

A *fornicator* or adulterer steals the soul as well as dishonours the body of his neighbour. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

FORNICA'TRESS. *n. s.* [from *fornicator*.] A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man.

See you the *fornicatress* be remov'd;  
Let her have needful but not slavish means. *Shakespeare.*

TO FORSAKE. *v. a.* preter. *forsook*; part. pass. *forsoke*, or *for-saken*. [from *for*, Saxon.]

1. To leave in resentment, neglect, or dislike.

'I was now the time when first Saul God *forsook*,  
God Saul; the room in's heart wild passions took. *Cowley.*

To save your honour; Perthus couls apace;  
Prevent his falsehood, and *forsoke* him first:  
I know you hate him. *A. Philippi's Discreet Mother.*

Daughter of Jove! whose arms in thunder wield  
Th' avenging bolts, and shake the dreadful shield,

## FOR

Forsook by thee, in vain I sought thy aid. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To leave; to go away from; to depart from.

Unwilling I *forsook* your friendly state,  
Commanded by the gods, and forc'd by fate. *Dryden's An.*

3. To desert; to fail.

Truth, modesty, and shame the world *forsook*;  
Fraud, avarice, and force their places took. *Dryd. Ovid.*

When ev'n the flying fails were seen no more,  
*Forsoke* of all fight the left the shore. *Dryden.*

I their purple majesty,  
And all those outward shows which we call greatness,  
Languish and droop, seem empty and *forsoke*,  
And draw the wond'ring gazers eyes no more. *Rome.*

FORSA'KER. *n. s.* [from *forsoke*.] Defector; one that forsakes.

Thou didst deliver us into the hands of lawless enemies,  
most hateful *forsoakers* of God. *Apostrophe.*

FORSOOTH. *adv.* [from *forsooth*, Saxon.]

1. In truth; certainly; very well. It is used almost always in an ironical or contemptuous sense.

Wherefore doth Lyfander  
Deny your love, so rich within his soul,  
And tender me, *forsooth*, affection? *Shakespeare.*

A fit man, *forsooth*, to govern a realm, who had so goodly government in his own estate. *Hayward.*

Unclearned persons use such letters as justly express the power or found of their speech; yet *forsooth*, we say, write not true English, or true French. *Holder's Elem. of Speech.*

In the East-Indies a widow, who has any regard to her character, throws herself into the flames of her husband's funeral pile, to shew, *forsooth*, that she is faithful to the memory of her deceased lord. *Addison's Freeholder.*

She would cry out murder, and disturb the whole neighbourhood; and when John came running down the stairs to enquire what the matter was, nothing, *forsooth*, only her maid had stuck a pin wrong in her gown. *Arbutnot. Hist. of J. Bull.*

Some question the genuineness of his books, because, *forsooth*, they cannot discover in them that *summa orationis* that Cicero speaks of. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

2. It is supposed to have been once a word of honour in address to women. It is probable that an inferior, being called, shew'd his attention by answering in the word 'yes, *forsooth*, which in time lost its true meaning; and instead of a mere exclamatory interjection, was supplanted by a compellation. It appears in *Shakespeare* to have been used likewise to men.

Our old English word *forsooth* has been changed for the French madam. *Guardian.*

TO FORSWEAR. *v. a.* pret. *forsovere*; part. *forsover*. [from *for*, Saxon.]

1. To renounce upon oath.

I firmly vow  
Never to wooe her more; but do *forsovere* her,  
As one unworthy all the former favours,  
That I have fondly flatter'd her withal. *Shakespeare.*

2. To deny upon oath.

And that self chain about his neck,  
Which he *forsovere* most monstrously to have. *Shakespeare.*

Observe the wretch who hath his faith forsook,  
How clear his voice, and how assur'd his look!  
Like innocence, and as serenely bold  
As truth, how loudly he *forsovere* thy gold! *Dryd. Juven.*

3. With the reciprocal pronoun: as, to *forsovere* himself; to be perjured; to swear falsely.

To leave my Julia, shall I be *forsover*?  
To love fair Silvia, shall I be *forsover*?  
To wrong my friend, shall I be much *forsover*?  
And ev'n that power which gave me first my oath,  
Provokes me to this threefold perjury. *Shakespeare.*

One says, he never should endure the fight  
Of that *forsover*, that wrongs both land and laws. *Daniel.*

I too have sworn, ev'n at the altar sworn,  
Eternal love and endless faith to Thebes;  
And yet am false, *forsover*: the hollow'd shrine,  
That heard me swear, is witness to my falsehood. *Smith.*

TO FORSWEAR. *v. n.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury.

Take heed; for he holds vengeance in his hand,  
To hurl upon their heads that break his law.  
—And that same vengeance doth hurl on thee,  
For false *forsovering*, and for murder too. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

FORSWERER. *n. s.* [from *forsovere*.] One who is perjured.

FOR. *n. s.* [from *fort*, French.] A fortified house; a castle.

They erected a *fort*, which they called the *fort de la For*; and from thence they bolded like beasts of the forest. *Bacon.*

Now to these *fort* they are about to send  
For the loud engines which their ill defend. *Wallar.*

He that views a *fort* to take it,  
Plants his artillery 'gainst the weakest part. *Denham's Sephy.*

My fury does, like jealous *fort*, pursue  
With death, ev'n strangers who but come to view. *Dryden.*

FORTE. *adj.* [from *fort*.] Furnished or guarded by forts.

Not used now.

Your

## FOR

Your desert speaks loud, and I should wrong  
To lock it in the wards of covert bosom,  
When it deserves with characters of brass  
A *fort* residence, 'gainst the tooth of time  
And rature of oblivion. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

FORTH. *adv.* [from *for*, Saxon; whence *further* and *forth*.]

1. Forward; onward in time.

From that day *forth* I lov'd that face divine;  
From that day *forth* I cast in careful mind  
To seek her out. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 9.*

2. Forward in place or order.

Look at the second admonition, and so *forth*, where they speak in most unchristian manner. *Whitgift.*

Mad Pandarus steps *forth*, with vengeance vow'd  
For Bittas' death. *Dryden's An.*

3. Abroad; out of doors.

Uncle, I must come *forth*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

I have no mind of feasting *forth* to-night. *Shakespeare.*

Attend you here the door of our stern daughter?  
Will she not *forth*? *Shakespeare.*

When Winter past, and Summer scarce begun,  
Invites them *forth* to labour in the sun. *Dryden's Virg. An.*

4. Out away; beyond the boundary of any place.

They will privily relieve their friends that are *forth*; they will send the enemy secret advertisements; and they will not also stick to draw the enemy privily upon them. *Spenser.*

Even that sunshine brev'd a show'r for him,  
That wash'd his father's fortunes *forth* of France. *Shakespeare.*

5. Out into publick state; publick view.

You may set *forth* the fame with farmhouses. *Peacham.*

But when your troubled country call'd you *forth*,  
Your flaming courage, and your matchless worth,  
To fierce contention gave a prosperous end. *Waller.*

6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end.

You, cousin,  
Whom it concerns to hear this matter *forth*,  
Do with your injuries as seems you best. *Shakespeare.*

7. To a certain degree.

Hence we learn, how far *forth* we may expect justification and salvation from the sufferings of Christ; no further than we are wrought on by his renewing grace. *Hannond.*

8. On to the end.

I repeated the Ave Maria: the inquisitor bad me say *forth*;  
I said I was taught no more. *Memoir in S. rype.*

FORTH. *adv.* Out of.

And here's a prophet, that I brought with me  
From *forth* the streets of Pomfret. *Shakespeare.*

Some *forth* their cabbins peep,  
And trembling ask what news, and do hear so  
As jealous husbands, what they would not know. *Donne.*

FORTHCOM'ING. *adj.* [from *forth* and *coming*.] Ready to appear; not abscinding; not lost.

Carry this mad knave to jail; I charge you see that he be *forthcoming*. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

We'll see your trinkets here *forthcoming* all. *Shak. H. VI.*

FORTHISSUING. *adj.* [from *forth* and *issuing*.] Coming out; coming forward from a covert.

*Forthissuing* thus, she gave him first to wield  
A weighty axe, with trust temper steel'd,  
And double edg'd. *Pope's Odyssey, b. v.*

FORTHRIGHT. *adv.* [from *forth* and *right*.] Strait forward; without flexions.

He ever going so just with the horse, either *forthright* or turning, that it seem'd as he borrowed the horse's body, so he lent the horse his mind. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The river not running *forthright*, but almost continually winding, as if the lower streams would return to their spring, or that the river had a delight to play with itself. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Arrived there, they pass'd in *forthright*;  
For fill to all the gate stood open wide. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Here's a maze trod, indeed,  
Through *forthright* and meanders. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Thither *forthright* he rode to rouse the prey,  
That shaded by the fern in harbour lay,  
And thence dislodg'd. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

FORTHWITH. *adv.* [from *forth* and *with*.] Immediately; without delay; at once; straight.

*Forthwith* he runs, with feigned faithful haste,  
Unto his guest; who, after troublous fights  
And dreams, 'gan now to take more found repast. *Pa. Qu.*

Few things are so restrained to any one end or purpose, that the same being extinct, they should *forthwith* utterly become frustrate. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*

Neither did the martial men dally or prosecute the service faintly, but did *forthwith* quench that fire. *Davies on Ireland.*

*Forthwith* began these fury-moving sounds,  
The notes of wrath, the music brought from hell,  
The rattling drums. *Daniel's Civil War.*

The winged heralds, by command  
Of *for* reign pow'r, throughout the host proclaim  
A solemn council *forthwith* to be held  
At Pandemonium. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

## FOR

In his passage thither one put into his hand a note of the whole conspiracy, desiring him to read it *forthwith*, and to remember the giver of it as long as he lived. *South's Sermons.*

FOR'TIETH. *adj.* [from *forty*.] The fourth tenth; next after the thirty-ninth.

What doth it avail  
To be the *fortieth* man in an entail? *Donne.*

Burnet says, Scotland is not above a *fortieth* part in value to the rest of Britain; and, with respect to the profit that England gains from hence, not the forty thousandth part. *Swift.*

FOR'TIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *fortify*.] What may be fortified.

FOR'TIFICATION. *n. s.* [from *fortification*, French, from *fortify*.]

1. The science of military architecture.

*Fortification* is an art shewing how to fortify a place with ramparts, parapets, moats, and other bulwarks; to the end that a small number of men within may be able to defend themselves, for a considerable time, against the assaults of a numerous army without; so that the enemy, in attacking them, must of necessity suffer great loss. It is either regular or irregular; and, with respect to time, may be distinguished into durable and temporary. *Harris.*

The Phœacians, tho' an unwelcome nation, yet understood the art of *fortification*. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

2. A place built for strength.

Excellent devices were used to make even their sports profitable; images, battles, and *fortifications* being then delivered to their memory, which, after stronger judgments, might dispense some advantage. *Sidney, b. ii.*

FOR'TIFIER. *n. s.* [from *fortify*.]

1. One who erects works for defence.

The *fortifier* of Pendennis made his advantage of the commodity afforded by the ground. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

2. One who supports or secures; one who upholds.

He was led forth by many armed men, who often had been the *fortifiers* of wickedness, to the place of execution. *Sidney.*

TO FOR'TIFY. *v. a.* [from *fortify*, French.]

1. To strengthen against attacks by walls or works.

Great Dunstan he strongly *fortifies*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. To confirm; to encourage.

It greatly *fortified* her desires, to see that her mother had the like desires. *Sidney, b. ii.*

3. To fix; to establish in resolution.

But in-born worth that fortune can controul,  
New-strung and stiffer bent her softer soul:  
The heroine assum'd the woman's place,  
Confirm'd her mind, and *fortify'd* her face. *Dryden.*

A young man, before he leaves the shelter of his father's house, should be *fortified* with resolution to secure his virtues. *Locke.*

FORTILAGE. *n. s.* [from *fort*.] A little fort; a blockhouse.

In all straits and narrow passages there should be some little *fortilage*, or wooden castle set, which should keep and command the strait. *Spenser on Ireland.*

FORTIN. *n. s.* [French.] A little fort raised to defend a camp, particularly in a siege. *Hannner.*

Thou hast talk'd  
Of palisades, *fortins*, parapets. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

FOR'TITUDE. *n. s.* [from *fortitudo*, Latin.]

1. Courage; bravery; magnanimity; greatness of mind; power of acting or suffering well.

The king-becoming graces,  
Devotion, patience, courage, *fortitude*,  
I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The better *fortitude*  
Of patience, and heroic martyrdom  
Unfing. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

*Fortitude* is the guard and support of the other virtues; and without courage, a man will scarce keep steady to his duty, and fill up the character of a truly worthy man. *Locke.*

2. Strength; force. Not in use.

He wrongs his fame,  
Despairing of his own arm's *fortitude*,  
To join with witches and the help of hell! *Shakespeare's H. VI.*

FOR'TLET. *n. s.* [from *fort*.] A little fort.

FOR'TNIGHT. *n. s.* [contracted from *fourteen nights*, from *for* and *night*, Saxon. It was the custom of the ancient northern nations to count time by nights: thus we say, *this day seven-nights*. So *Tacitus*, *Non diurnum numerum ut nos, sed noctium computant.*] The space of two weeks.

She would give her a lesson for walking so late, that should make her keep within doors for one *fortnight*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Hanging in a deep well, somewhat above the water, for some *fortnights* space, is an excellent means of making drink fresh and quick. *Bacon's Natural History.*

About a *fortnight* before I had finished it, his majesty's declaration for liberty of conscience came abroad. *Dryden.*

He often had it in his head, but never, with much apprehension, 'till about a *fortnight* before. *Swift.*



## FOR

Breaking forth like a sudden tempest, he over-ran all, breaking down all the holds and fortresses. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
The trump of death sounds in their heating thrill;  
Their weapon, faith; their fortress was the grave. *Fairfax.*  
God is our fortress, in whose conquering name  
Let us resolve to scale their flinty bulwarks. *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
There is no such way to give defence to absurd doctrines, as to guard them round about with legions of obscure and undefined words; which yet makes these retreats more like the dens of robbers, or holes of foxes, than the fortresses of fair warriors. *Locke.*

**FORTUITOUS.** *adj.* [*fortuit*, French; *fortuitus*, Lat.] Accidental; casual; happening by chance.  
A wonder then it must be, that there should be any man found so stupid as to persuade himself that this most beautiful world could be produced by the fortuitous concurrence of atoms. *Roy on the Creation.*

If casual concurrence did the world compose,  
And things and acts fortuitous arose,  
Then any thing might come from any thing;  
For how from chance can constant order spring. *Blackmore.*  
**FORTUITOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *fortuitous*.] Accidentally; casually; by chance.  
It is partly evaporated into air, and partly diluted into water, and fortuitously shared between all the elements. *Rogers.*

**FORTUITOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *fortuitous*.] Accident; chance; hit.

**FORTUNATE.** *adj.* [*fortunatus*, Latin.] Lucky; happy; successful; not subject to misfortune. Used of persons or actions.

I am most fortunate thus accidentally to encounter you: you have ended my business, and I will merrily accompany you home. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

He sigh'd; and could not but their fate deplore,  
So wretched now, to fortunate before. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*

No, there is a necessity in fate  
Why still the brave bold man is fortunate:  
He keeps his object ever full in sight,  
And that assurance holds him firm and right:  
True, 'tis a narrow path that leads to bliss,  
But right before there is no precipice;  
Fear makes men look aside, and so their footing miss. *Dryd.*  
**FORTUNATELY.** *adv.* [from *fortunate*.] Happily; successfully.

Bright Eliza rul'd Britannia's state,  
And boldly wife, and fortunately great. *Prior.*  
**FORTUNATENESS.** *n. f.* [from *fortunate*.] Happiness; good luck; success.

O me, said she, whose greatest fortunateness is more unfortunate than my fillet's greatest unfortunateness. *Sidney, l. ii.*  
**FORTUNE.** *n. f.* [*fortuna*, Latin; *fortuna*, French.]

1. The power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour.  
Fortune, that arrant whore,  
Ne'er turns the key to th' poor. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Though fortune's malice overthrow my state,  
My mind exceeds the compass of her wheel. *Shakel. H. VI.*

2. The good or ill that befalls man.  
Rejoice, said he, to-day;  
In you the fortune of Great Britain lies:  
Whom heav'n has chose to fight for such a prize. *Dryden.*

The adequate meaning of chance, as distinguished from fortune, in that the latter is understood to befall only rational agents, but chance to be among inanimate bodies. *Bentley.*

3. The chance of life; means of living.  
His father dying, he was driven to London to seek his fortune. *Swift.*

4. Event; success good or bad.  
This terrestrial globe has been surrounded by the fortune and boldness of many navigators.  
No, he shall eat, and die with me, or live;  
Our equal crimes shall equal fortune give. *Dryd. Innocence.*

5. Estate; possessions.  
If thou do'st  
As this instructs thee, thou do'st make thy way  
To noble fortunes. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

That eyeless head of thine was first fram'd flesh  
To raise my fortunes. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

But tell me, Tityrus, what heav'nly power  
Preserv'd your fortunes in that fatal hour? *Dryd. Virg. Past.*

The fate which governs poets, thought it fit  
He should not raise his fortunes by his wit. *Dryden.*

He was younger son to a gentleman of a good birth, but small fortune. *Swift.*

6. The portion of a man or woman: generally of a woman.  
I am thought some heirs rich in lands,  
Fled to escape a cruel guardian's hands;  
Which may produce a story worth the telling,  
Of the next sparks that go a fortune stealing. *Prose to Orphan.*

The fortune hunters have already cast their eyes upon her, and take care to plant themselves in her view. *Spectator.*

When miss delights in her spinnet,  
A fiddler may a fortune get. *Swift.*

7. Futurity; future events.  
You who mens fortunes in their faces read,  
To find out mine, look not, alas, on me;  
But mark her face, and all the features heed;  
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**FORWARD.**

## FOS

**FORWARD.** *adj.* [from the adverb.]

1. Warm; earnest.  
They would that we should remember the poor, which I also was forward to do. *Gal. ii. 10.*

2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent.  
You'll still be too forward. *Shakel. Two Gent. of Verona.*  
Unskill'd to dart the pointed spear,  
Or lead the forward youth to noble war. *Prior.*

3. Ready; confident; presumptuous.  
Old Butes' form he took, Anchises' squire,  
Now left to rule Afcanus by his fire;  
And thus salutes the boy, too forward for his years. *Dryd.*

4. Not reserved; not over modest.  
'Tis a per'ous boy,  
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable;  
He's all the mother's from the top to toe. *Shakel. Rich. III.*

5. Premature; early ripe.  
Short Summer lightly has a forward Spring. *Sb. R. III.*

6. Quick; ready; hasty.  
The mind makes not that benefit it should of the information it receives from civil or natural historians, in being too forward or too slow in making observations on the particular facts recorded in them. *Locke.*

Had they, who would persuade us that there are innate principles, considered separately the parts out of which these propositions are made, they would not perhaps have been so forward to believe they were innate. *Locke.*

7. Antecedent; anterior: opposed to posterior.  
Let us take the infant by the forward top;  
For we are old, and on our quick'it decrees  
Th' inaudible and noiseless foot of time  
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakelpeare.*

8. Not behindhand; not inferior.  
My good Camillo,  
She is as forward of her breeding, as  
She is 'th' rear o' our birth. *Shakel. Winter's Tale.*

To FORWARD. *v. a.* [from the adverb.]

1. To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate in growth or improvement.  
As we house hot country plants, as lemons, to fave them; so we may house our own country plants to forward them, and make them come in the cold seasons. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Whenever I shine,  
I forward the grass and I ripen the vine. *Swift.*

2. To patronize; to advance.  
To FORWARDER. *n. f.* [from *forward*.] He who promotes any thing.

**FORWARDLY.** *adv.* [from the adjective.] Eagerly; hastily; quickly.

The sudden and surprising turns we ourselves have felt, should not suffer us too forwardly to admit presumption. *Alter.*

**FORWARDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *forward*.]

1. Eagerness; ardour; readiness to act.  
Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot absolutely approve either willingness to live, or forwardness to die. *Hook.*

It is so strange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a sinister intent and purpose, whose forwardness is not therefore a bribe to such as favour the same cause with a better and sincere meaning. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 9.*

If the great ones were in forwardness, the people were in fury, entertaining this airy phantasm with incredible affection. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. Quickness; readiness.  
He had such a dextrous proclivity, as his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness; to the end that his brothers, who were under the same training, might hold pace with him. *Watson.*

3. Earliness; early ripeness.  
4. Confidence; assurance; want of modesty.  
In France it is usual to bring their children into company, and to cherish in them, from their infancy, a kind of forwardness and assurance. *Addison on Italy.*

**FORWARDS.** *adv.* Straight before; progressively.  
The Rhodian ship passed through the whole Roman fleet, backwards and forwards several times, carrying intelligence to Drepanum. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

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## FOU

- Our *feet* nurse of nature is repose,  
The which he lacks. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
FOSTERSON. *n. f.* [*foster* and *son*.] One fed and educated,  
though not the son by nature.  
Mature in years, to ready honours move;  
O of celestial food! O *feet* of Jove! *Dryd. Virg. Post.*  
FOUGADE. *n. f.* [French.] In the art of war, a fort of lit-  
tle mine in the manner of a well, scarce more than ten feet  
wide and twelve deep, dug under some work or fortification,  
and charged with barrels or sacks of gunpowder to blow it  
up, and covered over with earth. *Dict.*  
FOUGHT. The preterite and participle of *fight*.  
FOUGHTEN. [The passive participle of *fight*. Rarely used.]  
Contested; disputed by arms.  
On the *fochten* field  
Michael and his angels, prevalent  
Encamping, plac'd in guard their watches round  
Cherubick waving fires. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. vi.  
FOUL. *adj.* [*ful*, Gothic; *ful*, Saxon.]  
1. Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry. Through most of its sig-  
nifications it is opposed to *fair*.  
My face is *ful* with weeping. *Job* xvi. 16.  
It's monstrous labour when I wash my brain,  
And it grows *fuler*. *Shakes. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
He that can travel in deep and *ful* ways, ought not to say  
that he cannot walk in fair. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
The stream is *ful* with stains  
Of rushing torrents and descending rains. *Addison.*  
2. Impure; polluted; full of filth.  
With *ful* mouth,  
And in the witness of his proper ear,  
To call him villain. *Shakes. Measure for Measure.*  
Kill thy physician, and the fee bestow  
Upon the *ful* disease. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Intemperance and sensuality debase mens minds, clog their  
spirits, and make them gross, *ful*, little and unactive. *Tillotson.*  
3. Wicked; detestable; abominable.  
Jesús rebuked the *ful* spirit. *Mar.* ix. 25.  
He hates *ful* leavings and vile flattery,  
Two filthy blots in noble gentery. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
This is the grossest and most irrational supposition, as well  
as the *fullest* atheism, that can be imagined. *Hale.*  
Satire has always thone among the rest,  
And is the boldest way, if not the best,  
To tell men truly of their *fullest* faults,  
To laugh at their vain deeds, and vainer thoughts. *Dryden.*  
4. Not lawful; not according to the established rules.  
By *ful* play were we heav'd thence,  
But blessedly help'd hither. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
5. Hatelul; ugly; loathsome.  
Th' other half did woman's shape retain,  
Most loathsome, filthy, *ful*, and full of vile disdain. *F. Sc.*  
Hast thou forgot  
The *ful* witch Syracax, who with age and envy  
Was grown into a hoop? *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
*Ful* fights do rather displease, in that they excite the me-  
mory of *ful* things than in the immediate objects; and there-  
fore, in pictures, those *ful* fights do not much offend. *Bacon.*  
6. Disgraceful; shameful.  
Too well I see and rue the dire event,  
That with sad overthrow and *ful* defeat  
Hath lost us heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. i.  
Who first seduc'd them to that *ful* revolt? *Milt. P. Lost.*  
Reason half extinct,  
Or impotent, or else approving, fees  
The *ful* disorder. *Thomson's Spring.*  
7. Coarse; gross.  
You will have no notion of delicacies, if you table with  
them: they are all for rank and *ful* feeding, and spoil the best  
provisions in cooking. *Felton on the Classics.*  
8. Full of gross humours, or bad matter; wanting purgation  
or mundification.  
You perceive the body of our kingdom,  
How *ful* it is; what rank diseases grow,  
And with what danger near the heart of it. *Shakes. H. IV.*  
9. Not bright; not serene.  
Who's there besides *ful* weather?  
One mind'd like the weather, most inquietly. *Sh. K. Lear.*  
Be fair or *ful*, or rain or shine,  
The joys I have profess'd, in spite of fate are mine. *Dryd.*  
10. With rough force; with unseasonable violence.  
So in this throng bright Sathariffa far'd,  
Oppress'd by those who strove to be her guard:  
As ships, though never fo obsequious, fall  
*Ful* in a tempest on their admiral. *Walker.*  
In his fallies their men might fall *ful* of each other. *Clarend.*  
The great art of the devil, and the principal deceit of the  
heart, is to keep fair with God himself, while men fall *ful*  
upon his laws. *South's Sermons.*  
11. [Among seamen.] Entangled: as, a rope is *ful* of the  
anchor.

## FOU

- To FOUL. *v. a.* [*fulan*, Saxon.] To dub; to bemit; to  
make filthy; to dirty.  
Sweep and cleanse your walks from autumnal leaves, left  
the worms draw them into their holes, and *ful* your gardens.  
*Evelyn's Kalendar.*  
While Traulus all his ordure scatters,  
To *ful* the man he chiefly flatters. *Swift.*  
She *fuls* a smock more in one hour than the kitchen-maid  
doth in a week. *Swift's Directions to Servants.*  
FOULFACED. *adj.* [*ful* and *fac'd*.] Having an ugly or hate-  
ful visage.  
If black scandal, or *fulfac'd* reproach,  
Attend the sequel of your imposition,  
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me  
From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shakes. R. III.*  
FOULLY. *adv.* [*ful*.] Filthily; nastily; odiously;  
hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.  
We in the world's wide mouth  
Live scandaliz'd, and *fully* spoken of. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*  
The letter to the protector was gilded over with many  
smooth words; but the other two did fully and *fully* set forth  
his obstinacy, avarice and ambition. *Hayward.*  
O brother, brother! Filbert still is true;  
I *fully* wrong'd him: do, forgive me, do. *Gay.*  
FOULMOUTHED. *adj.* [*ful* and *mouth*.] Scurrilous; habi-  
tuated to the use of opprobrious terms and epithets.  
My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a *fulmouth'd*  
man as he is, and said he would cudgel you. *Shak. H. IV.*  
It was allowed by every body, that so *fulmouthed* a witness  
never appeared in any cause. *Addison.*  
My reputation is too well established in the world to re-  
ceive any hurt from such a *fulmouthed* scoundrel as he. *Arbut.*  
Now singing shrill, and scolding oft between,  
Scolds answer *fulmouth'd* scolds; bad neighbourhood I  
ween. *Swift.*  
FOULNESS. *n. f.* [*ful*.]  
1. The quality of being foul; filthiness; nastiness.  
The ancients were wont to make garments that were not  
destroyed but purified by fire; and whereas the spots or *ful-*  
ness of other cloaths are washed out, in these they were usually  
burnt away. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*  
2. Pollution; impurity.  
It is no vicious blot, murder, or *fulness*,  
No unchaste action, or dishonour'd step,  
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour. *Shakesp.*  
There is not so chaste a nation as this, nor so free from all  
pollution or *fulness*: it is the virgin of the world. *Bacon.*  
3. Hatelulness; atrociousness.  
He by an affection sprung up from excessive beauty, should  
not delight in horrible *fulness*. *Sidney.*  
Consul, you are too mild:  
The *fulness* of some facts takes thence all mery:  
Report it to the senate. *Ben. Johnson's Catilina.*  
It is the wickedness of a whole life, discharging all its filth  
and *fulness* into this one quality, as into a great sink or com-  
mon store. *South's Sermons.*  
4. Ugliness; deformity.  
He's fallen in love with your *fulness*, and she'll fall in love  
with my anger. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*  
The fury laid aside  
Her looks and limbs, and with new methods tried  
The *fulness* of th' infernal form to hide. *Dryden's Æn.*  
5. Dishonesty; want of candour.  
Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all false-  
ness or *fulness* of intentions; especially to that personated  
devotion, under which any kind of impiety is wont to be dis-  
guised. *Flannion's Fundamentals.*  
FOUND. The preterite and participle passive of *find*.  
I am fought of them that asked not for me: I am found of  
them that sought me not. *Jf. lxx. 1.*  
To FOUND. *v. a.* [*fundare*, Latin; *fonder*, French.]  
1. To lay the basis of any building.  
It fell not; for it was founded upon a rock. *Matth. vii.*  
He hath founded it upon the seas, and established it upon the  
floods. *Pf. xxiv. 2.*  
2. To build; to raise.  
These tunes of reason are Amphion's lyre,  
Wherewith he did the Theban city found. *Davies.*  
They Gabian walls, and strong Fidenze rear,  
Nomentum, Bola with Pomestia found,  
And raise Colatian tow'rs on rocky ground. *Dryden's Æn.*  
3. To establish; to erect.  
This also shall they gain by their delay  
In the wide wilderness; there they shall found  
Their government; and their great senate chuse,  
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd. *Mit.*  
He founding a library, gathered together the acts of the  
kings and prophets. *2 Kings. ii. 13.*  
4. To give birth or original to: as, he founded an art; he  
founded a family.  
5. To raise upon, as on a principle or ground.  
Though some have made use of the opinion of some  
schoolmen,

## FOU

- schoolmen, that dominion is founded in grace; yet as that is  
but an opinion, so were it admitted as the most certain truth,  
it could never warrant any such sanguinary method.  
*Decay of Piety.*  
A right to the use of the creatures is founded originally in  
the right a man has to himself. *L'cke.*  
Power, founded on contract, can descend only to him who  
has right by that contract. *L'cke.*  
The reputation of the Iliad they found upon the ignorance  
of his times. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*  
6. To fix firm.  
Fleance is escap'd.  
—Then comes my fit again: I had elfe been perfect,  
Whole as the marble, founded as the rock. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*  
To FOUND. *v. a.* [*fundare*, Latin; *fondre*, French.] To form  
by melting and pouring into moulds; to cast.  
FOUNDATION. *n. f.* [*fundation*, French.]  
1. The basis or lower parts of an edifice.  
The stateliness of houses, the goodness of trees, when we  
behold them, delighteth the eye; but that foundation which  
beareth up the one, that root which misisteth unto the other  
nourishment and life, is in the bosom of the earth concealed.  
*Hooker, b. i. f. 1.*  
That is the way to make the city flat,  
To bring the roof to the foundation, *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
To bury all.  
O Jove, I think,  
Foundations fly the wretched; such, I mean,  
Where they should be reliev'd. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
I draw a line along the shore;  
I lay the deep foundations of a wall,  
And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call. *Dryden's Æn.*  
2. The act of fixing the basis.  
Ne'er to these chambers where the mighty rest,  
Since their foundation, came a nobler guest. *Tickel.*  
3. The principles or ground on which any notion is raised.  
If we give way to our passions, we do but gratify ourselves  
for the present, in order to our future disquiet; but if we resist  
and conquer them, we lay the foundation of perpetual peace in  
our minds. *Tillotson, Sermon 6.*  
That she should be subject to her husband, the laws of man-  
kind and customs of nations have ordered it so; and there is  
a foundation in nature for it. *L'cke.*  
4. Original; rise.  
Throughout the world, even from the first foundation there-  
of, all men have either been taken as lords or lawful kings in  
their own houses. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*  
5. A revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly  
charity.  
He had an opportunity of going to school on a founda-  
tion. *Swift.*  
6. Establishment; settlement.  
FOUNDER. *n. f.* [*founder*.]  
1. A builder; one who raises an edifice; one who presides at  
the erection of a city.  
Of famous cities we the founders know;  
But rivers, old as seas to which they go,  
Are nature's bounty: 'tis of more renown  
To make a river than to build a town. *Waller.*  
Nor was Prometheus's founder wanting there,  
Whom fame reports the son of Mulciber;  
Found in the fere, and foster'd in the plains;  
A shepherd and a king at once he reigns. *Dryden's Æn.*  
2. One who establishes a revenue for any purpose.  
The wanting orphans saw with wat'ry eyes  
Their founders charity in the dust laid low. *Dryden.*  
This hath been experimentally proved beyond contradic-  
tion, by the honourable founder of this lecture in his treatise  
of the air. *Bentley.*  
3. One from whom any thing has its original or beginning.  
And the rude notions of pedantick schools  
Blaspheme the sacred founder of our rules. *Roscommon.*  
When Jove, who law from high, with just disdain,  
The dead inspir'd with vital breath again,  
Struck to the center with his flaming dart  
Th' unhappy founder of the godlike art. *Dryden's Æn.*  
King James I. the founder of the Stuart race, had he not  
confined all his views to the peace of his own reign, his son  
had not been involved in such fatal troubles. *Addison. Freeb'd.*  
Nor can the skilful herald trace  
The founder of thy ancient race. *Swift.*  
4. [Fondeur, French.] A cafter; one who forms figures by  
casting melted matter into moulds.  
Founders add a little antimony to their bell-metal, to make  
it more sonorous; and fo pewterers to their pewter, to make  
it found more clear like silver. *Grew's Museum.*  
To FOUNDER. *v. a.* [*fondre*, French.] To cause such a fore-  
ness and tenderness in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it  
to the ground.  
Phœbus's steeds are founder'd,  
Or night kept chain'd below. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

## FOU

- I have founded nine score and odd posts; and here, travel-  
tainted as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valours  
taken Sir John Coleville of the Dale, a most furious knight:  
but what of that? he saw me and yielded. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*  
Thy stumbling founder'd jade can trot as high  
As any other Pegasus can fly;  
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,  
Than all the swift-finn'd racers of the flood. *Dorset.*  
Brutes find out where their talents lie:  
A bear will not attempt to fly;  
A founder'd horse will oft debate,  
Before he tries a five-bar'd gate. *Swift.*  
If you find a gentleman fond of your horse, persuade your  
master to sell him, because he is vicious, and founded into  
the bargain. *Swift's Directions to the Groom.*  
Men of discretion, whom people in power may with little  
ceremony load as heavy as they please, drive them through the  
hardest and deepest roads, without danger of *foundering* or  
breaking their backs, and will be sure to find them neither  
refty nor vicious. *Swift.*  
To FOUNDER. *v. n.* [*from fond*, French, the bottom.]  
1. To sink to the bottom.  
New ships, built at those rates, have been ready to founder  
in the seas with every extraordinary storm. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
2. To fail; to miscarry.  
In this point  
All his tricks founder; and he brings his physick  
After his patient's death. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
FOUNDERY. *n. f.* [*fonder*; Fr. from *found*.] A place where  
figures are formed of melted metal; a castinghouse.  
FOUNDERING. *n. f.* [*from found* of *find*.] A child exposed to  
chance; a child found without any parent or owner.  
We, like bastards, are laid abroad, even as foundlings, to  
be trained up by grief and sorrow. *Sidney.*  
I pass the *foundling* by, a race unknown,  
At doors expos'd, whom matrons make their own,  
And into noble families advance  
A nameless issue; the blind work of chance. *Dryd. Juven.*  
I shall mention a piece of charity which is practised by most  
of the nations about us: I mean a provision for *foundlings*, or  
for those children who, for want of such a provision, are ex-  
posed to the barbarity of cruel and unnatural parents. *Addison.*  
The goddess long had mark'd the child's distress,  
And long had fought his suff'rings to redress;  
She prays the gods to take the *foundling's* part,  
To teach his hands some beneficial art  
Practis'd in streets. *Gay's Trivia.*  
FO'UNDRESS. *n. f.* [*from founder*.]  
1. A woman that founds, builds, establishes, or begins any  
thing.  
2. A woman that establishes any charitable revenue.  
For of their order she was patroness,  
Albe Charissa was their chiefest *foundress*. *Fairy Queens, b. i.*  
For zeal like her's, her servants were to shew;  
She was the first, where need requir'd to go;  
Herself the *foundress*, and attendant too. *Dryden.*  
FOUNT. *n. f.* [*font*, Latin; *fontaine*, French.]  
FOUNTAIN. *n. f.* [*font*, Latin; *fontaine*, French.]  
1. A well; a spring.  
He set before him spread  
A table of celestial food divine,  
Ambrosial fruits, fetcht from the tree of life;  
And from the fount of life ambrosial drink. *Milt. Par. Reg.*  
2. A small basin of springing water.  
Proofs as clear as founts in July, when  
We see each grain of gravel. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
Cau a man drink better from the fountain when it is finely  
paved with marble, than when it swells over the green turf?  
*Taylor's Rule of living holy.*  
Narcissus on the grassy verdure lies;  
But whilst within the crystal fount he tries  
To quench his heat, he feels new heat arise. *Addison.*  
3. A jet; a spout of water.  
Fountains I intend to be of two natures: the one that  
sprinkles or spouteth water; the other a fair receipt of water,  
without filth, or slime, or mud. *Bacon, Essay 47.*  
4. The head or first spring of a river.  
All actions of your grace are of a piece, as waters keep  
the tenor of their fountains: your compassion is general, and  
has the same effect as well on enemies as friends. *Dryden.*  
5. Original; first principle; first cause.  
Almighty God, the fountain of all goodness. *Comm. Prayer.*  
You may reduce many thousand bodies to these few general  
figures, as unto their principal heads and fountains. *Peacham.*  
This one city may well be reckoned not only the seat of  
trade and commerce, not only the fountain of habits and  
fashions, and good breedings, but of morally good or bad  
manners to all England. *Spratt's Sermons.*  
FOUNTAINLESS. *adj.* [*from fountain*.] Without a fountain;  
without a spring.



# FOW

So large  
The prospect was, that here and there was room  
For barren desert *fountainless* and dry. *Milton's Parad. Reg.*  
**FOUNTAINFUL**. *adj.* [from *fount* and *full*.] Full of springs.  
But when the *fountainful* Id's top they scal'd with utmost  
haste,  
All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks. *Chapman's Iliad.*  
**TO FOWLE**. *v. a.* To drive with sudden impetuosity. A word  
out of use.  
We pronounce, by the confession of strangers, as smoothly  
and moderately as any of the northern nations, who *fowle*  
their words out of the throat with fat and full spirits. *Camden.*  
**FOUR**. *adj.* [from *four*, Saxon.] Twice two.  
Just as I wish'd, the lots were cast on *four*;  
Myself the fifth. *Pope's Odyssey, b. ix.*  
**FOURBE**. *n. f.* [French.] A cheat; a tricking fellow. Not  
in use.  
Jove's envoy, through the air,  
Brings dismal tidings; as if such low care  
Could reach their thoughts, or their repose disturb!  
Thou art a false impostor, and a *fourbe*. *Denham.*  
**FOURFO'LD**. *adj.* [from *four* and *fold*.] Four times told.  
He shall restore the lamb *fourfold*, because he had no pity.  
*2 Sa. xii. 6.*  
**FOURFO'OTED**. *adj.* [from *four* and *foot*.] Quadruped; having  
twice two feet.  
Augustus, whose art in vain  
From fight dissuaded the *fourfooted* train,  
Now beat the hoof with Nessus on the plain. *Dryden.*  
**FOURSCORE**. *adj.* [from *four* and *score*.] 1. Four times twenty; eighty.  
When they were out of reach, they turned and crossed the  
ocean to Spain, having lost *fourscore* of their ships, and the  
greater part of their men. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
The Chioti were first a free people, being a common-  
wealth, maintaining a navy of *fourscore* ships. *Sandys.*  
The Liturgy had, by the practice of near *fourscore* years,  
obtained great veneration from all sober Protestants. *Clarend.*  
2. It is used elliptically for *fourcore* years in numbering the  
age of man.  
At seventeen years many their fortunes seek;  
But at *fourscore* it is too late a week. *Shak. As you like it.*  
Some few might be of use in council upon great occasions,  
'till after threecore and ten; and the two late ministers in  
Spain were so 'till *fourcore*. *Temple.*  
**FOURSCORE**. *adj.* [from *four* and *square*.] Quadrangular; having  
four sides and angles equal.  
The temple of Bel was invironed with a wall carried *four-  
square*, of great height and beauty; and on each square cer-  
tain brazen gates curiously engraven. *Raleigh's History.*  
**FOURTEEN**. *adj.* [from *four* and *ten*, Saxon.] Four and ten; twice  
seven.  
She says I am not *fourteen* pence on the score for sheer ale.  
*Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*  
**FOURTEENTH**. *adj.* [from *fourteen*.] The ordinal of fourteen;  
the fourth after the tenth.  
I have not found any that see the ninth day, few before the  
twelfth, and the eyes of some not open before the *fourteenth*  
day. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 26.*  
**FOURTH**. *adj.* [from *four*.] The ordinal of four; the first  
after the third.  
A third is like the former: filthy hags!  
Why do you shew me this? A *fourth*? start eye!  
What! will the line stretch out to th' crack of doom? *Shak.*  
**FOURTHLY**. *adv.* [from *fourth*.] In the fourth place.  
*Fourthly*, plants have their seed and seminal parts uppermost,  
and living creatures have them lowermost. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
**FOURWHEELED**. *adj.* [from *four* and *wheel*.] Running upon twice  
two wheels.  
Scarce twenty *fourwheeled* cars, compact and strong,  
The massy load could bear, and roll along. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
**FO'UTRA**. *n. f.* [from *four* and *tra*, French.] A fig; a scoff; an act  
of contempt.  
A *fourtra* for the world, and worldlings base. *Shak. H. IV.*  
**FOWL**. *n. f.* [from *fowl*, Saxon; *voegel*, Dutch.] A winged  
animal; a bird. It is colloquially used of edible birds, but in  
books of all the feathered tribes.  
The beasts, the fishes, and the winged *fowls*,  
Are their males subjects, and at their controuls. *Shaksp.*  
Lucullus entertained Pompey in a magnificent house: Pom-  
pey said, this is a marvellous house for the Summer; but me-  
thinks very cold for Winter. Lucullus answered, do you not  
think me as wise as divers *fowls*, to change my habitation in  
the Winter season. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*  
This mighty breath  
Instructs the *fowls* of heaven. *Thomson's Spring.*  
**TO FOWL**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To kill birds for food or  
game.  
**FOWLER**. *n. f.* [from *fowl*.] A sportsman who pursues birds.  
The *fowler*, warn'd  
By those good omens, with swift early steps  
Treads the crimp earth, ranging through fields and glades,  
Offensive to the birds. *Phillips.*

# FRA

With slaughter'ing guns th' unweary'd *fowler* roves,  
When frosts have whiten'd all the naked groves. *Pope.*  
**FO'WLINGPIECE**. *n. f.* [from *fowl* and *piece*.] A gun for birds.  
'Tis necessary that the countryman be provided with a good  
*fowlingpiece*, to destroy and scare them away. *Mortimer.*  
**FOX**. *n. f.* [from *fox*, Saxon; *vos*, *voesch*, Dutch.]  
1. A wild animal of the canine kind, with sharp ears and a  
bulby tail, remarkable for his cunning, living in holes, and  
preying upon fowls or small animals.  
The *fox* barks not when he would steal the lamb. *Shaksp.*  
He that trusts to you,  
Where he should find you lions, finds you hares;  
Where *foxes*, geese. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
These retreats are more like the dens of robbers, or holes  
of *foxes*, than the fortresses of fair warriors. *Lodge.*  
2. By way of reproach, applied to a knave or cunning fellow.  
**FOXCASE**. *n. f.* [from *fox* and *case*.] A fox's skin.  
One had better be laughed at for taking a *foxcase* for a fox,  
than be destroyed by taking a live fox for a case. *L'Estrange.*  
**FOXCHASE**. *n. f.* [from *fox* and *chase*.] The pursuit of the fox  
with hounds.  
See the same man, in vigour, in the gout;  
Alone, in company; in place or out;  
Early at business, and at hazard late;  
Mad at a *foxchase*, wife at a debate. *Pope, Epistle i.*  
**FOXEVIL**. *n. f.* [from *fox* and *evil*.] A kind of disease in which the  
hair sheds.  
**FOXGLOVES**. *n. f.* A plant.  
The leaves are produced alternately on the branches: the  
cup of the flower consists of one leaf, which is divided into  
six ample long segments: the flower consists of one leaf, is  
tubulose and compressed, and a little reflexed at the brim:  
these flowers are disposed in a long spike, and always grow  
upon one side of the stalk: the ovary of the flower becomes a  
roundish fruit, which ends in a point, and opens in the mid-  
dle: it has two cells, in which many small seeds are con-  
tained. *Miller.*  
**FOXHUNTER**. *n. f.* [from *fox* and *hunter*.] A man whose chief  
ambition is to shew his bravery in hunting foxes. A term of  
reproach used of country gentlemen.  
The *foxhunters* went their way, and then out steals the  
fox. *L'Estrange, Fable 104.*  
John Wildfire, *foxhunter*, broke his neck over a fix-bar  
gate. *Spektator, No. 561.*  
**FOXSHIP**. *n. f.* [from *fox*.] The character or qualities of a  
fox; cunning; mischievous art.  
Hadst thou *foxship*  
To banish him that struck more blows for Rome,  
Than thou hast spoken words. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
**FO'XTRAP**. *n. f.* [from *fox* and *trap*.] A gin or snare to catch  
foxes.  
Answer a question, at what hour of the night to set a  
*foxtrap*. *Tatler, No. 56.*  
**FOY**. *n. f.* [from *foi*, French.] Faith; allegiance. An obsolete  
word.  
He Easterland subdued, and Denmark won,  
And of them both did *foy* and tribute raise. *Fairy Queen.*  
**TO FRACT**. *v. a.* [from *fractus*, Latin.] To break; to violate; to  
infringe. Found perhaps only in the following passage.  
His days and times are past,  
And my reliance on his *fracted* dates  
Has smit my credit. *Shakespeare's Timon.*  
**FRACTION**. *n. f.* [from *fractio*, Fr. *fractio*, Latin.]  
1. The act of breaking; the state of being broken.  
It hath been observed by several, that the surface of the  
earth hath been broke, and the parts of it dislocated; but more  
particularly several parcels of nature retain still the evident  
marks of *fraction* and ruin. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
2. A broken part of an integral.  
Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are  
computed, nor the sun, whereby years are accounted, con-  
sist of whole numbers, but admits of *fractions* and broken  
parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 13.*  
Pliny put a round number near the truth, rather than a  
*fraction*. *Arbutnot on Cains.*  
**FRACTIONAL**. *adj.* [from *fraction*.] Belonging to a broken  
number.  
We make a cypher the medium between increasing and  
decreasing numbers, commonly called absolute or whole num-  
bers, and negative or *fractional* numbers. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*  
**FRACTURE**. *n. f.* [from *fractura*, Latin.]  
1. Breach; separation of continuous parts.  
That may do it without any great *fracture* of the more  
stable and fixed parts of nature, or the infringement of the  
laws thereof. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
2. The separation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies.  
But thou wilt sin and grief destroy,  
That to the broken bones may joy,  
And tune together in a well-set song,  
Full of his praises,  
Who dead men raises;  
*Fractures* well cur'd, make us more strong. *Herbert.*  
*Fractures*

# FRA

*Fractures* of the skull are dangerous, not in consequence of  
the injury done to the cranium itself, but as the brain becomes  
affected. *Sharp's Surgery.*  
**TO FRACTURE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break a bone.  
The leg was dressed, and the *fractured* bones united toge-  
ther. *Wise's Surgery.*  
**FRA'GILE**. *adj.* [from *fragile*, French; *fragilis*, Latin.]  
1. Brittle; easily snapped or broken.  
To ease them of their griefs,  
Their pangs of love, and other incident throes,  
That nature's *fragile* vessel doth sustain  
In life's uncertain voyage. *Shakespeare's Timon.*  
The stalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile*. *Bacon's N. Hist.*  
When subtle wits have spun their threads too fine,  
'Tis weak and *fragile*, like Arachne's line. *Denham.*  
A dry stick will be easily broken, when a green one will  
maintain a strong resistance, and yet in the moist substance  
there is less rest than in what is drier and more *fragile*. *Glanv.*  
2. Weak; uncertain; easily destroyed.  
Much ostentation, vain of fleshly arms,  
And *fragile* arms, much instrument of war,  
Long in preparing, soon to nothing brought,  
Before mine eyes thou'lt set. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*  
**FRA'GILITY**. *n. f.* [from *fragile*.]  
1. Brittleness; easiness to be broken.  
To make an induration with toughness, and less *fragility*,  
decoct bodies in water for two or three days. *Bacon's N. Hist.*  
2. Weakness; uncertainty; easiness to be destroyed.  
Fearing the uncertainty of man's *fragility*, the common  
chance of war, the violence of fortune. *Kneller's History.*  
3. Frailty; lability to fault.  
All could not be right, in such a state, in this lower age of  
*fragility*. *Watson.*  
**FRA'GMENT**. *n. f.* [from *fragmentum*, Latin.] A part broken  
from the whole; an imperfect piece.  
He who late a sceptre did command,  
Now grasps a floating *fragment* in his hand. *Dryden.*  
Cowley, in his unfinished *fragment* of the Davides, has  
shewn us this way to improvement. *Watts's Improvement.*  
If a thinned or plated body, which, being of an even thick-  
ness, appears all over of one uniform colour, should be slit  
into threads, or broken into *fragments* of the same thickness  
with the plate, I see no reason why every thread or *fragment*  
should not keep its colour. *Newton's Opt.*  
**FRA'GMENTARY**. *adj.* [from *fragment*.] Composed of *frag-*  
ments. A word not elegant, nor in use.  
She, she is gone; she's gone: when thou know'st this,  
What *fragmentary* rubbish this world is,  
Thou know'st, and that it is not worth a thought;  
He knows it too too much that thinks it nought. *Dome.*  
**FRA'GOR**. *n. f.* [Latin.] A noise; a crack; a crash.  
Purs'd by hideous *fragors*, as before  
The flames descend, they in their breaches roar. *Sandys.*  
**FRA'GRANCE**. *n. f.* [from *fragrantia*, Lat.] Sweetness of smell;  
**FRA'GRANCY**. *n. f.* [from *fragrantia*, Lat.] Sweetness of smell;  
pleasing scent; grateful odour.  
Eve separate he spies,  
Veil'd in a cloud of *fragrance*, where she stood  
Half-spy'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*  
I am more pleas'd to survey my rows of coleworts and cab-  
hages springing up in their full *fragrancy* and verdure, than to  
see the tender plants of foreign countries kept alive by arti-  
ficial heats. *Addison's Spectator, No. 47.*  
Not lovelier seem'd Narcissus to the eye;  
Nor, when a flower, could boast more *fragrancy*. *Garth.*  
Such was the wine; to quench whose fervent steam  
Scarce twenty measures from the living stream  
To cool one cup suffic'd: the goblet crown'd,  
Breath'd aromatic *fragrances* around. *Pope's Odyssey, b. ix.*  
**FRA'GRANT**. *adj.* [from *fragrans*, Latin.] Odorous; sweet of  
smell.  
The nymph vouchsaf'd to place  
Upon her head the various wreath:  
The flow'rs, less blooming than her face;  
Their scent, less *fragrant* than her breath. *Prior.*  
**FRA'GRANTLY**. *adv.* [from *fragrant*.] With sweet scent.  
As the hops begin to change colour, and smell *fragrantly*,  
you may conclude them ripe. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
**FRAIL**. *n. f.*  
1. A basket made of rushes.  
2. A rush for weaving baskets.  
**FRAIL**. *adj.* [from *fragilis*, Latin.]  
1. Weak; easily decaying; subject to casualties; easily de-  
stroyed.  
I know my body's of so *frail* a kind,  
As force without, fevers within can kill.  
When with care we have rais'd this imaginary treasure of  
happiness, we find, at last, that the materials of the structure  
are *frail* and perishing, and the foundation itself is laid in the  
sand. *Rogers, Sermon 5.*  
2. Weak of resolution; liable to error or seduction.  
The truly virtuous do not easily credit evil that is told them  
of their neighbours; for if others may do amiss, then may  
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these also speak amiss: man is *frail*, and prone to evil, and  
therefore may soon fall in words. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*  
**FRA'ILNESS**. *n. f.* [from *frail*.] Weakness; instability.  
There is nothing among all the *frailties* and uncertainties  
of this sublunary world so tottering and unstable as the virtue  
of a coward. *Norris.*  
**FRA'ILTY**. *n. f.* [from *frail*.]  
1. Weakness of resolution; instability of mind; infirmity.  
Though Page be a secure fool, and stands so firmly on his  
wife's *frailty*, yet I cannot put off my opinion so easily. *Shak.*  
Nor should'st thou have trusted that to woman's *frailty*:  
Ere I to thee, thou to thyself wast cruel. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
God knows our *frailty*, pities our weaknesses, and requires  
of us no more than we are able to do. *Locke.*  
2. Fault proceeding from weakness; sins of infirmity.  
Love did his reason blind,  
And love's the noblest *frailty* of the mind. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*  
Kind wits will these light faults excuse;  
Those are the common *frailties* of the muse. *Dryden.*  
Death, only death, can break the lasting chain;  
And here, ev'n then, shall my cold dust remain;  
Here all its *frailties*, all its flames resign,  
And wait, 'till 'tis no sin to mix with thine. *Pope.*  
**FRA'ISCHEUR**. *n. f.* [French.] Freshness; coolness. A  
word foolishly innovated by *Dryden*.  
Hither in Summer-e'nings you repair,  
To taste the *frâicheur* of the pure air. *Dryden.*  
**FRAISE**. *n. f.* [French, the caul of an animal.] A pancake  
with bacon in it.  
**TO FRAME**. *v. a.*  
1. To form or fabricate by orderly construction and union of  
various parts.  
The double gates he findeth locked fast;  
The one fair *fram'd* of burnish'd ivory,  
The other all with silver overcast. *Spenser.*  
2. To fit one to another.  
They rather cut down their timber to *frame* it, and to do  
other such necessities to their convenient use, than to fight.  
*Abbot's Description of the World.*  
Hew the timber, saw it out, *frame* it, and set it together.  
*Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
3. To make; to compose.  
Then chusing out few words most horrible,  
Thereof did verses *frame*. *Spenser.*  
Fight valiantly to-day;  
And yet I do thee wrong to mind thee of it;  
For thou art *fram'd* of the firm truth of valour. *Shaksp.*  
4. To regulate; to adjust.  
Let us not deceive ourselves by pretending to this excellent  
knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord, if we do not *frame* our  
lives according to it. *Tillotson.*  
5. To form to any rule or method by study or precept.  
Thou art their soldier, and, being bred in broils,  
Hast not the soft way; but thou wilt *frame*  
Thyself forsooth hereafter theirs. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
I have been a truant to the law;  
I never yet could *frame* my will to it,  
And therefore *frame* the law unto my will. *Shaksp. H. VI.*  
6. To form and digest by thought.  
The most abstruse ideas are only such as the understanding  
*frames* to itself, by joining together ideas that it had either from  
objects of sense, or from its own operations about them. *Locke.*  
Full of that flame his tender scenes he warms,  
And *frames* his goddess by your matchless charms. *Grave.*  
Urge him with truth to *frame* his sure replies;  
And sure he will; for wisdom never lies. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
How many excellent reasonings are *framed* in the mind of a  
man of wisdom and study in a length of years? *Watts.*  
7. To contrive; to plan.  
Unpardonable the presumption and insolence in contriving  
and *framing* this letter was. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
8. To settle; to scheme out.  
Though I cannot make true wars,  
I'll *frame* convenient peace. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
9. To invent; to fabricate, in a bad sense: as, to *frame* a story  
or lie.  
Astronomers, to solve the phenomena, *framed* to their con-  
ceit eccentricities and epicycles. *Bacon.*  
**FRAME**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A fabric; any thing constructed of various parts or mem-  
bers.  
If the *frame* of the heavenly arch should dissolve itself, if  
celestial spheres should forget their wonted motions, and by  
irregular volubility turn themselves any way, as it might  
happen. *Hooker, b. i. l. 3.*  
Castles made of trees upon *frames* of timber, with turrets  
and arches, were anciently matters of magnificence. *Bacon.*  
These are thy glorious works, parent of good!  
Almighty! thine this universal *frame*. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*  
Divine Cecilia came,  
Inventress of the vocal *frame*. *Dryden.*



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- The gate was adamant; eternal frame,  
Which, hew'd by Mars himself, from Indian quarries came,  
The labour of a god; and all along  
Tough iron plates were clench'd to make it strong. *Dryd.*  
We see this vast frame of the world, and an innumerable  
multitude of creatures in it; all which we, who believe a  
God, attribute to him as the author. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*
2. Any thing made so as to inclose or admit something else.  
Put both the tube and the vessel it leaned on into a conve-  
nient wooden frame, to keep them from mischances. *Boyle.*  
His picture scarcely would deserve a frame. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
A globe of glass, about eight or ten inches in diameter,  
being put into a frame where it may be swiftly turned round  
its axis, will, in turning, shine, where it rubs against the palm  
of one's hand. *Newton's Opt.*
3. Order; regularity; adjusted series or disposition.  
A woman, that is like a German clock,  
Still a repairing, ever out of frame, *Shakespeare.*  
And never going aright.  
Your fidelity preserves her frame;  
In good and evil times the same. *Swift.*
4. Scheme; order.  
Another party did resolve to change the whole frame of  
the government in state as well as church. *Clarendon.*
5. Contrivance; projection.  
John the Bastard,  
Whose spirits toil in frame of villanies. *Shakespeare.*  
6. Mechanical construction.  
7. Shape; form; proportion.  
A bear's a savage beast,  
Whelp'd without form, until the dam  
Has lick'd it into shape and frame. *Hudibras.*
- FRAMER. *n. f.* [from frame; *framman*, Saxon.] Maker;  
former; contriver; schemer.  
The forger of his own fate, the framer of his fortune,  
should be improper, if all his actions were predetermined.  
*Hammund's Fundamentals.*  
There was want of accurateness in experiments in the  
first original framer of those medals. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
- FRAMPOLD. *n. f.* [This word is written by Dr. Hacket *fram-  
pul*. I know not its original.] Peevish; boisterous; rugged;  
crossgrained.  
Her husband! Alas, the sweet woman leads an ill life with  
him: she leads a very frampold life with him. *Shakespeare.*  
The frampul man could not be pacified.  
*Hacket's Life of Williams.*
- FRANCHISE. *n. f.* [franchise, French]  
1. Exemption from any onerous duty.  
2. Privilege; immunity; right granted.  
They granted them markets, and other franchises, and  
erected corporate towns among them. *Davies on Ireland.*  
His gracious edict the same franchise yields  
To all the wild increase of woods and fields. *Dryden.*
3. District; extent of jurisdiction.  
There are other privileges granted unto most of the corpo-  
rations, that they shall not be travelled forth of their own  
franchises. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
- TO FRANCHISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enfranchise; to  
make free; to keep free.  
I lose no honour  
In seeking to augment it; but still keep  
My bosom franchis'd, and allegiance clear. *Shak. Macbeth.*
- FRANGIBLE. *adj.* [frang, Latin.] Fragile; brittle; easily  
broken.  
Though it seem the solidest wood, if wrought before it be  
well seasoned, it will shew itself very frangible. *Boyle.*
- FRANION. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the derivation.] A  
paramour; a boon companion.  
First, by her side did sit the bold Sanfloy,  
Fit mate for such a mincing minion,  
Who in her looseness took exceeding joy,  
Might not be found a franker franion. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
- FRANK. *adj.* [frank, French.]  
1. Liberal; generous; not piggardly.  
The moister sorts of trees yield little moss, which is for  
the reason of the frank putting up of the sap into the boughs.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*  
They were left destitute, either by narrow provision, or  
by their frank hearts and their open hands, and their charity  
towards others. *Spratt's Sermons.*  
'Tis the ordinary practice of the world to be frank of civi-  
lities that cost them nothing. *L'Estrange.*  
2. Open; ingenuous; sincere; not reserved.  
3. Without conditions; without payment.  
Thou hast it won; for it is of frank gift,  
And he will care for all the rest to shift. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
4. Not restrained; licentious.  
Might not be found a franker franion. *Spenser.*
- FRANK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]  
1. A place to feed hogs in; a sty; so called from liberality of  
food.

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- Where saps here? Doth the old boar feed in the old  
frank? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
2. A letter which pays no postage.  
You'll have immediately, by several franks, my epistle to  
lord Cobham. *Pope to Swift.*
3. A French coin.  
To FRANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To shut up in a frank or fly. *Hamlet.*  
Tell Richmond this from me,  
That in the sty of this most bloody boar,  
My son George Stanley is frank'd up in hold:  
If I revolt, off goes young George's head. *Shak. Rich. III.*  
2. To feed high; to fat; to cram. *Junius and Ainsworth.*  
3. [From the adjective.] To exempt letters from postage.  
My lord Orrery writes to you to-morrow; and you see I  
send this under his cover, or at least franked by him. *Swift.*  
Gazettes sent gratis down, and frank'd,  
For which thy patron's weekly thank'd. *Pope.*
- FRANKALMOIGNE. *n. f.* The same which we in Latin call  
*libera elemosyna*, or free alms in English; whence that tenure  
is commonly known among our English lawyers by the name  
of a tenure in *frankalmoigne*, or *frankalmoinage*, which, accord-  
ing to Britton, is a tenure by divine service. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*
- FRANKINCENSE. *n. f.* [frank and incense] so called perhaps  
from its liberal distribution of odour.  
*Frankincense* is a dry resinous substance in pieces or drops,  
of a pale yellowish white colour; a strong smell, but not dis-  
agreeable, and a bitter, acrid, and resinous taste. It is very  
inflammable. The earliest histories inform us, that *frankin-  
cense* was used among the sacred rites and sacrifices, as it still  
continues to be in many different parts of the world. As well  
however as the world has at all times been acquainted with  
the drug itself, we are still uncertain as to the place whence  
*frankincense* is brought, and much more so as to the tree  
which produces it. It is commended against disorders in the  
head and breast, and against diarrhoeas and dysenteries. *Hill.*  
Take unto thee sweet spices, with pure frankincense. *Exod.*  
I find in Dioscorides record of *frankincense* gotten in  
India. *Brewster on Languages.*  
Black ebony only will in India grow,  
And od'rous frankincense on the Sabaean bough. *Dryd. Virg.*  
Cedar and frankincense, an od'rous pile,  
Flam'd on the hearth, and wide perfume'd the isle. *Pope.*
- FRANKLIN. *n. f.* [from frank.] A steward; a bailiff of land.  
It signifies originally a little gentleman, and is not improperly  
Englified a gentleman servant.  
A spacious court they see,  
Both plain and pleasant to be walk'd in,  
Where them does meet a franklin fair and free. *Fai. Queen.*
- FRANKLY. *adv.* [from frank.]  
1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily.  
Oh, were it but my life,  
I'd throw it down for your deliverance,  
As frankly as a pin. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*  
If ever any malice in your heart  
Were hid against me, now forgive me frankly. *Sh. H. VIII.*  
When they had nothing to pay, he frankly forgave them  
both. *Lv. vii. 42.*  
By the toughness of the earth the sap cannot get up to  
spread so frankly as it should do. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
I value my garden more for being full of blackbirds than  
cherries, and very frankly give them fruit for their songs. *Spekt.*
2. Without constraint; without reserve.  
The lords mounted their servants upon their own horses;  
and they, with the volunteers, who frankly lifted themselves,  
amounted to a body of two hundred and fifty horse. *Clarend.*  
He entered very frankly into those new designs, which were  
contrived at court. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
- FRANKNESS. *n. f.* [from frank.]  
1. Plainness of speech; openness; ingenuofness.  
When the conde duke had someclairciffment with the  
duke, in which he made all the protestations of his sincere  
affection, the other received his protestations with all con-  
tempt; and declared, with a very unnecessary frankness, that  
he would have no friendship with him. *Clarendon.*  
Tom made love to a woman of sense, and always treated  
her as such during the whole time of courtship: his natural  
temper and good breeding hindered him from doing any thing  
disagreeable, as his sincerity and frankness of behaviour made  
him converse with her before marriage in the same manner he  
intended to do afterwards. *Addison's Guardian.*
2. Liberality; bountyfousness.  
3. Freedom from reserve.  
Upon occasion of the pictures present, he delivered with the  
frankness of a friend's tongue, as near as he could, word by  
word, what Kalander had told him touching the strange  
story. *Stany.*  
The ablest men that ever were, have had all an openness  
and frankness of dealing, and a name of certainty and ve-  
racity. *Bacon's Essay 6.*
- FRANKPLEDGE.

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- FRANKPLEDGE. *n. f.* [francplegium, Latin, of *frane*, i. e.  
*litter & plice*, i. e. *filet insur.*] A pledge or surety for free-  
men. For the ancient custom of England, for the preserva-  
tion of the public peace, was that every freeborn man at  
fourteen years of age, religious persons, clerks, knights and  
their eldest sons excepted, should find security for his fidelity  
to the king, or else be kept in prison: whence it became  
customary for a certain number of neighbours to be bound  
for one another, to see each man of their pledge forthcoming  
at all times, or to answer the transgression of any one absent-  
ing himself. This was called *frankpledge*, and the circuit  
thereof was called *decenna*, because it commonly consisted of  
ten households; and every particular person, thus mutually  
bound, was called *decennier*. This custom was so strictly ob-  
served, that the sheriffs, in every county, did from time to  
time take the oaths of young ones as they grew to the age of  
fourteen years, and see that they combined in one dozen or  
other: whereupon this branch of the sheriff's authority was  
called *visus francplegiis*, view of frankpledge. *Cowel.*
- FRANTICK. *adj.* [corrupted from *phreneticus*, phreneticus,  
Latin; *Φρενικός*.]  
1. Mad; deprived of understanding by violent madness; out-  
rageously and turbulently mad.  
Far off, he wonders what makes them so glad;  
Of Bacchus merry fruit they did invent,  
Or Cebel's frantick rites have made them mad. *Fairy Queen.*  
2. Transported by violence of passion; outrageous; turbulent.  
Esteeming, in the frantick error of their minds, the great-  
est madness in the world to be wisdom, and the highest wis-  
dom foolishness. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 8.*
- The lover, frantick,  
Sees Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt. *Shakespeare.*  
To such height their frantick passion grows,  
That what both love, both hazard to destroy. *Dryden.*  
She tears her hair, and frantick in her griefs,  
Calls out Lucia. *Addison's Cato.*
- FRANTICKLY. *adv.* [from frantick.] Madly; outrageously.  
Fie, fie, how frantickly I square my talk! *Shakespeare.*
- FRANTICKNESS. *n. f.* [from frantick.] Madness; fury of  
passion.
- FRATERNAL. *adj.* [fraternal, French; *fraternus*, Latin]  
Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers.  
One shall rise  
Of proud ambitious heart; who, not content  
With fair equality, fraternal state,  
Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd,  
Over his brethren. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*  
The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow Chris-  
tians, or of the governors of the church, then more publick  
reprehensions; and upon their unsuccessfulness, the censures of  
the church, until he reform and return. *Hammund's Fundam.*
- With all the strength and heats of eloquence  
Fraternal love and friendship can inspire. *Addison's Cato.*
- FRATERNALLY. *adv.* [from *fraternal*.] In a brotherly manner.
- FRATERNITY. *n. f.* [fraternitas, French; *fraternitas*, Latin.]  
1. The state or quality of a brother.  
2. Body of men united; corporation; society; association;  
brotherhood.  
'Tis a necessary rule in alliances, societies, and fraternities,  
and all manner of civil contracts, to have a strict regard to  
the humour of those we have to do withal. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
3. Men of the same class or character.  
With what terms of respect knaves and fops will speak of  
their own fraternity. *South's Sermons.*
- FRATRICIDE. *n. f.* [fratricide, French; *fratricidium*, Latin.]  
The murder of a brother.
- FRAUD. *n. f.* [fraus, Latin; *fraude*, Fr.] Deceit; cheat;  
trick; artifice; subtlety; stratagem.  
None need the frauds of fly Ulysses fear. *Dryden's Æn.*  
If success a lover's toil attends,  
Who asks if force or fraud obtain'd his ends. *Pope.*
- FRAUDFUL. *adj.* [fraud and full.] Treacherous; artful;  
trickish; deceitful; subtle.  
The welfare of us all  
Hangs on the cutting thort that fraudful man. *Shak. H. VI.*  
He, full of fraudful arts,  
This well-invented tale for truth imparts. *Dryden's Æn.*
- FRAUDFULLY. *adv.* [from fraudful.] Deceitfully; artfully;  
subtly; treacherously; by stratagem.
- FRAUDULENCE. *n. f.* [fraudulentia, Latin.] Deceitfulness;  
FRAUDULENCY. *n. f.* [from fraudulencia, Latin.] Deceitfulness;  
trickiness; proneness to artifice.  
We admire the providence of God in the continuance of  
Scripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of infidels to abo-  
lish, and the fraudulence of heretics always to deprave the  
same. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*
- FRAUDULENT. *adj.* [fraudulentus, Fr. *fraudulentus*, Latin.]  
1. Full of artifice; trickish; subtle; deceitful.  
He with serpent tongue  
His fraudulent temptation thus began. *Milton.*  
She mix'd the potion, fraudulent of soul;  
The potion mantled in the golden bowl. *Pope's Odyssey.*

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2. Performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous.  
Now thou hast aveng'd  
Supplanted Adam,  
And frustrated the conquest fraudulent. *Milt. Parad. Reg.*
- FRAUDULENTLY. *adv.* [from fraudulent.] By fraud; by de-  
ceit; by artifice; deceitfully.  
He that by fact, word, or sign, either fraudulently or vio-  
lently, does hurt to his neighbour, is bound to make resti-  
tution. *Taylor's Rule of living loly.*
- FRAUGHT. *particip. pass.* [from *fraught*, now written *freight*.]  
1. Laden; charged.  
In the narrow seas that part  
The French and English, there miscarried  
A vessel of our country, richly fraught. *Shakespeare.*  
With joy  
And tidings fraught, to hell he now return'd. *Milt. P. Lost.*  
And now approach'd their fleet from India, fraught  
With all the riches of the rising sun,  
And precious fard from southern climates brought. *Dryden.*
2. Filled; stored; thronged.  
The Scripture is fraught even with laws of nature. *Hooker.*  
By this sad Una, fraught with anguish fore,  
Arriv'd, where they in earth their fruitless blood had spilt.  
*Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 6.*
- I am so fraught with curious business, that I leave out cere-  
mony. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
Whoever hath his mind fraught with many thoughts, his  
wits and understanding do clarify and break up in the commu-  
nicating and discoursing with another. *Eaton, Essay 28.*  
Hell, their fit habitation, fraught with fire  
Unquenchable, the house of woe and pain. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
Abdallah and Balfora were so fraught with all kinds of  
knowledge, and possessed with so constant a passion for each  
other, that their solitude never lay heavy on them. *Guardian.*
- FRAUGHT. *n. f.* [from the participle.] A freight; a cargo.  
Yield up, oh love, thy crown and parted throne  
To tyrannous hate! swell, bosom, with thy fraught;  
For 'tis of aspicks tongues. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
- The bark that all our blessings brought,  
Charg'd with thyself and Jame, a doubly royal fraught. *Dry.*
- TO FRAUGHT. *v. a.* [for *freight*, by corruption.] To load;  
to crowd.  
Hence from my sight:  
If after this command thou fraught the court  
With thy unworthiness, thou dy'st. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
- FRAUGHTAGE. *n. f.* [from *fraught*.] Lading; cargo. A bad  
word.  
Our fraughtage, sir,  
I have convey'd aboard. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.*
- FRAY. *n. f.* [effrayer, to fright, French.]  
1. A broil; a battle; a fight.  
Time tells, that on that ever blessed day,  
When Christian swords with Persian blood were dy'd,  
The furious prince Tancredie from that fray  
His coward foes chased through forests wide. *Fairfax.*  
I'll speak between the change of man and boy  
With a reed voice, and turn two mincing steps  
Into a manly stride; and speak of frays,  
Like a fine bragging youth. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*  
After the bloody fray at Wakefield fought. *Shak. H. VI.*  
He left them to the fates in bloody fray,  
To toil and struggle through the well-fought day. *Pope.*
2. A duel; a combat.  
Since, if we fall before th' appointed day,  
Nature and death continue long their fray. *Denham.*  
The beauller Paris oft desir'd the day  
With Sparta's king to meet in single fray. *Pope's Iliad.*
- TO FRAY. *v. a.* [effrayer, French.] To fright; to terrify.  
The panther, knowing that his spotted hide  
Doth please all beasts, but that his looks them frays,  
Within a bush his dreadful head doth hide,  
To let them gaze, whilst he on them may prey. *Spenser.*  
So diversely themselves in vain they frays,  
Whilst some more bold to measure him stand nigh. *Fa. Quc.*  
Fishes are thought to be frayed with the motion caused by  
noise upon the water. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
These vulturs prey only on carcasses, on such stupid minds  
as have not life and vigour enough to fray them away.  
*Government of the Tongue.*
2. [frayer, French.] To rub.  
FREAK. *n. f.* [freak, German, faucy, petulant; *fræc*, Saxon,  
fugitive]  
1. A sudden and causeless change of place.  
2. A sudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a capricious prank.  
O! but I fear the fickle freaks, quoth he,  
Of fortune, and the odds of arms in field. *Fairy Queen.*  
When that freak has taken possession of a fantastical head,  
the distemper is incurable. *L'Estrange's Fables 100.*  
She is so restless and peevish that the quarrels with all about  
her, and sometimes in a freak will instantly change her habi-  
tation. *Speculator, N<sup>o</sup>. 427.*



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To vex me more, he took a *freak*.  
 To lit my tongue, and make me speak. *Swift*  
 To FREAK. *v. a.* [A word, I suppose, Scotch, brought into England by *Thomson*.] To variegate; to chequer.  
 There furry nations harbour:  
 Sables of glossy black, and dark embrown'd,  
 Or beauteous, *freak'd* with many a mingled hue. *Thomson*  
 FRE'AKISH. *adj.* [from *freak*.] Capricious; humourous.  
 It may be a question, whether the wife or the woman was the more *freakish* of the two; for she was still the same uneasy fop. *L'Estrange, Fable 173.*  
 FRE'AKISHLY. *adv.* [from *freakish*.] Capriciously; humourously.  
 FRE'AKISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *freakish*.] Capriciousness; humourousness; whimsicalness.  
 To FREAM. *v. n.* [*fremer*, Lat. *frēmī*, French.] To growl or grunt as a boar. *Bailey*  
 FRECKLE. *n. f.* [*fleeb*, a spot, German; whence *flecke*, *freckle*.]  
 1. A spot raised in the skin by the sun.  
 Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue;  
 Some sprinkled *freckles* on his face were seen,  
 Whose dusk set off the whiteness of the skin. *Dryden*  
 2. Any small spot or discoloration.  
 The cowslips tall her pensioners be;  
 In their gold coats spots you see;  
 Those be rubies live their favours. *Sh. Midl. Night's Dream.*  
 In those *freckles* live their favours, and  
 The farewell frosts and easterly winds now spot your tulips;  
 therefore cover such with mats, to prevent *freckles*. *Evelyn*  
 FRECKLED. *adj.* [from *freckle*.] Spotted; maculated; discoloured with small spots.  
 Sometimes we'll angle at the brook,  
 The *freckled* trout to take *Drayton's Cynthis.*  
 With silken worms.  
 The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth  
 The *freckled* cowslip,  
 Wanting the scythes, all uncorrected, rank,  
 Conceive by idleness. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
 Now thy face charms ev'ry shepherd,  
 Spotted over like a leopard;  
 And, thy *freckled* neck display'd,  
 Envy breeds in ev'ry maid. *Swift*  
 FRECKLY. *adj.* [from *freckle*.] Full of freckles.  
 FRED. The same with peace; upon which our forefathers called their sanctuaries *fredels*, i. e. the seats of peace. So *Frederic* is powerful, or wealthy in peace; *Winfred*, victorious peace; *Reinfred*, sincere peace. *Gibson's Camden.*  
 FREE. *adj.* [Saxon; *frēa*, Dutch.]  
 1. At liberty; not a vassal; not enslaved; not a prisoner; not dependent.  
 Do faithful homage, and receive *free* honours,  
 All which we pine for now. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 A *free* nation is that which has never been conquered, or thereby entered into any conditions of subjection. *Temple.*  
*Free*, what, and fetter'd with so many chains? *Dryden.*  
 How can we think any one *freer* than to have the power to do what he will? *Lacke.*  
 This wretched body trembles at your pow'r:  
 Thus far could fortune; but the can no more:  
 Free to herself my potent mind remains,  
 Nor fears the victor's rage, nor feels his chains. *Prior.*  
 Set an unhappy prisoner *free*,  
 Who ne'er intended harm to thee. *Prior.*  
 2. Uncompelled; unrestrained.  
 Their use of meats was not like unto our ceremonies, that being a matter of private action in common life, where every man was *free* to order that which himself did; but this is a public constitution for the ordering of the church. *Hosker.*  
 It was *free*, and in my choice whether or no I should publish these discourses; yet the publication being once resolved, the dedication was not so indifferent. *South.*  
 3. Not bound by fate; not necessitated.  
 Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell:  
 Not *free*, what proof could they have giv'n sincere  
 Of true allegiance, constant faith, or love,  
 Where only what they needs must do, appear'd;  
 Not what they would? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*  
 4. Permitted; allowed.  
 Why, sir, I pray, are not the streets as *free*  
 For me as for you? *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*  
 Defaming as impure what God declares  
 Pure; and commands to some, leaves *free* to all. *Milton.*  
 5. Licentious; unrestrained.  
 O conspiracy!  
 Sham'st thou to shew thy dang'rous brow by night,  
 When evils are most *free*? *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*  
 Physicians are too *free* upon the subject, in the conversation of their friends. *Temple.*  
 The critics have been very *free* in their censures.  
 I know there are to whole presumptuous thoughts  
 Thine *freer* beauties, ev'n in them, seem faults. *Pope.*

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6. Open; ingenuous.  
 'Tis not to make me jealous;  
 To say my wife is fair, feeds well, loves company,  
 Is free of speech, sings, plays, and dances well,  
 Where virtue is, these make more virtuous. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
 Castalo, I have doubts within my heart;  
 Will you be *free* and candid to your friend? *Orcutt's Orph.*  
 7. Acquainted; conversing without reserve.  
 Being one day very *free* at a great feast, he suddenly broke forth into a great slaughter. *Holcutt on Providence.*  
*Free* and familiar with misfortune grow,  
 Be us'd to sorrows, and inur'd to woe. *Prior.*  
 8. Liberal; not parsimonious.  
 Glo'ter too, a foe to citizens,  
 O'ercharging you *free* purses with large fines,  
 That seeks to overthrow religion. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
 No statute in his favour lays,  
 How *free* or frugal I shall pass my days;  
 I, who at sometimes spend as others spare. *Pope's Horace.*  
 Alexandrian verses, of twelve syllables, should never be allowed but when some remarkable beauty or propriety in them atones for the liberty: Mr. Dryden has been too *free* of these in his latter works. *Pope.*  
 9. Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchased.  
 We wanted words to express our thanks: his noble *free* offers left us nothing to ask. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
 10. Clear from distrust.  
 Who alone suffers, suffers most i' th' mind,  
 Leaving *free* things and happy shows behind. *Shakespeare's Lear.*  
 11. Guiltless; innocent.  
 Make mad the guilty, and appal the *free*,  
 Confound the ignorant. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
 My hands are guilty, but my heart is *free*. *Dryden.*  
 12. Exempt.  
 These  
 Are such allow'd infirmities, that honesty  
 Is never *free* of. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
 Who fears not to do ill, yet fears the name;  
 And *free* from conscience, is a slave to fame. *Denham.*  
 Let envy, then, those crimes within you see,  
 From which the happy never must be *free*. *Dryden.*  
 Their steeds around,  
 Free from the harness, graze the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*  
 The will, *free* from the determination of such desires, is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions. *Locke.*  
 13. Invested with franchises; possessing any thing without vassalage; admitted to the privileges of any body.  
 He therefore makes all birds of every sort  
 Free of his farm, with promise to respect  
 Their several kinds alike, and equally protect. *Dryden.*  
 Friend!  
 What do'st thou make a shipboard? To what end  
 Art thou of Bethlem's noble college *free*?  
 Stark-staring mad, that thou should'st tempt the sea? *Dryden.*  
 14. Without expence; by charity, as a *freischool*.  
 To FREE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]  
 1. To set at liberty; to rescue from slavery or captivity; to manumit; to loose.  
 The child was prisoner to the womb, and is  
 By law and process of great nature thence  
*Free'd* and enfranchis'd; not a party to  
 The anger of the king, nor guilty of,  
 If any be, the trespass of the queen. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
 He recovered the temple, *free'd* the city, and upheld the laws which were going down. *2 Mac. ii. 22.*  
 Can'st thou no other master understand,  
 Than him that *free'd* thee by the pretor's wand? *Dryden.*  
 Should thy coward tongue  
 Spread its cold poison through the martial throng,  
 My jav'lin shall revenge so base a part,  
 And *free* the soul that quivers in thy heart. *Pope.*  
 2. To rid from; to clear from any thing ill.  
 It is no marvel, that he could think of no better way to be *free'd* of these inconveniences the passions of those meetings gave him, than to dissolve them. *Clarendon.*  
 Hercules  
*Free'd* Erymanthus from the foaming boar. *Dryden.*  
 Our land is from the rage of tygers *free'd*. *Dryden's Virg.*  
 3. To clear from impediments or obstructions.  
 The chaste Sibylla shall your steps convey,  
 And blood of offer'd victims *free* the way. *Dryden.*  
 4. To banish; to send away; to rid.  
 By force the furious lover *free'd* his way. *Dryden.*  
 To banish; to send away; to rid.  
 We may again  
 Give to our tables meat, sleep to our nights,  
 Free from our feasts and banquets bloody knives. *Shakespeare's part.*  
 5. To exempt.  
 For he that is dead is *free'd* from sin. *Rom. vi. 7.*  
 6. To unlock; to open.  
 This master-key  
 Frees every lock, and leads us to his person. *Dryden.*  
 FREEDOM. *n. f.*

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FREEDOM. *n. f.* [from *free* and *dom*.] A robbery; a plunderer; a pillager.  
 The Kentishmen, perceiving that Perkin was not followed by any English of name; and that his forces consisted mostly of base people and *freedomers*, fitter to spoil a coast than to recover a kingdom, professed their loyalty to the king. *Bacon.*  
 The earl of Warwick had, as often as he met with any Irish frigates, or such *freedomers* as sailed under their commission, taken all the seamen who became prisoners to them of that nation, and bound them back to back, and thrown them overboard into the sea. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
 FREEDOMING. *n. f.* Robbery; plunder; the act of pillaging.  
 Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage, that cometh handomely in his way; and when he goeth abroad in the night on *freedoming*, it is his best and surest friend. *Spenser.*  
 FREEDOM. *n. f.* [from *free* and *dom*.] Not a slave; inheriting liberty.  
 O baseness, to support a tyrant's throne;  
 And crush your *freedom* brethren of the world! *Dryden.*  
 I shall speak my thoughts like a *freedom* subject, such things perhaps as no Dutch commentator could, and I am sure no Frenchman durst. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*  
 Shall *freedom* men, in humble awe,  
 Submit to servile shame;  
 Who from content and custom draw  
 The same right to be rul'd by law,  
 Which kings pretend to reign?  
 Such chappels as are of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also license a subject to found such a chapel, and by his charter exempt it from the ordinary's visitation. *Cowel.*  
 FREEDOM. *n. f.* [from *free* and *dom*.] Without expence; free from charges.  
 We must not vouch any man for an exact master in the rules of our modern policy, but such a one as has brought himself so far to hate and despise the absurdity of being kind upon *freedom*, as not so much as to tell a friend what it is o'clock for nothing. *South's Sermons.*  
 FREEDMAN. *n. f.* [from *free* and *man*.] A slave manumitted. *Libertus.*  
 The *freedman* jostles, and will be preferred;  
 First come, first serv'd, he cries. *Dryden's Juu. Sat. i.*  
 FREEDOM. *n. f.* [from *free*.]  
 1. Liberty; exemption from servitude; independence.  
 The laws themselves they do specially rage at, as most repugnant to their liberty and natural *freedom*. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
 O freedom! first delight of human kind!  
 Not that which bondmen from their masters find,  
 The privilege of doles; nor yet t' infirmie  
 Their names in this or t' other Roman tribe:  
 That false enfranchisement with ease is found;  
 Slaves are made citizens by turning round. *Dryden's Pers.*  
 2. Privileges; franchises; immunities.  
 By our holy Sabbath have I sworn  
 To have the due and forfeit of my bond:  
 If you deny it, let the danger light  
 Upon your charter, and your city's *freedom*. *Shakespeare.*  
 3. Power of enjoying franchises.  
 This prince first gave *freedom* to servants, so as to become citizens of equal privileges with the rest, which very much increased the power of the people. *Swift.*  
 4. Exemption from fate, necessity, or predetermination.  
 I else must change  
 Their nature, and revoke the high decree  
 Unchangeable, eternal, which ordain'd  
 Their *freedom*; they themselves ordain'd their fall. *Milton.*  
 In every kind, by how much the more free will is in its choice, by so much is the act the more sinful; and where there is nothing to importune, urge, or provoke the will to any act, there is so much an higher and perfecter degree of *freedom* about that act. *South's Sermons.*  
 5. Unrestrained.  
 I will that all the feasts and sabbaths shall be all days of immunity and *freedom* for the Jews in my realm. *1 Mac. x.*  
 6. The state of being without any particular evil or inconvenience.  
 Ease or facility in doing or showing any thing.  
 FREEDOM. *adj.* [from *free* and *dom*.] Not restrained in the march.  
 We will fetters put upon this fear,  
 Which now goes too *freedom*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
 FREEDOM. *adj.* [from *free* and *dom*.] Liberal; unrestrained.  
 Love must *freedom* be, and voluntary;  
 And not enchanted, or by fate constrain'd.  
 FREEDOM. *n. f.* [from *free* and *dom*.] That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life. *Freehold* in deed is the real possession of lands or tenements in

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fee, fee-tail, or for life. *Freehold* in law is the right that a man has to such land or tenements before his entry or seizure. *Freehold* is sometimes taken in opposition to villenage. Land, in the time of the Saxons, was called either *bockland*, that is, holden by book or writing, or *folcland*, that is, holden without writing. The former was held by far better conditions; and by the better sort of tenants, as noblemen and gentlemen, being such as we now call *freehold*. The latter was commonly in the possession of clowns, being that which we now call at the will of the lord. *Cowel.*  
 No alienation of lands holden in chief should be available, touching the *freehold* or inheritance thereof, but only where it were made by matter of record, to be found in some of her majesty's treasuries. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*  
 There is an unspeakable pleasure in calling any thing one's own: a *freehold*, though it be but in ice and snow, will make the owner pleased in the possession, and stout in the defence of it. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 1.*  
 My friends here are very few, and fixed to the *freehold*, from whence nothing but death will remove them. *Swift.*  
 I should be glad to possess a *freehold* that could not be taken from me by any law to which I did not give my own consent. *Swift to Lord Middleton.*  
 FREEHOLDER. *n. f.* [from *freehold*.] One who has a freehold.  
 As extortion did banish the old English *freholder*, who could not live but under the law; so the law did banish the Irish lord, who could not live but by extortion. *Davies.*  
 FREELY. *adv.* [from *free*.]  
 1. At liberty; without vassalage; without slavery; without dependence.  
 2. Without restraint; lavishly.  
 If my son were my husband, I would *freely* rejoice in that absence wherein he won honour, than in the embraces of his bed, where he would shew most love. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 I pledge your grace; and if you knew what pains  
 I have bestow'd to breed this present peace,  
 You would drink *freely*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
 3. Without scruple; without reserve.  
 Let such teach others who themselves excel,  
 And censure *freely* who have written well. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*  
 4. Without impediment.  
 To follow rather the Goths in rhyming than the Greeks in true versifying, were even to eat acorns with swine, when we may *freely* eat wheat-bread among men. *Addison's Schoolmaster.*  
 The path to peace is virtue: what I show,  
 Thyself may *freely* on thyself bestow:  
 Fortune was never worshipp'd by the wife;  
 But, set aloft by fools, usurps the skies. *Dryden's Juu. Sat.*  
 5. Without necessity; without predetermination.  
*Freely* they stood who stood, and fell who fell. *Milton.*  
 He leaves us to chuse with the liberty of reasonable beings: they who comply with his grace, comply with it *freely*; and they who reject it, do also *freely* reject it. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
 6. Frankly; liberally.  
 By nature all things have an equally common use: nature *freely* and indifferently opens the bosom of the universe to all mankind. *South's Sermons.*  
 7. Spontaneously; of its own accord.  
 FREEMAN. *n. f.* [from *free* and *man*.]  
 1. One not a slave; not a vassal.  
 Had you rather Caesar were living, and die all slaves, than that Caesar were dead, to live all *freemen*? *Shakespeare's Jul. Caesar.*  
 If to break loose from the conduct of reason, and to want that restraint of examination and judgment which keeps us from chusing or doing the worse, be liberty, true liberty, mad men and fools are only the *freemen*. *Lacke.*  
 2. One partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.  
 He made us *freemen* of the continent,  
 Whom nature did like captives treat before. *Dryden.*  
 What this union was is expressed in the preceding verse, by their both having been made *freemen* on the same day. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
 FREEMINDED. *adj.* [from *free* and *mind*.] Unconstrained; without load of care.  
 To be *freeminded*, and cheerfully disposed at hours of meat, sleep, and exercise, is one of the best precepts of long lasting. *Bacon's Essay 31.*  
 FREENESS. *n. f.* [from *free*.]  
 1. The state or quality of being free.  
 2. Openness; unreservedness; ingenuofness; candour.  
 The reader may pardon it, if he please, for the *freeness* of the confession. *Dryden.*  
 3. Generosity; liberality.  
 I hope it will never be said that the laity, who by the clergy are taught to be charitable, shall in their corporations exceed the clergy itself, and their sons, in *freeness* of giving. *Sprat.*  
 FREESCHOOL. *n. f.* [from *free* and *school*.] A school in which learning is given without pay.  
 To give a civil education to the youth of this land in the  
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time to come, provision was made by another law, that there should be one *freshness* at least erected in every diocese. *Davies*.  
Two clergymen stood candidates for a small *freshness* in—shire, where a gentleman of interest in the country, who happened to have a better understanding than his neighbours, procured the place for him who was the better scholar. *Swift*.  
**FRESHPOKEN**. *adj.* [*free* and *spoken*.] Accustomed to speak without reserve.

Nerva one night supped privately with some six or seven; amongst whom there was one that was a dangerous man, and began to take the like courses as Marcellus and Regulus had done: the emperor fell into discourse of the injustice and tyranny of the former time, and, by name, of the two accusers; and said, what should we do with them, if we had them now? One of them that was at supper, and was a *free*—*spoken* senator, said, Marry, they should sup with us. *Bacon*.  
**FRESHSTONE**. *n. f.* [*free* and *stone*.] Stone commonly used in building.

*Free*stone is so named from its being of such a constitution as to be wrought and cut freely in any direction. *Woodward*.  
I saw her hand: she has a leathern hand, a *free*stone—coloured hand. *Shakespeare's As you like it*.  
The streets are generally paved with brick or *free*stone, and always kept very neat. *Addison on Italy*.  
**FREETHINKER**. *n. f.* [*free* and *think*.] A libertine; a contemner of religion.

Atheist is an old-fashion'd word: I'm a *freethinker*, child. *Addison's Drummer*.  
Of what use is freedom of thought, if it will not produce freedom of action, which is the sole end, how remote soever in appearance, of all objections against Christianity? And therefore the *freethinkers* consider it as an edifice, wherein all the parts have such a mutual dependance on each other, that if you pull out one single nail, the whole fabric must fall to the ground. *Swift's Argument against abolishing Christianity*.  
**FREEWILL**. *n. f.* [*free* and *will*.]

1. The power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate.

We have a power to suspend the prosecution of this or that desire: this seems to me the source of all liberty; in this seems to consist that which is improperly called *freewill*. *Locke*.  
2. Voluntaryness; spontaneity.

I make a decree, that all they of the people of Israel in my realm, which are minded of their own *freewill* to go up to Jerusalem, go with thee. *Ezr. vii. 13*.

**FREEWOMAN**. *n. f.* [*free* and *woman*.] A woman not enslaved.

All her ornaments are taken away of a *freewoman*; she is become a bondslave. *Mac. ii. 11*.

To **FREEZE**. *v. n.* *preter. froze*. [*vroisen*, Dutch.]

1. To be congealed with cold.  
The aqueous humour of the eye will not *freeze*, which is very admirable, seeing it hath the perpetuity and fluidity of common water.

The *freezing* of water, or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidistant periods in all parts of the earth, would as well serve men to reckon their years by as the motions of the sun. *Locke*.

2. To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

Orpheus with his lute made trees  
And mountain tops, that *freeze*,  
Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Thou art all ice, thy kindness *freezes*. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

Heav'n *freezes* above severe, the clouds congeal,  
And thro' the crystal vault appear'd the standing hail. *Dryden*.

To **FREEZE**. *v. a.* *preter. froze*; *part. frozen* or *froze*.

1. To congeal with cold.

2. To kill by cold.

When we both lay in the field,  
Frozen almost to death, how did he lap me.  
Ev'n in his garments! *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

My master and mistress are almost frozen to death. *Shakespeare*.

3. To chill by the loss of power or motion.

I have a faint cold fear thrills through my veins,  
That almost *freezes* up the heat of life. *Sh. Rom. and Juliet*.

Death came on amain,  
And exercis'd below his iron reign;  
Then upward to the seat of life he goes;  
Sense fled before him, what he touch'd he *froze*. *Dryden*.

To **FREIGHT**. *v. a.* *preter. freighted*; *part. freight*; which being now used as an adjective, *freighted* is adopted. [*fretter*, French.]

1. To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation.

The princes  
Have to the port of Athens sent their ships,  
Freight with the ministers and instruments  
Of cruel war. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida, Prologue*.

Nor is, indeed, that man less mad than these,  
Who *freights* a ship to venture on the seas;

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With one frail interposing plank to save  
From certain death, roll'd on by every wave. *Dryden's Juv.*  
*Freighted* with iron; from my native land  
I steer my voyage. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*

2. To load as the burthen; to be the thing with which a vessel is freighted.

I would  
Have sunk the sea within the earth, or ere  
It should the good ship to have swallow'd, and  
The *freighting* souls within her. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.

**FREIGHT**. *n. f.*

1. Any thing with which a ship is loaded.

He clears the deck, receives the mighty *freight*;  
The leaky vessel groans beneath the weight. *Dryden's Juv.*

2. The money due for transportation of goods.

**FREIGHTER**. *n. f.* [*fretter*, French.] He who freights a vessel.

**FREN**. *n. f.* A worthless woman. An old word wholly forgotten.

But now from me his madding mind is start,  
And woos the widow's daughter of the glen;  
And now fair Rosalind hath bred his smart,  
So now his friend is changed for a *fren*. *Spenser's Poet*.

**FRENCH**. *Chalk. n. f.*

French chalk is an indurated clay, extremely dense, of a smooth glossy surface, and soft and unctuous to the touch; of a greyish white colour, variegated with a dusky green. *Hill*.

French chalk is unctuous to the touch, as steatites is, but harder, and nearer approaching the consistence of stone. *Wood*.

To **FRENCHIFY**. *v. a.* [*from French*.] To infect with the manner of France; to make a coxcomb.

They mistook nothing more in king Edward the Confessor than that he was *Frenchified*; and accounted the desire of foreign language then to be a foretoken of bringing in foreign powers, which indeed happened. *C Camden's Remains*.

Has he familiarly dilk'd  
Your yellow fatch, or laid your doublet  
Was not exactly *Frenchified*. *Shakespeare's As you like it*.

**FRENCHICK**. *adj.* [*Frenchique*, French; *Quenquid*]; generally therefore written *Frenchick*. Mad; distracted.

He himself impotent,  
By means of his *Frenchick* malady. *Daniel's Civil War*.

**FRENZY**. *n. f.* [*Quenitis*; *phrenitis*, Latin: whence *phrenetisy*, *phrenetisy*, *phrenetisy*, or *franz*.] Madness; distraction of mind; alienation of understanding; any violent passion approaching to madness.

That knave, Ford, hath the finest mad devil of jealousy in him that ever governed *franz*. *Shakespeare's Mer. Wives of Windsor*.

True fortitude is seen in great exploits,  
That justice warrants, and that wisdom guides;  
All else is touring *franz* and distraction. *Addison's Cato*.

Why such a disposition of the body induceth sleep, another disturbs all the operations of the soul, and occasions a lethargy or *franz*: this knowledge exceeds our narrow faculties. *Bent*.

**FREQUENCY**. *n. f.* [*frequency*, Fr. *frequency*, Latin.] Crowd; concourse; assembly.

The *frequency* of degree,  
From high to low throughout. *Shakespeare's Timon*.

He, in full *frequency* bright  
Of angels, thus to Gabriel smiling spake. *Paradise Reg.*

**FREQUENCY**. *n. f.* [*frequency*, Latin.]

1. Common occurrence; the condition of being often seen or done.

Should a miracle be indulged to one, others would think themselves equally intitled to it; and if indulged to many, it would no longer have the effect of a miracle; its force and influence would be lost by the *frequency* of it. *Atterb.*

2. Concourse; full assembly.

Thou can't e're while into this senate: who  
Of such a *frequency*, so many friends  
And kindred thou hast here, saluted thee? *Ben. Jonson's Catil.*

**FREQUENT**. *adj.* [*frequent*, French; *frequens*, Latin.]

1. Often done; often seen; often occurring.

An ancient and imperial city falls;  
The streets are fill'd with *frequent* funerals. *Dryden's Juv.*

*Frequent* heres shall besiege your gates. *Pope*.

2. Used often to practise any thing.

Every man thinks he may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and *frequent* in declaring himself hearty for the government. *Swift*.

3. Full of concourse.

*Frequent* and full. *Milton*.

To **FREQUENT**. *v. a.* [*frequent*, Latin; *frequent*, French.]

To visit often; to be much in any place; to resort often to.

Later days,  
Finding in it fit ports for fishers trade,  
Gan more the time *frequent*, and further to invade. *F. & J.*

There were synagogues for men to resort unto: our Saviour himself, and after him the apostles, *frequent* them. *Hooker, b. v. f. 11*.

This fellow here, this thy creature,  
By night *frequent* my house. *Shakespeare's Timon*.

At

## FRE

At that time this land was known and *frequented* by the ships and vessels. *Bacon*.

With tears  
Waiting the ground, and with our sighs the air  
Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign  
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek. *Milt. P. L.*

To serve my friends, the senate I *frequent*;  
And there what I before digested, vent. *Denham*.

That he *frequented* the court of Augustus, and was well received in it, is most undoubted. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface*.

**FREQUENTABLE**. *adj.* [*from frequent*.] Convertible; accessible. A word not now used, but not inelegant.

While youth lasted in him, the exercises of that age and his humour, not yet fully discovered, made him somewhat the more *frequentable* and less dangerous. *Sidney, b. ii.*

**FREQUENTATIVE**. *adj.* [*frequentatif*, French; *frequentativus*, Latin.] A grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

**FREQUENTER**. *n. f.* [*from frequent*.] One who often resorts to any place.

Persons under bad imputations are no great *frequenters* of churches. *Swift*.

**FREQUENTLY**. *adv.* [*frequently*, Latin.] Often; commonly; not rarely; not seldom; a considerable number of times; manifold times.

I could not, without much grief, observe how *frequently* both gentlemen and ladies are at a loss for questions and answers. *Swift's Introduction to Genteel Conversation*.

**FRESCO**. *n. f.* [*Italian*.]

1. Coolness; shade; duskiness, like that of the evening or morning.

Hellish sprites  
Love more the *fresco* of the nights. *Prior*.

2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk.

Here thy well-study'd marbles fix our eye;  
A fading *fresco* here demands a sigh. *Pope*.

**FRESH**. *adj.* [*fresh*, Saxon; *fraiche*, French.]

1. Cool; not vapid with heat.

I'll cull the farthest mead for thy repast;  
The choicest herbs I to thy board will bring,  
And draw thy water from the *freest* spring. *Prior*.

2. Not salt.

They keep themselves unmixed with the salt water; so that, a very great way within the sea, men may take up as *fresh* water as if they were near the land. *Abbot's Desc. of the World*.

3. New; not impaired by time.

This second force of men, while yet but few,  
And while the dread of judgment past remain  
*fresh* in their minds, fearing the Deity,  
With some regard to what just and right,  
Shall lead their lives. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

That love which first was set, will first decay;  
Mine of a *fresh*er date will longer stay. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*

4. In a state like that of recentness.

We will revive those times, and in our memories  
Preserve and still keep *fresh*, like flowers in water. *Denham*.

With such a care  
As roses from their stalks we tear,  
When we would still preserve them new,  
And *fresh* as on the bush they grew. *Waller*.

Thou sun, said I, fair light!  
And thou enlighten'd earth, so *fresh* and gay! *Milt. P. L.*

5. Recent; newly come.

Amidst the spirits Palinurus press'd;  
Yet *fresh* from life, a new admitted guest. *Dryden's Juv.*

*Fresh* from the fact, as in the present case,  
The criminals are seiz'd upon the place;  
Stiff in denial, as the law appoints,  
On engines they dissent their tortur'd joints. *Dryden*.

6. Repaired from any loss or diminution.

Nor lies the long; but, as her fates ordain,  
Springs up to life, and *fresh* to second pain;  
Is sav'd to-day, to-morrow to be slain. *Dryden*.

7. Florid; vigorous; cheerful; unfaded; unimpaired.

This pope is decrepid, and the bell goeth for him: take order that when he is dead there be chosen a pope of *fresh* years, between fifty and threescore. *Bacon's holy War*.

Two swains,  
*fresh* as the morn, and as the season fair. *Pope*.

8. Healthy in countenance; ruddy.

Tell me,  
Hast thou beheld a *fresh* gentlewoman,  
Such war of white and red within her cheeks? *Shakespeare*.

It is no rare observation in England to see a *fresh* coloured luffy young man yoked to a consumptive female, and him soon after attending her to the grave. *Harvey on Consumptions*.

They represent to themselves a thousand poor, tall, innocent, *fresh* coloured young gentlemen. *Addison's Spectator*.

9. Brisk; strong; vigorous.

As a *fresh* gale of wind fills the sails of a ship. *Holder*.

10. Fastidious; opposed to eating or drinking. A low word.

11. Sweet: opposed to stale or stinking.

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**FRESH**. *n. f.* Water not salt.

He shall drink nought but brine; for I'll not shew him  
Where the quick *freshes* are. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.

To **FRESHEN**. *v. a.* [*from fresh*.] To make fresh.

Prelusive drops let all their moisture flow  
In large effusion o'er the *freshen'd* world. *Thomson's Spring*.

To **FRESHEN**. *v. n.* To grow fresh.

A *freshening* breeze the magick power supply'd,  
While the wing'd vessel flew along the tide. *Pope's Odyssey*.

**FRESHET**. *n. f.* [*from fresh*.] A pool of fresh water.

All fish from sea or shore,  
*freshet* or purling brook, or shell or fin. *Milt. Parad. Lost*.

**FRESHLY**. *adv.* [*from fresh*.]

1. Coolly.

2. Newly; in the former state renewed.

The weeds of hereby being grown unto such ripeness as that was, do, even in the very cutting down, scatter oftentimes those seeds which for a while lie unseen and buried in the earth; but afterwards *freshly* spring up again, no less pernicious than at the first. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42*.

Then shall our names,  
Familiar in their mouth as household words,  
Be in their flowing cups *freshly* remember'd. *Shak. Hen. V.*

They are now *freshly* in difference with them. *Bacon*.

3. With a healthy look; ruddily.

Looks he as *freshly* as he did the day he wrestled? *Shakespeare*.

**FRESHNESS**. *n. f.* [*from fresh*.]

1. Newness; vigour; spirit; the contrary to vapidity.

Most odours smell best broken or crushed; but flowers pressed or beaten, do lose the *freshness* and sweetness of their odour. *Bacon's Natural History*.

2. Freedom from diminution by time; not staleness.

For the constant *freshness* of it, it is such a pleasure as can never cloy or overwork the mind; for surely no man was ever weary of thinking that he had done well or virtuously. *South*.

3. Freedom from fatigue; newness of strength.

The Scots had the advantage both for number and *freshness* of men. *Hayward*.

4. Coolness.

There are some rooms in Italy and Spain for *freshness*, and gathering the winds and air in the heats of Summer; but they be but pennings of the winds, and enlarging them again, and making them reverberate in circles. *Bacon*.

Say, if she please, she hither may repair,  
And breathe the *freshness* of the open air. *Dryden's Aureng*.

She laid her down to rest,  
And to the winds expos'd her glowing breast,  
To take the *freshness* of the morning air. *Addison on Italy*.

5. Ruddyness; colour of health.

The secret venom, circling in her veins,  
Works through her skin, and bursts in bloating stains;  
Her cheeks their *freshness* lose and wonted grace,  
And an unusual paleness spreads her face. *Granville*.

6. Freedom from saltness.

**FRESHWATER**. [*A compound word of fresh and water, used as an adjective.*] Raw; unskilled; unacquainted. A low term borrowed from the sailors, who stigmatize those who come first to sea as *freshwater* men or novices.

The nobility, as *freshwater* soldiers which had never seen but some light skirmishes, in their vain bravery made light account of the Turks. *Knolles's History of the Turks*.

**FRET**. *n. f.* [*Of this word the etymology is very doubtful: some derive it from fretan, to eat; others from fretan, to adorn; some from fretan; Skinner more probably from fretan, or the French fretiller: perhaps it comes immediately from the Latin fratum.*]

1. A frith, or frath of the sea, where the water by confinement is always rough.

Euripus generally signifieth any strait, *fret*, or channel of the sea, running between two shores. *Brown's Vulg. Errours*.

2. Any agitation of liquors by fermentation, confinement, or other cause.

The channel of this river is white with rocks, and the surface covered with froth and bubbles; for it runs along upon the *fret*, and is still breaking against the stones that oppose its passage. *Addison's Remarks on Italy*.

The blood in a fever, if well governed, like wine upon the *fret*, discharge itself of all heterogeneous mixtures. *Dorham's Physico-Theology*.

3. That stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string.

It requirith good winding of a string before it will make any note; and in the tops of lutes, &c. the higher they go, the less distance is between the *frets*. *Bacon's Nat. History*.

The harp  
Had work, and rested not: the solemn pipe  
And dulcimer, all organs of sweet stop,  
All sounds on *fret* by string or golden wire,  
Temper'd soft tunings, intermix'd with voice  
Choral or union. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

They are fitted to answer the most variable harmony: two



## FRE

or three pipes to all those of a church-organ, or to all the strings and *frets* of a lute. *Grew's Cosmolog. Sac. b. i.*

4. Work rising in protuberances.

The *frets* of houses, and all equal figures, please; whereas unequal figures are but deformities. *Bacon's Natural History.*

We take delight in a prospect well laid out, and diversified with fields and meadows, woods and rivers, in the curious *fret* works of rocks and grottos. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 414.*

5. Agitation of the mind; commotion of the temper; passion.

Calmness is great advantage: he that lets

Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,  
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his *frets*,  
As cunning fencers suffer heat to tire. *Herbert.*

The incredulous Pheac, having yet  
Drank but one round, reply'd in sober *fret*. *Tate's Juven.*

You, too weak the slightest loss to bear,  
Are on the *fret* of passion, boil and rage. *Creech's Juven.*

Yet then did Dennis rave in furious *fret*;  
I never answer'd, I was not in debt. *Pope, Epistle ii.*

To FRET, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rub against any thing; to agitate violently.  
You may as well forbid the mountain pines  
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise  
When they are *fretted* with the gusts of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

2. To wear away by rubbing.

Drop them still upon one place,  
'Till they have *fretted* us a pair of graves  
Within the earth. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

In the banks of rivers, with the waining of the water,  
there were divers times *fretted* out big pieces of gold. *Abbot.*

Before I ground the object metal on the pitch, I always  
ground the putty on it with the concave copper, 'till it had  
done making a noise; because, if the particles of the putty  
were not made to stick fast in the pitch, they would, by roll-  
ing up and down, grate and *fret* the object metal, and fill it  
full of little holes. *Newton's Opt.*

3. To hurt by attrition.

The better part with Mary and with Ruth  
Chosen thou hast; and they that over-ween,  
And at thy growing virtues *fret* their spleen,  
No anger find in thee, but pity and ruth. *Milton.*

4. To corrode; to eat away.

It is *fret* inward, whether it be bare within or without. *Lev. xiii. 55.*

The painful husband, plowing up his ground,  
Shall find all *fret* with rust, both pikes and shields,  
And empty helmets under his harrow found. *Hakewill.*

5. To form into raised work.

Nor did there want  
Cornice or freeze, with bossy sculptures grav'n;  
The roof was *fretted* gold. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

6. To variegate; to diversify.

Yon grey lines,  
That *fret* the clouds, are messengers of day. *Shak. Jul. Caf.*

7. To make angry; to vex.

Is valiant and dejected; and, by starts,  
His *fretted* fortunes give him hope and fear  
Of what he has and has not. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Because thou hast *fretted* me in all these things, behold I  
will recompense thy way upon thine head. *Ezek. xvi. 43.*

Such an expectation, cries one, will never come to pass:  
therefore I'll even give it up, and go and *fret* myself. *Collier.*

Injuries from friends *fret* and gall more, and the memory of  
them is not so easily obliterated. *Arlbutn. Hist. of John Bull.*

To FRET, *v. n.*

1. To be in commotion; to be agitated.

No benefits whatsoever shall ever alter or allay that diabo-  
lical rancour, that *frets* and ferments in some hellish breasts,  
but that upon all occasions it will foam out at its foul mouth  
in slander and invective. *South's Sermons.*

Th' adjoining brook, that curls along  
The vocal grove, now *fretting* o'er a rock,  
Now scarcely moving through a reedy pool. *Thomf. Summ.*

2. To be worn away; to be corroded.

Take a piece of gloves leather that is very thin, and put  
your gold therein, binding it close, and then hang it up: the  
sal armoniac will *fret* away, and the gold remain behind. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. To make way by attrition.

These do but indeed scrape off the extuberances, or *fret*  
into the wood, and therefore they are very seldom used to  
soft wood. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

It inflamed and swelled very much; many wheals arose,  
and *fretted* one into another with great excoriation. *Wise man.*

4. To be angry; to be peevish; to vex himself.

They trouble themselves with *fretting* at the ignorance of  
such as withstand them in their opinion. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*

We are in a *fretting* mind at the church of Rome, and with  
angry disposition enter into cogitation. *Hooker.*

Helpless, what may it boot

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To *fret* for anger, or for grief to moan! *Fairy Queen.*

Their wounded steeds

*Fret* fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage

Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters *Sh. H. V.*

Be lion-mettled, proud, and take no care  
Who chafes, who *frets*, or where conspirers are *Sh. Macb.*

His heart *fretted* against the Lord. *Prov. xix. 3.*

Hudibras *fretting*  
Conquest should be so long a getting,  
Drew up his force. *Hudibras, b. i. cant. 2.*

He swells with wrath, he makes outrageous moan,  
He *frets*, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground. *Dryd.*

How should I *fret* to mangle ev'ry line,  
In reverence to the fins of thirty-nine. *Pope.*

FRETFUL, *adj.* [from *fret*.] Angry; peevish; in a state of  
vexation.

Thy knotty and combined locks to part,  
And each particular hair to stand on end,  
Like quills upon the *fretful* porcupine. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

Where's the king?  
—Contending with the *fretful* elements;  
Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea. *Shak. K. Lear.*

They are extremely *fretful* and peevish, never well at rest;  
but always calling for this or that, or changing their posture  
of lying or sitting. *Harvey on Consumption.*

Are you positive and *fretful*?  
Heedless, ignorant, forgetful? *Swift.*

FRETFULLY, *adv.* [from *fretful*.] Peevishly.

FRETFULNESS, *n. f.* [from *fretful*.] Passion; peevishness.

FRETTER, *adj.* [from *fret*.] Adorned with raised work.

FRIABILITY, *n. f.* [from *friable*.] Capacity of being reduced  
to powder.

Hardness, *friability*, and power to draw iron, are qualities  
to be found in a loadstone. *Locke.*

FRIABLE, *adj.* [*friable*, French; *friabilis*, Latin.] Easily  
crumbled; easily reduced to powder.

A spongy excrecence growth upon the roots of the lazar-  
tree, and sometimes on cedar, very white, light, and *friable*,  
which we call agaric. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The liver, of all the viscera, is the most *friable*, and easily  
crumbled or dissolved. *Arlbutn on Diet.*

FRIAR, *n. f.* [A corruption of *frere*, French.] A religious;  
a brother of some regular order.

Holy Franciscan friar! brother! ho! *Sh. Rom. and Jul.*

All the priests and friars in my realm,  
Shall in procession sing her endless praise. *Shak. H. VI.*

He says he's but a friar, but he's big enough to be a pope.  
*Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

Many jesuits and friars went about, in the disguise of Pres-  
byterian and Independent ministers, to preach up rebel-  
lion. *Swift.*

A friar would needs shew his talent in Latin. *Swift.*

FRIARLIKE, *adj.* [from *friar*.] Monastick; unskilled in  
the world.

Their *friarlike* general would the next day make one holy-  
day in the Christian calendars, in remembrance of thirty thou-  
sand Hungarian martyrs slain of the Turks. *Kneller's History.*

FRIARLY, *adv.* [*friar* and *like*.] Like a friar, or man un-  
taught in life.

Seek not proud riches, but such as thou may'st get justly,  
use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly; yet  
have no abstract nor *friar* contempt of them. *Bacon's Essay.*

FRIARSCOWL, *n. f.* [*friar* and *cowl*.] A plant.

It agrees with the dragon and arum, from both which it  
differs only in having a flower resembling a cowl.

FRIARY, *n. f.* [from *friar*.] A monastery or convent of  
friars.

FRIARY, *adj.* Like a friar.

Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow when he had sweet-  
ly invented to signify his name, St. Francis, with a *friar* cowl  
in a cornfield. *Camden's Remains.*

To FRIABLE, *v. n.* To trifle.

Though cheats, yet more intelligible  
Than those that with the stars do *fribble*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

FRIABLE, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A trifle.

A *fribbler* is one who professes rapture for the woman, and  
dreads her consent. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 288.*

FRICASSEE, *n. f.* [French.] A dish made by cutting  
chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them  
with strong sauce.

Oh, how would Homer praise their dancing dogs,  
Their flinking cheeks, and *friticity* of frogs!  
He'd raise no fables, sing no flagrant lye,  
Of boys with cuffed choak'd at Newberry. *King.*

FRICTION, *n. f.* [*fricatio*, Latin.] The act of rubbing one  
thing against another.

Gentle *friation* draweth forth the nourishment, by making  
the parts a little hungry, and heating them: this *friation* I wish  
to be done in the morning. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Refinous or unctuous bodies, and such as will flame, attract  
vigorously, and most thereof without *friation*, as good hard  
wax.

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wax, which will convert the needle almost as actively as the  
loadstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 4.*

FRICTION, *n. f.* [*friktion*, Fr. *frictio*, from *frico*, Latin.]

1. The act of rubbing two bodies together.

Do not all bodies which abound with terrestrial parts, and  
especially with sulphureous ones, emit light as often as those  
parts are sufficiently agitated, whether the agitation be made  
by heat, *friktion*, percussion, putrefaction, or by any vital  
motion? *Newton's Opt.*

2. The resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body  
upon another.

Medical rubbing with the fleshbrush or cloaths.

*Fritions* make the parts more fleshy and full, as we see  
both in men and in the currying of horses; for that they draw  
a greater quantity of spirits to the parts. *Bacon.*

FRI'DAY, *n. f.* [Frige day, a Saxon deity.

An' the were not kin to me, the would be as fair on Friday  
as Helen is on Sunday. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

For Venus, like her day, will change her cheer,  
And seldom shall we see a Friday clear. *Dryden.*

FRIEND, *n. f.* [*friend*, Dutch; *friend*, Saxon.] This word,  
with its derivatives, is pronounced *friend*, *friendly*: the *i* totally  
neglected.

1. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intima-  
cy: opposed to foe or enemy.

Friends of my soul, you twain  
Rule in this realm, and the god's state sustain. *Shak. Sp.*

Some man is a friend for his own occasion, and will not  
abide in the day of thy trouble. *Ecclus. vi. 8.*

God's benison go with you, and with those  
That would make good of bad, and friends of foes. *Shak.*

Wonder not to see this soul extend  
The bounds, and seek some other self, a friend. *Dryden.*

2. One without hostile intentions.

Who comes so fast in silence of the night?  
—A friend.

—What friend? your name? *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

3. One reconciled to another: this is put by the custom of the  
language somewhat irregularly in the plural number.

He's friends with Cæsar,  
In state of health thou say'st, and thou say'st free. *Shak. Sp.*

My son came then into my mind; and yet my mind  
Was then scarce friends with him. *Shak. King Lear.*

4. An attendant, or companion.

The king ordains their entrance, and ascends  
His regal seat, surrounded by his friends. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. Favourer; one propitious.

Aurora riding upon Pegasus, sheweth her swiftness, and how  
she is a friend to poetry and all ingenious inventions. *Peacham.*

6. A familiar compellation.

Friend, how cam'st thou in hither? *Mat. xxii. 12.*

What supports me, do'st thou ask?  
The confidences, friends, I have lost mine eyes o'erplay'd  
In liberty's defence. *Milton.*

To FRIEND, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To favour; to befriend;  
to countenance; to support.

I know that we shall have him well to friend. *Shak. Sp.*

When vice makes mercy, mercy's so extended,  
That, for the fault's love, is th' offender friended. *Shak. Sp.*

FRIENDLESS, *adj.* [from *friend*.]

1. Wanting friends; wanting support; without countenance;  
destitute; forlorn.

Alas! I am a woman, friendless, hopeless. *Shak. H. VIII.*

Woe to him that is alone, is verified upon none so much as  
upon the friendless person. *South's Sermons.*

To some new clime, or to thy native sky,  
Oh friendless and forsaken virtue fly. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

To what new clime, what distant sky,  
Forsaken, friendless, will ye fly?

Say, will ye bless the bleak Atlantick shore,  
Or bid the furious Gaul be rude no more? *Pope.*

2. FRIENDLESS MAN, The Saxon word for him whom we call  
an outlaw, because he was, upon his exclusion from the king's  
peace and protection, denied all help of friends.

FRIENDLINESS, *n. f.* [from *friendly*.]

1. A disposition to friendship.

Such a liking and friendliness as hath brought forth the  
effects. *Sidney.*

2. Exertion of benevolence.

Let all the intervals be employed in prayers, charity, friend-  
liness and neighbourhood, and means of spiritual and corporal  
health. *Taylor's Rule of holy living.*

FRIENDLY, *adj.* [from *friend*.]

1. Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; fa-  
vourable; benevolent.

They gave them thanks, desiring them to be friendly still  
unto them. *2 Mac. xii. 31.*

Thou to mankind  
Be good, and friendly still, and oft return! *Milton's P. Lost.*

How art thou  
To me so friendly grown above the rest  
Of brutal kind? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

## FRI

Let the Nassau-star in rising majesty appear,  
And guide the prosperous mariner  
With everlasting beams of friendly light. *Prior.*

2. Disposed to union.

Like friendly colours found our hearts unite,  
And each from each contract new strength and light. *Pope.*

3. Salutory; homogeneal.

Not that Nepentes, which the wife of Thone  
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena,  
Is of such power to stir up joy as this,  
To life so friendly, or so cool to thirst. *Milton.*

FRIENDLY, *adv.* In the manner of friends; with appearance  
of kindness.

Here between the armies,  
Let's drink together friendly, and embrace;  
That all their eyes may bear those tokens home  
Of our rekindled love and amity. *Shak. Henry IV. p. ii.*

FRIENDSHIP, *n. f.* [*friendship*, Dutch.]

1. The state of minds united by mutual benevolence.

There is little friendship in the world, and least of all be-  
tween equals, which was wont to be magnified: that that is,  
is between superior and inferior, whose fortunes may com-  
prehend the one the other. *Bacon, Essay 49.*

He lived rather in a fair intelligence than any friendship  
with the favourites. *Clarendon.*

My sons, let your unseemly discord cease,  
If not in friendship, live at least in peace. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

2. Highest degree of intimacy.

His friendships, still to few confin'd,  
Were always of the middling kind. *Swift.*

3. Favour; personal kindness.

Raw captains are usually sent only preferred by friendship,  
and not chosen by sufficiency. *Spenser on Ireland.*

4. Assistance; help.

Gracious, my lord, hard-by here is a hovel:  
Some friendship will it lend you 'gainst the tempest;  
Repose you there. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence; aptness to unite.

We know those colours which have a friendship with each  
other, and those which are incompatible, in mixing together  
those colours of which we would make trial. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*

FRIEZE, *n. f.* [*drap de frieze*, French.] A coarse warm  
cloth, made perhaps first in Friesland.

If all the world  
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulse,  
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but frieze,  
The All-giver would be unthank'd. *Milton.*

The captive Germans, of gigantic size,  
Are rank'd in order, and are clad in frieze. *Dryd. Pers.*

He could no more live without his frieze coat than without  
his skin. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 102.*

See how the double nation lies,  
Like a rich coat with skirts of frieze;  
As if a man, in making poetries,  
Should bundle thistles up with roses. *Swift.*

FRIEZE, *n. f.* [In architecture.] A large flat member which  
FRIEZE separates the architrave from the cornice; of which  
there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns. *Harr.*

No jutting frieze,  
Buttrice, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird  
Hath made his pendant-bed, and procreant cradle. *Shak. Sp.*

Nor did there want  
Cornice or frieze with bossy sculptures grav'n;  
The roof was fretted gold. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

Polydore designed admirably well, as to the practical part,  
having a particular genius for friezes. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

FRIEZED, *adj.* [from *frieze*.] Shagged or napped with frieze.

FRIEZELIKE, *adj.* [*frieze* and *like*.] Resembling a frieze.

I have seen the figure of Thalia, the comick muse, some-  
times with an entire headpiece and a little frieze-like tower,  
running round the edges of the face, and sometimes with a  
mask for the face only. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

FRIGATE, *n. f.* [*frigate*, French; *fragata*, Italian.]

1. A small ship. Ships under fifty guns are generally termed  
*frigates*.

The treasure they fought for was, in their view, embezzled  
in certain frigates. *Raleigh's Apology.*

On high-raisd decks the haughty Belgians ride,  
Beneath whose shade our humble frigates go. *Dryden.*

2. Any small vessel on the water.

Behold the water work and play  
About her little frigate, therein making way. *Fairy Queen.*

FRIGIFICATION,



## FRI

The mind *frights* itself with any thing reflected on in grofs, and at a diftance: things thus offered to the mind, carry the fhew of nothing but difficulty.

Locke.

Whence glaring off with many a broadend orb,  
He *frights* the nations.

*Thomson's Autumn.*

*Fright*, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sudden terrour.

You, if your goodnefs does not plead my caufe,  
May think I broke all hofpitable laws,  
To bear you from your palace-yard by might,  
And put your noble perfon in a *fright*.

Dryden.

To *FRIGHTEN*, *v. a.* To terrify; to fhock with dread.

The rugged bear's, or spotted lynx's brood,  
*Frighten* the valleys and infect the wood.

Prior.

*FRIGHTFUL*, *adj.* [from *fright*.]

1. Terrible; dreadful; full of terrour.

Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy,

Thy fchool-days *frightful*, deperate, wild, and furious. *Shak.*

Without aid you durft not undertake

This *frightful* paffage o'er the Stygian lake. *Dryden's En.*

2. A cant word among women for any thing unpleafing.

*FRIGHTFULLY*, *adv.* [from *frightful*.]

1. Dreadfully; horribly.

This will make a prodigious mafs of water, and looks *fright-*

fully to the imagination; 'tis huge and great. *Burnet.*

2. Difagreeably; not beautifully. A woman's word.

Then to her glafs; and Betty, pray,

Don't I look *frightfully* to-day? *Swift.*

*FRIGHTFULNESS*, *n. f.* [from *frightful*.] The power of im-

preffing terrour.

*FRIGID*, *adj.* [from *frigidus*, Latin.]

1. Cold; without warmth. In this fenfe it is feldom ufed but

in fcience.

In the torrid zone the heat would have been intolerable,

and in the *frigid* zones the cold would have deftroyed both

animals and vegetables. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

2. Without warmth of affection.

3. Impotent; without warmth of body.

4. Dull; without fire of fancy.

If juftice Phillip's covife head

Some *frigid* rhymes difburles,

They fhall like Perfian tales be read, *Swift.*

And glad both babes and nurfes.

*FRIGIDITY*, *n. f.* [from *frigiditas*, Latin.]

1. Coldnefs; want of warmth.

2. Dulnefs; want of intellectual fire.

Driving at thefe as at the higheft elegancies, which are but

the *frigidities* of wit. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. i. c. 9.

Of the two extremes, one would fooner pardon phrenzy

than *frigidity*. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

3. Want of corporeal warmth.

The boiling blood of youth agitating the fluid air, hinders

that ferenity which is neceffary to fo fevere an intentnefs; and

the *frigidity* of decrepit age is as much its enemy, by reafon

of its dulling moiature. *Glanville's Scip.* c. 14.

4. Coldnefs of affection.

*FRIGIDLY*, *adv.* [from *frigid*.] Coldly; dully; without af-

fection.

*FRIGIDNESS*, *n. f.* [from *frigid*.] Coldnefs; dulnefs; want

of affection.

*FRIGORIFICK*, *adj.* [from *frigorificus*, *frigus* and *facio*, Lat.] Caufing

cold. A word ufed in fcience.

*Frigorifick* atoms or particles mean thofe nitrous falts which

float in the air in cold weather, and occafion freezing. *Quincy.*

To *FRILL*, *v. a.* [from *friller*, French.] To quake or fhiver with

cold. Ufed of a hawk; as, the hawk *frills*. *Dift.*

*FRINGE*, *n. f.* [from *fringia*, Italian; *frangere*, French.] Orna-

mental appendages added to drels or furniture.

Thofe offices and dignities were but the facings or *fringes*

of his greatnefs. *Wotton.*

The golden *fringe* ev'n fet the ground on flame,

And drew a precious trail. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

The fhadows of all bodies, in this light, were bordered

with three parallel *fringes*, or bands of coloured light, where-

of that which was contiguous to the fhadow was broadest and

moft luminous; and that which was remoteft from it was nar-

roweft, and fo faint as not eafily to be vifible. *Newton's Opt.*

To *FRINGE*, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fringes;

to decorate with ornamental appendages.

Either fide of the bank, *fringed* with moft beautiful trees,

refifted the fun's darts. *Sidney*, b. ii.

Of filver wings he took a fhining pair,

*Fringed* with gold. *Fairfax*, ftan. 14.

Here, by the facred bramble ting'd,

My petticoat is doubly *fring'd*. *Swift.*

*FRIPPERY*, *n. f.* [from *frippier*, French.] One who deals in

old things vamped up.

*FRIPPERY*, *n. f.* [from *frippier*, French; *fripperia*, Italian.]

1. The place where old cloaths are fold.

Oh, oh, monfter, we know what belongs to a *frippery*.

*Shakespeare's Tempeft.*

Lurana is a *frippery* of bankrupts, who fly thither from

Draina to play their after-game. *Houell's Vocal Poet.*

## FRI

2. Old cloaths; caft drefles; tattered rags.

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,

Whofe works are e'en the *frillery* of wit;

From brocade is become to bold a thief,

As we, the robb'd, leave rage, and pity it. *Ben. Jonfon.*

The fighting-place now fcemens rage fupply,

And all the tackling is a *frillery*. *Dan.*

Ragfair is a place near the Tower of London, where old

cloaths and *frillery* are fold. *Notes to Pope's Dunciad.*

To *FRISK*, *v. n.* [from *frizzare*, Italian.]

1. To leap; to kip.

Put water into a glafs, and wet your finger, and draw it

round about the lip of the glafs, preffing it fomewhat hard;

and after drawing it fome few times about, it will make the

water *frisk* and fpinkle up in a fine dew. *Eaton's Nat. Hift.*

The fifth fell a *frisking* in the net. *L'Etrange's Fables.*

Whether every one hath experimented this troublefome

intrufion of fome *frisking* ideas, which thus importune the

underftanding, and hinder it from being better employed, I

know not. *Locke.*

2. To dance in frolick or gaiety.

We are as twinn'd lamb, that did *frisk* i' th' fun,

And bleat the one at the other: what we chang'd,

Was innocence for innocence; we knew not

The doctrine of ill-doing. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

About them *frisking* play'd

All beafts of th' earth. *Milton's Paradife Loft*, b. iv.

A wanton heifer *frisk'd* up and down in a meadow, at eafe

and pleafure. *L'Etrange.*

Watch the quick motions of the *frisking* tail,

Then ferve their fury with the rufhing male. *Dryd. Virgil.*

So Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,

And beafts in gambols *frisk'd* before their honeft god. *Dryd.*

Off to the mountains airy tops advanc'd,

The *frisking* fatyrs on the fummits danc'd. *Addifon.*

Thofe merry blades,

That *frisk* it under Pindus' fhades. *Prior.*

Peg faints at the found of an organ, and yet will dance and

*frisk* at the noife of a bagpipe. *Arbutnot. Hift. of John Bull.*

Sly hunters thus, in Borneo's ifle,

To catch a monkey by a wile,

The mimick animal amufe;

They place before him gloves and fhoes;

Which when the brute puts awkward on,

All his agility is gone:

In vain to *frisk* or climb he tries;

The huntmen feize the grinning prize: *Swift.*

*FRISK*, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A frolick; a fit of wanton

gaiety.

*FRISKER*, *n. f.* [from *frisk*.] A wanton; one not conftant or

settled.

Now I will wear this, and now I will wear that;

Now I will wear I cannot tell what:

All new fafhions be pleafant to me;

Now I am a *frifker*, all men on me look;

What fhould I do but fet cock on the hoop? *Camden.*

*FRISKINESS*, *n. f.* [from *frisk*.] Gaiety; livelinefs. A low

word.

*FRISKY*, *adj.* [from *frisque*, French, from *frisk*.] Gay; airy. A

low word.

*FRIT*, *n. f.* [Among chymifts.] Afhes or falt baked or fried

together with fand. *Dift.*

*FRITH*, *n. f.* [from *fratum*, Latin.]

1. A ftrait of the fea where the water being confined is rough.

What deperate madman then would venture o'er

The *frith*, or haul his cables from the fhore? *Dryd. Virg.*

Batavian fleets

Defraud us of the glittering funny fwarms

That heave our *friths*, and crowd upon our fhores. *Thomfon.*

2. A kind of net. I know not whether this fenfe be now

retained.

The Wear is a *frith*, reaching through the Ofe, from the

land to low water mark, and having in it a bunt or cod with

an eye-hook; where the fifh entering, upon their coming back

with the ebb, are ftopp'd from iffuing out again. *Carew.*

*FRITILLARY*, *n. f.* [from *frutillaire*, French.] A plant.

The flower confifts of fix leaves, and is of the bell-fhaped

lily flowers, pendulous, naked, and, for the moft part, che-

quered: the ftyle of the flower becomes an oblong fruit,

divided into three cells, and filled with flat feed, lying in a

double row: the root confifts of two flefhy knobs, for the

moft part femi-globular, betwixt which arifes the flower-

ftalk. *Miller.*

*FRITINANCY*, *n. f.* [from *frutinix*, Latin.] The fcream of

an infect, as the cricket or cicada.

The note or *frutinancy* thereof is far more fhriU than that of

the locuft, and its life fhort. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

*FRITTER*, *n. f.* [from *frutture*, French.]

1. A fmall piece cut to be fried.

Maids, *fritters* and pancakes ynow fee ye make;

Let Slut have one pancake for company fake. *Tuff. Hift.*

2. A fragment; a fmall piece. *Senfe*

## FRO

Senfe and putter! have I lived to ftand in the taint of one  
that makes *fritters* of Englifh! *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

If you ftrike a folid body that is brittle, as glafs or fugar,  
it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but break-

eth all about into fhivers and *fritters*; the motion, upon the  
prefure, fearching all ways, and breaking where it findeth  
the body weakeft. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory.*

The ancient errant knights

Won all their ladies hearts in fights;

And cut whole giants into *fritters*,

To put them into amorous twitters. *Hudibras*, p. iii.

3. A cheefecake; a wig. *Anfworth.*

To *FRI-TTER*, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut meat into fm. ll pieces to be fried.

2. To break into fmall particles or fragments.

Joy to great chaos! let divifion reign!

My racks and tortures fhall drive them hence,

Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their fenfe. *Dunciad.*

How prologues into prefaces decay,

And thefe to notes are *fritter'd* quite away. *Pope's Dunciad.*

*FRIVOLOUS*, *adj.* [from *frivolus*, Latin; *frivolo*, It.] Slight;

trifling; of no moment.

It is *frivolous* to fay we ought not to ufe bad ceremonies of

the church of Rome, and prefume all fuch bad as it pleafeth

themfelves to diflike. *Hlaeter*, b. iv. f. 4.

Thefe feem very *frivolous* and fruitiefs; for, by the breach of

them, little damage can come to the commonwealth. *Spencer.*

She tam'd the bridled lions,

And fotted mountain pard; but fet at nought

The *frivolous* bolt of Cupid. *Milton.*

Thofe things which now feem *frivolous* and flicht,

Will be of ferious confequence to you,

When they have made you once ridiculous. *Rofcommon.*

All the impeachments in Greece and Rome feem to have

agreed in a notion they had of being concerned, in point of

honour, to condemn whatever perfon they impeached, how-

ever *frivolous* the articles, or however weak the fufmifes,

whereon they were to proceed in their proofs. *Swift.*

I will not defend any miftake, and do not think myfelf

obliged to anfwer every *frivolous* objection. *Arbutnot.*

*FRIVOLOUSNESS*, *n. f.* [from *frivolous*.] Want of importance;

triflingnefs.

*FRIVOLOUSLY*, *adv.* [from *frivolous*.] Triflingly; without

weight.

To *FRIZLE*, *v. a.* [from *frizer*, Fr.] To curl in fhort curls like

nap of rizeze.

Th' humble fhrub

And bufh, with *friz'd* hair implicit. *Milton's Parad. Loft.*



## FRO

- Relaxations *from* plenitude is cured by spare diet, and *from* any cause by that which is contrary to it. *Arbutnot on Alim.*
12. Out of. Noting the ground or cause of any thing. They who believe that the praises which arise *from* valour are superiour to those which proceed *from* any other virtues, have not considered. *Dryden's Virg. Æn. Dedication.* What entertainment can be raised *from* so pitiful a machine? We see the success of the battle from the very beginning. *Dryd.* 'Tis true *from* force the strongest tides spring. *Dryden.*
13. Not near to. Noting distance. His regiment lies half a mile at least South *from* the mighty power of the king. *Shak. Rich. III.*
14. Noting separation or recession. To die by thee, were but to die in jest; *From* thee to die, were torture more than death. *Sh. H. VI.* By the sacred radiance of the sun, The mysteries of Hecate, and the night; By all the operations of the orbs, *From* whom we do exist, and cease to be, Here I disclaim all my paternal care. *Shaksp. King Lear.* Hast thou beheld, when *from* the goal they start, The youthful charioteers, with heaving heart, Rush to the race, and, panting, scarcely bear Th' extremes of feverish hope and chilling fear. *Dryd. Virg.*
15. Noting exemption or deliverance. *From* jealousy's tormenting strife, For ever be thy bosom free. *Prior.*
16. At a distance. Noting absence. Our father he hath writ, to hath our sister, Of differences, which I best thought it fit To answer *from* our home. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
17. Noting derivation. I lay the deep foundations of a wall, And Enos, nam'd *from* me, the city call. *Dryden's Æn.*
18. Since. Noting distance from the past. The flood was not the cause of mountains, but there were mountains from the creation. *Raleigh's History of the World.* I had, from my childhood, a wart upon one of my fingers. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 997.* The other had been trained up *from* his youth in the war of Flanders. *Clarendon, b. viii.* Taught *from* his tender years the taste of blood. *Dryden.* Were there, *from* all eternity, no memorable actions done 'till about that time? *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*
19. Contrary to. Any thing too overdone is *from* the purpose of playing; whose end, both at the first and now, was and is to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature. *Shaksp. Hamlet.* Do not believe, That *from* the fence of all civility, I thus would play and trifle with your reverence. *Shaksp.* Did you draw bonds to forfeit? Sign, to break? Or must we read you quite *from* what we speak, And find the truth out the wrong way? *Donne.*
20. Noting removal. Thrice *from* the ground she leap'd. *Dryden's Æn. b. ii.*
21. *From* is very frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs: as, *from above, from the parts above, from below, from the places below*; of which some are here exemplified.
22. *From above.* He, which gave them *from above* such power, for miraculous confirmation of that which they taught, ended them also with wisdom *from above*, to teach that which they did confirm. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 8.*
- No sooner were his eyes in slumber bound, When, *from above*, a more than mortal sound Invades his ears. *Dryden's Æn. b. viii.*
23. *From afar.* Light demilances *from afar* they throw. *Dryden's Æn.*
24. *From beneath.* With whirlwinds *from beneath* the toils'd the ship, And bare expos'd the bosom of the deep. *Dryden's Virgil.* An arm arises of the Stygian flood, Which, breaking *from beneath* with bellowing found, Whirls the black waves and rattling stones around. *Dryden.*
25. *From behind.* See, to their base restor'd, earth, seas, and air, And joyful ages *from behind*, in crowding ranks appear. *Dry.*
26. *From far.* The train, proceeding on their way, *From far* the town and lofty tow'rs survey. *Dryden's Æn.*
27. *From high.* Then heav'n's imperious queen shot down *from high*. *Dryd.*
28. *From thence.* Here *from* is superfluous. In the necessary differences which arise *from thence*, they rather break into several divisions than join in any one publick interest; and *from hence* have always risen the most dangerous factions, which have ruined the peace of nations. *Clarendon.*
29. *From whence.* *From* is here superfluous.

## FRO

- While future realms his wand'ring thoughts delight, His daily vision, and his dream by night, Forbidden Thebes appears before his eye, *From whence* he sees his absent brother fly. *Pope's Statius.*
30. *From where.* *From where* high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods, Brown with o'er-arching shades and pendent woods, Us to these fiores our filial duty draws. *Pope's Odyssey.*
31. *From without.* When the plantation grows to strength, then it is time to plant it with women as well as with men, that it may spread into generations, and not be pieced *from without*. *Bacon.* If native power prevail not, shall I doubt To seek for needful succour *from without*. *Dryden's Æn.*
32. *From* is sometimes followed by another preposition, with its proper case. *From amidst.* Thou too shalt fall by time or barb'rous foes, Whose circling walls the sev'n fam'd hills enclose; And thou, whose rival tow'rs invade the skies, And, *from amidst* the waves, with equal glory rise. *Addison.*
34. *From among.* Here had new begun My wand'ring, had not he, who was my guide Up hither, *from among* the trees appear'd, Prefence divine! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*
35. *From beneath.* My worthy wife our arms mislaid, And *from beneath* my head my sword convey'd. *Dryd. Æn.*
36. *From beyond.* There followed him great multitudes of people from Galilee, and *from beyond* Jordan. *Mat. iv. 25.*
37. *From forth.* Young Aretus, *from forth* his bridal bow'r, Brought the full laver o'er their hands to pour, And canisters of consecrated flour. *Pope's Odyssey.*
38. *From off.* The sea being constrained to withdraw *from off* certain tracts of lands, which lay 'till then at the bottom of it. *Woodw.* Knights, unhors'd, may rise *from off* the plain, And fight on foot, their honour to regain. *Dryden.*
39. *From out.* The king with angry threatnings *from out* a window, where he was not ashamed the world should behold him a beholder, commanded his guard and the rest of his soldiers to hasten their death. *Sidney, b. ii.*
- And join thy voice unto the angel-quire, *From out* his secret altar touch'd with hallow'd fire. *Milton.* Now shake, *from out* thy fruitful breast, the seeds Of envy, discord, and of cruel deeds. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii.* Strong god of arms, whose iron sceptre sways The freezing North and hyperborean seas, Terror is thine; and wild amazement, flung *From out* thy chariot, withers ev'n the strong. *Dryden.*
40. *From out of.* Whatsoever such principle there is, it was at the first found out by discourse, and drawn *from out of* the very bowels of heaven and earth. *Hooker, b. i. f. 8.*
41. *From under.* He, though blind of sight, Despis'd, and thought extinguish'd quite, With inward eyes illuminated, His fiery virtue rous'd *From under* ashes into sudden flame. *Milton's Agonistes.*
42. *From within.* *From within* The broken bowels, and the bloated skin, A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarms. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*
- Fromward.* *prop.* [from and toward, Saxon.] Away from; the contrary to the word *toward*. As cheerfully going towards as Pyrocles went forward *fromward* his death. *Sidney.* The common horizontal needle is continually varying towards East and West; and so the dipping or inclining needle is varying up and down, towards or *fromward* the zenith. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
- FRONTIFEROUS.* *adj.* [from *frons*, Lat.] Bearing leaves. *DiD.*
- FRONT.* *n. f.* [from *frons*, Latin; *front*, French.]
1. The face. His *front* yet threatens, and his frowns command. *Prior.* They stand not *front* to *front*, but each doth view The other's tail, pursu'd as they pursue. *Creech's Mamilian.* The patriot virtues that distend thy thought, Spread on thy *front*, and in thy bosom glow. *Thomson.*
2. The face, in a sense of censure or dislike: as, a hardened *front*; a fierce *front*. This is the usual sense.
3. The face as opposed to an enemy. His forward hand, inur'd to wounds, makes way Upon the sharpest *fronts* of the most fierce. *Daniel's C. W.*
4. The part or place opposed to the face.

## FRO

- The access of the town was only by a neck of land: our men had shot that thundered upon them from the rampier in *front*, and from the galleys that lay at sea in flank. *Bacon.*
5. The van of an army. 'Twixt host and host but narrow space was left, A dreadful interval! and *front* to *front* Presented, flood in terrible array. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
6. The forepart of any thing, as of a building. Both these sides are not only returns, but parts of the *front*; and uniform without, though severally partitioned within, and are on both sides of a great and stately tower, in the midst of the *front*. *Bacon, Essay 46.* Palladius adviseth the *front* of his edifice should so respect the South, that in its first angle it receive the rising rays of the Winter sun, and decline a little from the Winter setting thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*
- The prince approach'd the door, Possess'd the porch, and on the *front* above He fix'd the fatal bough. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.* One sees the *front* of a palace covered with painted pillars of different orders. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
7. The most conspicuous part or particular. To *FRONT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To oppose directly, or face to face; to encounter. You four shall *front* them in the narrow lane; we will walk lower: if they 'scape from your encounter, then they light on us. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. i.* Can you, when you have push'd out of your gates the very defender of them, think to *front* his revenges with easy groans. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.* Some are either to be won to the state in a fast and true manner, or *fronted* with some other of the same party that may oppose them, and so divide the reputation. *Bacon's Essays.* I shall *front* thee, like some flaring ghost, With all my wrongs about me. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
2. To stand opposed or over against any place or thing. The square will be one of the most beautiful in Italy when this statue is erected, and a townhouse built at one end to *front* the church that stands at the other. *Addison on Italy.*
- To *FRONT.* *v. n.* To stand foremost. I *front* but in that file, Where others tell steps with me. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
- FRONTAL.* *n. f.* [from *frons*, Lat. *frontal*, Fr.] Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead, generally composed amongst the ancients of coolers and hypnotics. *Quincy.* We may apply interperies upon the temples of mankind: *frontales* may also be applied. *Wijeman's Surgery.* The torpedo, being alive, stupifies at a distance; but after death produceth no such effect; which had they retained; they might have supplied opium, and served as *frontals* in phrenities. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*
- FRONTATED.* *adj.* [from *frons*, Latin.] In botany, the *frontated* leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last perhaps terminates in a right line: used in opposition to *cupated*, which is, when the leaves of a flower end in a point. *Quincy.*
- FRONTBOX.* *n. f.* [from *front* and *box*.] The box in the playhouse from which there is a direct view to the stage. How vain are all these glories, all our pains, Unless good sense preserve what beauty gains! That men may say, when we the *frontbox* grace, Behold the first in virtue, as in face. *Pope's Ra. of the Lock.*
- FRONTED.* *adj.* [from *front*.] Formed with a front. Part *fronted* brigades form. *Milton.*
- FRONTIER.* *n. f.* [from *frontiere*, French.] The marches; the limit; the utmost verge of any territory; the border: properly that which terminates not at the sea, but fronts another country. Draw all the inhabitants of those borders away, or plant garrisons upon all those *frontiers* about him. *Spenser on Ireland.* I upon my *frontiers* here Keep residence, That little which is left so to defend. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
- FRONTIER.* *adj.* Bordering. A place there lies on Gallia's utmost bounds, Where rising seas insult the *frontier* grounds. *Addison.*
- FRONTISPICE.* *n. f.* [from *frons*, Lat. *id quod in fronte conspicitur*; *frontispice*, French.] That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye. With *frontispice* of diamond and gold Embellish'd, thick with sparkling orient gems The portal shone. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.* Who is it has informed us that a rational soul can inhabit no tenement, unless it has just such a sort of *frontispice*? *Locke.* The *frontispice* of the townhouse has pillars of a beautiful black marble, streaked with white. *Addison on Italy.*
- FRONTLESS.* *adj.* [from *front*.] Without blushes; without shame; without diffidence. Thee, *frontless* man, we follow'd from afar, Thy instruments of death and tools of war. *Dryd. Iliad.* For vice, though *frontless* and of harden'd face, Is daunted at the sight of awful grace. *Dryden.*

## FRO

- Strike a blush through *frontless* battery. *Pope.*
- FRONTLET.* *n. f.* [from *frons*, Latin; *frontlet*, French.] A bandage worn upon the forehead. How now, daughter, what makes that *frontlet* on? You are too much of late 't' th' frown. *Shaksp. King Lear.* They shall be as *frontlets* between thine eyes. *Deut. vi. 8.* To the forehead *frontlets* were applied, to restrain and intercept the influx. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
- FRONTROOM.* *n. f.* [from *front* and *room*.] An apartment in the forepart of the house. If your shop stands in an eminent street, the *frontrooms* are commonly more airy than the backrooms; and it will be inconvenient to make the *frontroom* shallow. *Mason's Meob. Ex.*
- FROR.* *adj.* [from *fror*, Dutch, frozen.] Frozen. This word is not used since the time of *Milton*. The parching air Burns *fror*, and cold performs th' effect of fire. *Milt. P. L.*
- FRORNE.* *adj.* [from *fror*, Dutch, frozen.] Frozen; congealed with cold. Obsolete. O, my heart-blood is well nigh *frorne* I feel, And my galage grown fast to my heel. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
- FROST.* *n. f.* [from *fror*, Saxon.]
1. The last effect of cold; the power or act of congelation. This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow blossoms, And bears his blushing honours thick upon him; The third day comes a *frost*, a killing *frost*, And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely His greatness is a ripening, nips his root, And then he falls. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.* When the *frost* seizes upon wine, only the more waterish parts are congealed: there is a mighty spirit which can retreat into itself, and within its own compass lie secure from the freezing impression. *Saunders's Sermons.*
2. The appearance of plants and trees sparkling with congelation of dew. Behold the groves that shine with silver *frost*, Their beauty wither'd, and their verdure lost. *Pope's Winter.*
- FROSTBITTEN.* *adj.* [from *fr* and *bitten*.] Nipped or withered by the frost. The leaves, gathered somewhat before they are too much *frostbitten*, make excellent mattresses. *Mortimer.*
- FROSTED.* *adj.* [from *frost*.] Laid on in inequalities like those of the hoar frost upon plants. The rich brocaded silk unfold, Where rising flow'rs grow stiff with *frosted* gold. *Gay.*
- FROSTILY.* *adv.* [from *frost*.] Cold. 1. With frost; with excessive cold. 2. Without warmth of affection. Courtling, I rather thou should'st utterly Dispraise my work, than praise it *frostily*. *Ben. Jonson.*
- FROSTINESS.* *n. f.* [from *frost*.] Cold; freezing cold. *FROSTNAIL.* *n. f.* [from *frost* and *nail*.] A nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes, that it may pierce the ice. The claws are strait only to take hold, for better progression; as a horse that is shod with *frostnails*. *Grew's Cynol.*
- FROSTWORK.* *n. f.* [from *frost* and *work*.] Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs. By nature shap'd to various figures, those The fruitful rain, and these the hail compose; The snowy fleece and curious *frostwork* these, Produce the dew, and these the gentle breeze. *Blackmore.*
- FROSTY.* *adj.* [from *frost*.]
1. Having the power of congelation; excessive cold. For all my blood in Rome's great quarrel shed, For all the *frosty* nights that I have watch'd, Be pitiful to my condemned sons. *Shaksp. Titus Andronicus.* The air, if very cold, irritates the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely; as fire scorseth in *frosty* weather. *Bacon.* A gnat, half starved with cold and hunger, went out one *frosty* morning to a bee-hive. *L'Estrange.*
2. Chill in affection; without warmth of kindness or courage. What a *frosty* spirited rogue is this! *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
3. Hoary; gray-haired; resembling frost. Where is loyalty? If it be banish'd from the *frosty* head, Where shall it find a harbour in the earth? *Shak. H. VI.*
- FROTH.* *n. f.* [from *fror*, Danish and Scottish.]
1. Spume; foam; the bubbles caused in liquors by agitation. His hideous tail then hurried he about, And therewith all enwrapt the nimble thighs Of his *frath* foamy steed. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 11.* When wind expieth from under the sea, as it causeth some refounding of the water, so it causeth some light motions of bubbles, and white circles of *frath*. *Bacon's Nat. History.* Surging waves against a solid rock, Though all to shivers dash'd, th' assault renew; Vain battery, and in *frath* or bubbles end. *Milton's Po. Reg.* The useless *frath* swims on the surface, but the pearl lies covered with a mass of waters. *Glauber, Sepp. c. 9.*



## FRO

The scatter'd ocean flies;  
Black sands, discolour'd froth, and mingled mud arise. *Dry.*  
They were the froth my raging folly mov'd  
When it boil'd up; I knew not then I lov'd,  
Yet then lov'd most. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*  
If now the colours of natural bodies are to be mingled, let  
water, a little thickened with soap, be agitated to raise a froth;  
and after that froth has stood a little, there will appear, to one  
that shall view it intently, various colours every where in the  
surfaces of the several bubbles; but to one that shall go so far  
off that he cannot distinguish the colours from one another,  
the whole froth will grow white, with a perfect whiteness.  
*Newton's Opt.*

A painter, having finished the picture of a horse, excepting  
the loose froth about his mouth and his bridle; and after many  
unsuccessful essays, despairing to do that to his satisfaction, in  
a great rage threw a sponge at it, all besmeared with the co-  
lours, which fortunately hitting upon the right place, by one  
bold stroke of chance most exactly supplied the want of skill  
in the artist. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence.  
3. Any thing not hard, solid, or substantial.  
Who catch the veal, pig and lamb being frothy,  
Shall twice in a week go to bed without broth. *Tuff. Hunt.*  
To Froth. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To foam; to throw out  
spume; to generate spume.

He frets within, froths treason at his mouth,  
And churns it through his teeth. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
Frothily. *adv.* [from frothy.]

1. With foam; with spume.  
2. In an empty trifling manner.

Frothy. *adj.* [from froth.]

1. Full of foam, froth, or spume.

The sap of trees is of differing natures; some watery and  
clear, as vines, beeches, pears; some thick, as apples; some  
gummy, as cherries; and some frothy, as elms. *Bacon.*

Behold a frothy substance rise;  
Be cautious, or your bottle flies. *Swift.*

2. Soft; not solid; wafting.

Their bodies are so solid and hard as you need not fear that  
bathing should make them frothy. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. Vain; empty; trifling.

What's a voluptuous dinner, and the frothy vanity of dis-  
course that commonly attends their pompous entertainments?

What is it but a mortification, to a man of sense and  
virtue? *L'Estrange, Fables, 185.*

Though the principles of religion were never so clear and  
evident, yet they may be made ridiculous by vain and frothy  
men; as the gravest and wisest person in the world may be  
abused by being put in a fool's coat. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*

Frounce. *n. f.* A word used by falconers for a distemper,  
in which white spittle gathers about the hawk's bill.

To Frounce. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fizzle or curl the  
hair about the face. This word was at first probably used in  
contempt.

Some frounce their curled hair in courtly guise,  
Some prank their ruffs, and others timely dight  
Their gay attire. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 4.*

Some warlike sign must be used; either a slovenly buskin,  
or an overflaring frounced head. *Afchani's Schoolmaster.*

Thus, night, oft see me in thy pale career,  
Till civil suited morn appear;  
Not trick'd and frounc'd as she was wont,  
With the Attick boy to hunt. *Milton.*

Fro'vex. *adj.* [A cant word.] Dim; feetid; musty.

Petticoats in froxy heaps.  
When first Diana leaves her bed,  
Vapours and steams her looks disgrace;  
A froxy dirty-colour'd red  
Sits on her cloudy wrinkled face. *Swift.*

Fro'ward. *adj.* [pampeap, Saxon.] Pevish; ungo-  
vernable; angry; perverse; the contrary to toward.

The froward pain of mine own heart made me so delight  
to punish him, whom I esteemed the chieftest let in the  
way. *Sidney.*

She's not froward, but modest as the dove;  
She is not hot, but temperate as the morn. *Shakespeare.*

Whole ways are crooked, and they froward in their paths.  
Frow. *ii. 15.*

Time moveth so round, that a froward retention of custom  
is as turbulent a thing as innovation. *Bacon's Essay 25.*

'Tis with froward men, and froward fashions too, as 'tis  
with froward children; they'll be sooner quieted by fear than  
by any sense of duty. *L'Estrange.*

They help or occasion sleep, as we find by the common  
use and experience of rocking froward children in cradles.  
*Tenille.*

Fro'wardly. *adv.* [from froward.] Pevishly; perversely.

I hid me and was wroth, and he went frowardly in the way  
of his heart. *Jf. lvii. 17.*

## FRU

Fro'wardness. *n. f.* [from froward.] Pevishness; perversi-  
ness.

How many frowardnesses of ours does he smother? how  
many indignities does he pass by? how many affronts does he  
put up at our hands? *Saul's Sermons.*

We'll mutually forget  
The warmth of youth and frowardness of age. *Addis. Cat.*

Fro'wer. *n. f.* [I know not the etymology.] A cleaving  
tool.

A frower of iron for cleaving of lath,  
With roll for a sawpit, good husbandry hath. *Tuff. Hunt.*

To Frown. *v. a.* [from frow, old French, to wrinkle. *Skinner.*] To express displeasure by contracting the face to  
wrinkles; to look stern.

Say that the frowns; I'll say, she looks as clear  
As morning roses newly wash'd with dew. *Shakespeare.*

I they chafe their magistrates;  
And such a one as he, who puts his shall,  
His popular flesh, against a graver bench  
Than ever frown'd. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

How now, daughter, what makes that frontlet on? You  
are too much of late i' th' frown.

—Thou wait a pretty fellow, when thou hadst no need to  
care for her frowning. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Heroes in animated marble frown. *Pope.*

The wood,  
Whose shady horrors on a rising brow  
Wav'd high, and frown'd upon the stream below. *Pope.*

Frown. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A wrinkled look; a look of  
displeasure.

Patience endure that frown of fortune, and by some notable  
exploit win again her favour. *Knoles's History of the Turks.*

In his half-closed eyes  
Stern vengeance yet and hostile terror stand;  
His front yet threatens, and his frown command. *Prior.*

Frowningly. *adv.* [from frown.] Sternly; with a look of  
displeasure.

What, look'd he frowningly?  
—A countenance more in sorrow than in anger. *Shak. Ham.*

Fro'vvy. *adj.* Musty; molly. This word is now not used,  
but instead of it frowzy.

But if they with thy gotes should ye-de,  
They soon might be corrupted;  
Or like not of the frowzy fede,  
Or with the weeds be glutted. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

Frozen. *part. pass.* of freeze.

Against whom was the fine frozen knight, frozen in despair;  
but his armour so naturally representing ice, and all his furni-  
ture so lively answering thereto, as yet did I never see any thing  
that pleased me better. *Sidney, b. ii.*

How dire a tempest from Mycenæ pour'd,  
Our plains, our temples, and our town devour'd;  
What was the waste of war, what fierce alarms  
Shook Asia's crown with European arms;  
Ev'n such have heard, if any such there be,  
Whose earth is bounded by the frozen sea. *Dryden's En.*

Fierce Boreas, with his offspring, issues forth  
T' invade the frozen waggon of the North. *Dryd. Ovid.*

A cheerful blaze arose, and by the fire  
They warm'd their frozen feet, and dry'd their wet attire. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.

Who this professes,  
Shine in the dignity of F. R. S. *Pope.*

Fru'ctiferous. *adj.* [from fructifer, Latin.] Bearing fruit. *Ans.*

To Fru'ctify. *v. a.* [from fructifer, French.] To make fruit-  
ful; to fertilise.

The legal levies the sovereign raises, are as vapours which  
the sun exhales, which fall down in sweet showers to fructify  
the earth. *Hewel's Vocal Persu.*

Where e'er she looks, behold some sudden birth  
Adorns the trees, and fructifies the earth. *Graville.*

To Fru'ctify. *v. n.* To bear fruit.

It watereth the heart, to the end it may fructify; maketh  
the virtuous, in trouble, full of magnanimity and courage;  
and serveth as a most approved remedy against all doleful and  
heavy accidents which befall men in this present life. *Hewel.*

Thus would there nothing fructify, either near or under  
them, the sun being horizontal to the poles. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Fru'ctification. *n. f.* [from fructify.] The act of caus-  
ing or bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility.

That the sap doth powerfully rise in the Spring, to put the  
plant in a capacity of fructification, he that hath beheld how  
many gallons of water may be drawn from a birch-tree, hath  
scarcely reason to doubt. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Fru'ctuous. *adj.* [from fructu, Fr.] Fruitful;  
fertile; impregnating with fertility.

Here to the fight  
Apples of price, and plenteous sheaves of corn  
Oft interlac'd occur; and both imbibe  
Fitting congenial juice, so rich the soil,  
So much does fructuous moisture o'erabound! *Phillips.*

## FRU

Fru'gal. *adj.* [from frugal, Latin; frugal, Fr.] Thrifty; spar-  
ing; parsimonious; not prodigal; not profuse; not lavish.

If through mists he shoots his fullen beams,  
Frugal of light, in loose and straggling streams,  
Suspect a drifting day. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*

Fru'gally. *adv.* [from frugal.] Parsimoniously; sparingly;  
thriftily.

Mean time young Pafimond his marriage press'd,  
And frugally resolv'd, the charge to shun, *Dryden.*

To join his brother's bridal with his own. *Dryden.*

Fru'gality. *n. f.* [from frugal, French; frugalitas, Latin.]

Thrift; parsimony; good husbandry.

As for the general sort of men, frugality may be the cause  
of drinking water; for that is no small saving, to pay nothing  
for one's drink. *Bacon.*

Frugality and bounty too,  
Those diff'ring virtues, meet in you. *Wallar.*

In this frugality of your praises, some things I cannot  
omit. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

The boundaries of virtues are indivisible lines: it is impos-  
sible to march up close to the frontiers of frugality, without

entering the territory of parsimony. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*

Fru'gerous. *adj.* [from frige, Latin.] Bearing fruit. *Ans.*

Fru'it. *n. f.* [from fructus, Latin; froth, Welsh; fruit, French.]

1. The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are con-  
tained.

The strawberry grows underneath the nettle,  
And wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,  
Neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*

2. That part of a plant which is taken for food.

By tasting of that fruit forbid,  
Where they sought knowledge, they did error find. *Davies.*

See how the rising fruits the gardens crown,  
Imbibe the sun, and make his light their own. *Blackmore.*

3. Production.

The fruit of the spirit is in all goodness and righteousness,  
and truth. *Ez. v. 9.*

4. The offspring of the womb; the young of any animal.

Can't thou their reckonings keep? the time compute,  
When their swol'n bellies shall enlarge their fruit. *Sandys.*

5. Advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct.

What is become of all the king of Sweden's victories?  
Where are the fruits of them at this day? Or of what benefit  
will they be to posterity? *Swift.*

Another fruit, from considering things in themselves,  
will be, that each man will pursue his thoughts in that meth-  
od which will be most agreeable to the nature of the thing,  
and to his apprehension of what it suggests to him. *Locke.*

6. The effect or consequence of any action.

She blushed when she considered the effect of granting; she  
was pale, when she remembered the fruits of denying. *Sidney.*

They shall eat of the fruit of their own way. *Prov. i. 31.*

If I live in the flesh, this is the fruit of my labour. *Philp. i.*

Fru'itage. *n. f.* [from fruite, French.] Fruit collectively;  
various fruits.

In heav'n the trees  
Of life ambrosial fruiteage bear, and vines  
Yield nectar. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

Greedily they pluck'd  
The fruiteage, fair to fight, like that which grew  
Near that bituminous lake where Sodom flam'd. *Milton.*

What is more ordinary with them than the taking in flow-  
ers and fruiteage for the garnishing of their work? *More.*

Fru'itbearer. *n. f.* [from fruit and bearer.] That which pro-  
duces fruit.

Trees, especially fruitbearers, are often infected with the  
measles. *Martinez's Husbandry.*

Fru'itbearing. *adj.* [from fruit and bear.] Having the quality  
of producing fruit.

By this way graft trees of different kinds one on another,  
as fruitbearing trees on those that bear not. *Mort. Husbandry.*

Fru'iterer. *n. f.* [from fruit, French.] One who trades in  
fruit.

I did fight with one Sampson Stockfish, a fruiterer, behind  
Gray's inn. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

Walnuts the fruiterer's hand in Autumn stain;  
Blue plumbs and juicy pears augment his gain. *Gay.*

Fru'itery. *n. f.* [from fruit, French.]

1. Fruit collectively taken.

Off, notwithstanding all thy care  
To help thy plants, on the small fruiter  
Exempt from ills, an oriental blast  
Disastrous flies. *Phillips.*

2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.

Fru'itful. *adj.* [from fruit and full.]

1. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of product.

If the continued cruel, he could no more sustain his life  
than the earth remain fruitful in the sun's continual ab-  
sence. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Actually bearing fruit.

Adonis' gardens,  
That one day bloom'd, and fruitful were the next. *Shakep.*

## FRU

3. Prolifick; childbearing; not barren.

Hear, nature, hear; dear goddess, hear a father!  
Suspend thy purpose, if thou didst intend  
To make this creature fruitful: *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Into her womb convey sterility. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I have copied nature, making the youths amorous and the  
damsels fruitful. *Gay's Preface to the What D'ye Call it.*

4. Plenteous; abounding in any thing.

While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,  
And from Britannia's publick posts retire,  
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys,  
Through nations fruitful of immortal lays. *Addison.*

Fru'itfulness. *adv.* [from fruitful.]

1. In such a manner as to be prolific.

How sacred seeds of sea, and air, and earth,  
And purer fire through universal night,  
And empty space, did fruitfully unite. *Recommon.*

2. Plenteously; abundantly.

You have many opportunities to cut him off: if your will  
want not, time and place will be fruitfully offered. *Shakespeare.*

Fru'itfulness. *n. f.* [from fruitful.]

1. Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production.

Neither can we ascribe the same fruitfulness to any part of  
the earth, nor the same virtue to any plant thereon growing,  
that they had before the flood. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

2. The quality of being prolific.

The goddess, present at the match she made,  
So blest the bed, such fruitfulness convey'd,  
That ere ten moons had tharpen'd either horn,  
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born. *Dryd. Ovid.*

3. Exuberant abundance.

The remedy of fruitfulness is easy, but no labour will help  
the contrary: I will like a-d praise some things in a young  
writer, which yet, if he continues in, I cannot but justly hate  
him for. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

Fru'itgroves. *n. f.* [from fruit and grove.] Shades, or close  
plantations of fruit trees.

The faithful slave,  
Whom to my nuptial train Icarus gave,  
To tend the fruitgroves? *Pope's Odyssey, b. iv.*

Fru'ition. *n. f.* [from frui, Latin.] Enjoyment; possession;  
pleasure given by possession or use.

Man doth not seem to rest satisfied either with fruit-  
ion of that wherewith his life is preserved, or with performance  
of such actions as advance him most deservedly in estima-  
tion. *Hooker, b. i.*

I am driv'n, by breath of her renown,  
Either to seek shipwreck, or arrive  
Where I may have fruition of her love. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*

God riches and renown to men imparts,  
Ev'n all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts  
Cannot so great a fluency receive,  
But their fruition to a stranger leave. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*

Affliction generally disables a man from pursuing those vices  
in which the guilt of men consists: if the affliction be on his  
body, his appetites are weakened, and capacity of fruition  
destroyed. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Wit once, like beauty, without art or dress,  
Naked and unadorn'd, could find success;  
'Till by fruition, novelty destroy'd,  
The nymph must find new charms to be enjoy'd. *Grav.*

Fru'itive. *adj.* [from the noun.] Enjoying; possessing;  
having the power of enjoyment.

To what our longings for fruitive or experimental know-  
ledge, it is reserved among the prerogatives of being in heaven  
to know how happy we shall be, when there. *Boyle.*

Fru'itless. *adj.* [from fruit.]

1. Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit.

The Spaniards of Mexico, for the first forty years, could  
not make our kind of wheat bear seed; but it grew up as  
high as the trees, and was fruitless. *Raleigh's History.*

2. Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable.

O! let me not, quoth he, return again  
Back to the world, whose joys to fruitless are;  
But let me here for ay in peace remain,  
Or straightway on that last long voyage fare. *Fairy Queen.*

Serpent! we might have spar'd our coming hither;  
Fruitless to me, though fruit be here 't excels. *Milt. P. L.*

3. Without offspring.

Upon my head they plac'd a fruitless crown,  
And put a barren scepter in my gripe;  
No son of mine succeeding. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Fru'itlessly. *adv.* [from fruitless.] Vainly; idly; unpro-  
fitably.

After this fruit curiosity fruitlessly enquireth, and confidence  
blindly determineth. *Brown's Vulg. Errours, b. vii.*

Walking they talk'd, and fruitlessly divin'd  
What friend the priestess by those words design'd. *Dryden.*

Fru'it-time. *n. f.* [from fruit and time.] The Autumn; the time  
for gathering fruit.

Fru'it-tree. *n. f.* [from fruit and tree.] A tree of that kind  
whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it.

Lady,



# FRY

Lady, by yonder blessed moon I vow,  
That tips with silver all these fruit-tree tops. *Shakespeare.*  
They took strong cities, possessed houses full of all goods,  
wells digged, vineyards and oliveyards, and fruit-trees in abundance. *Neb. ix. 25.*

All with a border of rich fruit-trees crown'd,  
Whole loaded branches hide the lofty mound. *Wallr.*  
FRUMENTA'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *frumentum*, Latin.] Made of grain. *Diſt.*

FRUMENTY. *n. f.* [*frumentum*, corn, Latin.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk.  
TO FRUMP. *v. a.* To mock; to browbeat. *Skinner. Ainsw.*  
TO FRUSH. *v. a.* [*fruffer*, French.] To break, bruise, or crush. *Hammer.*

I like thy armour well;  
I'll frush it, and unlock the rivets all,  
But I'll be master of it. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*  
FRUSH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole, and at some distance from the toe: it divides into two branches, running towards the heel, in the form of a fork. *Farrier's Dict.*  
FAUSTRA'VEOUS. *adj.* [*frustra*, Latin.] Vain; useless; unprofitable; without advantage.

Their attempts being so frustrateous, and the demonstrations to the contrary so perspicuous, it is a marvel that any man, virtuously and piously disposed, should be so partially and zealously affected in a cause that has neither truth nor any honest usefulness in it. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

He timely withdraws his frustrateous baffled kindnesses, and sees the folly of endeavouring to stroke a tyger into a lamb, or to court an Ethiopian out of his colour. *Saul's Sermons.*  
TO FRUSTRATE. *v. a.* [*frustrare*, Latin; *frustrer*, Fr.]  
1. To defeat; to disappoint; to balk.

It is an axiom of nature, that natural desire cannot utterly be frustrate. *Hooker, b. i.*

I survive,  
To mock the expectations of the world;  
To frustrate prophecies, and to raze out  
Rotten opinion, which hath writ me down  
After my seeming. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*  
Stern look'd the fiend, as frustrate of his will;  
Not half suffic'd, and greedy yet to kill. *Dryden.*  
Not more almighty to resist our might,  
Than wife to frustrate all our plots and wiles. *Milt. P. Lost.*

2. To make null; to nullify.  
The act of parliament which gave all his lands to the queen, did cut off and frustrate all such conveyances. *Spenser.*

Now thou hast aveng'd  
Supplanted Adam; and by vanquishing  
Temptation, hast regain'd lost paradise.  
And frustrat'd the conquest fraudulent. *Milton's Par. Reg.*  
The peculiar strength of the motive may of itself perhaps contribute to frustrate the efficacy of it, rendering it liable to be suspected by him to whom it is addressed. *Atterbury's Sermon.*  
FRUSTRATE. *participial adj.* [from the verb.]  
1. Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable.

Whom thus we fray to find, and the sea mocks  
Our frustrate search on land. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
The ruler of the province of Judea being by Julian  
buffed in the re-edifying of this temple, flaming balls  
of fire issuing near the foundation, and oft consuming the  
workmen, made the enterprise frustrate. *Raleigh's History.*  
All at once employ their thronging darts;  
But out of order thrown, in air they join,  
And multitude makes frustrate the design. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. Null; void.  
Few things are so restrained to any one end or purpose, that, the same being extinct, they should forthwith utterly become frustrate. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*  
FRUSTRATION. *n. f.* [*frustratio*, Latin, from *frustrate*.] Disappointment; defeat.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power countermands their deepest projects, splits their counsels, and smites their most refined policies with frustration and a curse. *South's Sermons.*

FRUSTRATIVE. *adj.* [from *frustrate*.] Fallacious; disappointing.  
FRUSTRATORY. *adj.* [from *frustrate*.] That which makes any procedure void; that which vacates any former process.

Bartolus restrains this to a frustratory appeal. *Ayliffe's Par.*  
FRUSTUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of science.

FRY. *n. f.* [from *fræ*, foam, Danish. *Skinner.*]  
1. The swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn.  
They come to us, but us love draws;  
He swallows us, and never chaws;  
By him, as by chain'd shot, whole ranks do die;  
He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry. *Donne.*  
Forthwith the sounds and seas, each creek and bay,  
With fry innumerable swarm, and shoals

# FUE

Of fish, that with their fins and shining scales  
Glide under the green wave in sculls, that oft  
Bank the mid-sea. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*  
The angler had the hap to draw up a very little fish from among the fry. *L'Estrange.*

So close behind some promontory lie  
The huge leviathans, t' attend their prey;  
And give no chase, but swallow in the fry,  
Which through their gaping jaws mistake the way. *Dryd.*  
2. Any swarm of animals; or young people in contempt.  
Out of the fry of these rakehell horseboys, growing up in knavery and villany, are their kern continually supplied and maintained. *Spenser on Ireland.*

'Tis them before the fry of children young,  
Their wanton sports and childish mirth did play,  
And to the maidens founding timbrels sung. *Fairy Queen.*  
Draw me no confutations there,  
Nor dog, nor goat, nor bull, nor bear;  
Nor any of that monstrous fry  
Of animals that mock the sky. *Oldham.*  
The young fry must be held at a distance, and kept under the discipline of contempt. *Celcier on Pride.*

FRY. *n. f.* A kind of sieve.  
He dresseth the dust from malt, by running it through a fan or fry. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

TO FRY. *v. a.* [*frigo*, Lat. *fries*, Welsh; *frijol*, Esq.] To dress food by roasting it in a pan on the fire.

TO FRY. *v. n.*  
1. To be roasted in a pan on the fire.  
2. To suffer the action of fire.  
So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,  
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise;  
Above the brims they force their fiery way,  
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day. *Dryd. Æn.*

3. To melt with heat.  
Spices and gums about them melting fry,  
And, phoenix like, in that rich nest they die. *Waller.*  
4. To be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.  
Oil of sweet almonds, newly drawn with fugar, and a little spice, spread upon bread toasted, is an excellent nourisher; but then, to keep the oil from frying in the stomach, drink mild beer after it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Where no ford he finds, no water fries,  
Nor billows with unequal murmurs roar,  
But smoothly slide along, and swell the shoas,  
That course he steer'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

FRY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A dish of things fried.  
FRYING-PAN. *n. f.* [*fry* and *pan*.] The vessel in which meat is roasted on the fire.

If I pass by sea, I may chance to fall from the fryingpan into the fire. *Howel's Vocal Ferret.*  
We understand by out of the fryingpan into the fire, that things go from bad to worse.

A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street, for an hour together, with the twinkling of a bras kettle or a fryingpan. *Addison's Spectator.*

TO FRY. *v. a.* To put off; to delay by false pretences; to cheat. It is generally written *fry*. See *Fon*.  
A hundred mark is a long lone for a poor lone woman to bear; and I have borne, and borne, and borne, and have been sub'd off and sub'd off from this day to that day, that it is a shame to be thought on. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

FUB. *n. f.* A plump chubby boy.  
FUCATED. *adj.* [*fucatus*, Latin.]  
1. Painted; disguised with paint.  
2. Disguised by false show.

FUCUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Paint for the face.  
Women chat

Of fucus this, and fucus that. *Een. Johnson.*  
Those who paint for debauchery should have the fucus pulled off, and the consciousness underneath discovered. *Celcier.*  
TO FUDGLE. *v. a.* [Of unknown etymology.] To make drunk.

Earnest brimming bowls  
Leave every soul the table floating round,  
And pavement faithless to the fuddled feet. *Thomson's Autumn.*

TO FUDGLE. *v. n.* To drink to excess.  
Men, we see, will be whoring and fuddling on still. *L'Estr.*  
FUEL. *n. f.* [from *fea*, fire, French.] The matter or aliment of fire.

This shall be with burning and fuel of fire. *If. ix. 5.*  
This spark will prove a raging fire,  
If wind and fuel be brought to feed it with. *Shak. H. VI.*  
Mov'd by my charms, with them your love may cease;  
And as the fuel sinks, the flame decreafe. *Pri.*  
TO FUEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To feed fire with combustible matter.

And yet she cannot waste by this,  
Nor long endure this torturing wrong;  
For more corruption needful is,  
To fuel such a fever long. *Donne.*  
Never,

# FUG

Never, alas! the dreadful name  
That feds the infernal flame. *Cowley.*  
The fuel'd chimney blazes wide. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. To store with fire.  
Some are plainly economical, as that the seat be well watered, and well fuel'd. *Watson's Architecture.*

FUELLER-MORTE. [French.] Corruptly pronounced and written *phileant*.  
Fuellement colour signifies the colour of withered leaves in Autumn. *Locke.*

FUGA'CIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*fugax*, Latin.] Volatility; the quality of flying away.  
FUGACITY. *n. f.* [*fugax*, Latin.]

1. Volatility; quality of flying away.  
Our idea of infinity is a growing and fugacity, colour, smell, spirits and salts, which, by their fugacity, colour, smell, taste, and divers experiments that I purposely made to examine them, were like the salt and spirit of urine and foot. *Boyle.*

2. Uncertainty; instability.  
FUG. *interj.* [perhaps from *Phi*.] An expression of abhorrence.

A very filthy fellow: how odiously he smells of his country garlic! *fight*, how he stinks of Spain! *Dryd. Don Sebastian.*  
FUGITIVE. *adj.* [*fugitivus*, French; *fugitivus*, Latin.]

1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained.  
Our idea of infinity is a growing and fugitive idea, still in a boundless progression, that can stop no where. *Locke.*  
Happens, object of that waking dream,  
Which we call life, mistaking; fugitive theme  
Of my purbling verse, ideal shade,  
Notional good, by fancy only made. *Prior.*

2. Unstable; unstable; not durable.  
3. Volatile; apt to fly away.

The more tender and fugitive parts, the leaves, of many of the most sturdy vegetables, fall off for want of the supply from beneath: those only which are more tenacious, making a shift to subsist without such recruit. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

4. Flying; running from danger.  
Whilst yet with Parthian blood thy sword is warm,  
The fugitive Parthians follow. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The Trojan chief  
Thrice fugitive about Troy wall. *Milton.*  
5. Flying from duty; falling off.  
Can a fugitive daughter enjoy herself, while her parents are in tears? *Clarissa.*

6. Wandering; runagate; vagabond.  
It was the most malicious surmise that had ever been brewed, howsoever countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a fugitive physician. *Watson.*

FUGITIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]  
1. One who runs from his station or duty.  
Unmarried men are best friends, best masters, best servants, but not always best subjects; for they are light to run away, and almost all fugitives are of that condition. *Bacon, Essay 8.*

Back to thy punishment,  
False fugitive! and to thy speed add wings,  
Lest with a whip of scorpions I pursue  
Thy ling'ring. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

We understand by some fugitives that he hath commanded  
The generals to return with victory, or expect  
A shameful death. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. One who takes shelter under another power from punishment.  
There are also in this realm of England too many, which, being men of good inheritance, are fled beyond the seas, where they live under princes which are her majesty's professed enemies; and converse and are confederates with other traitors and fugitives, which are there abiding. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Your royal highness is too great and too just a monarch either to want or to receive the homage of rebellious fugitives. *Dryden.*

FUGITIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *fugitive*.]  
1. Volatility; fugacity.

That divers salts, emerging upon the analysis of many concretes, are very volatile, is plain from the fugitiveness of salt and of hartshorn ascending in distillation. *Boyle.*

2. Instability; uncertainty.  
FUGUE. *n. f.* [French, from *fuga*, Latin.] In music, some point consisting of four, five, six, or any other number of notes begun by some one single part, and then seconded by a third, fourth, fifth and sixth part, if the composition consists of so many; repeating the same, or such like notes, so that the several parts follow, or come in one after another in the same manner, the leading parts still flying before those that follow.

The reports and fugues have an agreement with the figures in rhetoric of repetition and tradition. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
The skill'd organist plies his grave and fancied descant in lofty fugues; or through the whole symphony artful and unimagined touches adorn and grace the well-studied chords of some choice composer. *Milton on Education.*

His volant touch  
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,

# FUL

Fled, and pursued transverse the resonant fugue. *Milt. P. L.*  
Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,  
That rant by note, and through the gamut rage;  
In songs and airs express their martial fire,  
Combat in trills, and in a fugue expire. *Addison.*

FULCIMENT. *n. f.* [*fulcimen*, *fulcimentum*, Latin.] That on which a body rests, which acts or is acted upon at each end, as a balance or a lever.

The power that equiponderates with any weight, must have the same proportion unto it as there is betwixt their several distances from the center or fulciment. *Wilkins.*

TO FULFIL. *v. a.* [*ful* and *fill*.]  
1. To fill till there is no room for more. This sense is now not used.

Six gates i' th' city, with massy staples,  
And correlative and fulfilling bolts,  
Sparre up the sons of Troy. *Shak. Troil. and Cressida, Prolog.*

2. To answer any prophecy or promise by performance.  
They knew him not, nor yet the voices of the prophets which are read every sabbath-day, they have fulfilled them in condemning him. *Acts xiii. 27.*

The fury both'd them in each other's blood;  
Then, having fix'd the fight, exulting flies,  
And bears fulfill'd her promise to the skies. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To answer any purpose or design.  
Here nature seems fulfill'd in all her ends. *Milt. P. Lost.*

4. To answer any desire by compliance or gratification.  
If on my wounded breast thou drop'st a tear,  
Think for whose sake my breast that wound did bear;  
And faithfully my last desires fulfill. *Dryden's Ovid.*

5. To answer any law by obedience.  
Love worketh no ill to his neighbour, therefore love is the fulfilling of the law. *Ro. xiii. 10.*

This I my glory account,  
My exaltation, and my whole delight,  
That thou in me well-pleas'd, declar'st thy will  
Fulfill'd, which to fulfill is all my bliss. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

FULFRAUGHT. *adj.* [*ful* and *fraught*.] Fully stored.  
Thy fall hath left a kind of blot  
To mark the fulfright man, the best endu'd,  
With some suspicion. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

FULGENCEY. *n. f.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Splendour; glitter. *Diſt.*  
FULGENT. *adj.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright.

As from a cloud, his fulgent head,  
And shape star-bright, appear'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
The illumination is not so bright and fulgent as to obscure or extinguish all perceptibility of reason. *More's Divine Dial.*

FULGID. *adj.* [*fulgidus*, Latin.] Shining; glittering; dazzling.  
FULGIDITY. *n. f.* [from *fulgid*.] Splendour; dazzling glitter. *Diſt.*

FULGOUR. *n. f.* [*fulgor*, Latin.]  
1. Splendour; dazzling brightness like that of lightning.  
Glow-worms alive project a lustre in the dark; which fulgour, notwithstanding, ceaseth after death. *Brown.*

When I set my eyes on this side of things, there shines from them such an intellectual fulgour, that methinks the very glory of the Deity becomes visible through them. *More.*

FULGURATION. *n. f.* [*fulguratio*, Latin.] The act of lightning.

FULHAM. *n. f.* A cant word for false dice. *Hammer.*  
Let vultures gripe thy guts, for gourd and Fulham's hold,  
And high and low beguile the rich and poor. *Shakespeare's Care.*

FULIGINOUS. *adj.* [*fuliginosus*, Fr. *fuliginosus*, Lat.] Sooty; smoky.

The leaf of burrage hath an excellent spirit to repress the fuliginous vapours of dusky melancholy, and so cure madness. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Whereas history should be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a fuliginous link of lies. *Howel.*

FULMART. *n. f.* [This word, of which *Skinner* observes that he found it only in this passage, seems to mean the same with *foat*.] A kind of sinking ferret.

The fitchat, the fulmart, and the ferret, live upon the face, and within the bowels of the earth. *Walton's Angler.*

FULL. *adj.* [*fulle*, Saxon; *vol*, Dutch.]  
1. Replete; without vacuity; without any space void.  
Better is an handful with quietness than both the hands full with travel and vexation of spirit. *Ecc. iv. 6.*

2. Abounding in any quality good or bad.  
With pretence from Strephon her to guard,  
He met her full, but full of wretchedness. *Sidney.*  
You should tread a course  
Pretty and full of view. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Followers, who make themselves as trumpets of the commendation of those they follow, are full of inconvenience; for they taint business through want of secrecy, and they export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon, Essay 49.*

In that sweet season, as in bed I lay,  
9 Y I turn'd



## FUL

- I turn'd my weary side, but still in vain,  
Though full of youthful health and void of pain. *Dryden.*  
He is full of wants which he cannot supply, and compass'd  
about with infirmities which he cannot remove. *Tillotson's Sermon.*  
From yon bright heaven our author fetch'd his fire,  
And paints the passions that your eyes inspire;  
Full of that flame, his tender scenes he warms,  
And frames his goddess by your matchless charms. *Granville.*  
3. Stored with any thing; well supplied with any thing.  
Full of days was he; *Tickell.*  
Two ages past, he liv'd the third to see.  
4. Plump; *fatigued*; fat.  
A gentleman of a full body having broken his skin by a  
fall, the wound inflamed. *Wijeman's Surgery.*  
5. Saturated; fated.  
I am full of the burnt offerings of rams. *Isa. i. 11.*  
The alteration of scenes feeds and relieves the eye, before  
it be full of the same object. *Bacon.*  
6. Crowded in the imagination or memory.  
Every one is full of the miracles done by cold baths on de-  
cayed and weak constitutions. *Locke.*  
7. That which fills or makes full; large; great in effect.  
Water digesteth a full meal sooner than any other liquor.  
8. Complete; such as that nothing further is desired or wanted.  
That day had seen the full accomplishment  
Of all his travels. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
Being tried at that time only with a promise, he gave full  
credit to that promise, and still gave evidence of his fidelity  
as fast as occasions were offered. *Hammond's Pract. Catechism.*  
The resurrection of Jesus from the dead hath given the  
world full assurance of another life. *Tillotson, Sermon 5.*  
9. Complete without abatement; at the utmost degree.  
At the end of two full years Pharaoh dreamed. *Genesis.*  
After hard riding plunge the horses into water, and allow  
them to drink as they please; but gillup them full speed, to  
warm the water in their bellies. *Swift's Direction to the Groom.*  
10. Containing the whole matter; expressing much.  
Where my expressions are not so full as his, either our lan-  
guage or my art were defective; but where mine are fuller  
than his, they are but the impressions which the often reading  
of him hath left upon my thoughts. *Dmham.*  
Should a man go about with never so fit study to describe  
such a natural form of the year before the deluge as that which  
is at present established, he could scarcely do it in so few  
words, so fit and proper, so full and express. *Woodward.*  
11. Strong; not faint; not attenuated.  
I did never know so full a voice issue from so empty a heart;  
but the saying is true, the empty vessel makes the greatest  
sound. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
Barrels placed under the floor of a chamber, make all noises  
in the same more full and resounding. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
Dryden taught to join  
The varying verse, the full resounding line. *Pope.*  
12. Mature; perfect.  
In the sultry of the Mamelukes, slaves reigned over fam-  
ilies of free men; and much like were the case, if you sup-  
pose a nation, where the custom were that after full age the  
sons should expulse their fathers and mothers out of their pos-  
sessions. *Bacon's Holy War.*  
13. [Applied to the moon.] Complete in its orb.  
Towards the full moon, as he was coming home one morn-  
ing, he felt his legs faulter. *Wijeman's Surgery.*  
14. Noting the conclusion of any matter, or a full stop.  
Therewith he ended, making a full point of a hearty  
figh. *Sidney.*  
15. Spread to view in all dimensions.  
Till about the end of the third century, I do not remem-  
ber to have seen the head of a Roman emperor drawn with a  
full face: they always appear in profile. *Addison on Medals.*  
FULL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]  
1. Complete measure; freedom from deficiency.  
When we return,  
We'll see those things effected to the full. *Shak. Henry VI.*  
He liked the pomp and absolute authority of a general well,  
and preserved the dignity of it to the full. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
The picture of Ptolemy Philopater is given by the foremen-  
tioned authors to the full. *Dryden's Preface to Cleomenes.*  
Sicilian tortures and the brazen bull,  
Are emblems, rather than express the full  
Of what he feels. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. iii.*  
If where the rules not far enough extend,  
Some lucky licence answer to the full  
Th' intent propos'd, that licence is a rule. *Pope's Criticism.*  
2. The highest state or degree.  
The swan's down feather,  
That stands upon the swell at full of tide,  
Neither way inclines. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
3. The whole; the total.  
The king hath won, and hath sent out  
A speedy pow'r to encounter you, my lord:  
This is the news at full. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

## FUL

- But what at full I know, thou know'st no part;  
I knowing all my peril, thou no art. *Shakespeare.*  
4. The state of being full.  
When I had fed them to the full. *Jer. v. 7.*  
5. [Applied to the moon.] The time in which the moon makes  
a perfect orb.  
Brains in rabbits, woodcocks, and calves, are fullest in the  
full of the moon. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
FULL. *adv.*  
1. Without abatement.  
In the unity of place they are full as scrupulous; for many  
of their critics limit to that very spot of ground where the  
play is supposed to begin. *Dryden's Dramatick Poets.*  
A modest blush he wears, not form'd by art;  
Free from deceit his face, and full as free his heart. *Dryden.*  
The most judicious writer is sometimes mistaken after all  
his care; but the hasty critick, who judges on a view, is full  
as liable to be deceived. *Dryden's Aurenga. Preface.*  
Since you may  
Suspect my courage, if I should not lay,  
The pawn I proffer shall be full as good. *Dryd. Virg. Paß.*  
2. With the whole effect.  
'Tis the pencil, thrown luckily full upon the horse's mouth  
to expels the foam, which the painter, with all his skill, could  
not perform without it. *Dryden's Dives.*  
From harmony, from heavenly harmony,  
This universal frame began:  
From harmony to harmony,  
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,  
The diapason closing full in man. *Dryden.*  
3. Exactly.  
Full in the centre of the sacred wood,  
An arm ariseth of the Stygian flood. *Addison on Italy.*  
Full nineteen failors did the ship convey,  
A shoal of nineteen dolphins round her play. *Addison, Ovid.*  
4. Directly.  
He met her full, but full of warefulness. *Sidney.*  
And on his ample forehead aiming full,  
The deadly stroke descending pierc'd the skull. *Dryden.*  
At length resolv'd, he throws with all his force  
Full at the temples of the warrior horse. *Dryden's En.*  
5. It is placed before adverbs and adjectives, to intend or  
strengthen their signification.  
Why on your shield, so goodly fear'd,  
Bear ye the picture of that lady's head?  
Full lively is the semblant, though the substance dead. *F. 2.*  
I was set at work  
Among my maids; full little, God knows, looking  
Either for such men or such business. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
Full well ye reject the commandment. *Mar. vii. 9.*  
Adam was all in tears, and to his guide  
Lamenting turn'd full sad. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*  
You full little think that you must be the beginner of the  
discourse yourself. *More's Divine Dialogues.*  
Full little thought of him the gentle knight. *Dryden.*  
Full well the god his sister's envy knew,  
And what her aims and what her arts pursue. *Dryden.*  
There is a perquisite full as honest, by which you have the  
best part of a bottle of wine for yourself. *Staff.*  
FULL is much used in composition to intimate any thing at-  
tributed to its highest state, or utmost degree.  
FULL-BLOWN. *adj.* [full and blown.]  
1. Spread to the utmost extent, as a perfect blossom.  
My glories are past danger; they're full-blown:  
Things, that are blasted, are but in the bud. *Denb. Sophy.*  
My full-blown youth already fades apace;  
Of our short being 'tis the shortest space! *Dryden's Javan.*  
2. Stretched by the wind to the utmost extent.  
He who with bold Cratinus is inspir'd,  
With zeal and equal indignation fir'd;  
Who at enormous villany turns pale,  
And steers against it with a full-blown sail. *Dryd. Pers. Sat.*  
FULL-BOTTOMED. *adj.* [full and bottom.] Having a large  
bottom.  
I was obliged to sit at home in my morning-gown, having  
paw'd a new suit of cloaths and a full-bottomed wig for a sum  
of money. *Guardian, N°. 66.*  
FULL-EARED. [full and ear.] Having the heads full of grain.  
As flames roll'd by the winds conspiring force,  
O'er full-eared corn, or torrents raging coule. *Denham.*  
FULL-EYED. [full and eye.] Having large prominent  
eyes.  
FULL-FED. [full and fed.] Sated; fat; *fatiguated*.  
All as a partridge plump, full-fed and fair,  
She form'd this image of well-bodied air. *Pope's Dunciad.*  
FULL-LADEN. [full and laden.] Laden 'till there can be no  
more.  
It were unfit that so excellent a reward as the Gospel pro-  
mises should stoop down, like fruit upon a full-laden bough,  
to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand. *Tillotson's Sermon.*

FULL-SPREAD.

## FUL

- FULL-SPREAD. [full and spread.] Spread to the utmost ex-  
tent.  
How easy 'tis, when destiny proves kind,  
With full-spread sails to run before the wind;  
But those that 'gainst stiff gales lacerating go,  
Must be at once resolv'd and full too. *Dryden.*  
FULL-SUMMED. [full and summ'd.] Complete in all its parts.  
The time was that the cedar stretch'd forth his imperial  
branches as far as the mountains of the moon, and that the  
king of birds nest'd within his leaves, thick feather'd, and  
with full-summed wings fastening his talons East and West;  
but now the eagle is become half naked. *Howell's 1<sup>st</sup> Ec. Forest.*  
TO FULL. *v. a.* [full, Latin.] To cleanse cloth from its  
oil or grease.  
FULLAGE. *n. f.* [from full.] The money paid for fulling or  
cleansing cloth.  
FULLER. *n. f.* [full, Latin.] One whose trade is to cleanse  
cloth.  
The clothiers have put off  
The spinners, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shaksp. H. VIII.*  
His raiment became thinning, exceeding white as snow; so  
as no fuller on earth can whiten them. *Mar. ix. 3.*  
FULLERS EARTH. *n. f.*  
Fullers earth is a marl of a close texture, extremely soft and  
unctuous to the touch: when dry it is of a greyish brown  
colour, in all degrees, from very pale to almost black, and  
generally has something of a greenish cast in it. The finest  
fullers earth is dug in our own island. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*  
The fullers earth of England is very various, and it very  
much exceeds any yet discovered abroad in goodness; which  
is one great reason why the English surpass all other nations  
in the woollen manufacture. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
FULLERY. *n. f.* [from fuller.] The place where the trade of  
a fuller is exercised.  
FULLINGMILL. *n. f.* [full and mill.] A mill where the water  
raises hammers which beat the cloth 'till it be cleaned.  
By large hammers, like those used for paper and fulling-  
mills, they beat their hemp. *Merciner.*  
FULLY. *adv.* [from full.]  
1. Without vacuity.  
2. Completely; without lack; without more to be desired.  
There are many graces for which we may not cease  
hourly to sue, graces which are in bestowing always, but ne-  
ver come to be fully had in this present life; and therefore,  
when all things here have an end, endless thanks must have  
their beginning in a state which bringeth the full and final fa-  
tisfaction of all such perpetual desires. *Hooker, b. v. f. 43.*  
He fully possess'd the entire revelation he had received from  
God, and had thoroughly digested it. *Locke.*  
It is enough, I'm fully satisfy'd. *Addison's Ovid's Metam.*  
FULMINANT. *adj.* [fulminant, Fr. fulminant, Latin.] Thun-  
dering; making a noise like thunder.  
TO FULMINATE. *v. n.* [fulmino, Lat. fulminare, French.]  
1. To thunder.  
2. To make a loud noise or crack.  
Whilst it was in fusion we cast into it a live coal, which  
presently kindled it, and made it boil and flash for a pretty  
while: after which we cast in another glowing coal, which  
made it fulminate afresh. *Boyle.*  
In damps one is called the suffocating, and the other the ful-  
minating damp. *Woodward's Natural History.*  
3. To illute out ecclesiastical censures.  
TO FULMINATE. *v. a.* To throw out as an object of ter-  
ror.  
As excommunication is not greatly regarded here in Eng-  
land, as now fulminated; so this constitution is out of use  
among us in a great measure. *Atterbury's Paragon.*  
FULMINATION. *n. f.* [fulminatio, Latin; fulmination, French,  
from fulminare.]  
1. The act of thundering.  
2. Denunciations of censure.  
The fulminations from the vatican were turned into ridi-  
cule. *Atterbury's Paragon.*  
FULMINATORY. *adj.* [fulminatus, Latin; from fulminare.]  
Thundering; striking horror.  
FULNESS. *n. f.* [from full.]  
1. The state of being filled so as to have no part vacant.  
Your heave-offering shall be reckoned the fulness of the  
wine-press. *Numb. xviii. 27.*  
To the houses I wish'd nothing more than safety, fulness,  
and freedom. *King Charles.*  
2. The state of abounding in any quality good or bad.  
3. Completeness; such as leaves nothing to be desired.  
Your enjoyments are so complete, I turn wishes into gra-  
tulations, and congratulating their fulness only with their con-  
tinuance. *South.*  
4. Completeness from the coalition of many parts.  
The king set forwards to London, receiving the acclama-  
tions and applauses of the people as he went; which indeed  
were true and unfeigned, as might well appear in the very  
demonstrations and fulness of the cry. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

## FUM

- Completeness; freedom from deficiency.  
He is the half part of a blessed man,  
Left to be finished by such as the;  
And the a fair divided excellence,  
Whole fulness of perfection lies in him. *Shaksp. K. John.*  
6. Repletion; satiety.  
I need not instance in the habitual intemperance of rich  
tables, nor the evil accidents and effects of fulness, pride and  
lusty wantonness and softness. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*  
7. Plenty; wealth.  
To lapse in fulness  
Is forer than to lie for need; and falsehood  
Is worse in kings than beggars. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
8. Struggling perturbation; swelling in the mind.  
A principal fruit of friendship is the ease and discharge of  
the fulness of the heart, which passions of all kinds do cause  
and induce. *Bacon, Essay 28.*  
9. Largeness; extent.  
There wanted the fulness of a plot, and variety of charac-  
ters to form it as it ought; and perhaps something might have  
been added to the beauty of the style. *Dryden.*  
10. Force of sound, such as fills the ear; vigour.  
This sort of pastoral derives almost its whole beauty from a  
natural ease of thought and smoothness of verse; whereas that  
of most other kinds consists in the strength and fulness of  
both. *Pope.*  
FULSOME. *adj.* [from fulle, Saxon, foul.]  
1. Nauseous; offensive.  
The skillful shepherd peel'd me certain wands;  
And in the doing of the deed of kind,  
He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes. *Shakespeare.*  
He that brings fulsome objects to my view,  
With nauseous images my fancy fills,  
And all goes down like oxymel of squills. *Roscommon.*  
Now half the youth of Europe are in arms,  
How fulsome must it be to stay behind,  
And die of rank diseases here at home? *Otway's Orphan.*  
2. Of a rank odious smell.  
White satyrion is of a dainty smell, and bean-flowers:  
again, if the plant puts forth white flowers only, and those  
not thin or dry, they are commonly of rank and fulsome smell.  
*Bacon's Natural History, N°. 507.*  
3. Tending to obscenity.  
A certain epigram, which is ascribed to the emperor, is more  
fulsome than any passage I have met with in our poet. *Dryden.*  
FULSOMELY. *adv.* [from fulsome.] Nauseously; rankly; ob-  
scenely.  
FULSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from fulsome.]  
1. Nauseousness.  
2. Rank smell.  
3. Obscenity.  
No decency is considered, no fulsome is omitted, no venom  
is wanting, as far as fulness can supply it. *Dryden.*  
FUMADO. *n. f.* [fumus, Latin.] A smoked fish.  
Fish that serve for the hotter countries, they used at first to  
fume, by hanging them up on long sticks one by one, drying  
them with the smoke of a soft and continual fire, from which  
they purchased the name of fumados. *Cervus.*  
FUMAGE. *n. f.* [from fumus, Latin.] Hearthmoney. *Dia.*  
FUMATORY. *n. f.* [fumaria, Lat. fumetaria, Fr.] See FUMITORY.  
It hath divided leaves resembling those of the umbelliferous  
plants: the flowers, which are collected into a spike, are of  
an anomalous figure, somewhat resembling a papilionaceous  
flower, consisting of two petals or leaves, open like two lips,  
the upper lip ending in a spur: the footstalk is joined to the  
middle part of the flower: the fruit is either of a long or a  
round figure, which is like a pod. *Miller.*  
Her fallow leas  
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumatory,  
Doth root upon. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
TO FUMBLE. *v. n.* [fummelen, Dutch.]  
1. To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly.  
Our mechanick thefts will have their atoms never once to  
have fumbled in these their motions, nor to have produced any  
inept system. *Cudworth.*  
2. To puzzle; to strain in perplexity.  
Am not I a friend to help you out? You would have been  
fumbling half an hour for this excuse. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
3. To play childishly.  
I saw him fumble with the sheets, and play with flowers,  
and smile upon his finger's end. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
TO FUMBLE. *v. a.* To manage awkwardly.  
As many farewells as be stars in heav'n,  
With distinct breath and config'd kisses to them,  
He fumbles up all in one loose adieu. *Shakespeare.*  
His greasy bald-pate choir  
Came fumbling o'er the heads, in such an agony,  
They told 'em false for fear. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
FUMBLER. *n. f.* [from fumble.] One who acts awkwardly.  
FUMBLINGLY. *adv.* [from fumble.] In an awkward manner.  
FUMER. *n. f.* [fume, French; fumus, Latin.]  
1. Smoke.  
2

Thus



## FUM

- Thus fighting fires a while themselves consume;  
But freight, like Turks, forc'd on to win or die,  
They first lay tender bridges of their fumes,  
And o'er the breach in unctuous vapours fly. *Dryden.*
2. Vapour; any volatile parts flying away.  
Love is a smoke rais'd with the fume of sighs;  
Being purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers eyes. *Shakespeare.*  
It were good to try the taking of fumes by pipes, as they do  
in tobacco, of other things, to dry and comfort. *Bacon.*  
In Winter, when the heat without is less, it becomes so far  
condensed as to be visible, flowing out of the mouth in form  
of a fume, or crafter vapour; and may, by proper vessels, set  
in a strong freezing mixture, be collected in a considerable  
quantity. *Woodward's Natural History.*
3. Exhalation from the stomach.  
The fumes of drink discompose and stupify the brains of a  
man overcharged with it. *Saut's Sermons.*  
Plung'd in sloth we lie, and snore supine,  
As fill'd with fumes of undigested wine. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*  
Pow'r, like new wine, does your weak brain surprize,  
And its mad fumes in hot discourses rise;  
But time these yielding vapours will remove:  
Mean while I'll taste the sober joys of love. *Dryden's Aurea.*
4. Rage; heat of mind; passion.  
The fumes of his passion do really intoxicate and confound  
his judging and discerning faculty. *South.*
5. Any thing unsubstantial.  
When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains  
Will I with wine and waffle to convince,  
That memory, the warder of the brain,  
Shall be a fume. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
6. Idle conceit; vain imagination.  
Plato's great year would have some effect, not in renewing  
the state of like individuals; for that is the fume of those, that  
conceive the celestial bodies have more accurate influences  
upon these things below, than indeed they have, but in gross.  
*Bacon, Essay 50.*  
To lay aside all that may seem to have a show of fumes and  
fancies, and to speak solids, a war with Spain is a mighty  
work. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
- TO FUME. *v. n.* [*fumer*, French; *fume*, Latin.]
1. To smoke.  
Their pray'rs pass'd  
Dimensionless through heav'nly doors; then clad  
With incense, where the golden altar fum'd,  
By their great intercessors, came in sight  
Before the Father's throne. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*  
From thence the fuming trail began to spread,  
And lambent glories danc'd about her head. *Dryden.*  
Some, as the fipp'd, the fuming liquor fann'd. *Pope.*
2. To vapour; to yield exhalations.  
Tie up the libertine in a field of feasts,  
Keep his brain fuming. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Silenus lay,  
Whole constant cups lay fuming to his brain,  
And always boil in each extended vein. *Rowe's common.*
3. To pass away in vapours.  
We have  
No anger in our eyes, no storm, no lightning;  
Our hate is spent and fum'd away in vapour,  
Before our hands be at work. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*  
Their parts are kept from fuming away by their fixity, and  
also by the vast weight and density of the atmospheres incum-  
bent upon them. *Chapin's Phil. Princ.*  
The first fresh dawn then wak'd the gladden'd race  
Of uncorrupted man, nor blust'ring to see  
The sluggish sleep beneath its sacred beam;  
For their light slumbers gentle fum'd away. *Thomson's Spring.*
4. To be in a rage.  
When he knew his rival free'd and gone,  
He swells with wrath; he makes outrageous moan:  
He frets, he fumes, he flares, he stamps the ground,  
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around. *Dryden.*
- TO FUME. *v. a.*
1. To smoke; to dry in the smoke.  
Those that serve for hot countries they used at first to fume,  
by hanging them upon long sticks one by one, and drying  
them with the smoke of a soft fire. *Carew.*
2. To perfume with odours in the fire.  
She fum'd the temples with an od'rous flame,  
And oft before the sacred altars came, *Dryden.*  
To pray for him who was an empty name.  
The fuming of the holes with brimstone, garlic, or other  
unfavoury things, will drive moles out of the ground. *Mortim.*
3. To disperse in vapours.  
The heat will fume away most of the scent. *Mortimer.*
- FUMETTE. *n. f.* [French.] A word introduced by cooks,  
and the pupils of cooks, for the stink of meat.  
A haunch of ven'ion made her sweat, *Swift.*
- FUMID. *adj.* [*humidus*, Latin.] Smoky; vaporous.

## FUN

- A crafts and *funid* exhalation is caused from the combat of  
the sulphur and iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of aqua-  
fortis. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 5.*
- FUMIDITY. *n. f.* [from *funid*.] Smokiness; tendency to  
smoke. *DiG.*
- TO FUMIGATE. *v. n.* [from *fumus*, Latin; *fumiger*, Fr.]  
1. To smoke; to perfume by smoke or vapour.  
Would'st thou preserve thy family's family,  
With fragrant thyme the city fumigate,  
And break the waxen walls to save the state. *Dryden's Virg.*  
2. To medicate or heal by vapours.
- FUMIGATION. *n. f.* [*fumigatio*, Latin; *fumigation*, French;  
from *fumigare*.]
1. Scents raised by fire.  
Fumigations, often repeated, are very beneficial. *Arbuthnot.*  
My fumigation is to Venus, just  
The souls of roses, and red coral's dust:  
And, last, to make my fumigation good,  
'Tis mixt with sparrows brains and pigeons blood. *Dryden.*
2. The application of medicines to the body in fumes.  
FUMINGLY. *adv.* [from *fume*.] Angriely; in a rage.  
That which we move for our better learning and instruction  
fake, turneth unto anger and choler in them: they grow alto-  
gether out of quickness with it; they answer fuming's, that  
they are ashamed to defile their pens with making answer to  
such idle questions. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*
- FUMITER. *n. f.* See FUMATORY.
- Why, he was met even now,  
As mad as the vex'd sea; fuming aloud,  
Crown'd with rank *funiter* and furrow-weeds. *Shakespeare.*
- FUMOUS. *adj.* [*fumeus*, French; from *fume*.] Producing  
fumes.
- From dice and wine the youth retir'd to rest,  
And puff'd the fume god from out his breast:  
Ev'n then he dreamt of drink and lucky play;  
More lucky had it last'd 'till the day. *Dryden's Ann.*
- FUN. *n. f.* [A low cant word.] Sport; high merriment; fro-  
licksome delight.
- Don't mind me, though, for all my fun and jokes,  
You bards may find us bloods good-natur'd folks. *More.*
- FUNCTION. *n. f.* [*functio*, Latin.]
1. Discharge; performance.  
There is hardly a greater difference between two things  
than there is between a representing commoner in the func-  
tion of his public calling, and the same person in common  
life. *Swift.*
2. Employment; office.  
The ministry is not now bound to any one tribe: now  
none is secluded from that function of any degree, state, or  
calling. *Whitgift.*  
You have paid the heav'n's your function, and the prisoner  
the very debt of your calling. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*  
Nor was it any policy of state, or obsequy of will, or  
partiality of affection either to the men or their function,  
which fixed me. *King Charles.*  
This double function of the goddess gives a considerable  
light and beauty to the ode which Horace has address'd to  
her. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
Let not these indignities discourage us from asserting the  
just privileges and pre-eminence of our holy function and cha-  
racter. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
3. Single act of any office.  
Without difference those functions cannot, in orderly sort,  
be executed. *Hooker.*  
They have several offices and prayers against fire, tem-  
pests, and especially for the dead, in which functions they use  
sacerdotal garments. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diss. on Rom. Cath.*
4. Trade; occupation.  
Follow your function; go, and batten on cold bits. *Shakespeare.*
5. Office of any particular part of the body.  
The bodies of men, and other animals, are exceedingly well  
fitted for life and motion; and the several parts of them well  
adapted to their particular functions. *Bentley's Sermons.*
6. Power; faculty.  
Tears in his eyes, distraction in his aspect,  
A broken voice, and his whole function fuming  
With forms to his conceit. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
- Nature seems  
In all her functions weary of herself:  
My race of glory run, and race of shame;  
And I shall shortly be with them that rest. *Milton.*  
Whatever warms the heart, or fills the head,  
As the mind opens, and its functions spread,  
Imagination pines her dangerous art,  
And pours it all upon the peccant part. *Pope.*  
Though every human constitution is morbid, yet are their  
diseases consistent with the common functions of life. *Arbuthnot.*
- FUND. *n. f.* [*fundus*, French; *funda*, a bag, Latin.]
1. Stock; capital; that by which any expense is supported.  
He touches the passions more delicately than Ovid, and per-  
forms all this out of his own fund, without diving into the  
arts and sciences for a supply. *Dryden.*

## FUN

- Part must be left, a fund when foes invade,  
And part employ'd to roll the watry tide. *Dryden.*
- In preaching, no men succeed better than those who trust  
entirely to the flock or fund of their own reason, advanced  
indeed, but not overlaid by commerce with books. *Swift.*
2. Stock or bank of money.  
As my estate has been hitherto either tost upon seas, or  
fluctuating in funds, it is now fixed in substantial acres. *Add.*
- FUNDAMENT. *n. f.* [*fundamentum*, Latin.] The back part  
of the body.
- FUNDAMENTAL. *adj.* [*fundamentalis*, Lat. from *fundament*.]  
Serving for the foundation; that upon which the rest is built;  
essential; important; not merely accidental.  
Until this can be agreed upon, one main and fundamental  
cause of the most grievous war is not like to be taken from  
the earth. *Raleigh's Essays.*
- You that will be less fearful than discreet,  
That love the fundamental part of state,  
More than you doubt the charge of't. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Others, when they were brought to allow the throne vacant,  
thought the succession should go to the next heir, according to  
the fundamental laws of the kingdom, as if the last king were  
actually dead. *Swift's Examiner.*  
Gain some general and fundamental truths, both in philo-  
sophy, in religion, and in human life.  
Such we find they are, as can controul  
The servile actions of our wav'ring soul,  
Can fright, can alter, or can chain the will;  
Their ills all built on life, that fundamental ill. *Prior.*  
Yet some there were among the founder few,  
Of those who less presum'd, and better knew,  
Who durst assert the juster ancient cause,  
And here restor'd wit's fundamental laws. *Pope on Criticism.*
- FUNDAMENTAL. *n. f.* Leading proposition; important and  
essential part which is the groundwork of the rest.  
We will propose the question, whether those who hold the  
fundamentals of faith may deny Christ damnably, in respect of  
those superstructures and consequences that arise from them. *South's Sermons.*
- It is a very just reproach, that there should be so much vio-  
lence and hatred in religious matters among men who agree in  
all fundamentals, and only differ in some ceremonies, or mere  
speculative points. *Swift.*
- FUNDAMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *fundamental*.] Essentially;  
originally.
- As virtue is seated fundamentally in the intellect, so perspec-  
tively in the fancy; so that virtue is the force of reason, in  
the conduct of our actions and passions to a good end. *Grew.*  
Religion is not only useful to civil society, but fundamen-  
tally necessary to its very birth and constitution. *Bentley.*  
The unlimited power placed fundamentally in the body of a  
people, the legislators endeavour to deposit in such hands as  
would preserve the people. *Swift on the Diss. in Ath. and Rome.*
- FUNERAL. *n. f.* [*funus*, Latin; *funerailles*, French.]
1. The solemnization of a burial; the payment of the last  
honours to the dead; obsequies.  
Here, under leave of Brutus, and the rest,  
Come I to speak in Caesar's funeral. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*  
All things that we ordained festival,  
Turn from their office to black funeral.  
He that had cast out many unburied, had none to mourn for  
him, nor any solemn funerals, nor sepulchre with his  
fathers. *2 Mac. v. 10.*  
No widow at his funeral shall weep. *Pope.*  
The pomp or procession with which the dead are carried. *Sandys.*  
The long funerals blacken all the way.  
You are sometimes desirous to see a funeral pass by in the  
street. *Swift's Directions to the Chambermaid.*
3. Burial; interment.  
May he find his funeral  
P' th' sands, when he before his day shall fall. *Denham.*
- FUNERAL. *adj.* Used at the ceremony of interring the  
dead.  
Our instruments to melancholy bells,  
Our wedding cheer to a sad funeral feast. *Shakespeare's And. and Jul.*  
Let such honours  
And funeral rites, as to his birth and virtues  
Are due, be first perform'd. *Denham's Sepulch.*  
Thy hand o'er towns the funeral torch displays,  
And forms a thousand ills ten thousand ways. *Dryden.*
- FUNERAL. *adj.* [*funeraria*, Latin.] Suited a funeral; dark;  
dismal.  
But if his soul hath wing'd the destin'd flight,  
Inhabitant of deep disastrous night,  
Homeward with pious speed repels the main,  
To the pale shade funeral rites ordain. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*
- FUNGOSITY. *n. f.* [from *fungus*.] Unfold excrecence. *DiG.*
- FUNGOUS. *adj.* [from *fungus*.] Excrecent; spongy; want-  
ing firmness.  
It is often employed to keep down the fungous lips that  
spread upon the bone; but it is much more painful than the  
echarotick medicines. *Sharp's Surgery.*

## FUR

- FUNGUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Strictly a mushroom: a word used to  
express such excrecences of flesh as grow out upon the lips  
of wounds, or any other excrecence from trees or plants not  
naturally belonging to them; as the agarick from the larch-  
tree, and auriculae judae from elder. *Quincy.*  
The surgeon ought to vary the diet as the fibres lengthen  
too much, are too fluid, and produce fungosities, or as they  
harden and produce callosities. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
- FUNICLE. *n. f.* [*funiculus*, Latin.] A small cord; a small  
ligature; a fibre.
- FUNICULAR. *adj.* [*funiculaire*, Fr. from *funicle*.] Consisting  
of a small cord or fibre.
- FUNK. *n. f.* A stink. A low word.
- FUNNEL. *n. f.* [*infundibulum*, Latin; whence *fundible*, *fundle*,  
*funnel*.]
1. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it,  
through which liquors are poured into vessels with narrow  
mouths; a tundish.  
If you pour a glut of water upon a bottle, it receives little  
of it; but with a funnel, and by degrees, you shall fill many  
of them. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*  
Some the long funnel's curious mouth extend,  
Through which ingested meats with ease descend. *Blackm.*  
The outward ear or auricula is made hollow, and con-  
tracted by degrees, to draw the sound inward, to take in as  
much as may be of it, as we use a funnel to pour liquor into  
any vessel. *Ray on the Creation.*
2. A pipe or passage of communication.  
Towards the middle are two large funnels, bored through  
the roof of the grotto, to let in light or fresh air. *Addison.*
- FUR. *n. f.* [*faurure*, French.]
1. Skin with soft hair with which garments are lined for warmth;  
or covered for ornament.  
December must be expressed with a horrid and fearful coun-  
tenance; as also at his back a bundle of holly, holding in fur  
mittens the sign of Capricorn. *Peacham on Drawing.*  
'Tis but dressing up a bird of prey in his cap and furs to  
make a judge of him. *L'Estrange.*  
And lordly gout wrapt up in fur,  
And wheezing asthma, loth to stir. *Swift.*
2. Soft hair of beasts found in cold countries, where nature pro-  
vides coats suitable to the weather; hair in general.  
This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch,  
The lion and the belly-pinched wolf  
Keep their fur dry, unbattered he runs,  
And bids what will take all. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Such animals as feed upon flesh quality it, the one by swal-  
lowing the hair or fur of the beasts they prey upon, the other  
by devouring some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge  
themselves with. *Ray on the Creation.*
3. Any moisture exhaled to such a degree as that the remainder  
sticks on the part.  
Methinks I am not right in ev'ry part;  
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart:  
My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;  
Besides a filthy fur upon my tongue. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. 3.*
- TO FUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To line or cover with skins that have soft hair.  
How mad a sight it was to see Dametas, like rich tissue  
fur'd with lambkins? *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Through tatter'd cloaths small vices do appear;  
Robes and fur'd gowns hide all. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
You are for dreams and slumbers, brother priest;  
You fur your gloves with reasons. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cress.*
2. To cover with soft matter.  
To make lampblack, take a torch and hold it under the bot-  
tom of a latten basin; and, as it groweth to be fur'd and  
black within, strike it with a feather into some shell. *Peacham.*  
The sisters, mourning for their brother's loss,  
Their bodies hid in bark, and fur'd with moss. *Dryden.*  
Their frying blood compels to irrigate  
Their dry fur'd tongues. *Phillips.*  
A dungeon wide and horrible; the walls  
On all sides fur'd with mouldy damps, and hung  
With clots of rosy gore. *Addison.*
- FUR. *adv.* [It is now commonly written *far*.] At a distance.  
Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,  
Finding the gripe of falcon fierce not fur. *Sidney.*
- FUR-WROUGHT. *adj.* [*fur* and *wrought*.] Made of fur.  
Silent along the mazy margin stray,  
And with the fur-wrought fly delude the prey. *Ga's Pess.*
- FURACIOUS. *adj.* [*furax*, Latin.] Thievish; inclined to  
steal. *DiG.*
- FURACITY. *n. f.* [from *furax*, Latin.] Disposition to theft;  
thievishness.
- FURBELOW. *n. f.* [*fur* and *below*.] Fur sewed on the lower  
part of the garment; an ornament of dress.  
Nay, oft in dreams invention we bestow  
To change a flounce, or add a furbelow. *Pope.*



FUR

To FURBLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ornamental appendages of dress.  
When arguments too fiercely glare,  
You calm them with a milder air;  
To break their points, you turn their force,  
And furbelow the plain discourse. *Prior.*  
She was furbowed and furbelowed from head to foot; every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 129.  
To FURBISH. *v. a.* [from *fourbir*, French.] To burnish; to polish; to rub to brightness.  
It may enter Mowbray's waxen coat,  
And furbish new the name of John o' Gaunt. *Shak. R. II.*  
Furbish the pears, and put on the brigandines. *Jer. xlv. 4.*  
Some others who furbish up and reprint his old errors, hold that the sufferings of the damned are not to be, in a strict sense, eternal; but that, after a certain period of time, there shall be a general gaol-delivery of the souls in prison, and that not for a farther execution, but a final release. *Soul's Sermon.*  
As after Numa's peaceful reign,  
The martial Ancus did the sceptre wield;  
Furbish'd the rusty sword again,  
Refum'd the long-forgotten shield.  
Inferior ministers, for Mars repair  
His broken axle-tree, and blunted war;  
And send him forth again, with furbish'd arms. *Dryden.*  
FURBISHER. *n. s.* [from *fourbir*, French, from *fourbir*.] One who polishes any thing.  
FURCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *furca*, Latin.] Forkiness; the state of shooting two ways like the blades of a fork.  
When they grow old they grow less branched, and first do lose their brow-antlers, or lowest *furcations* next the head. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iii. c. 9.  
FURFUR. *n. s.* [Latin.] Hark or chaff, scurf or dandruff, that grows upon the skin, with some likeness to bran. *Quincy.*  
FURFURACEOUS. *adj.* [from *furfuraceus*, Latin.] Husky; branny; scaly.  
FURIOUS. *adj.* [from *furiosus*, French; *furiosus*, Latin.]  
1. Mad; phrenetic.  
No man did ever think the hurtful actions of *furiosus* men and innocents to be punishable. *Hooker*, b. i. f. 9.  
2. Raging; violent; transported by passion beyond reason.  
Who can be wife, amaz'd, temperate and *furiosus*,  
Loyal and neutral in a moment? No man. *Shaksp. Macb.*  
To be *furiosus*,  
Is to be frighted out of fear; and, in that mood,  
The dove will peck the eagle. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*  
FURIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *furiosus*.] Madly; violently; vehemently.  
Which when his brother saw, fraught with great grief  
And wrath, he to him leapt *furiously*. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.  
They observe countenance to attend the practice; and this carries them on *furiously* to that which of themselves they are inclined. *Soul's Sermons.*  
She heard not half, *so furiously* she flies;  
Fear gave her wings. *Dryden.*  
FURIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *furiosus*.] Frenzy; madness; transport of passion.  
To FURL. *v. a.* [from *firler*, French.] To draw up; to contract.  
When fortune sends a stormy wind,  
Then shew a brave and present mind;  
And when with too indulgent gales  
She swells too much, then *furl* thy sails. *Creech.*  
FURLONG. *n. s.* [from *farlang*, Saxon.] A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile.  
If a man stand in the middle of a field and speak aloud, he shall be heard *a furlong* in round, and that in articulate sounds. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 289.  
Coming within a few *furlongs* of the temple, they passed through a very thick grove. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
FURLOUGH. *n. s.* [from *verloof*, Dutch.] A temporary dismissal from military service; a licence given to a soldier to be absent.  
Brutus and Cato might discharge their souls,  
And give them *furl's* for another world;  
But we, like sentries, are oblig'd to stand  
In starless nights, and wait th' appointed hour. *Dryden.*  
FURMENTY. *n. s.* [More properly *frumenty*, or *frumety*, of *frumentum*, Latin.] Food made by boiling wheat in milk.  
Remember, wife, therefore, though I do it not,  
The feed-cake, the palties, and *furmenty* pot. *Tuff. Ham.*  
FURNACE. *n. s.* [from *furnus*, Latin.] An inclosed fireplace.  
Heat not a furnace for your foe so hot  
That it may singe yourself. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
The lining pot is for silver and the furnace for gold. *Prior.*  
We have also *furnaces* of great diversities, that keep great diversity of heat. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
The kings of Spain have erected divers *furnaces* and forges, for the trying and fusing of their gold. *Albo.*  
Whoso falsest not down and worshippeth, shall the same hour be cast into the midst of a burning fiery furnace. *Dan.*

FUR

A dungeon horrible, on all sides around,  
As one great furnace, flam'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. i.  
To FURNACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw out as sparks from a furnace. A bad word.  
He *furnaces*  
The thick fogs from him. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
To FURNISH. *v. a.* [from *fournir*, French.]  
1. To supply with what is necessary.  
She hath directed  
How I shall take her from her father's house;  
What gold and jewels she is *furnish'd* with. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
His training such,  
That he may *furnish* and instruct great teachers,  
And never seek for aid out of himself. *Shak. Henry VIII.*  
Thou shalt *furnish* him liberally out of thy flock. *Deut. xv.*  
Austria, having driven the Turks from Corone, both by sea and land, *furnished* the city with corn, wine, victual, and powder. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*  
Come, thou stranger, and *furnish* a table, and feed me of that thou hast ready. *Ecclus. xxix. 26.*  
I shall not need to heap up instances; every one's reading and conversation will sufficiently *furnish* him, if he wants to be better stored. *Locke.*  
2. To give things for use.  
These simple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge, are suggested and *furnished* to the mind only by these two ways, sensation and reflection.  
It is not any action of the state, but a compact among private persons that hath *furnished* out these several remittances. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
3. To fit up; to fit with appendages.  
Something deeper,  
Whereof perchance these are but *furnishings*. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
Plato entertained some of his friends at dinner, and had in the chamber a bed or couch, neatly and costly *furnished*. Diogenes came in, and got up upon the bed, and trampled it, saying, I trample upon the pride of Plato. Plato mildly answered, But with greater pride, Diogenes. *Bacon's Apophth.*  
We were led into another great room, *furnished* with old inscriptions. *Addison on Italy.*  
4. To equip; to fit out for any undertaking.  
Will your lordship lend me a thousand pounds to *furnish* me? *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. i.*  
Ideas, forms, and intellects,  
Have *furnish'd* out three different sects. *Prior.*  
Doubtless the man Jesus Christ is *furnished* with superior powers to all the angels in heaven, because he is employed in superior work. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
5. To decorate; to adorn.  
The wounded arm would *furnish* all their rooms,  
And bleed for ever fearful in the looms. *Holfax.*  
FURNISHER. *n. s.* [from *fournisseur*, French, from *fournir*.] One who supplies or fits out.  
FURNITURE. *n. s.* [from *fourniture*, Fr. from *fournir*.]  
1. Moveables; goods put in a house for use or ornament.  
No man can transport his large retinue, his sumptuous fare, and his rich *furniture* into another world. *Soul's Sermon.*  
There are many noble palaces in Venice: their *furniture* is not commonly very rich, if we except the pictures from the hands of the best masters. *Addison.*  
2. Appendages.  
By a general conflagration mankind shall be destroyed, with the form and all the *furniture* of the earth. *Tillotson.*  
3. Equipage; embellishments; decorations.  
Young Clarion, with vauntful lufftyhed,  
After his guise did cast abroad to fare,  
And thereto 'gan his *furnitures* prepare. *Spenser.*  
The duke is coming: see, the barge be ready,  
And fit it with such *furniture* as suits  
The greatness of his person. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
The ground must be of a mixt brown, and large enough, or the horse's *furniture* must be of very sensible colours. *Lynd.*  
FURNIER. *n. s.* [from *fur*.] A dealer in furs.  
Wheat must be sowed above *furrow* before Michaelmas. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
Then ploughs for feed the fruitful *furrows* broke,  
And oxen labour'd first beneath the yoke. *Dryden's Ovid.*  
2. Any long trench or hollow: as a wrinkle.  
My lord it is, though time has plow'd that face  
With many *furrows* since I saw it first;  
Yet I'm too well acquainted with the ground quite to forget it. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*  
FURROW-WEED. *n. s.* [from *furrow* and *weed*.] A weed that grows in furrowed land.  
Crown'd with rank *fumiter*, and *furrow-weeds*. *Shaksp.*  
To FURROW. *v. a.* [from the noun; *furrow*, Saxon.]  
1. To cut in furrows.  
While the plowman near at hand,  
Whistles o'er the *furrow'd* land. *Milton.*  
2. To divide in long hollows. *No*

FUR

No briny tear has *furrow'd* her smooth cheek. *Sackling.*  
The billows fall, while Neptune lays his mace  
On the rough sea, and smooths its *furrow'd* face. *Dryden.*  
3. To make by cutting.  
There go the ships that *furrow* out their way;  
Yes, there of whales enormous fights we see. *Watson.*  
FURRY. *adj.* [from *fur*.]  
1. Covered with fur; dressed in fur.  
From Volga's banks th' imperious Czar  
Leads forth his *furry* troops to war. *Felton to Lord Gower.*  
2. Consisting of fur.  
Not arm'd with horns of arbitrary might,  
Or claws to seize their *furry* spoils in fight. *Dryden.*  
FURTHER. *adj.* [from *forth*, not from *far*, as is commonly imagined; *forth*, *fu*ther, *furthest*, corrupted from *forther*, *forthel*, *forðen*, Saxon. *Forther* is used by Sir Thomas More. See FORTH and FARTHER, of which the examples are to be referred to this word.]  
1. At a greater distance.  
2. Beyond this.  
What *further* need have we of witnesses. *Mat. xxvi. 65.*  
FURTHER. *adv.* [from *forth*.] To a greater distance.  
And the angel of the Lord went *further*, and stood in a narrow place. *Numb. xxii. 2.*  
To FURTHER. *v. a.* [from the adverb; *forðen*, Saxon.] To put onward; to forward; to promote; to countenance; to assist; to help.  
Things thus set in order, in quiet and rest,  
Shall *further* thy harvest, and pleasure thee best. *Tuff. Ham.*  
Could their fond superstition have *furthered* so great attempts, without the mixture of a true persuasion concerning the irreducible force of divine power. *Hooker*, b. v. f. i.  
Grant not, O Lord, the desires of the wicked; *further* not his wicked device. *Pf. cxi. 8.*  
This binds thee then to *further* my design,  
As I am bound by vow to *further* thine. *Dryden.*  
FURTHERANCE. *n. s.* [from *further*.] Promotion; advancement; help.  
The Gauls learned them first, and used them only for the *furtherance* of their trade and private business. *Spenser.*  
Our diligence must search out all helps and *furtherances* of direction, which scriptures, councils, fathers, histories, the laws and practices of all churches afford. *Hooker.*  
For gain and work, and success in his affairs, he seeketh *furtherance* of him that hath no manner of power. *Hooker.*  
Cannot my body, nor blood-sacrifice,  
Intreat you to your wonted *furtherance*? *Shak. Henry VI.*  
If men were minded to live righteously, to believe a God would be no hindrance or prejudice to any such design, but very much for the advancement and *furtherance* of it. *Till.*  
That earnest favour and *furtherer* of God's true religion, that faithful fervor to his prince and country. *Ascham.*  
FURTHERMORE. [from *further* and *more*.] Moreover; besides.  
This ring I do accept most thankfully,  
And so, I pray you, tell him: *forthmore*,  
I pray you, shew my youth old Shylock's house. *Shaksp.*  
FURTIVE. *adj.* [from *furtivus*, Fr. *furtivus*, Latin.] Stolen; gotten by theft.  
Or do they, as your schemes, I think, have shown,  
Dart *furtive* beams and glory not their own,  
All servants to that source of light, the sun? *Prior.*  
FURUNCLE. *n. s.* [from *furuncle*, Fr. *furunculus*, Latin.] A bile; an angry pustule.  
A *furuncle* is in its beginning round, hard, and inflamed; and as it increaseth, it riseth up with an acute head, and sometimes a pustule; and then it is more inflamed and painful, when it arrives at its state, which is about the eighth or ninth day. *Wise's Surgery.*  
FURY. *n. s.* [from *furor*, Latin; *furor*, French.]  
1. Madness.  
2. Rage; passion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madness.  
I do oppose my patience to his *fury*; and am arm'd  
To suffer with a quietness of spirit  
The very tyranny and rage of his. *Shaksp. Mer. of Venice.*  
He hath given me to know the natures of living creatures, and the *furies* of wild beasts. *Wisd. vii. 20.*  
3. Enthusiasm; exaltation of fancy.  
Taking up the lute, her wit began to be with a divine *fury* inspired; and her voice would, in so beloved an occasion, second her wit. *Sidney*, b. ii.  
A sybil, that had number'd in the world  
The sun to course two hundred compasses,  
In her prophetic *fury* few'd the work. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
Greater than human kind the seem'd to look,  
And with an accent more than mortal spoke;  
Her flaming eyes with sparkling *fury* roll,  
When all the god came rushing on her soul. *Dryden's Æn.*  
4. [From *furis*, Latin.] One of the deities of vengeance, and thence a storm, turbulent, violent, raging woman.  
The tight of any of the house of York,  
Is as a *fury* to torment my soul. *Shaksp. Henry VI. p. iii.*

FUS

It was the most proper place for a *fury* to make her exit; and I believe every reader's imagination is pleas'd, when he sees the angry goddess thus sinking in a tempest, and plunging herself into hell, amidst such a scene of horror and confusion. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
FURZE. *n. s.* [from *fur*, Saxon.] Gorse; guls.  
The whole plant is very thorny: the flowers, which are of the pea-bloom kind, are disposed in short thick spikes, which are succeeded by short compressed pods, in each of which are contained three or four kidney-shaped seeds. The species are three, each of which grow wild on the heaths and upland-commons in England: the first is sometimes used to make hedges, for which purpose it will do very well for a few years. *Milner.*  
Carry out gravel to fill up a hole,  
Both timber and *furzin*, the turf and the cole. *Tuff. Ham.*  
For fewel, there groweth generally in all parts great store of *furze*, of which the shrubby sort is called tame, and the better grown French. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
From hence uncertain seasons we may know,  
And when to reap the grain, and when to sow,  
Or when to fell the *furzes*. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*  
FURZY. *adj.* [from *furze*.] Overgrown with furze; full of gorse.  
Wide through the *furzy* field their route they take,  
Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake. *Gay.*  
FUSCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *fuscus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or obscuring.  
To FUSE. *v. a.* [from *fundo*, *fusum*, Latin.] To melt; to put into fusion; to liquify by heat.  
To FUSE. *v. n.* To be melted; to be capable of being liquified by heat.  
FUSÉE. *n. s.* [from *fuscaus*, French.]  
1. The cone round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch.  
The reason of the motion of the balance is by the motion of the next wheel, and that by the motion of the next, and that by the motion of the *fusée*, and that by the motion of the spring: the whole frame of the watch carries a reasonableness in it, the passive impression of the intellectual idea that was in the artist. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
2. A firelock [from *fusil*, Fr.]; a small neat musquet. This is more properly written *fusil*.  
FUSEE of a bomb or granado shell, is that which makes the whole powder or composition in the shell take fire, to do the designed execution. 'Tis usually a wooden pipe or tap filled with wildfire, or some such matter; and is intended to burn no longer than is the time of the motion of the bomb from the mouth of the mortar to the place where it is to fall, which time Anderson makes twenty-seven seconds. *Harri.*  
FUSÉE. Track of a buck. *Ainsworth.*  
FUSIBLE. *adj.* [from *fusile*.] Capable of being melted; capable of being made liquid by heat.  
Colours afforded by metalline bodies, either colliquate with or otherwise penetrate into other bodies, especially *fusible* ones. *Boyle.*  
FUSIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *fusibile*.] Capacity of being melted; quality of growing liquid by heat.  
The ancients observing in that material a kind of metrical nature, or at least a *fusibility*, seem to have resolved it into a nobler use. *Watson's Architecture.*  
The bodies of most use, that are sought for out of the depths of the earth, are the metals, which are distinguished from other bodies by their weight, *fusibility*, and malleableness. *Locke.*  
FUSIL. *adj.* [from *fusile*, French; *fusile*, Latin.]  
1. Capable of being melted; liquifiable by heat.  
The liquid ore he drain'd  
Into fit molds prepar'd; from which he form'd  
First his own tools: then, what might else be wrought  
Fusile, or grav'n in metal. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi.  
Some, less skilful, fancy these *capri* that occur in most of the larger Gothick buildings of England are artificial; and will have it, that they are a kind of *fusil* marble. *Woodward.*  
2. Running by the force of heat.  
Perpetual flames,  
O'er sand and ashes, and the stubborn flint,  
Prevailing, turn into a *fusil* sea. *Phillips.*  
FUSIL. *n. s.* [from *fusil*, French.]  
1. A firelock; a small neat musquet.  
2. [In heraldry, from *fusil*, Latin.] Something like a spindle. *Fusils* must be made long, and small in the middle, in the ancient coat of Mountague, argent three *fusils* in fesse gules. *Pecham on Blazoning.*  
FUSILIER. *n. s.* [from *fusil*.] A soldier armed with a fusil.  
FUSION. *n. s.* [from *fusio*, Latin; *fusum*, French.]  
1. The act of melting.  
2. The state of being melted, or of running with heat.  
Metals in *fusum* do not flame for want of a copious flame, except *spelter*, which fumes copiously, and thereby flames. *Newton's Opt.*  
Fuss. *n. s.* [A low cant word.] A tumult; a bustle. *Enl*



# FUT

End as it befits your station;  
Come to use and application;  
Nor with fenates keep a *fusi*:  
I submit, and answer thus. *Swift*.

**FUST**. *n. f.* [*fuste*, French.]  
1. The trunk or body of a column.  
2. [From *fuste*, French.] A strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.  
To **FUST**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow mouldy; to smelt ill.  
**FUSTIAN**. *n. f.* [*fatine*, French, from *fuste*, a tree, because cotton grows on trees.]  
1. A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton, and perhaps now of cotton only.  
Is supper ready, the house trimm'd, the serving-men in their new *fustian* and their white stockings? *Shakspeare*.  
2. A high swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, or of words and ideas ill associated; bombast.  
Nor will you raise in me combustion,  
By dint of high heroic *fustian*. *Hudibras*, p. ii. cant. 1.  
What *fustian* have I heard these gentlemen find out in Mr. Cowley's odes! In general, I will say, that nothing can appear more beautiful to me than the strength of those images which they condemn. *Dryden*.  
I am much deceived if this be not abominable *fustian*; that is, thoughts and words ill sorted, and without the least relation to each other. *Dryden's Spanish Flyer*.  
Chance thoughts, when govern'd by the close, *Smith*.  
Oft rise to *fustian*, or descend to prose.

**FUSTIAN**. *adj.* [from the noun.]  
1. Made of fustian.  
2. Swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridiculously tumid. Used of style.  
When men argue, th' greatest part  
O' th' contest falls on terms of art,  
Until the *fustian* stuff bespent,  
And then they fall to th' argument. *Hudibras*, p. i. can. 3.  
Virgil, if he could have seen the first verses of the *Sylve*,  
would have thought Statius mad in his *fustian* description of the statue on the brazen horse. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.  
**FUSTIC**. *n. f.* A sort of wood brought from the West-Indies, used in dying of cloth. *Diæ*.  
To **FUSTIGATE**. *v. a.* [*fustige*, Latin.] To beat with a stick; to cane. *Diæ*.  
**FUSTILARIAN**. *n. f.* [from *fusty*.] A low fellow; a skinkard; a scoundrel. A word used by *Shakspeare* only.  
Away, you scullion, you rampallian, you *fustilarian*: I'll tickle your catastrophe. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.* p. ii.  
**FUSTINESS**. *n. f.* [from *fusty*.] Mouldiness; stink.  
**FUSTY**. *adj.* [from *fust*.] Ill smelling; mouldy.  
Hector shall have a great catch, if he knock out either of your brains: he were as good crack a *fusty* nut with no kernel.  
The *fusty* plebeians hate thine honours. *Shak. Coriolan*.  
The large cheff laughs out a loud applause. *Shakspeare*.  
From his deep cheff laughs out a loud applause. *Shakspeare*.  
**FUTILE**. *adj.* [*futile*, French; *futiles*, Latin.]  
1. Talkative; loquacious.  
One *futile* person, that maketh it his glory to tell, will do more hurt than many that know it their duty to conceal. *Bacon*.  
2. Trifling; worthless; of no weight.  
**FUTILITY**. *n. f.* [*futiles*, French, from *futile*.]  
1. Talkativeness; loquacity.  
This fable does not strike so much at the *futility* of women, as at the incontinent levity of a prying humour. *L'Estrange*.  
2. Triflingness; want of weight; want of solidity.

# FY

Trifling *futility* appears in their signs of the zodiac, and their mutual relations and aspects. *Bentley*.  
**FUTROCKS**. *n. f.* [corrupted from *fat books*. *Skinner*.] The lower timbers that hold the ship together.  
**FUTURE**. *adj.* [*futurus*, Latin; *future*, French.] That which will be hereafter; to come: as, the *future* state.  
Glory they sung to the most High! good will  
To *future* men, and in their dwellings peace. *Milt. P. L.*  
He sows the seeds at Pallas's command,  
And flings the *future* people from his hand. *Addison's Ovid*.  
**FUTURE**. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Time to come; something to happen hereafter.  
Thy letters have transported me beyond  
Th' ignorant present time; and I feel now  
The *future* in the instant. *Shakspeare's Macbeth*.  
The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is disabled for the *future*, or else checks at any vigorous undertaking ever after. *Lacks*.  
**FUTURELY**. *adv.* [from *future*.] In time to come.  
This preference of God, as it is preference, is not the cause of any thing *futurely* succeeding; neither doth God's foreknowledge impose any necessity, or bind. *Kaligh*.  
**FUTURITION**. *n. f.* [from *future*.] The state of being to be; of being to come to pass hereafter.  
Is it imaginable, that the great means of the world's redemption should rest only in the number of possibilities, and hang so loose in respect of its *futurition*, as to leave the event in an equal poise, whether ever there should be such a thing or no? *South's Sermons*.  
**FUTURITY**. *n. f.* [from *future*.]  
1. Time to come; events to come.  
Not my service past, nor present sorrows,  
Nor purpos'd merit in *futurity*,  
Can ransom me. *Shakspeare's Othello*.  
All *futurities* are naked before that All-seeing Eye, the sight of which is no more hindered by distance of time than the sight of an angel can be determined by distance of place. *South*.  
I will contrive some way to make it known to *futurity*, that I had your lordship for my patron. *Swift*.  
This, great Amphiarus, lay hid from thee,  
Though skill'd in fate and dark *futurity*. *Pope's Statius*.  
2. The state of being to be; futurity.  
It may be well reckoned among the bare possibilities, which never commence into a *futurity*; it requiring such a free, sedate and intent mind, as, it may be, is no where found but among the platonic ideas. *Glauco. Scip.* c. 10.  
To **FUZZ**. *v. n.* [without etymology.] To fly out in small particles.  
**FUZZBALL**. *n. f.* [*fuzz* and *ball*.] A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters dust in the eyes.  
**FY**. *interj.* [*fy*, French and Flemish; *Φύ*, Greek; *vab*, Lat.] A word of blame and disapprobation.  
And *fy* on fortune, mine avowed foe,  
Whose wrathful wreaks themselves do now ally. *Fa. Queen*.  
*Fy*, my lord, *fy*! a soldier, and afraid! What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to account? *Shakspeare's Measure for Measure*.  
A bawd, sir, *fy* upon him! *Shakspeare's Measure for Measure*.  
But *fy*, my wand'ring muse, how thou do'st stray!  
Expectance calls thee now another way. *Milton*.  
Nay, *fy*, what mean you in this open place?  
Unhand me, or, I swear, I'll scratch your face:  
Let go, for shame; you make me mad for spite:  
My mouth's my own; and if you kiss, I'll bite. *Dryden*.  
*Fy*, madam, he cried, we must be past all these gaities. *Tatler*, N°. 54.

G.

# GAD

**G** Has two sounds, one from the Greek Γ, and the Latin, which is called that of the hard G, because it is formed by a pressure somewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue against the upper gum. This sound G retains before a, e, u, l, r; as, *gate*, *go*, *gull*.  
The other sound, called that of the soft G, resembles that of γ, and is commonly, though not always, found before e, i; as, *gem*, *gibbet*. Before n, at the end of a word, g is commonly melted away; as in the French, from which these words are commonly derived: thus, for *benign*, *malign*, *condign*, we pronounce *benine*, *maline*, *condine*. It is often silent in the middle of words before b; as, *might*. The Saxon G, seems to have had generally the sound of y consonant; whence *gate* is by rusticks still pronounced *yate*.  
**GABARDINE**. *n. f.* [*gavardina*, Italian.] A coarse frock; any mean dress.  
My best way is to creep under his *gabardine*; there is no other shelter hereabout. *Shakspeare's Tempest*.  
You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog,  
And spit upon my Jewish *gabardine*. *Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice*.  
The Knight did straight submit,  
And laid his weapons at her feet:  
Next he disrob'd his *gabardine*,  
And with it did himself resign. *Hudibras*, b. i.  
To **GABBLE**. *v. n.* [*gabbare*, Italian; *gabbren*, Dutch.]  
1. To make an inarticulate noise.  
When thou could'st not, savage,  
Shew thine own meaning, but would'st gabble like  
A thing most brutish, I endow'd thy purposes  
With words that made them known. *Shakspeare's Tempest*.  
Flocks of fowl, that when the tempests roar,  
With their hoarse *gabbles* seek the silent shoar. *Dryden*.  
2. To prate loudly without meaning.  
Have you no wit, manners, nor honesty, but to *gabble* like tinkers at this time of night? Do ye make an alehouse of my lady's house?  
Which made some think, when he did *gabble*,  
Th' had heard three labourers of Babel. *Hudibras*, p. i.  
Such a rout, and such a rabble,  
Run to hear Jack Pudding *gabble*. *Swift*.  
**GABBLE**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals.  
Not to know what we speak one to another, so we seem to know, is to know straight our purpose: chough's language, *gabble* enough, and good enough. *Shak. All's well that ends well*.  
2. Loud talk without meaning.  
Forthwith a hideous *gabble* rises loud  
Among the builders; each to other calls,  
Not understood. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xii.  
**GABBLER**. *n. f.* [from *gabble*.] A prater; a chattering fellow.  
**GABEL**. *n. f.* [*gabelle*, French; *gabelle*, Italian; *gapel*, Saxon, a tribute.] An excise; a tax.  
The *gabels* of Naples are very high on oil, wine, and tobacco. *Addison's Remarks on Italy*.  
**GABION**. *n. f.* [French.] A wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.  
His battery was defended all along with *gabions*, and caiks filled with sand. *Kneller's History of the Turks*.  
**GABLE**. *n. f.* [*gaval*, Welsh; *gable*, French.] The sloping roof of a building.  
Take care that all your brick-work be covered with the tiling, according to the new way of building, without *gable* ends, which are very heavy, and very apt to let the water into the brick-work. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
**GAB**. *n. f.* [*gab*, Saxon; *gaddur*, Islandick, a club.]  
1. A wedge or ingot of steel.  
Flemish steel is brought down the Rhine to Dort, and other parts of Holland and Flanders, some in bars, and some in *gabs*; and therefore called Flemish steel, and sometimes *gab* steel. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*  
2. It seems to be used by *Shakspeare* for a stile or graver, [from *gab*, Saxon, a goad.]

G.

# GAG

I will go get a leaf of brags,  
And with a *gad* of steel will write these words. *Shakspeare*.  
To **GAD**. *v. n.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *gadfly*; by *Janius* from *gadow*, Welsh, to forsake.] To ramble about without any settled purpose; to rove loosely and idly.  
How now, my headstrong, where have you been *gadding*?  
—Where I have learnt me to repent. *Shakspeare's Rom. and Jul.*  
Give the water no passage, neither a wicked woman liberty to *gad* abroad. *Ecclus.* xxv. 25.  
The lesser devils arose with ghostly rore,  
And thronged forth about the world to *gad*;  
Each land they fill'd, river, stream and shore. *Fairfax*, b. iv.  
Envy is a *gadding* passion, and walketh the streets, and doth not keep home. *Bacon's Essay* 9.  
*Gad* not abroad at ev'ry quest and call  
Of an untrained hope or passion;  
To court each place or fortune that doth fall,  
Is wantonness in contemplation. *Herbert*.  
Thee, shepherd, thee the woods and desert caves,  
With wild thyme and the *gadding* vine o'ergrown,  
And all their echo's moan. *Milton*.  
A fierce loud buzzing breeze; their stings draw blood,  
And drive the cattle *gadding* through the wood. *Dryden*.  
She wreaks her anger on her rival's head;  
With furies frights her from her native home,  
And drives her *gadding*, round the world to roam. *Dryden*.  
Gull 'em with freedom,  
And you shall see 'em toils their tails, and *gad*  
As if the breeze had stung them. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus*.  
There's an ox lost, and this coxcomb runs a *gadding* after wild fowl. *L'Estrange*.  
No wonder their thoughts should be perpetually shifting from what disgusts them, and seek better entertainment in more pleasing objects, after which they will unavoidably be *gadding*. *Locke*.  
**GADDER**. *n. f.* [from *gad*.] A rambler; one that runs much abroad without business.  
A drunken woman, and a *gadder* abroad, causeth great anger, and she will not cover her own shame. *Ecclus.* xxvi. 8.  
**GADDINGLY**. *adv.* [from *gad*.] In a rambling, roving manner.  
**GADFLY**. *n. f.* [*gad* and *fly*; but by *Skinner*, who makes it the original of *gad*, *gadfly*. Supposed to be originally from *goad*, in Saxon *gab*, and *fly*.] A fly that when he stings the cattle makes them *gad* or run madly about; the breeze.  
The fly called the *gadfly* breedeth of somewhat that swimeth upon the top of the water, and is most about ponds. *Bac.*  
Light fly his slumbers, if perchance a fight  
Of angry *gadflies* fasten on the herd. *Thomson's Summer*.  
**GAFF**. *n. f.* A harpoon or large hook. *Ainsworth*.  
**GAFER**. *n. f.* [*gepepe*, companion, Saxon.] A word of respect now obsolete, or applied only in contempt to a mean person.  
For *gaffer* Treadwell told us by the bye,  
Excessive sorrow is exceeding dry. *Gay's Pastoral*.  
**GAFLES**. *n. f.* [*gafeluca*, spears, Saxon.]  
1. Artificial spurs put upon cocks when they are set to fight.  
2. A steel contrivance to bend cross-bows. *Ainsworth*.  
To **GAG**. *v. n.* [from *gagel*, Dutch, the palate, *Minshew*.] To stop the mouth with something that may allow to breathe, but hinder to speak.  
He's out of his guard already: unless you laugh and minister occasion to him, he is *gagg'd*. *Shakspeare's Twelfth Night*.  
There foam'd rebellious logic, *gagg'd* and bound. *Pope*.  
**GAG**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Something put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating.  
Some, when the kids their dams too deeply drain,  
With *gags* and muzzles their soft mouths restrain. *Dryden*.  
Your woman would have run up stairs before me; but I have secured her below with a *gag* in her chaps. *Dryden*.  
**GAGE**. *n. f.* [*gage*, French.] A pledge; a pawn; a caution; any thing given in security.



## GAI

- Who, when the shamed shield of slain Sansfoy  
He spy'd, with that same fairy champion's page,  
He to him leapt; and that same envious gage,  
Of victor's glory, from him snatcht away. *Fairy Queen.*
- There I throw my gage.  
Disclaiming here the kindred of a king,  
And lay aside my high blood's royalty. *Shaksp. Richard II.*  
There is my gage, the manual seal of death,  
That marks thee out for hell. *Shaksp. Richard II.*  
They from their mothers breasts poor orphans rend,  
Nor without gages to the needy lend. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*  
I am made the cautionary pledge,  
The gage and hostage of your keeping it. *Southern's Oronok.*  
But since it was decreed, auspicious king,  
In Britain's right that thou should'st wed the main,  
Heav'n, as a gage, would cast some previous thing,  
And therefore doom'd that Lawton should be slain. *Dryden.*  
In any truth, that gets not possession of our minds by self-  
evidence or demonstration, the arguments, that gain it assent,  
are the vouchers and gage of its probability. *Locke.*
- To GAGE. *v. a.* [*gager*, French.]  
1. To wager; to depose as a wager; to impawn; to give as a  
caution, pledge, or security.  
Against the which, a moiety competent  
Was gaged by our king. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
Drawing near the shore, he found the Turkish merchants  
making merry upon the main: unto these merchants he gave  
due salutations, gaging his faith for their fidelity, and they like-  
wise to him. *Knolly's History of the Turks.*  
2. To measure; to take the contents of any vessel of liquids  
particularly. *More properly gauge.* See GAUGE.  
—Nay, but I bar to-night: you shall not gage me  
By what we do to-night. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*
- To GA'GEL. *v. n.* [*gagen, gagen, Dutch*] To make noise  
like a goose.  
Birds prune their feathers, geese gaggle, and crows seem to  
call upon rain; which is but the comfort they receive in the  
relenting of the air. *Bacon's Natural History, N. 823.*  
May fat geese gaggle with melodious voice,  
And ne'er want gooseberries or apple-sauce. *King.*
- GA'ITY. See GAYETY.  
GAILY. *adv.* [*from gay*.]  
1. Airily; cheerfully.  
2. Splendidly; pompously; with great show.  
The ladies gaily dress'd, the Mall adorn  
With curious dyes, and paint the funny morn. *Gay's Trivia.*  
Like some fair flow'r that early Spring supplies,  
That gaily blooms, but ev'n in blooming dies. *Pope.*
- GA'IN. *n. f.* [*gain*, French.]  
1. Profit; advantage.  
But what things were gain to me, those I counted loss for  
Christ.  
Besides the purpose it were now, to teach how victory should  
be used, or the gains thereof communicated to the general  
content. *Raleigh's Essay.*  
It is in praise of men as in gettings and gains; for light  
gains make heavy purses; for light gains come thick, whereas  
great come but now and then. *Bacon, Essay 53.*  
This must be made by some governor upon his own private  
account, who has a great flock that he is content to turn that  
way, and is invited by the gain. *Temple.*
2. Interests; lucrative views.  
That fir, which serves for gain,  
And follows but for form,  
Will pack, when it begins to rain,  
And leave thee in the form. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
3. Unlawful advantage.  
Did I make a gain of you by any of them whom I sent unto  
you? *2 Cor. xii. 17.*
4. Overplus in a comparative computation; any thing opposed  
to loss.  
To GAIN. *v. a.* [*gagner*, French.]  
1. To obtain as profit or advantage.  
Thou hast taken usury and increase, and thou hast greedily  
gained of thy neighbours by extortions. *Ezek. xxii. 12.*  
2. To have the overplus in comparative computation.  
If you have two vessels to fill, and you empty one to fill the  
other, you gain nothing by that. *Eymer's Theory of the Earth.*
3. To obtain; to procure.  
If such a tradition were endeavoured to be set on foot, it is  
not easy to imagine how it should at first gain entertainment;  
but much more difficult to conceive how ever it should come  
to be universally propagated. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
4. To obtain increase of any thing allotted.  
I know that ye would gain the time, because ye see the king  
is gone from me. *Dan. ii. 8.*
5. To obtain whatever good or bad.  
Ye should not have looked from Crete, and have gained this  
harm and loss. *Acts xxvii. 21.*
6. To win.

## GAI

- They who were sent to the other pass, after a short respite,  
ance, gained it. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
- Fat fees from the defended Umbrian draws,  
And only gains the wealthy client's cause. *Dryd. Pers. Sat.*  
O love! for Sylvia let me gain the prize,  
And make my tongue victorious as her eyes. *Pope's Spring.*
7. To draw into any interest or party.  
Come, with presents, laden from the port,  
To gratify the queen and gain the court. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*  
If Pyrrhus must be wrought to pity,  
No woman does it better than yourself:  
If you gain him, I shall comply of course. *A. Philist.*
8. To reach; to attain.  
The West glimmers with some streaks of day:  
Now spurs the latest traveller apace,  
To gain the timely inn. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
Death was the post, which I almost did gain:  
Shall I once more be tost into the main? *Waller.*  
We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very  
troublesome march to gain the top of it. *Addison on Italy.*  
Thus sav'd from death, they gain the Pheasant shores,  
With shattered vessels and disabled oars. *Pope's Odyssey, b. iii.*
9. To GAIN over. To draw to another party or interest.  
The court of Hanover should have endeavoured to gain over  
those who were represented as their enemies. *Swift.*
1. To encroach; to come forward by degrees.  
When watchful herons leave their wat'ry stand,  
And mounting upward with erected flight,  
Gain on the skies, and far above the light. *Dryd. Virg. Gæ.*  
On the land while here the ocean gains,  
In other parts it leaves wide sandy plains. *Pope on Criticism.*
2. To get ground; to prevail against.  
The English have not only gained upon the Venetians in  
the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itself. *Addison.*
3. To obtain influence with.  
My good behaviour had gained so far on the emperor, that  
I began to conceive hopes of liberty. *Gulliver's Travels.*
- To GAIN. *v. n.* To grow rich; to have advantage; to be ad-  
vanced in interest or happiness.  
GAIN. *adj.* [*An old word now out of use.*] Handy; ready;  
dexterous.
- GA'INER. *n. f.* [*from gain*.] One who receives profit or ad-  
vantage.  
The client, besides retaining a good conscience, is always  
a gainer, and by no means can be at any loss, as feeling, if the  
composition be overhand, he may relieve himself by recourse  
to his oath. *Bacon's Off. of Altruism.*
- If what I get in empire  
I lose in fame, I think myself no gainer. *Darwin's Essay.*  
He that loses any thing, and gets wisdom by it, is a gainer  
by the loss. *Le'frange, Fable 99.*
- By extending a well regulated trade, we are as great gainers  
by the commodities of many other countries as those of our  
own nation. *Addison's Freeholder.*
- GA'INFUL. *adj.* [*gain and full*.]  
1. Advantageous; profitable.  
He will dazzle his eyes, and bait him in with the luscious  
proposal of some gainful purchase, some rich match, or advan-  
tageous project. *South.*
2. Lucrative; productive of money.  
Nor knows he merchants gainful care. *Dryden's Horat.*  
Maro's mule,  
Thrice sacred muse! commodious precepts gives,  
Instructive to the swains, not wholly bent  
On what is gainful: sometimes she diverts  
From solid counsels. *Phillips.*
- GA'INFULLY. *adv.* [*from gainful*.] Profitably; advantage-  
ously.
- GA'INFULNESS. *n. f.* [*from gainful*.] Profit; advantage.
- GA'INGIVING. *n. f.* [*gainful and give*.] The same as mis-  
giving; a giving against: as gainfaying, which is still in use,  
is saying against, or contradicting. *Flammar.*
- It is but foolery; but it is such a kind of gainfaying as  
would, perhaps, trouble a woman. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
- GA'INLESS. *adj.* [*from gain*.] Unprofitable; producing no  
advantage.
- GA'INLESSNESS. *n. f.* [*from gainless*.] Unprofitableness; want  
of advantage.
- The parallel holds too in the gainlessness as well as labori-  
ousness of the work: those wretched creatures, buried in earth  
and darkness, were never the richer for all the ore they  
dugged; no more is the infatiable miser. *Decay of Piety.*
- GA'INLY. *adv.* [*from gain*.] Handily; readily; dexterously.
- To GA'INSAY. *v. a.* [*gainful and say*.]  
1. To contradict; to oppose; to controvert with; to dispute  
against.  
Speeches which gainfay one another, must of necessity be  
applied both unto one and the same subject. *Hooker, b. v.*  
Too facile then, thou didst not much gainfay;  
Nay, didst permit, approve, and fair dismiss. *Milton's P. L.*
2. To deny any thing.

I never

## GAL

- I never heard yet  
That any of those bolder vices wanted  
Less impudence to gainful what they did,  
Than to perform it first. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
- GA'INSAYER. *n. f.* [*from gainful*.] Opponent; adversary.  
Such as may satisfy gainfayers, when suddenly, and besides  
expectation, they require the same at our hands. *Hooker, b. v.*  
We are, for this cause, challenged as manifest gainfayers  
of Scripture, even in that which we read for Scripture unto  
the people. *Hooker, b. vi. f. 10.*
- It was full matter of conviction to all gainfayers. *Hammond.*
- GA'INST. *prep.* [*for against*.] See AGAINST.  
Tremble, ye nations! who, secure before,  
Laugh'd at those arms, that 'gainst ourselves we bore. *Dryd.*  
To GA'INSTAND. *v. a.* [*gainful and stand*.] To withstand; to  
oppose; to resist.
- Love proved himself valiant, that durst with the sword of  
reverent duty gainstand the force of so many enraged de-  
mons. *Sidney, b. ii.*
- GA'IRISH. *adj.* [*zealot, to dress fine, Saxon*.]  
1. Gaudy; showy; splendid; fine.  
I call'd thee then poor shadow, painted queen,  
The pretension of but what I was;  
A mother, only mock'd with two fair babes;  
A dream of what thou wast, a gairish bag,  
To be the aim of every dangerous shot. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*  
There in close covert by some brook,  
Where no profane eye may look,  
Hide me from day's gairish eye. *Milton.*
2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.  
Fame and glory transports a man out of himself: it makes  
the mind loose and gairish, scatters the spirits, and leaves a  
kind of dissolution upon all the faculties. *South's Sermon.*
- GA'IRISHNESS. *n. f.* [*from gairish*.]  
1. Finery; flaunting gaiety.  
2. Flighty or extravagant joy.  
Let your hope be without vanity, or gairishness of spirit, but  
sober, grave and silent. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
- GA'IT. *n. f.* [*gat, Dutch*.]  
1. A way; as, *gang your gait*.  
Good youth, address thy gait unto her;  
Be not denied access, stand at her door. *Shaksp. Lear.*
2. March; walk.  
Nought regarding, they kept on their gait,  
And all her vain allurements did forsake. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
Thou art so lean and meagre waxen late,  
That scarce thy legs uphold thy feeble gait. *Hubb. Tale.*
3. The manner and air of walking.  
Great Juno comes; I know her by her gait. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
He had in his person, in his aspect, the appearance of a  
great man, which he preserved in his gait and motion. *Clayton.*
- A third, who, by his gait  
And fierce demeanor, seems the prince of hell. *Milton.*
- Leviathans  
Wallowing, unwidely, enormous in their gait. *Milton.*
- I describ'd his way,  
Bent all on speed, and mark'd his airy gait. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*
- GALA'GE. *n. f.* A shepherd's dog.  
My heart-blood is well nigh frome, I feel;  
And my galage grown fast to my heel. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
- GALA'NGAL. *n. f.* [*galange, French*.] A medicinal root,  
of which there are two species. The lesser galangal is in  
pieces, about an inch or two long, of the thickness of a man's  
little finger; a brownish red colour, extremely hot and pun-  
gent. The larger galangal is in pieces, about two inches or  
more in length, and an inch in thickness: its colour is brown,  
with a faint cast of red in it: it has a disagreeable, but much  
less acrid and pungent taste than the smaller sort. They are  
both brought from the East-Indies; the small kind from China,  
and the larger from the island of Java, wherewith the people,  
while it is fresh, by way of spice, season their dishes. The  
small sort is used with us in medicine as a stomachick, and is  
an ingredient in almost all bitter infusions and mixtures. *Hill.*
- GALA'XY. *n. f.* [*galaxia, Fr.*] The milky way; a  
stream of light in the sky.  
A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,  
And pavement stars, as stars to thee appear,  
Seen in the galaxy. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*
- A brown, for which heaven would disband  
The galaxy, and stars be tan'd.  
Men doubt, because they stand so thick i' th' sky,  
If those be stars that paint the galaxy. *Cowley.*  
We dare not undertake to shew what advantage is brought  
to us by those innumerable stars in the galaxy. *Bentley's Strim.*
- GA'LBANUM. *n. f.*  
We meet with galbanum sometimes in loose granules, called  
drops or tears, which is the purest, and sometimes in large  
masses. It is soft, like wax, and ductile between the fingers;  
of a yellowish or reddish colour: its smell is strong and dis-  
agreeable; its taste acrid, nauseous and bitterish. It is of a  
middle nature between a gum and a resin, being inflammable

## GAL

- as a resin, and soluble in water as a gum, and will not dissolve  
in oil as pure resins do. It is the produce of an umbelliferous  
plant, whose stalks are about an inch thick, and five or six feet  
high: its leaves are like the common anise, of a strong smell,  
and acrid taste; but the flowers, and especially the seeds, much  
more so. The whole plant abounds with a viscous milky  
juice, which it yields when wounded, and which soon con-  
cretes into substance called galbanum. The plant is frequent  
in Persia, and in many parts of Africa. Its medicinal virtues  
are considerable in asthma, coughs, and hysterick com-  
plaints. *Hill's Materia Medica.*  
I yielded indeed a pleasant odour, like the best myrrh; as  
galbanum. *Ezech. xxiv. 15.*
- GALB. *n. f.* [*galbings, hally, fudden, German*.] A wind not  
tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze.  
What happy gale  
Blows you to Padua here, from old Verona? *Shaksp. Lear.*  
Winds  
Of gentlest gale Arabian odours fann'd  
From their soft wings, and Flora's earliest smells. *Milton.*  
Fresh gales and gentle air.  
Umbria's green retreats,  
Where western gales eternally reside. *Addison.*
- GAL'EAS. *n. f.* [*galasse, French*.] A heavy low-built vessel,  
with both sails and oars. It carries three masts, but they can-  
not be lowered, as in a galley. It has thirty-two seats for  
rowers, and six or seven slaves to each. They carry three  
tires of guns at the head, and at the stern there are two tires  
of guns. *Diid.*  
The Venetians pretend they could set out, in case of great  
necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred galleys, and ten ga-  
lles. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- GAL'EATED. *adj.* [*galatus, Latin*.]  
1. Covered as with a helmet.  
A galated echinus copped, and in shape somewhat more  
conick than any of the foregoing. *Woodward on Poffils.*
2. [*In botany*.] Such plants as bear a flower resembling an hel-  
met, as the monkhood.
- GAL'EULATE. *adj.* [*from galerus, Latin*.] Covered as  
with a hat.
- GAL'IOT. *n. f.* [*galiete, French*.] A little galley or sort of  
brigantine, built very slight and fit for chase. It carries but  
one mast, and two or three paterroes. It can both sail and  
row, and has sixteen or twenty seats for the rowers, with one  
man to each oar. *Diid.*  
Barbarossa sent before him Dragut and Corsetus, two  
notable pyrates, with thirty galiots, who, landing their men,  
were valiantly encountered by Sarmatus, and forced again to  
their galiots. *Knolly's History of the Turks.*
- GALL. *n. f.* [*zeala, Saxon; galle, Dutch*.]  
1. The bile; an animal juice remarkable for its supposed bitter-  
ness.  
Come to my woman's breast,  
And take my milk for gall, you murth'ring ministers! *Shak.*  
A honey-tongue, a heart of gall,  
Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's fall. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
It drew from my heart all love,  
And added to the gall. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
This position informs us of a vulgar error, terming the  
gall bitter, as their proverb more peremptorily implies. It is as  
bitter as gall; whereas there's nothing galler sweeter, and  
what is most viscous must needs partake of a sweet favour.  
*Harvey on Consumptions.*  
Gall is the greatest resolvent of curdled milk: Boerhaave  
has given at a time one drop of the gall of an eel with  
suet. *Drummat on Diet.*
2. The part which contains the bile.  
The married couple, as a testimony of future concord, did  
cast the gall of the sacrifice behind the altar. *Brown's Vul. Err.*
3. Any thing extremely bitter.  
Thither write, my queen,  
And with mine eyes I'll drink the words you send,  
Though ink be made of gall. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
Poison be their drink!  
Gall, worse than gall, the daintiest meat they taste! *Shaksp.*  
She still insults, and you must still adore;  
Grant that the honey's much, the gall is more. *Dryd. Juu.*
4. Rancour; malignity.  
They did great hurt unto his title, and have left a perpetual  
gall in the mind of the people. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
5. A slight hurt by fretting off the skin. [*From the verb.*]  
This is the fatallest wound of the tongue, carries least smart,  
but infinitely more of danger; and is as much superior to the  
former, as a gangrene is to a gall, or scorch: this may be sore  
and vexing, but that suppling and deadening. *Government of the Tongue, f. 8.*
6. Anger; bitterness of mind.  
Suppose your hero were a lover,  
Though he before had gall and rage;  
He grows dispirited and low,  
He hates the fight, and shuns the blow. *Prior.*
7. [*From*



# GAL

7. [From *galla*.]

Galls or gálnuts are a kind of preternatural and accidental tumours, produced on various trees; but those of the oak only are used in medicine. We have two kinds, the Oriental and the European *galls*: the Oriental are brought from Aleppo, of the bigness of a large nutmeg, with tubercles on their surface, of a very firm and solid texture, and a disagreeable, acerb, and astringent taste. The European *galls* are of the same size, with perfectly smooth surfaces: they are light, often spongy, and cavernous within, and always of a lax texture. They have a less austere taste, and are of much less value than the first, both in manufactures and medicine. The general history of galls is this: an insect of the fly kind, for the safety of her young, wounds the branches of the tree, and in the hole deposits her egg: the lacerated vessels of the tree discharging their contents, form a tumour or woody case about the hole, where the egg is thus defended from all injuries. This tumour also serves for the food of the tender maggot, produced from the egg of the fly, which, as soon as it is perfect, and in its winged state, gnaws its way out, as appears from the hole found in the gall; and where no hole is seen on its surface, the maggot, or its remains, are sure to be found within, on breaking it. It has been observed, that the oak does not produce galls in cold countries: but this observation should be confined to the medicinal galls; for all those excrescences which we find on this tree in our own woods, and call oak-apples, oak-grapes, and oak-cones, are true and genuine galls, though less firm in their texture. The true reason of the hard ones not being produced with us, seems to be that we want the peculiar species of insect to which they owe their origin, which is a fly of the ichneumon kind, only found in hot countries. The species of fly that occasions, by its punctures, the soft galls of France and Italy, is different both from the Syrian one and from ours, though still of the ichneumon kind; and we find the several kinds, which occasion the different galls in our own kingdom, produce different kinds, and those of different degrees of hardness, on the same tree. Galls are used in making ink, and in dying and dressing leather, and many other manufactures. In medicine they are very astringent, and good under proper management. *Hill*. Besides the acorns, the oak beareth *galls*, oak-apples, and oak-nuts. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 635.

Malpighi, in his treatise of *galls*, under which name he comprehends all preternatural and morbose excrescences, demonstrates that all such excrescences, where any insects are found, are excited by some venenose liquor, which, together with their eggs, such insects shed. *Roy on the Creation*. The Aleppo *galls*, wherewith we make ink, are no other than cases of insects, which are bred in them. *Derham*.

To GALL, *v. a.* [*galer*, French.]

1. To hurt by fretting the skin.

I'll touch my point  
With this contagion, that, if I gall him slightly,  
It may be death. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.  
His yoke is easy, when by us embrac'd;  
But loads and galls, if on our necks 'tis cast. *Denham*.  
A carrier, when he would think of a remedy for his galled horse, begins with casting his eye upon all things. *Locke*.  
On the monarch's speech Achilles broke,  
And furious thus, and interrupting spoke,  
Tyrant, I well deserv'd thy galling chain. *Pope's Iliad*.

2. To impair; to wear away.  
He doth object, I am too great of birth;  
And that my state being gall'd with my expence,  
I seek to heal it only by his wealth. *Shakespeare*.  
If it should fall down in a continual stream like a river, it would gall the ground, wash away plants by the roots, and overthrow houses. *Roy on the Creation*.

3. To tease; to fret; to vex.  
In honour of that action, and to gall their minds who did not so much commend it, he wrote his book. *Hooker*, b. ii.  
What they seem contented with, even for that very cause we reject; and there is nothing but it pleases us the better, if we spy that it galls them. *Hooker*, b. iv. f. 9.

When I shew justice,  
I pity those I do not know;  
Which a dimitt'd offence would after gall. *Shakespeare*.  
Let it not gall your patience, good Iago,  
That I extend my manners: 'tis my breeding,  
That gives me this bold shew of courtesy. *Shakespeare's Othello*.  
All studies here I solemnly defy,  
Save how to gall and pinch this Bolingbroke. *Shak. H. IV.*  
No man commits any sin but his conscience finites him, and his guilty mind is frequently galed with the remembrance of it. *Tillotson's Sermons*.

5. To harrafs; to mischiefe.  
The Helots had gotten new heart, and with divers sorts of shot from corners of streets and house-windows galled them. *Sidney*.  
Light demilances from afar they throw,  
Falt'ring with leathern thongs, to gall the foe. *Dryd. En.*

# GAL

In our wars against the French of old, we used to *gall* them with our long bows, at a greater distance than they could shoot their arrows. *Addison on the State of the War*.  
To GALL, *v. n.* To fret.

I have seen you gleeking and galling at this gentleman twice or thrice. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
GALLANT, *adj.* [*galant*, French, from *gala*, fine dress, Spanish.]

1. Gay; well dressed; showy; splendid; magnificent.  
A place of broad rivers, wherein shall go no gally with oars, neither shall *gallant* ships pass thereby. *Jf. xxxiii. 21.*  
The gay, the wife, the *gallant*, and the grave,  
Subdu'd alike, all but one passion have. *Waller*.  
2. Brave; high spirited; daring; magnanimous.  
Scorn, that any should kill his uncle, made him seek his revenge in manner *gallant* enough. *Sidney*, b. ii.  
But, fare thee well, thou art a *gallant* youth. *Shakespeare*.  
A *gallant* man, whose thoughts fly at the highest game, requires no further insight into them than to satisfy himself by what way they may be performed. *Digby on the Soul, Dedicat.*  
3. Fine; noble; specious.  
There are no tricks in plain and simple faith;  
But hollow men, like horses hot at hand,  
Make *gallant* shew and promise of their mettle. *Shakespeare*.  
He discour'd, how *gallant* and how brave a thing it would be for his highness to make a journey into Spain, and to fetch home his mistress. *Clarendon*.  
4. Inclined to courtship.  
When first the foul of love is sent abroad,  
The gay troops begin  
In *gallant* thought to plume their painted wings. *Thomson*.

GALLANT, *n. f.* [from the adjective.]  
1. A gay, sprightly, airy, splendid man.  
The new proclamation.  
—What is't for?  
—The reformation of our travell'd *gallants*,  
That fill the court with quarrels, talk, and taylor. *Shakespeare*.  
The *gallants* and luffy youths of Naples came and offered themselves unto Valsius. *Kneller's History of the Turk*.  
The *gallants*, to protect the lady's right,  
Their fauchions brandish'd at the grisly fright. *Dryden*.  
Gallants, look to't, you say there are no spirits;  
But I'll come dance about your beds at nights. *Dryden*.  
2. A whoremaster, who careses women to debauch them.  
One, worn to pieces with age, shews himself a young *gallant*. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*.  
The next carried a handsome young fellow upon her back: she had left the good man at home, and brought away her *gallant*. *Addison's Spectator*.

3. A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage. In the two latter senses it has commonly the accent on the last syllable.  
GALLANTLY, *adv.* [from *gallant*.]  
1. Gayly; splendidly.  
2. Bravely; nobly; generously.  
You have not dealt so *gallantly* with us as we did with you in a parallel case: last year a paper was brought here from England, which we ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. *Swift*.  
GALLANTRY, *n. f.* [*galanterie*, French.]  
1. Splendour of appearance; show; magnificence; glittering grandeur; ostentatious finery.  
Make the sea shine with *gallantry*, and all  
The English youth flock to their admiral. *Waller*.  
2. Bravery; nobleness; generosity.  
The eminence of your condition, and the *gallantry* of your principles, will invite gentlemen to the useful and ennobling study of nature. *Glanv. Scrp. Prefat.*  
3. A number of gallants.  
Hector, Deiphobus, and all the *gallantry* of Troy, I would have arm'd to-day. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida*.  
4. Courtship; refined address to women.  
The martial Moors, in *gallantry* refin'd,  
Invent new arts to make their charmers kind. *Granville*.  
5. Vicious love; lewdness; debauchery.  
It looks like a sort of compounding between virtue and vice, as if a woman were allowed to be vicious, provided she be not a profligate; as if there were a certain point where *gallantry* ends, and infamy begins. *Swift*.  
GALLEASS, *n. f.* [*galassi*, French.] A large galley; a vessel of war driven with oars.

My father hath no less  
Than three great argosies, besides two *galassies*,  
And twelve tight galleys. *Shakespeare's Learning of the Shrew*.  
The number of vessels were one hundred and thirty, whereof *galassies* and galleons seventy-two, goodly ships, like floating towers. *Bacon's War with Spain*.  
GALLEON, *n. f.* [*galion*, French.] A large ship with four or sometimes five decks, now in use only among the Spaniards.

I assured them that I would flay for them at Trinidad, and that no force should drive me thence, except I were sunk or set on fire by the Spanish *galassies*. *Raleigh's Apology*.  
The

# GAL

The number of vessels were one hundred and thirty, whereof *galassies* and galleons seventy-two, goodly ships, like floating towers or castles. *Bacon's War with Spain*.  
GALLERY, *n. f.* [*galerie*, French; derived by *Du Cange* from *galeria*, low Latin, a fine room.]

1. A kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open; in general, any building of which the length much exceeds the breadth.  
In most part there had been framed by art such pleasant arbors, that, one answering another, they became a *gallery* aloft from tree to tree, almost round about, which below gave a perfect shadow. *Sidney*, b. i.  
High lifted up were many lofty towers,  
And goodly *galleries* fair overlaid. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.

Your *gallery*  
Have we pass'd through, not without much content. *Shakespeare*.  
The row of return on the banquet side, let it be all stately *galleries*, in which *galleries* let there be three cupola's. *Bacon*.  
A private *gallery* 'twixt th' apartments lod,  
Not to the foe yet known. *Denham*.  
Nor is the shape of our cathedral proper for our preaching auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre, with *galleries* gradually overlooking each other; for into this condition the parish-churches of London are driving apace, as appears by the many *galleries* every day built in them. *Graunt*.  
There are covered *galleries* that lead from the palace to five different churches. *Addison on Italy*.

2. The seats in the playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit.  
While all its throats the *gallery* extends,  
And all the thunder of the pit ascends. *Pope's Ep. of Horace*.  
GALLERY, *n. f.* I suppose this word has the same import with *gallipot*.  
Make a compound body of glass and *gallistyle*; that is, to have the colour milky like a chalcedon, being a stuff between a porcelaine and a glass. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*  
GALLEY, *n. f.* [*galia*, Italian; *galere*, French; derived, as some think, from *galas*, a helmet pictured anciently on the prow; as others from *γαλῶν*, the swordfish; as others from *galoon*, expressing in Syriac men exposed to the sea. From *galley* come *galassies*, *galassies*, *galassies*.]  
1. A vessel driven with oars, much in use in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean.  
Great Neptune grieved underneath the load  
Of ships, hulks, *galassies*, barks and brigandines. *Fairfax*.  
In the ages following, navigation did every where greatly decay, and especially far voyages; the rather by the use of *galassies*, and such vessels as could hardly brook the ocean.

*Bacon's New Atlantis*.  
Jason ranged the coasts of Asia the Leds in an open boat, or kind of *galley*. *Raleigh's History of the World*.  
On oozy ground his *galassies* moor;  
Their heads are turn'd to sea, their sterns to shore. *Dryden*.  
2. It is proverbially considered as a place of toilsome misery, because criminals are condemned to row in them.  
The most voluptuous person, were he tied to follow his hawks and his hounds, his dice and his courthips every day, would find it the greatest torment that could befall him: he would fly to the mines and the *galassies* for his recreation, and to the spade and the mattock for a diversion from the misery of a continual uninterrupted pleasure. *South's Sermons*.  
GALLEY-SLAVE, *n. f.* [*galley and slave*.] A man condemned for some crime to row in the *galassies*.  
As if one chain were not sufficient to load poor man, but he must be clogged with innumerable chains: this is just such another freedom as the Turkish *galley-slaves* do enjoy. *Bramb*.  
Hardened *galley-slaves* despise manumission. *Decay of Pietry*.  
The furies gently dash against the shore,  
Flocks quit the plains, and *galley-slaves* their oar. *Garth*.  
GALLIARD, *n. f.* [*galliard*, French; imagined to be derived from the Gaulish *ard*, genius, and *gay*.]  
1. A gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow.  
Selden is a *galliard* by himself. *Clarendon*.  
2. An active, nimble, sprightly dance. It is in both senses now obsolete.

I did think by the excellent constitution of thy leg, it was form'd under the star of a *galliard*. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*.  
There's nought in France  
That can be with a nimble *galliard* won:  
You cannot revel into dukedoms there. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
If there be any that would take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and bring others on; as musicians use to do with those that dance too long *galliards*. *Bacon*.  
The tripl's and changing of times have an agreement with time are in the melody of one dance. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
GALLIARDISE, *n. f.* [French.] Merriment; exuberant gaiety.

At my nativity my ascendant was the watry sign of Scorpious: I was born in the planetary hour of Saturn, and I think I have a piece of that leaden planet in me: I am no way facetious, nor disposed for the mirth and *galliardise* of company. *Brown's Rel. Med.*  
GALLICISM, *n. f.* [*gallicisme*, French, from *gallicus*, Latin.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French language; such as, he *figural* in controversy; he *held* this conduct; he *held* the same language that another had *held* before; with many other expressions to be found in the pages of *Bolingbroke*.  
In English I would have *Gallicisms* avoided, that we may keep to our own language, and not follow the French mode in our speech. *Rillon on the Classics*.  
GALLIGASKINS, *n. f.* [*Caligæ Gallo-Vasconum*. *Skinner*.] Large open hose.

My *galligaskins*, that have long withstood  
The Winter's fury, and encroaching frosts,  
By time subdu'd, what will not time subdue,  
An horrid chafin disclose. *Phillips*.  
GALLIMATTIA, *n. f.* [*galimathias*, French.] Nonfence; talk without meaning.  
GALLIMAUFRY, *n. f.* [*galimafree*, French.]  
1. A hoch-poch, or haph of several sorts of broken meat; a medley.  
They have made of our English tongue a *gallimaufry*, or hodge-podge of all other speeches. *Spenser*.  
2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.  
They have a dance, which the wenches say is a *gallimaufry* of gambols, because they are not in't. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale*.  
The painter who, under pretence of diverting the eyes, would fill his picture with such varieties as alter the truth of history, would make a ridiculous piece of painting, and a mere *gallimaufry* of his work. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.  
3. It is used by *Shakespeare* ludicrously of a woman.  
Sir John affects thy wife.  
—Why, sir, my wife is not young.  
—He woos both high and low, both rich and poor;  
He loves thy *gallimaufry*, friend. *Shakespeare*.

GALLIOT, *n. f.* [*galiette*, French.] A small swift galley.  
Barbarossa departing out of Hellepontus with eighty galleys, and certain *galliot*, shap'd his course towards Italy. *Kneller*.  
GALLIPOT, *n. f.* [*galep*, Dutch, shining earth. *Skinner*.] The true derivation is from *gala*, Spanish, finery. *Gala*, or *gallypot*, is a fine painted pot.] A pot painted and glazed, commonly used for medicines.  
Plato said his master Socrates was like the apothecary's *galipot*, that had on the outside apes, owls, and satyrs; but within, precious drugs. *Bacon's Apophth.* 227.  
Here phials in nice discipline are set;  
There *galipot* are rang'd in alphabet. *Garth's Dispensatory*.  
Alexandrinus thought it unsafe to trust the real secret of his phial and *galipot* to any man. *Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 426.  
Thou that do'st *Æsculapius* deride,  
And o'er his *galipot* in triumph ride. *Penton*.

GALLON, *n. f.* [*gale*, low Latin.] A liquid measure of four quarts.  
Beat them into powder, and boil them in a *gallon* of wine, in a vessel close stopp'd. *Hewson's Surgery*.  
GALLOON, *n. f.* [*galon*, French.] A kind of close lace, made of gold or silver, or of silk alone.  
To GALLOP, *v. n.* [*galoper*, French. Derived by all the etymologists, after *Budæus*, from *καλῶς*; but perhaps it comes from *gaut*, all, and *loper*, to run, Dutch; that is, to go on full speed.]

1. To move forward by leaps, so that all the feet are off the ground at once.  
I did hear  
The galloping of horse: who was't came by? *Shak. Macb.*  
His steeds will be restrain'd,  
But gallop lively down the western hill. *Donne*.  
In such a shape grim Saturn did restrain  
His heav'nly limbs, and flow'd with such a mane,  
When half surpriz'd, and fearing to be seen,  
The leacher gallop'd from his jealous queen. *Dryden's Virgil*.  
2. To ride at the pace which is performed by leaps.  
Seeing such streams of blood as threaten'd a drowning life,  
We galloped toward them to part them. *Sidney*, b. ii.  
They gan espy  
An armed knight towards them gallop fast,  
That seem'd from some feared foe to fly. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.  
He who fair and softly goes steadily forward, in a course that points right, will sooner be at his journey's end than he that runs after every one he meets, though he gallop all day full speed. *Locke*.

3. To move very fast.  
The golden fun salutes the morn,  
And, having gilt the ocean with his beams,  
Gallops the zodiack in his glitt'ring coach. *Shak. Tit. Andr.*  
Whom doth time gallop withal?  
—With a thief to the gallows. *Shakespeare's As you like it*.  
He that rides post through a country may, from the transient view, tell how in general the parts lie: such superficial ideas he may collect in galloping over it. *Locke*.  
GALLOP, *n. f.* [from the verb.] The motion of a horse when he

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he runs at full speed; in which, making a kind of a leap forwards, he lifts both his forelegs very near at the same time; and while these are in the air, and just upon the point of touching the ground, he lifts both his hindlegs almost at once.

**GALLOWAY**. *n. f.* [from *gallop*.] A horse that gallops.

1. A horse that gallops.

Mules bred in cold countries are much better to ride than horses for their walk and trot; but they are commonly rough galloways, though some of them are very fleet. *Martin. Husb.*

2. A man that rides fast, or makes great haste.

**GALLOWAY**. *n. f.* A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the North; probably as coming originally from Galloway, a shire in Scotland.

To **GALLOWAY**. *v. a.* [agelpian, to fright, Saxon.] To terrify; to fright.

The wrathful skies  
Gallow the very wand'ers of the dark,  
And make them keep their caves. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**GALLOWGLASSES**. *n. f.*

1. It is worth then likewise of footmen under their shirts of mail, the which footmen call *gallowglasses*: the which name doth discover them also to be ancient English; for *gallow* signifies an English servitor or yeoman. And he being so armed in a long shirt of mail, down to the calf of his leg, with a long broad ax in his hand, was then *pedit gravis armaturæ*; and was instead of the footman that now weareth a corselet, before the corselet was used, or almost invented. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. [Hammer, otherwise than *Spenser*.] Soldiers among the wild Irish, who serve on horseback.

A puffant and mighty pow'r  
Of *gallowglasses* and stout kernies,  
Is marching hitherward in proud array. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

**GALLOW**. *n. f.* [It is used by some in the singular; but by *GALLOWAYS*.] more only in the plural, or sometimes has another plural *galloways*. *Gelge*, Gothick; *galga*, Saxon; *galge*, Dutch; which some derive from *gabalus*, *furca*, Latin; others from גלגל high; others from *gallu*, Welsh, power: but it is probably derived like *gallow*, to fright, from *agelpian*, the gallow being the great object of legal terror.

1. A beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged.

This monster fat like a hangman upon a pair of *gallows*: in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, in his left hand a purse of money. *Sidney, b. ii.*

I would we were all of one mind, and one mind good; O, there were desolation of gaolers and *gallowes*. *Shakespeare's Cymbel.*

I prophesied, if a *gallow* were on land,  
This fellow could not drown. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

A little before dinner he took the major aside, and whispered him in the ear, that execution must that day be done in the town, and therefore required him that a pair of *gallows* should be erected.

A production that naturally groweth under *gallowes*, and places of execution.

*Erasm's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

A poor fellow, going to the *gallows*, may be allowed to feel the smart of waifs while he is upon Tyburn road. *Swift.*

2. A wretch that deserves the gallows.

Cupid hath been five thousand years a boy.  
—Ay, and a throwd unhappy *gallow* too. *Shakespeare.*

**GALLOWFREE**. *adj.* [gallowus and free.] Exempt by destiny from being hanged.

Let him be *gallowfree* by my consent.  
And nothing suffer, since he nothing meant. *Dryden.*

**GALLOWTREE**. *n. f.* [gallowus and tree.] The tree of terror; the tree of execution.

He hung their conquer'd arms, for more defame,  
On *gallowtrees*, in honour of his dearest dame. *Fai. Queen.*

A Scot, when from the *gallowtree* got loose,  
Drops into Styx, and turns a foland goose. *Cleaveland.*

**GAMBADE**. *n. f.* [gamba, Italian, a leg.] Spatterdash; *GAMBADE*. *n. f.* boots worn upon the legs above the shoe.

The pettifogger ambles to her in his *gambadoes* once a week. *Dennis's Letters.*

**GAMBLER**. *n. f.* [A cant word, I suppose, for game or gambler.] A knave whose practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them.

**GAMBOGE**. *n. f.*

*Gamboge* is a concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature. It is heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and scarce any smell. It is brought from America, and from many parts of the East Indies, particularly from Cambaja, or Cambogia, whence it has its name. *Gamboge* was not known in Europe till 1603, and soon after got into use as a purgative medicine; but the roughness of its operation rendering it less esteemed as such, it got into use in painting, where it yet retains its credit. *Hill.*

To **GAMBOL**. *v. n.* [gambiller, French.]

1. To dance; to skip; to frolic; to jump for joy; to play merry frolics.

Bears, tigers, ounces, pards,  
Gambol'd before them. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

# GAM

The king of elfs, and little fairy queen,  
Gambol'd on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green. *Dryden.*

The monsters of the flood  
Gambol around him in the wat'ry way,  
And heavy whales in aukward measures play. *Pope.*

2. To leap; to start.

'Tis not madnes  
That I have utter'd; bring me to the test,  
And I the matter will record, which madnes  
Would gambol from. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**GAMBOLE**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A skip; a hop; a leap for joy.

A gentleman had got a favourite spaniel, that would be still toying and leaping upon him, and playing a thousand pretty gambols.

Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,  
And beasts in gambols frisk'd before their honest god. *Dryden.*

2. A frolic; a wild prank.

For who did ever play his gambols,  
With such insufferable rambles? *Hudibras, p. iii. cent. 2.*

**GAMBRILL**. *n. f.* [from *gamba*, *gambarella*, Italian.] The leg of a horse.

What can be more admirable than for the principles of the fibres of a tendon to be so mixed as to make it a soft body, and yet to have the strength of iron? as appears by the weight which the tendon, lying on a horse's gambrel, doth then command, when he rears up with a man upon his back. *Green.*

**GAME**. *n. f.* [gaman, a jest, Icelandic.]

1. Sport of any kind.

We have had pastimes here, and pleasing game. *Shakespeare.*

2. Jest, opposed to earnest or seriousness.

Then on her head they set a garland green,  
And crown'd her 'twixt earnest and 'twixt game. *Fai. Q.*

3. Infolent merriment; sportive insult.

Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels,  
On my refusal, to diffrise me more;  
Or make a game of my calamities. *Milton's Agonistes.*

4. A single match at play.

5. Advantage in play.

Mutual vouchers for our fame we stand,  
And play the game into each other's hand. *Dryden.*

6. Scheme pursued; measures planned.

This seems to be the present game of that crown, and that they will begin no other 'till they see an end of this. *Temple.*

7. Field sports: as, the chase, falcounry.

If about this hour he make his way,  
Under the colour of his usual game,  
He shall here find his friends with horse and men,  
To set him free from his captivity. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

What arms to use, or nets to frame  
Wild beasts to combat, or to tame,  
With all the myst'ries of that game. *Waller.*

Some sportsmen, that were abroad upon game, spied a company of bustards and cranes.

8. Animals pursued in the field; animals appropriated to legal sportsmen.

Hunting, and men, not beasts, shall be his game,  
With war, and hostile snare, such as refuse  
Subjection to his empire tyrannous. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

There is such a variety of game springing up before me, that I am distracted in my choice, and know not which to follow. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

A bloodhound will follow the tract of the person he pursues, and all hounds the particular game they have in chase. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Go, with thy Cynthia hurl the pointed spear  
At the rough bear, or chase the flying deer;  
I and my Chloe take a nobler aim,  
At human hearts we fling, nor ever miss the game. *Prior.*

Proud Nimrod first the bloody chase began,  
A mighty hunter, and his prey was man:  
Our haughty Norman boasts that bar'rous name,  
And makes his trembling slaves the royal game. *Pope.*

9. Solemn contests exhibited as spectacles to the people.

The games are done, and Caesar is returning. *Shakespeare.*

Milo, when entering the Olympick game,  
With a huge ox upon his shoulders came. *Denham.*

To **GAME**. *v. n.* [gaman, Saxon.]

1. To play at any sport.

2. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money.

Gaming leaves no satisfaction behind it: it no way profits either body or mind.

**GAMMECOCK**. *n. f.* [game and cock.] Cocks bred to fight.

They managed the dispute as fiercely as two gamecocks in the pit. *Lake.*

**GAME-EGG**. *n. f.* [game and egg.] Eggs from which fighting cocks are bred.

Thus boys hatch game-eggs under birds of prey,  
To make the fowl more furious for the fray. *Goth.*

**GAMMEKEEPER**. *n. f.* [game and keep.] A person who looks after game, and sees it is not destroyed.

**GAMESOME**.

# GAN

**GAMESOME**. *adj.* [from game.] Frolicksome; gay; sportive; playful; sportful.

Geron, though old, yet gamesome, kept one end with  
Colma. *Sidney.*

I am not gamesome; I do lack some part  
Of that quick spirit that is in Antony. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

The gamesome wind among her tresses float,  
And curl'd up those growing riches short. *Paisfax, b. iv.*

Belial, in like gamesome mood. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This gamesome humour of children should rather be encouraged, to keep up their spirits and improve their strength and health, than curb'd or restrained. *Locke.*

**GAMESOMENESS**. *n. f.* [from gamesome.] Sportiveness; merriment.

**GAMESOMELY**. *adv.* [from gamesome.] Merrily.

**GAMESTER**. *n. f.* [from game.]

1. One who is vitiously addicted to play.

Keep a gamester from the dice, and a good student from his book, and it is wonderful. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

A gamester, the greater master he is in his art, the worse man he is. *Bacon.*

Gamessters for whole patrimonies play;  
The steward brings the deels, which must convey  
The whole estate. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 1.*

Could we look into the mind of a common gamester, we should see it full of nothing but trumps and matadors: her dumbers are haunted with kings, queens and knaves. *Addison.*

All the superfluous whims relate,  
That fill a female gamester's pate;  
What agony of soul she feels  
To see a knave's inverted heels. *Swift.*

2. One who is engaged at play.

When lenity and cruelty play for kingdoms,  
The gentler gamester is the soonest winner. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

A man may think, if he will, that two eyes see no more than one; or that a gamester sees always more than a looker-on: but, when all is done, the help of good counsel is that which setteth business straight. *Bacon's Essay 28.*

3. A merry frolicksome person.

You're a merry gamester,  
My lord Sands. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

4. A prostitute.

She's impudent, my lord,  
And was a common gamester to the camp. *Shakespeare.*

**GAMMER**. *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *grand mere*, and therefore used commonly to old women.] The compellation of a woman corresponding to gaffer.

**GAMMON**. *n. f.* [gambone, Italian.]

1. The buttock of an hog salted and dried; the lower end of the flitch.

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold:  
A ruffly gammon of some few'n years old. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.*

*Gammons*, that give a relish to the taste,  
And ported slowly, and slowly, come in to fast,  
That are the first is out, the second stinks. *Dryden's Pers.*

2. A kind of play with dice.

The quick dice,  
In thunder leaping from the box, awake  
The founding gammon. *Thomson's Autumn.*

**GAMMUT**. *n. f.* [gama, Italian.] The scale of musical notes.

Madam, before you touch the instrument,  
To learn the order of my fingering,  
I must begin with rudiments of art,  
To teach you gamut in a briefer sort. *Shakespeare.*

When by the gamut some musicians make  
A perfect song, others will undertake,  
By the same gamut chang'd, to equal it:  
Things simply good can never be unfit. *Donne.*

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,  
That rant by note, and through the gamut rage;  
In songs and airs express their martial fire,  
Combat in trills, and in a feuge expire. *Addison.*

**GAN**, for *ganon*, from *gan* for *begin*.

The noble knight *gan* feel  
His vital force to faint. *Spenser.*

To **GANCH**. *v. a.* [ganciare, from *gancio*, a hook, Italian; *ganche*, French.] To drop from a high place upon hooks by way of punishment: a practice in Turkey, to which *Smith* alludes in his *Poecilius*.

Cohors catenis qua pia stridulis  
Gemunt onusti, vel fude trans sinum  
Luclantur adla, pendulive  
Sanguineis luclantur in unes. *Muse Angl.*

**GANDER**. *n. f.* [ganza, Saxon.] The male of the goose.

As deep drinketh the goose as the gander. *Camden's Rem.*

One gander will serve five geese. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To **GANG**. *v. n.* [gagen, Dutch; gangan, Saxon; gang, Scottish.] To go; to walk: an old word not now used, except ludicrously.

But let them gang alone,  
As they have brewed, so let them bear blame. *Spenser.*

# GAO

Your flaunting beaus gang with their breasts open. *Arbutnot.*

**GANG**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe; a herd. It is seldom used but in contempt or abhorrence.

Oh, you pandery rascals! there's a knot, a gang, a pack,  
a conspiracy against me. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

As a gang of thieves were robbing a house, a muskitt fell a barking. *L'Estrange, Fable 21.*

Admitted in among the gang,  
He acts and talks as they befriend him. *Prior.*

**GANGHON**. [French.] A kind of flower.

**GANGLION**. *n. f.* [γανγλιον.] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts, proceeding from a fall or stroke. It relieves, if stirred; if pressed upon the side, is not diverted, nor can be turned round. *Harri.*

Bonefettors usually represent every bone dislocated, though possibly it be but a ganglion, or other crude tumour or preternatural protuberance of some part of a joint. *Wifeman.*

**GANGRENE**. *n. f.* [gangrene, Fr. gangrena, Lat.] A mortification; a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction. This experiment may be transferred unto the cure of gangrenes, either coming of themselves, or induced by too much applying of opiates. *Bacon's Natural History.*

She favours the lover, as we gangrenes stay,  
By cutting hope, like a lopt limb, away. *Waller.*

A discolouring in the part was supposed an approach of a gangrene.

If the substance of the soul is fettered with these passions, the gangrene is gone too far to be ever cured: the inflammation will rage to all eternity. *Addison's Spectator.*

To **GANGRENE**. *v. a.* [gangrenere, French, from the noun.] To corrupt to mortification.

In cold countries, when men's noses and ears are mortified, and, as it were, gangrened with cold, if they come to a fire they rot off presently; for that the few spirits, that remain in those parts, are suddenly drawn forth, and to putrefaction is made complete. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Gangren'd members must be lop'd away,  
Before the nobler parts are tainted to decay. *Dryden.*

To **GANGRENE**. *v. n.* To become mortified.

My griefs not only pain me  
As a lingering disafe;  
But fuding no redress, ferment and rage,  
Nor less than wounds immediate  
Rattle and feller and gangrene  
To black mortification. *Milton's Agonistes.*

As phlegmons are subject to mortification, so also in fat bodies they are apt to gangrene after opening, if that fat be not speedily digested out. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**GANGRENOUS**. *adj.* [from gangrene.] Mortified; producing or betokening mortification.

The blood, turning acrimonious, corrodes the vessels, producing hæmorrhages, purules red, lead-coloured, black and gangrenous. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**GANGWAY**. *n. f.* In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other.

**GANGWEEK**. *n. f.* [gang and week.] Rogation week, when processions are made to lustrate the bounds of parishes. *Di. A.*

**GANTLE**. *n. f.* [gantlet is only corrupted from gantelope, GANTLET.] gent, all, and hapen, to run, Dutch.] A military punishment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man.

But would'st thou, friend, who hast two legs alone,  
Would'st thou to run the gantlet these expose,  
To a whole company of hob-nail'd shoes? *Dryden's Juv.*

Young gentlemen are driven with a whip, to run the gantlet through the several clafies. *Locke.*

**GANZA**. *n. f.* [ganfa, Spanish, a goose.] A kind of wild goose, by a flock of which a virtuoso was fabled to be carried to the lunar world.

They are but idle dreams and fancies,  
And favour strongly of the ganza's. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

**GAOL**. *n. f.* [geol, Welsh; geole, French.] A prison; a place of confinement. It is always pronounced and too often written jail, and sometimes goal.

Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my goal. *Sh. K. Lear.*

Have I been ever free, and must my house  
Be my retentive enemy, my goal? *Shakespeare's Timon.*

If we mean to thrive and do good, break open the gaols, and let out the prisoners. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

**GAOLDELIVERY**. *n. f.* [gaol and deliver.] The judicial process, which by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined evacuates the prison.

Then doth th' aspiring foul the body leave,  
Which we call death; but were it known to all,  
What life our souls do by this death receive,  
Men would it birth or gaol'delivery call. *Davies.*

These make a general gaol'delivery of souls, not for punishment.

**GAOLER**. *n. f.* [from gaol.] Keeper of a prison; he to whose care the prisoners are committed.

This



# GAP

This is a gentle provolt; seldom, when  
The stealer *gaper* is the friend of men. *Sb. Meaf. for Meaf.*  
I know not how or why my furly *gauler*,  
Hard as his irons, and infolent as pow'r  
When put in vulgar hands, Cleanthes,  
Put off the brute. *Dryden's Clemenis.*  
From the polite part of mankind he had been banished and  
immured, 'till the death of her *gauler* *Tatlers, N<sup>o</sup>. 53.*

*GAP. n. f.* [from *gape*.]

1. An opening in a broken fence.

Behold the despair,

By custom and covetous pates,

By *gaps* and opening of gates. *Tuffer's Husbandry.*

With terrors and with furies to the bounds

And crystal wall of heav'n; which, opening wide,

Roll'd inward, and a spacious *gap* disclos'd

Into the wasteful deep. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

Buffes are most lasting of any for dead hedges, or to mend

*gaps.* *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

I fought for a man, says God, that should make up the

hedge, and stand in the *gap* before me, for the land that I

should not defray it. *Rogers, Sermon 18.*

2. A breach.

The loss of that strong city concerned the Christian com-

monwealth: manifold and lamentable miseries afterwards en-

fu'd by the opening of that *gap*, not unto the kingdom of

Hungary only, but to all that side of Christendom. *Knolles,*

3. Any passage.

He's made master

O' th' rolls and the king's secretary: further

Stands in the *gap*, and trends for more preferment. *Shakefp.*

So stands the Thracian herdman with his spear

Full in the *gap*, and hopes the hunted bear,

And hears him rustling in the wood. *Dryden.*

4. An avenue; an open way.

The former kings of England pass'd into them a great part

of their prerogatives; which though then it was well intended,

and perhaps well deserved, yet now such a *gap* of mischief lies

open thereby, that I could wish it were well stop'd. *Spenser.*

5. A hole; a deficiency.

If you violently proceed against him, mistaking his purpose,

it would make a great *gap* in your honour. *Shak. King Lear.*

Nor is it any botch or *gap* at all in the works of nature.

*More's Antidote against Atheism.*

6. Any interstice; a vacuity.

Each one demand, and answer to his part

Perform'd in this wide *gap* of time, since first

We were deliver'd. *Shakefpere's Winter's Tale.*

That I might sleep out this great *gap* of time my An-

tony is away. *Shakefpere's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

To make 'twixt words and lines huge *gaps*,

Wide as meridians in maps. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 3.*

One can revive a languishing conversation by a sudden fur-

prising sentence; another is more dexterous in seconding; a

third can fill the *gap* with laughing. *Swift's Gentle Conversation.*

7. An opening of the mouth in speech during the pronunciation

of two successive vowels.

The hiatus, or *gap* between two words, is caused by two

vowels opening on each other. *Pope.*

8. To *gap* a *GAP*, is to escape by some mean shift: alluding to

hedges mended with dead bushes, 'till the quickets will grow.

His policy consists in setting traps.

In finding ways and means, and *gaping gaps*. *Swift.*

*GAP-TOOTHED. adj.* [ *gap* and *tooth*. ] Having interstices be-

tween the teeth.

The reeve, miller, and cook, are distinguished from each

other as much as the mincing lady prioress and the broad-

speaking *gap-toothed* wife of Bath. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

To *GAP*. *v. n.* [ *gapan*, Saxon. ]

1. To open the mouth wide; to yawn.

Some men there are love not a *gaping* pig;

Some, that are mad, if they behold a cat. *Shakefpere.*

*Gaping* or yawning, and stretching, do pass from man to

man; for that that causeth *gaping* and stretching is when the

spirits are a little heavy by any vapour. *Arbutnot.*

She stretches, *gapes*, unglues her eyes,

And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift.*

2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird.

As callow birds,

Whose mother's kill'd in seeking of the prey,

Cry in their nest, and think her long away;

And at each least that stirs, each blast of wind,

*Gap* for the food which they must never find. *Dryden.*

As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry,

And *gape* upon the gather'd clouds for rain;

Then first the martlet meets it in the sky,

And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train. *Dryden.*

3. To desire earnestly; to crave. *With far.*

To her grim death appears in all her shapes;

The hungry grave for her due tribute *gapes*. *Denham.*

To thy fortune be not thou a slave;

For what hast thou to fear beyond the grave?

# GAR

And thou, who *gap'st* for my estate, draw near;  
For I would whisper somewhat in thy ear. *Dryden's Perf.*

4. *With after.*

What shall we say of those who spend their days in *gaping*

after court-favour and preferments? *L'Estrange.*

5. *With an.*

Many have *gaped* at the church revenues; but, before they

could swallow them, have had their mouths stopp'd in the

church-yard. *South's Sermons.*

6. To open in fissures or holes.

If it assume my noble father's person,

I'll speak to it, though hell itself should *gape*

And bid me hold my peace. *Shakefpere's Hamlet.*

May that ground *gape*, and swallow me alive,

Where I shall kneel to him that slew my father. *Sb. H. VI.*

The great horse-muffel, with the fine shell, doth *gape* and

shut as the oysters do. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The reception of one is as different from the admission of

the other, as when the earth falls open under the incursions

of the plough, and when it *gapes* and greedily opens itself to drink

in the dew of heaven, or the refreshments of a shower. *South.*

The mouth of a little artery and nerve *gapes* into the cavity

of these vessels. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

7. To open with a breach.

The planks, their pitchy coverings wash'd away,

Now yield, and now a yawning breach display:

The roaring waters, with a hostile tide,

Rush through the ruins of her *gaping* side. *Dryden.*

That all these actions can be performed by aliment; as well

as medicines, is plain; by observing the effects of different

substances upon the fluids and solids, when the vessels are open

and *gape* by a wound. *Arbutnot.*

8. To open; to have an hiatus.

There is not, to the best of my remembrance, one vowel

*gaping* on another for want of a cesura in this whole poem.

*Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*

9. To make a noise with open throat.

And, if my meek can through past ages see,

That noisy, nauseous, *gaping* fool is he. *Roscommon.*

10. To stare with hope or expectation.

Others will *gape* 't anticipate

The cabinet designs of fate;

Apply to wizards, to foresee

What shall, and what shall never be. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

11. To stare with wonder.

Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the

mad imagination of the dawner; and the end of all this to

cause laughter: a very monster in a Bartholomew fair, for the

mob to *gape* at. *Dryden's Duffessins.*

Where elevated o'er the *gaping* croud,

Clasp'd in the board the perjurd head is bow'd,

Betimes retreat. *Gay's Trivia.*

12. To stare irreverently.

They have *gaped* upon me with their mouth. *Job xvi. 10.*

*GAPER. n. f.* [from *gape*.]

1. One who opens his mouth.

2. One who stares foolishly.

3. One who longs or craves.

The golden shower of the dissolved abbey-lands rained well

near into every *gaper's* mouth. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

*GAR*, in Saxon, signifies a weapon: so *Eadgar* is a happy

weapon; *Ethelgar*, a noble weapon. *Gilbert's Camden.*

To *GAR. v. a.* [ *gieras*, Ilandick. ] To cause; to make. It

is still in use in Scotland.

Tell me, good Hobbinol, what *gars* thee greet?

What! hath some wolf thy tender lambs yorn'd?

Or is thy bagpipe broke, that sounds so sweet?

Or art thou of thy loved loss forlorn. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

*GARB. n. f.* [ *garbe*, French. ]

1. Drefs; cloaths; habit.

Thus Belial, with words cloath'd in reason's *garb*,

Counsell'd ignoble ease, and peaceful sloth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

He puts himself into the *garb* and habit of a professor of

physick, and sets up. *L'Estrange, Fable 37.*

2. Fashion of drefs.

Horace's wit, and Virgil's state,

He did not steal, but emulate;

And when he would like them appear,

Their *garb*, but not their cloaths, did wear. *Denham.*

3. Exterior appearance.

This is some fellow,

Who, having been prais'd for bluntness, doth affect

A fauce roughness, and constrains the *garb*

Quite from his nature. *Shakefpere's King Lear.*

*GARBAGE. n. f.* [ *garbear*, Spanish. ] This etymology is very

doubtful.]

1. The bowels; the offal; that part of the inwards which is

separated and thrown away.

The cloyed will,

That satiãte, yet unsatisfy'd desire, that tub

Both

# GAR

Both fill'd and running, ravening first the lamb,  
Longs after for the *garbage*. *Shakefpere's Cymbeline.*

Lust, though to a radiant angel link'd,

Will fate itself in a celestial bed,

And prey on *garbage*. *Shakefpere's Hamlet.*

A flam more senseless than the rog'ry

Of old Atreus and aug'ry,

That out of *garbage* of cattle

Preiag'd th' events of truce or battle. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

Who, without aversion, ever look'd

On holy *garbage*, though by Homer cook'd? *Roscommon.*

When you receive condign punishment, you run to your

confessor, that parcel of guts and *garbage*. *Lryd. Span. Fryar.*

*GARBEL. n. f.* A plank next the keel of a ship. *Bailey.*

*GARRIDGE. n. f.* Corrupted for *garbage*.

All shavings of horns, hoofs of cattle, blood, and *garlidge*

is good manure for land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

*GARRISH. n. f.* Corrupted from *garbage*.

In Newfound land they improve their ground with the *gar-*

*bish* of fish. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To *GARBLE. v. a.* [ *garbellare*, Italian. ] To sift; to part;

to separate the good from the bad.

But you who fathers and traditions take,

And *garble* some, and some you quite forsake. *Dryden.*

Had our author let down this command without *garbin*,

as God gave it, and joined mother to father, it had made

directly against him. *Lacte.*

The understanding works to collate, combine, and *garble*

the images and ideas, the imagination and memory present to

it. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

*GARBLER. n. f.* [from *garble*.] He who separates one part

from another.

A farther secret in this clause may best be discovered by the

projectors, or at least the *garblers* of it. *Swift's Examiner.*

*GARBOL. n. f.* [ *garbouille*, French; *ga-buglie*, Italian. ] Dif-

order; tumult; uproar. *Hannmer.*

Look here, and at thy sovereign leisure read

What *garbols* the awak'd. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

*GARD. n. f.* [ *garde*, French. ] Wardship; care; custody.

*GARDEN. n. f.* [ *garda*, Welsh; *jardin*, French; *giardino*, Italian. ]

1. A piece of ground inclosed, and cultivated with extraordi-

nary care, planted with herbs or fruits for food, or laid out

for pleasure.

Thy promises are like Adonis' *gardens*,

Which one day bloom'd and fruitful were the next. *Shakefp.*

My lord of Ely, when I was last in Holbourn,

I saw good strawberries in your *garden* there. *Shakefp. R. III.*

In the royal ordering of *gardens*, there ought to be *gardens*

for all the months in the year. *Locan's Essays.*

In every *garden* should be provided flowers, fruit, shade and

water. *Temple.*

2. A place particularly fruitful or delightful.

I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy,

The pleasant *garden* of great Italy. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*

3. *GARDEN* is often used in composition for *hortensis*, or be-

longing to a garden.

*GARDEN-MOULD. n. f.* Mould fit for a garden.



## GAR

stalk, rises from the centre of the empalement, and afterward becomes a globular fleshy fruit; in the centre of which are included many seeds, which are shaped almost like kidneys. This tree is pretty common in Jamaica, and several other places in the warmer parts of America, where it usually rises to the height of thirty or forty feet, and spreads into many branches. When the flowers fall off the pointal, it becomes a round fruit about the size of a tennis-ball, which, when ripe, has a rough brownish rind, and a mealy sweet pulp, somewhat like some of the European pears; but has a strong scent of garlick.

**GARLICK** *Wild. n. f.*

The characters are: it agrees in every respect with the garlick; but hath, for the most part, a sweet scent; and the flowers are produced in an umbel.

**GARLICKEATER** *n. f.* [garlick and eat.] A mean fellow.

You've made good work,  
You and your apron men, that stood so much  
Upon the voice of occupation, and  
The breath of garlick-aters.

**GARMENT** *n. f.* [guariment, old French.] Any thing by which the body is covered; cloaths; drels.

Hence, rotten things, or I shall shake thy bones  
Out of thy garments.

Our leaf, once fallen, springeth no more; neither doth the  
sun or summer adorn us again with the garments of new leaves  
and flowers.

Three worthy persons from his side it tore,  
And dy'd his garment with their scatter'd gore.

The peacock, in all his pride, does not display half the  
colours that appear in the garments of a British lady, when  
she is dressed.

**GARNER** *n. f.* [grenier, French.] A place in which threshed  
grain is stored up.

Earth's increase, and joyous plenty,  
Barns and garners never empty.

For sundry foes the rural realm furround;  
The fieldmouse builds her garner under ground;  
For gather'd grain the blind laborious mole,  
In winding mazes, works her hidden hole.

**GARNET** *n. f.* [garnato, Italian; granatus, low Latin, from its  
resemblance in colour to the grain of the pomegranate.]

The garnet is a gem of a middle degree of hardness, be-  
tween the sapphire and the common crystal. It is found of  
various sizes. Its surfaces are not so smooth or polite as those  
of a ruby, and its colour is ever of a strong red, with a plain  
admixture of blueish: its degree of colour is very different,  
and it always wants much of the brightness of the ruby.

The garnet seems to be a species of the carbuncle of the  
ancients: the Bohemian is red, with a slight cast of a flame-  
colour; and the Syrian is red, with a slight cast of purple.

**GARNISH** *v. a.* [garnir, French.]

1. To decorate with ornamental appendages.  
There were hills which garnished their proud heights with  
stately trees.

All within with flowers was garnished,  
That, when mild Zephyrus amongst them blew,  
Did breathe out bounteous smells, and painted colours shew.

With taper light  
To seek the beauteous eye of heav'n to garnish,  
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess.

Paradise was a terrestrial garden, garnished with fruits, de-  
lighting both the eye and taste.

All the streets between the Bridge-foot and palace of Paul's,  
where the king then lay, were garnished with the citizens,  
standing in their liveries.

2. To embellish a dish with something laid round it.  
With what expence and art, how richly drest!  
Garnish'd with sparagus, himself a feast!

No man lards salt pork with orange-peel,  
Or garnishes his lamb with spitchock'd eel.

3. To fit with fetters.  
**GARNISH** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Ornament; decoration; embellishment.  
So are you, sweet,  
Ev'n in the lovely garnish of a boy.

Matter and figure they produce;  
For garnish this, and that for use;  
They seek to feed and please their guests.

2. Things strewn round a dish.  
3. [In gaols.] Fetters.

4. *Penitencia carceraria*; an acknowledgment in money when  
first a prisoner goes into a gaol.

## GAR

**GARNISHMENT** *n. f.* [from garnish.] Ornament; embellish-  
ment.

The church of Sancta Guistiniana in Padoua is a found piece  
of good art, where the materials being but ordinary stones;  
without any garnishment of sculpture, do ravish the beholders.

**GARNITURE** *n. f.* [from garnish.] Furniture; ornament.  
They conclude, if they fall short in the garniture of their  
knees, that they are inferior in the furniture of their heads.

Plain fence, which pleas'd your fires an age ago,  
Is lost, without the garniture of snow.

As nature has poured out her charms upon the female part  
of our species, so they are very assiduous in bestowing upon  
themselves the finest garnitures of art.

**GARROUS** *adj.* [from garum.] Resembling pickle made of  
fish.

In a civet-cat a different and offensive odour proceeds, partly  
ly from its food, that being especially fish; whereas this  
humour may be a garrous excretion, and odious separation.

**GARRAN** *n. f.* [Erse.] It imports the same as gelding. The  
word is still retained in Scotland.] A small horse; a hobby.

A Highland horse which when brought into the North of Eng-  
land takes the name of *gallopy*.

When he comes forth he will make their cows and garraun  
to walk, if he doth no other harm to their persons.

Every man would be forced to provide Winter-fodder for  
his team, whereas common garraun shift upon garra the year  
round; and this would force men to the enclosing of grounds,  
so that the race of garraun would decrease.

**GARRET** *n. f.* [garite, the tower of a citadel, French.]

1. A room on the highest floor of the house.  
The mob, commission'd by the government,  
Are seldom to an empty garret sent.

John Bull skipped from room to room; ran up stairs and  
down stairs, from the kitchen to the garret.

On earth the god of wealth was made  
Sole patron of the building trade;  
Leaving the arts the spacious air,  
With licence to build castles there:

And 'tis conceiv'd their old pretence,  
To lodge in garrets, comes from thence.

2. Rotten wood.  
The colour of the shining part of rotten wood, by day-  
light, is in some pieces white, and in some pieces inclining  
to red, which they call the white and red garret.

**GARRISTER** *n. f.* [from garret.] An inhabitant of a  
garret.

**GARRISON** *n. f.* [garnison, French.]

1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it.  
How oft he said to me,  
Thou art no soldier fit for Cupid's garriison.

2. Fortified place stored with soldiers.  
Whom the old Roman wall so ill confin'd,  
With a new chain of garriisons you bind.

3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defence.  
Some of them that are laid in garriison will do no great hurt  
to the enemies.

**GARRISON** *v. a.* [from the verb.] To secure by fac-  
tories.

Others those forces join,  
Which garriison the conquests near the Rhine.

**GARRULITY** *n. f.* [garrulitas, Latin.]

1. Loquacity; incontinence of tongue; inability to keep a  
secret.

Let me here  
Expiate, if possible, my crime,  
Shameful garrulity.

2. The quality of talking too much; talkativeness.  
Some vices of speech must carefully be avoided: first of all,  
loquacity or garrulity.

**GARRULOUS** *adj.* [garrulus, Latin.] Prattling; talkative.  
Old age looks out,  
And garrulous recounts the feats of youth.

**GARTER** *n. f.* [gardus, Welsh; jarrier, French, from gars,  
Welsh, the binding of the knee.]

1. A string or ribband by which the stocking is held upon the  
leg.  
Let their heads be sleekly comb'd, their blue coats brush'd,  
and their garters of an indifferent knit.

When we rest in our cloaths we loosen our garters, and  
other ligatures, to give the spirits free passage.

Handsome caters at your knees,  
There lay three garters, half a pair of gloves,  
And all the trophies of his former loves.

2. The mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of  
English knighthood.  
Now by my george, my garter,  
—The george, profound, hath lost his holy honour;  
The garter, blemish'd, pawn'd his knightly virtue.

## GAS

You owe your Ormond nothing but a son,  
To fill in future times his father's place,  
And wear the garter of his mother's race.

3. The principal king at arms.  
To GARTER *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a garter.

He, being in love, could not see to garter his hose. *Shaksp.*  
A person was wounded in the leg, below the gartering  
place.

**GARTH** *n. f.* [as if girth, from gird.] The bulk of the body  
measured by the girdle.

**GAS** *n. f.* [A word invented by the chymists.] It is used  
by Van Helmont, and seems designed to signify, in general, a  
spirit not capable of being coagulated; but he uses it loosely  
in many senses, and very unintelligibly and inconsistently.

**GASCONADE** *n. f.* [French, from Gascon, a nation eminent  
for boasting.] A boast; a bravado.

Was it a gasconade to please me, that you said your fortune  
was increased to one hundred a year since I left you?

**GASCONADE** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To boast; to brag;  
to bluster.

**GASH** *v. a.* [from *hacher*, to cut, French. *Skinner*.] To  
cut deep so as to make a gaping wound; to cut with a blunt  
instrument so as to make the wound wide.

Where the Englishmen at arms had been defeated, many  
of their horses were found grievously gashed of  
death.

It is a keen instrument, and every one can cut and gash  
with it; but to carve a beautiful image requires great art.

See me gash'd with knives,  
Or fear'd with burning steel.

Streaming with blood, all over gash'd with wounds,  
He reed, he grow'd, and at the altar fell.

**GASH** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A deep and wide wound.  
He glancing on his helmet, made a large  
And open gash therein; were not his target,  
That broke the violence of his intent,  
The weary soul from thence it would discharge.

A perilous gash, a very limb-lost off.  
Hamilton drove Newton almost to the end of the lists; but  
Newton on a sudden gave him such a gash on the leg, that  
therewith he fell to the ground.

But th' ethereal substance clos'd,  
Not long divisible; and from the gash  
A stream of nectarous humour issuing flow'd.

2. The mark of a wound. I know not if this be proper.  
I was fond of back-sword and cudgel play, and I now bear  
in my body many a black and blue gash and scar.

**GASKINS** *n. f.* [from *Gaspigne*. See *GALLICASKINS*.] Wide  
hose; wide breeches. An old ludicrous word.  
If one point break, the other will hold;  
Or, if both break, your gaskins fall.

**GASP** *v. n.* [from *gape*, *Skinner*; from *gipse*, Danish, to  
sob, *Jundius*.]

1. To open the mouth wide to catch breath.  
The sick for air before the portal gash.

They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes;  
But the weak voice deceiv'd their gasping throats.

The gasping head flies off; a purple flood  
Flows from the trunk.

The ladies gash'd, and scarcely could respire;  
The breath they drew no longer air, but fire.

A scantling of wit lay gasping for life, and groaning be-  
neath a heap of rubbish.

Pale and faint,  
He gasps for breath; and, as his life flows from him,  
Demands to see his friends.

2. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively.  
I lay me down to gash my last breath;  
The wolves will get a breakfast by my death.

He flatters round, his eyeballs roll in death,  
And with short sobs he gasps away his breath.

3. To long for. This sense is, I think, not proper, as nature  
never expresses desire by gasping.  
The Castilian and his wife had the comfort to be under the  
same master, who, seeing how dearly they loved one another,  
and gashed after their liberty, demanded a most exorbitant  
price for their ransom.

**GASP** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.  
The short catch of breath in the last agonies.  
His fortunes all lie speechless, and his name  
Is at last gash.

Ah, Warwick, Montague hath breath'd his last;  
And to the last gash cry'd out for Warwick.

If in the dreadful hour of death,  
When the last gasp of breath,  
You hope for mercy, shew it now.

Life's business at one gasp is over.  
**GAST** *v. a.* [from *gast*, Saxon. See *AGHAST*.] To

## GAT

make aghast; to fright; to shock; to terrify; to fear; to  
affray.

When he saw my best alarmed spirits,  
Bold in the quarrel's right, rous'd to th' encounter,  
Or whether gasted by the noise I made,  
Full suddenly he fled.

**GASTRICK** *adj.* [from *gastre*.] Belonging to the belly.  
**GASTROGRAPHY** *n. f.* [from *gastre* and *graphein*.] In strictness of  
etymology, signifies no more than sewing up any wound of  
the belly; yet in common acceptation it implies, that the  
wound of the belly is complicated with another of the in-  
testine.

**GASTROTONY** *n. f.* [from *gastre* and *tonos*.] The act of  
cutting open the belly.

**GAT** *n. f.* [from *gat*, Saxon.] The preterite of *get*.  
Moses gat him up into the mount.

**GATE** *n. f.* [from *gate*, Saxon.] A castle, palace, or large building;  
1. The door of a city, a castle, palace, or large building;  
Open the gate of mercy, gracious God!

My soul flies through these wounds to seek thee.

Are arch'd so high, that giants may jet through,  
And keep their impious turbans on, without  
Good-morrow to the sun.

2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into inclosed  
grounds.  
Know'st thou the way to Dover?  
—Both stile and gate, horseway and footpath.

3. An avenue; an opening.  
Auria had done nothing but wisely and politically, in setting  
the Venetians together by the ears with the Turks, and open-  
ing a gate for a long war.

**GATEVEIN** *n. f.* The *vena porta*.  
Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have  
trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the gatevein  
which disperseth that blood.

**GATEWAY** *n. f.* [gate and way.] A way through gates of  
inclosed grounds.

Gateways between inclosures are so miry, that they cannot  
cart between one field and another.

**GATHER** *v. a.* [gabegan, Saxon.]

1. To collect; to bring into one place; to get in harvest.  
I gathered me silver and gold.

Gather stones—and they took stones and made an heap.  
The seventh year we shall not sow, nor gather in our in-  
crease.

2. To pick up; to glean; to pluck.  
His opinions  
Have satisfied the king for his divorce.

Gather'd from all the famous colleges.  
Cast up the highway, gather out the stones.

I will spend this preface upon those from whom I have  
gathered my knowledge; for I am but a gatherer.

To pay the creditor, that lent him his rent, he must gather  
up money by degrees, as the sale of his commodities shall  
bring it in.

3. To crop.  
What have I done?  
To see my youth, my beauty, and my love  
No sooner gain'd, but slighted and betray'd;  
And like a rose just gather'd from the stalk,  
But only smelt, and cheaply thrown aside,  
To wither on the ground!

4. To assemble.  
They have gathered themselves together against me.

Come ye heathen, and gather yourselves together.  
He led us through three fair streets; and all the way we  
went there were gathered some people on both sides, standing  
in a row.

5. To heap up; to accumulate.  
He that by usury and unjust gain increaseth his substance,  
shall gather it for him that will pity the poor.

6. To select and take.  
Save us, O Lord, and gather us from among the heathen,  
to give thanks unto thy holy name.

7. To sweep together.  
The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that was cast  
into the sea, and gathered of every kind.

8. To collect charitable contributions.  
To bring into one body or interest.  
I will gather others to him, besides those that are gathered  
unto him.

9. To draw together from a state of diffusion; to compress;  
to contract.  
Immortal Tully shone,  
The Roman rostra deck'd the consul's throne;  
Gathering his flowing robe he seem'd to stand,  
In act to speak, and graceful stretch'd his hand.

10. To gain.  
He gathers ground upon her in the chace;  
Now breathes upon her hair with nearer pace.

11. To pucker needlework.

12. To pucker needlework.

13. To



## GAU

13. To collect logically; to know by inference.  
That which, out of the law either of reason or of God,  
men probably gathering to be expedient, they make it law.

*Hacker, b. i. f. 3.*

The reason that I gather he is mad,  
Is a mad tale he told to day at dinner,  
Of his own door being shut against his entrance. *Shakep.*  
After he had seen the vision, we endeavoured to get into  
Macedonia, assuredly gathering that the Lord had called us. *Acts xvi. 10.*

Return'd

By night, and listening where the hapless pair  
Sit in their sad discourse, and various plaint,  
Thence gather'd his own doom. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*  
Madam'selle de Scudery, who is as old as Sibyl, is at this  
time translating Chaucer into modern French: from which I  
gather, that he has formerly been translated into the old Provençal.

*Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

We may easily gather from this passage what notion the  
ancients had concerning a future state. *Notes on the Odyssey.*  
14. To GATHER *bratb.* [A proverbial expression.] To have  
respite from any calamity.

The luckless lucky maid

A long time with that savage people staid,  
To *aker bre th*, in many miseries. *Spenser.*

To GATHER, *v. n.*

1. To be condensed; to thicken.

If ere night the *gabrins* clouds we fear,  
A fong will help the beating storm to bear. *Dryden's Past.*  
When *gabrins* clouds o'ershadow all the skies,  
And shoot quick lightnings, weigh, my boys! he cries. *Dry.*  
When the rival winds their quarrel try,  
South, East and West, on airy courters born,  
The whirlwind gathers, and the woods are torn. *Dryden.*  
Think on the storm that *gathers* o'er your head.  
And threatens every hour to burst upon it. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To grow larger by the accretion of similar matter.

Their snow-ball did not gather as it went; for the people  
came in to them. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*

3. To assemble

There be three things that mine heart feareth; the slander  
of a city, the gathering together of an unruly multitude, and  
a false accusation. *Ecclesi. xxvi. 5.*

4. To generate pus or matter.

Ask one, who by repeated restraints hath subdued his natural  
rage, how he likes the change, and he will tell you 'tis  
no less happy than the ease of a broken imposthume after the  
painful gathering and filling of it. *Decay of Piety.*

GA'THER, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Pucker; cloth drawn together  
in wrinkles.

Give laws for pantaloons,  
The length of breeches, and the *gathers*,  
Part cannons, periwigs and feathers. *Hudibras, p. i.*

GA'THERER, *n. f.* [from *gather*.]

1. One that gathers; one that collects; a collector.  
I will spend this preface about those from whom I have gathered  
my knowledge; for I am but a gatherer and disposer of  
other men's stuff. *Watson's Preface to Elem. of Architecture.*

2. One that gets in a crop of any kind.

I was a herdman and a gatherer of fycamore-fruit. *Amos vii.*

Nor in that land

Do poisonous herbs deceive the gatherer's hand. *May's Virg.*

GA'THERING, *n. f.* [from *gather*.] Collection of charitable  
contributions.

Let every one lay by him in store, that there be no gathering  
when I come. *1 Cor. xvi. 2.*

GA'TTEN-TREE. See CORNELIAN-CHERRY, of which it is  
a species.

GAUDE, *n. f.* [The etymology of this word is uncertain:  
*Skinner* imagines it may come from *gaude*, French, a yellow  
flower, yellow being the most gaudy colour. *Junius*, according  
to his custom, talks of *grye*; and Mr. *Lye* finds *gaude*,  
in *Douglas*, to signify deceit or fraud, from *gaudius*, Welsh,  
to cheat. It seems to me most easily deducible from *gandium*,  
Latin, joy; the cause of joy; a token of joy: thence aptly  
applied to any thing that gives or expresses pleasure. In Scotland  
this word is still retained, both as a thowly bawble, and  
the person fooled. It is also retained in Scotland to denote a  
yellow flower.] An ornament; a fine thing; any thing worn  
as a sign of joy.

He stole the impression of her fantasy,  
With bracelets of thy hair, rings, *gaudes*, conceits,  
Knacks, trifles, nosegays, sweetmeats. *Shakepeare.*

The fun is in the heav'n, and the proud day,  
Attended with the pleasures of the world,  
Is all too wanton, and too full of *gaudet*,  
To give me audience. *Shakepeare's King Lear.*

My love to *Hermia*

Is melted as the snow; seems to me now  
As the remembrance of an idle *gaude*,  
Which in my childhood I did doat upon. *Shakepeare.*

## GAU

Some bound for Guiney, golden sand to find,  
Bore all the *gandes* the simple natives wear;

Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,  
For folded turbans finet holland tear. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

To GAUDE, *v. a.* [gaudeo, Latin.] To exult; to rejoice at  
any thing.

Go to a gossip's feast, and *gaude* with me,  
After to long grief such nativity. *Shakepeare.*

GAUDERY, *n. f.* [from *gaude*.] Finery; ostentatious luxury  
of dress.

The triumph was not pageants and *gaudery*, but one of the  
wisest and noblest institutions that ever was. *Bacon's Essay.*

Age, which is but one remove from death, and should  
have nothing about us but what looks like a decent preparation  
for it, scarce ever appears, of late, but in the high mode, the  
flaunting garb, and utmost *gaudery* of youth, with cloaths as  
ridiculously, and as much in the fashion, as the person that  
wears them is usually grown out of it. *Saunders's Sermons.*

A plain suit, since we can make but one,  
Is better than to be by tarnish'd *gaudery* known. *Dryden.*

GAUDILY, *adv.* [from *gaudy*.] Showily.

GAUDINESS, *n. f.* [from *gaudy*.] Showiness; tinsel appearance.

GAUDY, *adj.* [from *gaude*.] Showy; splendid; pompous;  
ostentatiously fine.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,  
But not exprest in fancy; rich, not *gaudy*;

For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shakep. Hamlet.*

Fancies fond with *gaudy* shap'd possels,  
As thick and numberless

As the gay notes that people the sun-beams. *Milton.*

A man who walks directly to his journey's end, will arrive  
thither much sooner than him who wanders aside to gaze at  
every thing, or to gather every *gaudy* flower. *Watson.*

A goldfinch there I saw, with *gaudy* pride

Of painted plumes, that hop'd from side to side. *Dryden.*

The Bavarian duke his brigades leads,  
Gallant in arms, and *gaudy* to behold. *Philips.*

GAUDUM, *n. f.* [gandium, Latin.] A feast; a festival; a day  
of plenty.

He may surely be content with a fast to-day, that is sure of  
a *gaudy* to-morrow. *Chrys.*

GAVE, *v. a.* The preterite of *give*.

Thou can't not every day give me thy heart;  
If thou can't give it, then thou never gav'st it:

Lovers riddles are, that though thy heart depart,  
It stays at home, and thou with loving gav'st it. *Dante.*

GA'VEL, *n. f.* A provincial word for ground.

Let it lie upon the ground or gavel eight or ten days. *Mot.*

GA'VELKIND, *n. f.* [In law.] A custom whereby the lands of  
the father are equally divided at his death amongst all his sons,  
or the land of the brother equally divided among the brothers,  
if he have no issue of his own. This custom is of force in  
divers places of England, but especially in Kent.

Among other Welsh customs he abolished that of *gavelkind*,  
whereby the heirs female were utterly excluded, and the  
bastards did inherit as well as the legitimate, which is the  
very Irish *gavelkind*. *Davies on Ireland.*

To GAUGE, *v. a.* [gaugre, *jaugre*, a measuring rod, French. It  
is pronounced *gag*.]

1. To measure with respect to the contents of a vessel.

2. To measure with regard to any proportion.

The vases nicely *gauged* on each side, broad on one side,  
and narrow on the other, both which minister to the pro-  
gressive motion of the bird. *Darwin's Physico-Theology.*

There is nothing more perfectly admirable in itself than that  
artful manner in Homer's battles of taking measure or *gaging*  
his heroes by each other, and thereby elevating the character  
of one person by the opposition of it to some other he is made  
to excel. *Pope's Essay on Homer's Iliad.*

GAUGE, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A measure; a standard.

This plate must be a *gauge* to file your worm and groove to  
equal breadth by. *Mason's Mech. Exerc.*

If money were to be hired, as land is, or to be had from  
the owner himself, it might then be had at the market rate,  
which would be a constant *gauge* of your trade and wealth. *Lac.*

Timothy propounded to his mistress, that she should entertain  
no servant that was above four foot seven inches high; and for  
that purpose had prepared a *gauge*, by which they were to be  
measured. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

GAU'GER, *n. f.* [from *gauge*.] One whose business is to mea-  
sure vessels or quantities.

These earls and dukes have, from the beginning, been pri-  
vilged with royal jurisdiction; and, to this end, appointed  
their special officers, as sheriffs, admirals, *gaugers*, and elcheater.

*Arden's Survey of Cornwall.*

GAUNT, *adj.* [As if *gaunt*, from *gegnian*, to lessen, Saxon.]  
Thin; slender; lean; meagre.

Oh, how that name befits my composition!  
O! *Gaunt*, indeed, and *gaunt* in being old:

Within me grief hath kept a tedious fast;  
And who ab stains from meat that is not *gaunt*?

For

## GAZ

For sleeping England long time have I watch'd;  
Watching breeds leannefs, leannefs is all *gaunt*;

The pleasure that some fathers feed upon,  
Is my strict fast; I mean my childrens looks;

And therein fasting, thou hast made me *gaunt*;

*Gaunt* am I for the grave, *gaunt* as a grave,  
Whole hollow womb inherits nought but bones. *Sh. R. II.*

Two mastiffs, *gaunt* and grim, her sight pursu'd,  
And oft their fallen'd fangs in blood emur'd. *Dryd. Fables.*

GAUNTLY, *adv.* [from *gaunt*.] Leanly; slenderly; mea-  
gely.

GAUNTLET, *n. f.* [gantelet, French.] An iron glove used for  
defence, and thrown down in challenges. It is sometimes  
in poetry used for the *causa*, or boxing glove.

A scaly *gauntlet* now, with joints of steel,  
Must glove this hand. *Shakep. Henry IV. p. i.*

Feel but the difference, soft and rough;  
This is a *gauntlet*, that a muff

Some shall in swiftness for the goal contend,  
And others try the twanging bow to bend;

The strong with iron *gauntlets* arm'd shall stand,  
Oppos'd in combat, on the yellow sand. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

Who naked wrestled best, besmear'd with oil;  
Or who with *gauntlets* gave or took the foil. *Dryd. Fables.*

The funeral of some valiant knight  
May give this thing its proper light:

View his two *gauntlets*; these declare  
That both his hands were us'd to war.

So to repel the Vandals of the stage,  
Our veteran bard resumes his tragic rage;

He throws the *gauntlet* Orway us'd to wield,  
And calls for Englishmen to judge the field. *Southern.*

GA'VOT, *n. f.* [gavotte, French.] A kind of dance.

The disposition in a fiddle to play tunes in preludes, sara-  
bands, jigs and *gavots*, are real qualities in the instrument.

*Arbuthnot and Pope's Mock-Martin.*

GAUZE, *n. f.* A kind of thin transparent silk.

Silken cloaths were used by the ladies; and it seems they  
were thin, like *gauze*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Brocades and damasks, and tabbies and *gauzes*,  
Are lately brought over. *Swift.*

GAWK, *n. f.* [gawc, Saxon.]

1. A cuckoo.

2. A foolish fellow. In both senses it is retained in Scotland.

GAWN, *n. f.* [corrupted for *gallin*.] A small tub, or lading  
vessel.

GA'WNTREE, *n. f.* [Scottish.] A wooden frame on which  
beer-casks are set when tunned.

GAY, *adj.* [gay, French.]

1. Airy; cheerful; merry; frolic.

Smooth flow the waves, the zephyrs gently play;  
Belinda smil'd, and all the world was gay. *Pope.*

Ev'n rival wits did Voiture's fate deplore,  
And the gay mourn'd, who never mourn'd before. *Pope.*

2. Fine; showy.

A virgin that loves to go *gay*. *Bar. vi. 9.*

GAY, *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An ornament; an embel-  
lishment.

Morose and untractable spirits look upon precepts in em-  
blem, as they do upon *gays* and pictures, the fooleries of so  
many old wives tales. *L'Estrange.*

GA'YETY, *n. f.* [gayete, French, from *gay*.]

1. Cheerfulness; airiness; merriment.

2. Acts of juvenile pleasure.

To exercise their minds, our age retires. *Denham.*

Our *gayety* and our gilt are all besmirch'd,  
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakep. H. V.*

GA'YLY, *adv.* Merrily; cheerfully; showily.

GA'YNESS, *n. f.* [from *gay*.] Gayety; finery. Not much in  
use.

To GAZE, *v. n.* [gázō, rather *gazean*, to see, Sax.]

To look intently and earnestly; to look with eagerness.

What see'st thou there? King Henry's diadem,  
Inch'd with all the honours of the world;

If so, gaze on. *Shakepeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

From some fine cast her model eyes below;  
At some fine *gazing* glances roving slow. *Fairfax, b. iv.*

Gaze not on a maid, that thou fall not by those things that  
are precious in her. *Ecclesi. ix. 5.*

A lover's eyes will gaze an eagle blind.  
Strait toward heav'n my wond'ring eyes I turn'd,  
And gaz'd a while the ample sky. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

GAZE, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Intant regard; look of eagerness or wonder; fixed look.

Being light'ned with her beauty's beam,  
And thereby fill'd with happy influence,  
And lifted up above the world's praise,  
To sing with angels her immortal praise.

Do but note a wild and wanton herd,  
If any air of music touch their ears,

Spenser.

## GEA

You shall perceive them make a mutual stand,  
Their savage eyes turn'd to a modest gaze,  
By the sweet power of music. *Shakep. Merch. of Venice.*

Not a month

'Fore your queen dy'd, she was more worth such gazes  
Than what you look on now. *Shakepeare's Winter's Tale.*

With secret gaze,  
Or open admiration, him behold,  
On whom the great Creator hath bestow'd  
Worlds. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

Pindar is a dark writer, wants connexion as to our under-  
standing, soars out of sight, and leaves his readers at a  
gaze. *Lyden's Preface to Ovid.*

After having stood at gaze before this gate, he discovered  
an inscription. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 27.*

2. The object gazed on.

I must die  
Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out;

Made of my enemies the scorn and gaze;  
To grind in brazen fetters, under talk,  
With my heav'n-gifted strength. *Milton's Agonistes.*

GAZE, *n. f.* [from gaze.] He that gazes; one that looks  
intently with eagerness or admiration.

In her cheeks the vermillion red did show,  
Like roses in a bed of lilies fled;

The which ambrosial odours from her threw,  
And gazers' sense with double pleasure fed. *Fairy Queen.*

I'll slay more gazers than the basilisk. *Shakep. Hen. VI.*

Come, basilisk,

And kill the innocent *gazer* with thy sight. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

Bright as the sun, her eyes the *gazers* strike;  
And, like the sun, they shine on all alike. *Pope.*

His learned ideas give him a transcendent delight; and yet,  
at the same time, discover the blemishes which the common  
*gazer* never observed. *Watts's Logick.*

GAZEFUL, *adj.* [gaze and full.] Looking intently.

The brightness of her beauty clear,  
The ravish'd hearts of *gaze*ful men might rear

To admiration of that heavenly light. *Spenser on Beauty.*

GAZEHOUND, *n. f.* [gaze and hound; *canis gazeus*, *Skinner*.]

A hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye.

See'st thou the *gazehound*? how with glance severe  
From the close herd he marks the destin'd deer! *Tickell.*

GAZETTE, *n. f.* [gazeta, a Venetian halfpenny, the price  
of a news-paper, of which the first was published at Venice.]  
A paper of news; a paper of publick intelligence. It is ac-  
cented indifferently on the first or last syllable.

And sometimes when the lots is small,  
And danger great, they challenge all;

Print new additions to their feats,  
And commendations in *gazettes*. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 3.*

An English gentleman, without geography, cannot well  
understand a *gazette*. *Locke.*

One cannot hear a name mentioned in it that does not  
bring to mind a piece of a *gazette*. *Addison's Guardian.*

All, all but truth, falls dead-born from the press;  
Like the last *gazette*, or the last address. *Pope.*

GAZETTEER, *n. f.* [from *gazette*.]

1. A writer of news.

2. It was lately a term of the utmost infamy, being usually ap-  
plied to wretches who were hired to vindicate the court.

Satire is no more: I feel it die:

No *gazetter* more innocent than I. *Pope.*

GAZING-STOCK, *n. f.* [gaze and stock.] A person gazed at  
with scorn or abhorrence.

These things are offences to us, by making us *gazing* stocks  
to others, and objects of their scorn and derision. *Ray.*

GAZU'N, *n. f.* [French.] In fortification, pieces of fresh earth  
covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge, about a foot long  
and half a foot thick, to line parapets and the traverses  
of galleries. *Harris.*

GEAR, *n. f.* [gýuan, to cloath; *geayne*, furniture, Saxon.]

1. Furniture; accoutrements; dress; habit; ornaments.

Array thyself in her most gorgeous gear. *Fairy Queen.*

When he found her bound, stript from her gear,  
And vile tormenters ready law in place,

He broke through. *Fairfax, b. ii. Stan. 27.*

When once her eye  
Hath met the virtue of this magick dust,

I shall appear some harmless villager,  
Whom thrift keeps wrapt about his country gear. *Milton*



# GEL

The frauds he learn'd in his fanatic years  
Made him uneasy in his lawful *gears*. *Dryden*.

3. Stuff. *Hammer*.  
If fortune be a woman, she is a good wench for this *gear*.  
4. [In *Scotland*.] Goods or riches: as, he has *gear* enough.  
*GE'ASON*. *adj.* [A word which I find only in *Spenser*.] Wonderful.

It to Leeches seemed strange and *geafon*. *Hubbard's Tale*.  
*GEAT*. *n. f.* [corrupted from *jet*.] The hole through which the metal runs into the mold. *Mason's Mach. Exer.*  
*GECK*. *n. f.* [zece, a cuckoo; *geck*, German, a fool; *gawk*, Scottish.] A bubble easily imposed upon. *Hammer*.  
Why did you suffer Jachimo to taint his noble heart and brain with needless jealousy, and to become the *geek* and scorn o' th' other's villany?  
Why have you suffer'd me to be imprison'd,  
And made the most notorious *geek* and gull  
That e'er invention plaid on? *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*.  
*TO GECK*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat; to trick.  
*GEER*. A term used by waggoners to their horses when they would have them go faster.  
*GESE*. The plural of *geyse*.  
*GE'ABLE*. *adj.* [from *gelu*, Latin.] What may be congealed or concentered into a gelly.  
*GE'LATINE*. *adj.* [gelatus, Latin.] Formed into a gelly; *GE'LATINOUS*. } viscous; stiff and cohesive.  
That pellucid *gelatinous* substance is an excrement cast off from the foals of fish that inhabit the main.  
You shall always see their eggs laid carefully up in that spermatick *gelatine* matter, in which they are reposit. *Derb.*  
*TO GELD*. *v. a.* preter. *gelded* or *gelt*; part. pass. *gelded* or *gelt*. [gelten, German.]  
1. To castrate; to deprive of the power of generation.  
*Geld* bull-calf and ram-lamb as soon as they fall. *Tuffer*.  
Lord Say hath *gelded* the commonwealth, and made it an eunuch. *Shakespeare's Henry VI*.  
2. To deprive of any essential part.  
He bears his course, and runs me up  
With like advantage on the other side,  
*Gelding* th' oppos'd continent as much.  
As on the other side it takes from you. *Shakespeare's Henry IV*.  
3. To deprive of any thing immodest, or liable to objection.  
They were diligent enough to make sure work, and to *geld* it so clearly in some places that they took away the very manhood of it. *Dryden's Preface to Cleomenes*.  
*GE'LDER*. *n. f.* [from *geld*.] One that performs the act of castration.  
*Geld* later with *gelders*, as many one do,  
And look of a dozen to *geld* away two. *Tuff. Husbandry*.  
No few *gelders* did blow his horn  
To *geld* a cat, but cry'd reform. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2*.  
*GE'LDER-ROSE*. *n. f.* [I suppose brought from *Gelderland*.]  
The leaves are like those of the maple-tree: the flowers consist of one leaf, which expands in a circular rose form, and is divided at the top into five parts: these are collected in form of an umbel, the largest of which grow on the outside, and are barren; but those in the middle are fruitful, producing red berries, in each of which is contained one flat heart-shaped seed.  
The species are three. If the soil be moist, this plant affords a very agreeable prospect, both in the season when it is in flower, and also in the Autumn, when the fruit is ripe, which generally grows in large clusters, and is of a beautiful colour. *Miller*.  
The *gelders-rose* is increased by suckers and cuttings. *Mort.*  
*GE'LDING*. *n. f.* [from *geld*.] Any animal castrated, particularly an horse.  
Though naturally there be more males of horses, bulls or rams than females; yet artificially, that is, by making *geldings*, oxen and weathers, there are fewer. *Grant*.  
The lord lieutenant may chuse out one of the best horses, and two of the best *geldings*; for which shall be paid one hundred pounds for the horse, and fifty pounds a-piece for the *geldings*. *Temple*.  
*GE'LID*. *adj.* [gelidus, Latin.] Extremely cold.  
From the deep ooze and *gelid* cavern rous'd,  
They flourish. *Thomson's Spring*.  
*GELIDITY*. *n. f.* [from *gelid*.] Extreme cold. *Diit.*  
*GELIDNESS*. *n. f.* [from *gelid*.] Extreme cold. *Diit.*  
*GELLY*. *n. f.* [gelatus, Latin.] Any viscous body; viscosity; glue; gummy blood turn.  
To an infected *gelly*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale*.  
The fun and moon, became like waxen globes,  
The shooting stars end all in purple *gellies*,  
And chaos is at hand. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus*.  
The white of an egg will coagulate by a moderate heat, and the hardest of animal solids are resolvable again into *gellies*. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

# GEN

*GELT*. *n. f.* [from *geld*.] A castrated animal; gelding.  
1 he payed *gelt*: they esteem the most profitable *Mortimer*.  
*GELT*. *n. f.* [corrupted for the sake of rhyme from *gelt*.] Tinsel; gilt surface.  
I won her with a girdle of *gels*,  
Emboist with bugle about the belt. *Spenser's Pastoral*.  
*GELT*. The participle passive of *geld*.  
Let the others be *gelt* for oxen. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
*GEM*. *n. f.* [gemma, Latin.]  
1. A jewel; a precious stone of whatever kind.  
Love his fancy drew;  
And so to take the *gem* Urania fought. *Sidney*.  
I saw his bleeding rings  
Their precious *gems* new lost, became his guide,  
Led him, begg'd for him, sav'd him from despair. *Shakespeare*.  
It will seem a hard matter to shadow a *gem*, or well pointed diamond, that hath many sides, and to give the lustre where it ought. *Peacham on Drawing*.  
Spones of small worth may lie unseen by day;  
But night itself does the rich *gem* betray. *Cowley*.  
The basis of all *gemis* is, when pure, wholly diaphanous, and either crystal or an adamantine matter; but we find the diaphaneity of this matter changed, by means of a fine metallic matter. *Woodward*.  
2. The first bud.  
From the joints of thy prolifick stem  
A swelling knot is raised, call'd a *gem*;  
Whence, in short space, itself the cluster flows. *Denham*.  
Embolden'd out they come,  
And swell the *gem*, and burst the narrow room. *Dryden*.  
The orchard loves so wave  
With Winter winds, before the *gem* exert  
Their feeble hands. *Phillips*.  
*TO GEM*. *v. a.* [gemma, Latin.] To adorn, as with jewels or buds.  
*TO GEM*. *v. n.* [gemma, Latin.] To put forth the first buds.  
Last rose, in dance, the stately trees, and spread  
Their branches; hung with copious fruit; or *gemm'd*  
Their blossoms. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii*.  
*GEM'ELIPAROUS*. *adj.* [gemelli and pario, Latin.] Bearing twins.  
*TO GEMINATE*. *v. a.* [geminare, Latin.] To double. *Diit.*  
*GEMINATION*. *n. f.* [from *geminare*] Repetition; reduplication.  
Be not afraid of them that kill the body: fear him, which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell; yea, I say unto you, a *gemination*, which the present controversy shews not to have been causeless, fear him. *Begit*.  
*GE'MINY*. *n. f.* [gemini, Latin.] Twins; a pair; a brace; a couple.  
I have grated upon my good friends for three privies for you, and your couch-fellow, Nim; or else you had looked through the grate, like a *geminy* of baboons. *Shakespeare*.  
A *geminy* of asses split, would make just four of you. *Congr.*  
*GE'MINOUS*. *adj.* [geminus, Latin.] Double.  
Christians have baptized these *geminous* births, and double connascencies, with several names, as conceiving in them a distinction of souls. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii*.  
*GE'MMARY*. *adj.* [from *gem*.] Pertaining to gems or jewels.  
The principle and *gemmary* affection is its translucency: as for irradiancy, which is found in many gems, it is not discoverable in this. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 2*.  
*GE'MMEOUS*. *adj.* [gemmeus, Latin.]  
1. Tending to gems.  
Sometimes we find them in the *gemmeous* matter itself. *Woodward*.  
2. Resembling gems.  
*GEMMO'SITY*. *n. f.* [from *gem*.] The quality of being a jewel. *Diit.*  
*GE'MOTE*. *n. f.* The court of the hundred. Obsolete.  
*GE'NDER*. *n. f.* [genus, Latin; gendre, French.]  
1. A kind; a sort.  
Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; so that if we will supply it with one *gender* of herbs, or distract it with many, the power and corrigible authority of this lies in our will. *Shakespeare's Othello*.  
The other motive,  
Why to a publick court I might not go,  
Is the great love the general *gender* bear me. *Shak. Hamlet*.  
2. A sex.  
3. [In grammar.] A denomination given to nouns, from their being joined with an adjective in this or that termination. *Clark*.  
Cubitus, sometimes cubitum in the neutral gender, signifies the lower part of the arm on which we lean. *Arbutnot*.  
Ulysses speaks of Nauficaa, yet immediately changes the words into the masculine *gender*. *Notes on the Odyssey*.  
*TO GE'NDER*. *v. a.* [engendrer, French.]  
1. To beget.  
2. To produce; to cause.  
Foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do *gender* strife. *2 Tim. ii. 23*.

# GEN

*TO GE'NDER*. *v. n.* To copulate; to breed.  
A cistern for foul toads  
To *gender* in. *Shakespeare's Othello*.  
Thou shalt not let thy cattle *gender* with a diverse kind. *Lev. xix. 19*.  
*GENEALOGICAL*. *adj.* [from *genealogy*.] Pertaining to descents or families; pertaining to the history of the successions of houses.  
*GENEALOGIST*. *n. f.* [γενεαλογιστῆς, French.] He who traces descents.  
*GENEALOGY*. *n. f.* [γενεα and λογος.] History of the succession of families; enumeration of descent in order of succession; a pedigree.  
The ancients ranged chaos into several regions; and in that order successively rising one from another, as if it was a pedigree or *genealogy*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.  
*GE'NERABLE*. *adj.* [from *genero*, Latin.] That may be produced or begotten.  
*GE'NERAL*. *adj.* [general, French; generalis, Latin.]  
1. Comprehending many species or individuals; not special; not particular.  
To conclude from particulars to *generals* is a false way of arguing. *Notes to Pope's Odyssey*.  
2. Lax in signification; not restrained to any special or particular import.  
Where the author speaks more strictly and particularly on any theme, it will explain the more loose and *general* expressions. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.  
3. Not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations.  
A *general* idea is an idea in the mind, considered there as separated from time and place, and so capable to represent any particular being that is conformable to it. *Lacte*.  
4. Relating to a whole class or body of men, or a whole kind of any being.  
They, because some have been admitted without trial, make that fault *general* which is particular. *Whitgift*.  
5. Publick; comprising the whole.  
Nor would we deign him burial of his men,  
Till he disburs'd, at Saint Colmeskill life,  
Ten thousand dollars to our *general* use. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
Nor fail'd they to express how much they prais'd,  
That for the *general* safety he despis'd  
His own. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii*.  
6. Not directed to any single object.  
If the same thing be peculiarly evil, that *general* averfion will be turned into a particular hatred against it. *Spratt*.  
7. Extensive, though not universal.  
8. Common; usual.  
I've been bold,  
For that I knew it the most *general* way. *Shakespeare's Timon*.  
9. *General* is appended to several offices: as, *Attorney General*, *Solicitor General*, *Vicar General*.  
*GENERAL*. *n. f.*  
1. The whole; the totality; the main, without insisting on particulars.  
That which makes an action fit to be commanded or forbidden, can be nothing else, in *general*, but its tendency to promote or hinder the attainment of some end. *Norris*.  
In particulars our knowledge begins, and so spreads itself by degrees to *generals*. *Lecte*.  
I have considered Milton's *Paradise Lost* in the fable, the characters, the sentiments, and the language; and have shewn that he excels, in *general*, under each of these heads. *Addison*.  
2. The publick; the interest of the whole. Not in use.  
Neither my place, nor taught I heard of business,  
Hath raised me from my bed; nor doth the *general*  
Take hold on me; for my particular grief  
Ingulps and swallows other sorrows. *Shakespeare's Othello*.  
3. The vulgar. Not in use.  
The play, I remember, pleas'd not the million; 'twas cavari to the *general*: but it was, as I received it, and others, whose judgment in such matters cried in the top of mine, an excellent play. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.  
4. [General, Fr.] One that has the command over an army.  
A *general* is one that hath power to command an army. *Loc*.  
The *generals* on the enemy's side are inferior to several that once commanded the French armies. *Addison on the War*.  
The war's whole art each private soldier knows,  
And with a *general's* love of conquest glows. *Addison*.  
*GENERALISIMO*. *n. f.* [generalissimo, French, from *general*.]  
The supreme commander. It is often rather a title of honour than office.  
Commission of *generalissimo* was likewise given to the prince. *Clarendon, b. viii*.  
Pompey had deserved the name of great; and Alexander, of the same cognomination, was *generalissimo* of Greece. *Brown*.  
*GENERALITY*. *n. f.* [generalité, French, from *general*.]  
1. The state of being general; the quality of including species or particulars.  
Because the curiosity of man's wit doth with peril wade farther in the search of things than were convenient, the fame

# GEN

is thereby restrained unto such *generalities* as, every where offering themselves, are apparent to men of the weakest conceit. *Hobbes, b. i. f. 6*.  
These certificates do only in the *generality* mention the parties contumacious and disobedience. *Ascham's Paedagogus*.  
2. The main body; the bulk; the common mass.  
There is a great necessity, though not apparent, as not extending to the *generality*, but resting upon private heads. *Raleigh's Essays*.  
By his own principles he excludes from salvation the *generality* of his own church; that is, all that do not believe upon his grounds. *Tillotson, Sermon 1*.  
The *generality* of the English have such a favourable opinion of treason, nothing can cure them. *Addison's Freeholder*.  
They publish their ill-natured discoveries with a secret pride, and applaud themselves for the singularity of their judgment, which has found a flaw in what the *generality* of mankind admires. *Addison's Spectator*.  
Such treatment has its effect among the *generality* of those whose hands it falls into. *Addison's Spectator*.  
The wisest were distracted with doubts, while the *generality* wandered without any ruler. *Rogers, Sermon 3*.  
*GE'NERALLY*. *adv.* [from *general*.]  
1. In general; without specification or exception.  
I am not a woman to be touch'd with so many giddy fancies as he hath *generally* taxed their whole sex withal. *Shakespeare*.  
Generally we would not have those that read this work of *Sylva Sylvarum*, account it strange that we have set down particulars untried. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
2. Extensively, though not universally.  
3. Commonly; frequently.  
4. In the main; without minute detail; in the whole taken together.  
Generally speaking, they live very quietly. *Addison's Guardian*.  
Generally speaking, they have been gaining ever since, though with frequent interruptions. *Swift*.  
*GE'NERALNESS*. *n. f.* [from *general*.] Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness.  
They had with a general consent, rather springing by the *generalness* of the cause than of any artificial practice, set themselves in arms. *Sidney*.  
*GE'NERALTY*. *n. f.* [from *general*.] The whole; the totality.  
The municipal laws of this kingdom are of a vast extent, and include in their *generality* all those several laws which are allowed as the rule of justice and judicial proceedings. *Hale*.  
*GE'NERANT*. *n. f.* [generans, Latin.] The begetting or productive power.  
Some believe that the soul is made by God, some by angels, and some by the *generant*: whether it be immediately created or traduced hath been the great ball of contention to the later ages. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 4*.  
In such pretended generations the *generant* or active principle is supposed to be the fun, which, being an inanimate body, cannot act otherwise than by his heat. *Ray on the Creat.*  
*TO GE'NERATE*. *v. a.* [genero, Latin.]  
1. To beget; to propagate.  
Those creatures which being wild *generate* seldom, being tame, *generate* often. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
2. To cause; to produce.  
God created the great whales, and each  
Soul living, each that crept, which plenteously  
The waters *generated* by their kinds. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.  
Or find some other way to *generate*  
Mankind. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 894*.  
Sounds are *generated* where there is no air at all. *Bacon*.  
Whatever *generates* a quantity of good chyle, must likewise *generate* milk. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.  
*GENERATION*. *n. f.* [generation, French, from *generate*.]  
1. The act of begetting or producing.  
Seals make excellent impressions; and so it may be thought of sounds in their first *generation*: but then the dilation of them, without any new sealings, shews they cannot be impressions. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
He longer will delay, to hear thee tell  
His *generation*, and the rising birth  
Of nature from the unapparent deep. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.  
If we deduce the several races of mankind in the several parts of the world from *generation*, we must imagine the first numbers of them, who in any place agree upon any civil constitutions, to assemble as so many heads of families whom they represent. *Temple*.  
2. A family; a race.  
Y're a dog,  
—Thy mother's of my *generation*: what's she, if I be a dog?  
3. Progeny; offspring.  
The bar'brous Scythian,  
Or he that makes his *generation* melfes,  
To gorge his appetite, shall to my bosom  
Be as well neighbour'd. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.



# GEN

4. A single succession; one gradation in the scale of genealogical descent.  
This generation shall not pass till all these things be fulfilled.  
In the fourth generation they shall come hither again. *Gen.*  
A marvellous number were excited to the conquest of Palestine, which with singular virtue they performed, and held that kingdom some few generations. *Raleigh's Essays.*
5. An age.  
By some of the ancients a generation was fixed at an hundred years; by others at an hundred and ten; by others at thirty-three, thirty, thirty-five, and twenty: but it is remarked, that the continuance of generations is so much longer as they come nearer to the more ancient times. *Calmet.*  
Every where throughout all generations and ages of the Christian world, no church ever perceived the word of God to be against it. *Hooker.*  
GENERATIVE. *adj.* [generatif, French, from *genero*, Latin.]  
1. Having the power of propagation.  
He gave to all, that have life, a power generative, thereby to continue their species and kinds. *Raleigh's History.*  
In grains and kernels the greatest part is but the nutriment of that generative particle, so disproportionate unto it. *Brown.*  
2. Prolifick; having the power of production; fruitful.  
If there hath been such a gradual diminution of the generative faculty upon the earth, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Leake's Sermons.*  
GENERAL. *n. f.* [from *genero*, Latin.] The power which begets, causes, or produces.  
Imagination assimilates the idea of the generator into the reality in the thing engendered. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
GENERAL. *adj.* [generique, French, from *genus*, Latin.]  
GENERAL. *adj.* That which comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus, but does not distinguish the species.  
The word consumption being applicable to a proper, and improper to a true and bastard consumption, requires a general description quadrate to both. *Harvey on Consumptions.*  
Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit; yet this is but a general or generic difference; for it does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry: the specific difference of wine, therefore, is its presure from the grape. *Watts's Logic.*  
GENERICALLY. *adv.* [from *generic*.] With regard to the genus, though not the species.  
These have all the essential characters of sea-shells, and shew that they are of the very same specific gravity with those to which they are so generically allied. *Woodward.*  
GENEROUS. *n. f.* [generosité, French; *generositas*, Latin.]  
The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality.  
Can he be better principled in the grounds of true virtue and generosity than his young tutor is? *Locke on Education.*  
It would not have been your generosity, to have passed by such a fault as this.  
GENEROUS. *adj.* [generosus, Latin; *generosus*, French.]  
1. Not of mean birth; of good extraction.  
2. Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart.  
His generous spouse, Thence, heavenly fair, *Pope.*  
Nurs'd the young stranger.  
3. Liberal; munificent.  
4. Strong; vigorous.  
Having in a digressive furnace drawn off the ardent spirit from some good sack, the phlegm, even in this generous wine, was copious. *Boyle.*  
GENEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *generous*.]  
1. Not meanly with regard to birth.  
2. Magnanimously; nobly.  
When all the gods our ruin have foretold,  
Yet generously he does his arms withhold. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*  
3. Liberally; munificently.  
GENEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *generous*.] The quality of being generous.  
Is it possible to conceive that the overflowing generosity of the Divine Nature would create immortal beings with mean or envious principles?  
GENESIS. *n. f.* [γενεσις, *genesis*, French.] Generation; the first book of *Moses*, which treats of the production of the world.  
GENET. *n. f.* [French.] The word originally signified a horse-man, and perhaps a gentleman or knight. A small sized well proportioned Spanish horse.  
You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have couriers for cousins, and genets for germanes. *Shak. Othello.*  
It is no more likely that frogs should be engendered in the clouds than Spanish genets be begotten by the wind. *Ray.*  
He flexes his statue too, where, plac'd on high,  
The genet underneath him seems to fly. *Dryd. Juven. Sat.*  
GENETHIACAL. *adj.* [γενεθιακός, *genethiacos*, Latin.] Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astronomers; shewing the configurations of the stars at any birth.  
The night immediately before he was sighting the art of those foolish astrologers, and genethiacal ephemerids, that use to pry into the horoscope of nativities. *Howel's Faint Forest.*  
GENETHIACKS. *n. f.* [from *γενεθιακός*.] The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth.

# GEN

- GENETHIACK. *n. f.* [γενεθιακός, *genethiacos*, Latin.] He who calculates nativities.  
The truth of astrological predictions is not to be referred to the constellations: the genethiacks conjecture by the disposition, temper, and complexion of the person. *Drummond.*  
GENEVA. *n. f.* [A corruption of *genevre*, French, a juniper-berry.]  
We used to keep a distilled spirituous water of juniper in the shops; but the making of it became the business of the distiller, who sold it under the name of *geneva*. At present only a better kind is distilled from the juniper-berry: what is commonly sold is made with no better an ingredient than oil of turpentine, put into the still, with a little common salt, and the coarsest spirit they have, which is drawn off much below proof strength, and is consequently a liquor that one would wonder any people could accustom themselves to drink with pleasure. *Hill's Anat. Medica.*
- GENIAL. *adj.* [genialis, Latin.]  
1. That which contributes to propagation.  
Higher of the genial bed by far,  
And with mylorious reverence I deem.  
Creator Venus, genial pow'r of love, *Milt. Parad. Lost.*  
The bliss of men below and gods above! *Dryden's Fables.*  
2. That gives cheerfulness or supports life.  
Nor th' other light of life continue long,  
But yields to double darkness nigh at hand;  
So much I feel my genial spirits droop. *Milton's Agonists.*
3. Natural; native.  
It chiefly proceedeth from natural incapacity, and genial disposition. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*  
GENIALLY. *adv.* [from *genial*.]  
1. By genius; naturally.  
Some men are genially disposed to some opinions, and naturally as averse to others. *Glauco. Sect. c. 15.*  
2. Gayly; cheerfully.
- GENICULATE. *adj.* [geniculatus, Latin.] Knotted; jointed.  
A piece of some geniculated plant, seeming to be part of a sugar-cane. *Woodward on Fossils.*- GENICULATION. *n. f.* [geniculatio, Latin.] Knottiness; the quality in plants of having knots or joints.  
GENIO. *n. f.* [genio, Italian; *genius*, Latin.] A man of a particular turn of mind.  
Some genii are not capable of pure affection; and a man is born with talents for it as much as for poetry, or any other science. *Tatler, N° 53.*- GENITAL. *n. f.* [genitalis, Lat.] Parts belonging to generation.  
Ham is conceived to be Jupiter, who was the youngest son, who is said to have cut off the genitals of his father. *Brown.*- GENITIVE. *n. f.* [A corruption of *genetion*, French, signifying *June* or *Junet*, having been so called in honour of some lady of that name; and the Scottish dialect calls them *June* apples, which is the same with *Junet*: otherwise supposed to be corrupted from *Juncting*.] An early apple gathered in June.  
In July come early pears and plums in fruit, *genetings* and *codlins*. *Bacon, Essay 47.*- GENITIVE. *adj.* [genitivus, Latin.] In grammar, the name of a case, which, among other relations, signifies one begotten, as, the father of *Asen*; or one begetting, as *son of a father*.  
GENIUS. *n. f.* [Latin; *genie*, French.]  
1. The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things.  
There is none but he  
Whose being I do fear: and, under him,  
My genius is rebuk'd, as it is said  
Antony's was by Caesar. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*  
The *genius* and the mortal instruments  
Are then in council; and the state of man,  
Like to a little kingdom, suffers then. *Shaksp. Jul. Cesar.*  
And as I awake, sweet music breathe,  
Sent by some spirit to mortals good,  
Or th' unseen *genius* of the wood. *Milton.*  
And the tame demon that should guard my throne,  
Shrinks at a *genius* greater than his own. *Dryden.*  
To your glad *genius* sacrifice this day;  
Let common meats respectfully give way. *Dryden.*  
2. A man endowed with superior faculties.  
There is no little writer of Pindarick who is not mentioned as a prodigious *genius*. *Addison.*  
3. Mental power or faculties.  
The state and order does proclaim  
The *genius* of that royal dame. *Waller.*  
4. Disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment.  
A happy *genius* is the gift of nature. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
Your majesty's sagacity, and happy *genius* for natural history, is a better preparation for enquiries of this kind than all the dead learning of the schools. *Burnet's Theory, Preface.*  
One science only will one *genius* fit;  
So vast is art, so narrow human wit. *Pope on Criticism.*  
The Romans, though they had no great *genius* for trade, yet were not entirely neglectful of it. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
5. Nature;

# GEN

5. Nature; disposition.  
Studious to please the *genius* of the times,  
With periods, points and tropes he flurs his crimes. *Dryd.*  
Another *genius* and disposition improper for philosophical contemplations is not so much from the narrowness of their spirit and understanding, as because they will not take time to extend them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Preface.*  
He tames the *genius* of the stubborn plain. *Pope.*  
GENT. *adj.* [gent, old French.] Elegant; soft; gentle; polite.  
A word now disused.  
Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,  
Forewasted all: till Geniulla gent  
Persuaded him to cease. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 10.*  
She that was noble, wife, as fair and gent,  
Call how she might their harmless lives preserve. *Fairfax.*
- GENTEEL. *adj.* [gentil, French.]  
1. Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil.  
He had a genteeler manner of binding the chains of this kingdom than most of his predecessors. *Swift to Gay.*  
Their poets have no notion of genteel comedy, and fall into the most filthy double meanings when they have a mind to make their audience merry. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
2. Graceful in mien.  
GENTEELLY. *adv.* [from *genteel*.]  
1. Elegantly; politely.  
Those that would be genteelly learned, need not purchase it at the dear rate of being atheists. *Glauco. Sect. Preface.*  
After a long fatigue of eating and drinking, and babbling, he concludes the great work of dining genteelly. *South.*  
2. Gracefully; handsomely.
- GENTEELNESS. *n. f.* [from *genteel*.]  
1. Elegance; gracefulness; politeness.  
He had a *genius* full of gentleness and spirit, having nothing that was ungraceful in his postures and dresses. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*  
2. Qualities befitting a man of rank.
- GENTIAN. *n. f.* [gentiane, French; *gentiana*, Latin.] Felwort or balmwort.  
The leaves grow by pairs opposite to each other: the flower consists of one leaf, shaped like a cup, being cut into four, five, or more segments: it is succeeded by a membranous oval shaped fruit, ending in a sharp point, opening lengthwise into two parts, and containing many flat roundish seeds, bordered with a leafy rim. *Milner.*  
The root of the *gentian* is large and long, of a tolerably firm texture, and remarkably tough: it has a faintish and somewhat disagreeable smell, and an extremely bitter taste. It is brought cheap from Germany. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*  
If it be fitfulous, and the orifice small, dilate it with *gentian* roots. *Wise's Surgery.*
- GENTIANELLA. *n. f.* A kind of blue colour.
- GENTILE. *n. f.* [gentilis, Latin.]  
1. One of an uncovenant nation; one who knows not the true God.  
Tribulation and anguish upon every foul that doeth evil, of the Jew first, and also of the *gentile*. *Rom. ii. 2.*  
Gentiles or infidels, in those actions, upon both the spiritual and temporal good, have been in one pursuit conjoined. *Bacon.*  
2. A person of rank. Obsolete.  
Fine Basil desireth it may be her lot  
To grow, as a gilliflower, trim in a pot;  
That ladies and gentiles, for whom ye do serve,  
May help him as needeth, poor life to preserve. *Tusser.*
- GENTILESS. *n. f.* [French.] Complaisance; civility.  
She with her wedding-cloaths undressed  
Her complaisance and gentilesses. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 1.*
- GENTILISM. *n. f.* [gentilisme, French, from *gentile*.] Heathenism; paganism.  
If invocation of saints had been introduced in the apostolical times, it would have looked like the introducing of *gentilism* again. *Stillington's Df. of Df. on Rom. lads.*
- GENTILITIOUS. *adj.* [gentilitius, Latin.]  
1. Endemial; peculiar to a nation.  
That an unfavorable odour is *gentilitious*, or national unto the Jews, reason or sense will not induce. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*  
2. Hereditary; entailed on a family.  
The common cause of this distemper is a particular and perhaps a *gentilitious* disposition of body. *Arbutnot on Aliment.*
- GENTILITY. *n. f.* [gentilité, French, from *gentil*, French; *gentilis*, Latin.]  
1. Good extraction; dignity of birth.  
2. Elegance of behaviour; gracefulness of mien; nicety of taste.  
3. Gentry; the class of persons well born.  
Gavelkind must needs, in the end, make a poor *gentility*. *Davies on Ireland.*  
4. Paganism; heathenism.  
When people began to spy the fallshood of oracles, whereupon all *gentility* was built, their hearts were utterly averted from it. *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*
- GENTILE. *adj.* [gentilis, Latin.]  
1. Well born; well descended; ancient, though not noble.  
They entering and killing all of the *gentile* and rich faction, for honesty sake broke open all prisons. *Sidney.*

# GEN

- These are the studies wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time. *Milton on Education.*  
Of gentle blood, part shed in honour's cause, *Pope.*  
Each parent sprung.  
2. Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable.  
I am one of those gentle ones that will use the devil himself with courtesy. *Shakspere's Twelfth Night.*  
Her voice was ever soft,  
Gentle and low; an excellent thing in woman. *Shakspere.*  
As gentle, and as jocund, as to jest,  
Go I to fight. *Shakspere's Richard II.*  
A virtuous and a good man, reverend in conversation, and gentle in condition. *Mac. xv. 12.*  
The gentlest heart on earth is prov'd unkind. *Fairfax.*  
Your change was wife; for, had the been deny'd,  
A swift revenge had follow'd from her pride:  
You from my gentle nature had no fears;  
All my revenge is only in my tears. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*  
He had such a gentle method of reproving their faults, that they were not so much afraid as ashamed to repeat them. *Atter.*  
3. Soothing; pacific.  
And though this sense first gentle music found,  
Her proper object is the speech of men. *Davies.*- GENTLE. *n. f.*  
1. A gentleman; a man of birth. Now out of use.  
Gentles, do not reprehend;  
If you pardon, we will mend. *Shakspere.*  
Where is my lovely bride?  
How does my father? Gentles, methinks you frown. *Shaksp.*  
2. A particular kind of worm.  
He will in the three hot months bite at a flagworm, or at a green gentle. *Walton's Angler.*
- TO GENTLE. *v. a.* To make gentle; to raise from the vulgar. Obsolete.  
He to-day that sheds his blood with me,  
Shall be my brother; be he never so vile,  
This day shall gentle his condition. *Shakspere's Henry V.*
- GENTLEFOLK. *n. f.* [gentle and folk.] Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.  
The queen's kindred are made *gentlefolk*. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*  
Gentlefolks will not care for the remainder of a bottle of wine; therefore always set a fresh one before them after dinner. *Swift's Direction to the Butler.*
- GENTLEMAN. *n. f.* [gentilhomme, French; *gentiluomo*, Ital.] that is, *homo gentilis*, a man of ancestry. All other derivations seem to be whimsical.  
1. A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble.  
A civil war was within the bowels of that state, between the gentleman and the peasants. *Sidney.*  
I freely told you, all the wealth I had  
Ran in my veins; I was a gentleman. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*  
He hither came a private gentleman,  
But young and brave, and of a family  
Ancient and noble. *Otway's Orphan.*  
You say a long descended race  
Makes *gentlemen*, and that your high degree  
Is much disparag'd to be match'd with me. *Dryden.*
- 2. A man raised above the vulgar by his character or post.  
Inquire me out some mean-born gentleman,  
Whom I will marry frait to Clarence's daughter. *Shaksp.*  
3. A term of complaisance.  
The same *gentlemen* who have fixed this piece of morality on the three naked sisters dancing hand in hand, would have found out as good a one had there been four of them sitting at a distance, and covered from head to foot. *Addison.*  
4. The servant that waits about the person of a man of rank.  
Sir Thomas More, the Sunday after he gave up his chancellorship, came to his wife's pew, and used the usual words of his gentleman usher, Madam, my lord is gone. *Camden.*  
Let be call'd before us  
That gentleman of Buckingham's in person. *Shak. H. VIII.*
- 5. It is used of any man however high.  
The earl of Hereford was reputed then  
In England the most valiant gentleman. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
The king is a noble gentleman, and my familiar. *Shaksp.*
- GENTEMANLIKE. *adj.* [gentleman and like.] Becoming a GENTLEMANLY. *n. f.* man of birth.  
He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which, he faith, is the life of a peasant or churl; but enureth himself to his weapon, and to the gentlemanly trade of stealing.  
Pyramus is a sweet-fac'd man; a proper man as one shall see in a Summer's day; a most lovely gentlemanlike man. *Shak.*  
You have train'd me up like a peasant, hiding from me all gentlemanlike qualities. *Shakspere's As you like it.*  
A gentleman uses the words of gallantry, and gentlemanlike very often in his petition. *Spektator, N° 6-9.*  
Two clergymen stood candidates for a free-school, where a gentleman, who happened to have understandings, procured the place for him who was the better scholar and more gentlemanly person of the two. *Swift.*
- GENTLENESS. *n. f.* [from *gentle*.]  
1. Dignity



# GEN

1. Dignity of birth; goodness of extraction.
2. Softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness; tenderness.

My lord Sebastian,  
The truth, you speak, doth lack some gentleness. *Shakef.*  
Still the retains

Her maiden gentleness, and oft at eve  
Visits the herds. *Milt.*

The perpetual gentleness and inherent goodness of the Ormond family. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

Changes are brought about silently and insensibly, with all imaginable benignity and gentleness. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

Masters must correct their servants with gentleness, prudence, and mercy. *Regis.*

Women ought not to think gentleness of heart despicable in a man. *Clarissa.*

3. Kindness; benevolence. Obsolete.

The gentleness of all the gods go with thee. *Shakefpeare.*

GE'NTLESHIP. *n. f.* [from *gentle*.] Carriage of a gentleman. Obsolete.

Some in France, which will needs be gentlemen, have more gentleness in their hat than in their head. *Afham's Schoolmaster.*

GE'NTLEWOMAN. *n. f.* [gentle and woman. See GENTLEMAN.]

1. A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well descended.

The gentlewomen of Rome did not suffer their infants to be so long swathed as poorer people. *Abbot's Deser. of the World.*

Doth this fir Proteus  
Often resort unto this gentlewoman? *Shakefpeare.*

Gentlewomen may do themselves much good by kneeling upon a cushion, and weeding. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank.

The late queen's gentlewoman, a knight's daughter,  
To be her mistress's mistress! *Shakef. Henry VIII.*

Her gentlewomen, like the neriids,  
So many mermaids, tended her 'till eyes,  
And made their bends adorings. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopat.*

2. A word of civility or irony.

Now, gentlewoman, you are confessing your enormities; I know it by that hypocritical down-cast look. *Dryden.*

GE'NTLEY. *adv.* [from *gentle*.]

1. Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffensively; kindly.

My mistress gently chides the fault I made. *Dryden.*

The mischief that come by inadvertency, or ignorance, are but very gently to be taken notice of. *Locke.*

2. Softly; without violence.

Fortune's blows,  
When most struck home, being gently warded, craves  
A noble cunning. *Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.*

In the same island a fort of great bat, as men lie asleep with their legs naked, will suck their blood at a wound so gently made as not to awake them. *Grew's Musaeum.*

GE'NTRY. *n. f.* [gentle, gentry, from *gentle*.]

1. Birth; condition.

You are certainly a gentleman,  
Clerk-like experienc'd, which no less adorns  
Our gentry than our parents' noble name,  
In whose success we are gentle. *Shakef. Winter's Tale.*

2. Class of people above the vulgar; those between the vulgar and the nobility.

They slaughtered many of the gentry, for whom no sex or age could be accepted for excuse. *Sidon.*

Let states, that aim at greatness, take heed how their nobility and gentry multiply too fast. *Bacon's Ornam. Ration.*

How cheerfully the hawkers cry  
A satire, and the gentry buy. *Swift.*

2. A term of civility real or ironical.

The many-colour'd gentry there above,  
By turns are rul'd by tumult and by love. *Prior.*

3. Civility; complaisance. Obsolete.

Shew us so much gentry and good-will,  
As to extend your time with us a-while. *Shakef. Hamlet.*

GE'NUFLECTION. *n. f.* [genuflexion, French; genu and flecto, Latin.] The act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee.

Here they make use of all the rites of adoration, genuflections, wax-candles, incense, oblations, prayers only excepted. *Stillington's Defence of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

GE'NUINE. *adj.* [genuinus, Latin.] Not spurious; not counterfeit; real; natural; true.

Experiments were at one time tried with genuine materials, and at another time with sophisticated ones. *Boyle.*

The belief and remembrance, and love and fear of God, have to great influence to make men religious, that where any of these is, the rest, together with the true and genuine effects of them, are supposed to be. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

A hidden darkness covers all;  
True genuine night: night added to the groves:  
The fogs are blown full in the face of heaven. *Dryd. Oedip.*

GE'NUINELY. *adv.* [from *genuine*.] Without adulteration; without foreign admixtures; naturally.

# GEO

There is another agent able to analyze compound bodies less violently, more genuinely, and more universally than the fire. *Boyle.*

GE'NUINENESS. *n. f.* [from *genuine*.] Freedom from any thing counterfeit; freedom from adulteration; purity; natural state.

It is not essential to the genuineness of colours to be durable. *Boyle.*

GE'NUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] In science, a class of beings, comprehending under it many species; as quadruped is a genus comprehending under it almost all terrestrial beings.

A general idea is called by the schools *genus*, and it is one common nature agreeing to several other common natures: so animal is a *genus*, because it agrees to horse, lion, whale, and butterfly. *Watt's Logic.*

If minerals are not convertible into another species, though of the same genus, much less can they be furnished reducible into a species of another genus. *Harvey on Consumption.*

GE'OCENTRICK. *adj.* [γῆ and κέντρον; geocentrique, French.] Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth. *Harris.*

GE'ODÆSIA. *n. f.* [γεωδαισία; geodæsie, French.] That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or art of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures. *Harris.*

GE'ODÆTICAL. *adj.* [from *geodæsia*.] Relating to the art of measuring surfaces; comprehending or showing the art of measuring land.

GE'OGRAPHER. *n. f.* [γῆ and γράφω; geographe, French.] One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts.

A greater part of the earth hath ever been peopled than hath been known or described by geographers. *Brown.*

The bay of Naples is called the Crater by the old geographers. *Addison.*

From sea to sea, from realm to realm I rove,  
And grow a meer geographer by love. *Tickell.*

GE'OGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [geographique, French, from *geographia*.] Relating to geography; belonging to geography.

GE'OGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *geographica*.] In a geographical manner; according to the rules of geography.

Minerva lets Ulysses into the knowledge of his country: she geographically describes it to him. *Brown on the Odyssey.*

GE'OGRAPHY. *n. f.* [γῆ and γράφω; geographie, Fr.] Geography in a strict sense, signifies the knowledge of the circles of the earth globe, and the situation of the various parts of the earth. When it is taken in a little larger sense, it includes the knowledge of the seas also; and in the largest sense of all, it extends to the various customs, habits, and governments of nations. *Watt.*

Olympus is extolled by the Greeks as attaining unto heaven; but geography makes slight account hereof, when they discourse of Andes or Teneriff. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*

According to ancient fables the Argonauts sailed up the Danube, and from thence passed into the Adriatick, carrying their ships upon their shoulders: a mark of great ignorance in geography. *Arbuthnot on Conn.*

GE'OL'OGY. *n. f.* [γῆ and λόγος] The doctrine of the earth; the knowledge of the state and nature of the earth.

GE'OMANCY. *n. f.* [γῆ and μαντεία] A fortuneteller; a caster of figures; a cheat who pretends to foretell futurity by other means than the astrologer.

Fortunetellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the incantatory impostors, though commonly men of inferior rank, daily delude the vulgar. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

GE'OMANCY. *n. f.* [γῆ and μαντεία; geomancy, French.] The art of casting figures; the art of foretelling by figures what shall happen.

According to some persons there are four kinds of divination; hydromancy, pyromancy, aeromancy, and geomancy. *Ayliffe's Povergon.*

GE'OMANTICK. *adj.* [from *geomancy*.] Pertaining to the art of casting figures.

Two geomantick figures were display'd  
Above his head, a warrior and a maid;  
One when direct, and one when retrograde. *Dryden.*

GE'OMETER. *n. f.* [γεωμέτρης; geometre, French.] One skilled in geometry; a geometrician.

He became one of the chief geometers of his age. *Watt.*

GE'OMETRICAL. *adj.* [geometral, French, from *geometry*.] Pertaining to geometry.

GE'OMETRICALLY. *adv.* [γεωμετρικῶς; geometrique, French, from *geometry*.]

1. Pertaining to geometry.

A geometrical scheme is let in by the eyes, but the demonstration is discerned by reason. *Mor's Intid. against Atheism.*

This mathematical discipline, by the help of geometrical principles, doth teach to contrive several weights and powers unto motion or rest. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

2. Prescribed or laid down by geometry.

Must men take the measure of God just by the same geometrical proportions that he did, that gather'd the height and bigness of Hercules by his foot? *Stillington.*

# GER

Does not this wise philosopher assert,  
That the vast orb, which casts so fair his beams,  
Is such, or not much bigger than he seems?  
That the dimensions of his glorious face  
Two geometrick feet do scarce surpass? *Blackmore's Creati. n.*

3. Disposed according to geometry.

Geometrick Jasper seemeth of affinity with the lapis sanguinalis described by Boetius; but it is certainly one sort of lapis crystallinus. *Grew's Musaeum.*

GE'OMETRICALLY. *adv.* [from *geometrical*.] According to the laws of geometry.

'Tis possible geometrically to contrive such an artificial motion as shall be of greater swiftness than the revolutions of the heavens. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

All the bones, muscles, and vessels of the body are contrived most geometrically according to the strictest rules of mechanics. *Ray on the Creation.*

GE'OMETRICIAN. *n. f.* [γεωμέτρης] One skilled in geometry; a geometer.

Although there be a certain truth therein, geometricians would not receive satisfaction without demonstration thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

How easily does an expert geometrician, with one glance of his eye, take in a complicated diagram, made up of many lines and circles! *Watt's Improvement of the Mind.*

To GE'OMETRIZE. *v. n.* [γεωμετρέω.] To act according to the laws of geometry.

We obtained good Rose of crystals, whose figures were differing enough, though prettily shaped, as if nature had at once affected variety in their figuration, and yet confined herself to geometricity. *Boyle.*

GE'OMETRY. *n. f.* [γεωμετρία; geometrie, French.] Originally signifies the art of measuring the earth, or any distances or dimensions on or within it: but it is now used for the science of quantity, extension, or magnitude abstractedly considered, without any regard to matter.

Geometry very probably had its first rise in Egypt, where the Nile annually overflowing the country, and covering it with mud, obliged men to distinguish their lands one from another, by the consideration of their figure; and after which, 'tis probable, to be able also to measure the quantity of it, and to know how to plot it, and lay it out again in its just dimensions, figure and proportion: after which, it is likely, a farther contemplation of those draughts and figures helped them to discover many excellent and wonderful properties belonging to them; which speculations were continually improving, and are still to this day. Geometry is usually divided into speculative and practical; the former of which contemplates and treats of the properties of continued quantity abstractedly; and the latter applies these speculations and theorems to use and practice, and to the benefit and advantage of mankind. *Harris.*

In the muscles alone there seems to be more geometry than in all the artificial engines in the world. *Ray on the Creation.*

Him also for my censor I disdain,  
Who thinks all science, as all virtue, vain;  
Who counts geometry and numbers toys,  
And with his foot the sacred dust destroys. *Dryd. Pers. Sat.*

GE'OMETRICAL. *adj.* [γῆ and μέτρον; géométrique, French.] Relating to agriculture; relating to the cultivation of the ground.

Such expressions are frequent in authors geonomical, or such as have treated de re rustica. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*

GE'OMETRICKS. *n. f.* [γῆ and μέτρον.] The science of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture.

GE'ORGE. *n. f.* [Georgius, Latin.]

1. A figure of St. George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter.

Look on my George, I am a gentleman;  
Rate me at what thou wilt. *Shakefpeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

2. A brown loaf. Of this sense I know not the original.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,  
On a brown george, with lousy swabbers, fed. *Dryd. Pers. Sat.*

GE'ORGICK. *n. f.* [γεωργικῶν; georgiques, Fr.] Some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry. *Addison.*

GE'ORGICK. *adj.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

Here I peruse the Mantuan's georgick strains,  
And learn the labours of Italian swains. *Gay's Rural Sports.*

GE'OR'TICK. *adj.* [from γῆ.] Belonging to the earth; terrestrial.

GE'RENT. *adj.* [gerens, Latin.] Carrying; bearing. *Diél.*

GE'RFALCON. *n. f.* A bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk, and of the greatest strength next to the eagle. *Bailey.*

GE'RMAN. *n. f.* [germanus, French; germanus, Lat.] Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood: thus the children of brothers or sisters are called cousins german.

They knew it was their cousin German, the famous Amphialus. *Sidney, b. ii.*

And to him said, go now, proud miscreant,  
Thyself thy message do to german dear. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

# GES

These Germans did subdue all Germany,  
Of whom it hight; but in the end their fire,  
With foul repulse, from France was forced to retire. *F. & S.*

Wert thou a bear, thou wouldst be kill'd by the horse;  
Wert thou a horse, thou wouldst be seiz'd by the leopard;  
Wert thou a leopard, thou wert german to the lion, and the spots of thy kindred were juries on thy life. *Shakef. Timon.*

You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have couriers for cousins, and genets for Germans. *Shakef. Othello.*

GE'RMAN. *adj.* [germanus, Latin.] Related.

Not he alone shall suffer what wit can make heavy, and vengeance bitter; but those that are german to him, though removed fifty times, shall come under the hangman. *Shakef.*

GE'RMANDER. *n. f.* [germandrie, French.]

It has small thick leaves, which are facinated somewhat like those of the oak: the flowers, which are produced at the wings of the leaves, are labiated: the stamina or threads supply the place of the crests, or upper lip: the beard or lower lip of the flower is divided into five parts: the middle segment, which is largest, is hollow like a spoon, and sometimes divided into two parts: the cup of the flower is fistulous. *Miller.*

GE'RMINE. *n. f.* [germen, Latin.] A sprout or shoot; that part which grows and spreads.

Whether it be not made out of the germe, or treadle of the egg, doth seem of lesser doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

GE'RMEN. *n. f.* [germen, Latin.] A shooting or sprouting seed.

Though palaces and pyramids do slope  
Their heads to their foundations; though the treasure  
Of nature's germins tumble all together,  
Even till destruction ficken; answer me  
To what I ask you. *Shakefpeare's Macbeth.*

Thou all-shaking thunder,  
Strike flat the thick rotundity o' th' world;  
Crack nature's mould, all germins spill at once  
That make ungrateful man. *Shakefpeare's King Lear.*

To GERMINATE. *v. n.* [germino, Latin.] To sprout; to shoot; to bud; to put forth.

This action is furthered by the chalcites, which hath within a spirit that will put forth and germinate, as we see in chymical trials. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The feeds of all kinds of vegetables being planted near the surface of the earth, in a convenient soil, amongst matter proper for the formation of vegetables, would germinate, grow up, and replenish the face of the earth. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

GERMINATION. *n. f.* [germination, French, from *germinate*.] The act of sprouting or shooting; growth.

For acceleration of germination, we refer it over unto the place, where we shall handle the subject of plants generally. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The duke of Buckingham had another kind of germination; and surely, had he been a plant, he would have been reckoned among the *sponte nascentes*. *Watson.*

There is but little similitude between a terreous humidity and plantal germinations. *Glanv. Scaph. c. 25.*

Suppose the earth should be carried to the great distance of Saturn; there the whole globe would be one frigid zone; there would be no life, no germination. *Bentley's Sermons.*

GE'ROUND. *n. f.* [gerundium, Latin.] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.

GE'ST. *n. f.* [gestum, Latin.]

1. A deed; an action; an achievement.

Who fair them quites, as him befecmed best,  
And goodly can discourse of many a noble gest. *Fai. Qu.*

2. Show; representation.

Gests should be interlarded after the Persian manner, by ages, young and old.

3. The roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed, in the progress of our kings, many of them being still extant in the herald's office. [From *geste*, or *gite*, Fr.] *Hannmer.*

I'll give you my commission,  
To let him there a month, behind the gest,  
Prefix'd for's parting. *Shakefpeare's Winter's Tale.*

He distinctly sets down the gests and progress thereof; and are conceits of eminent use, to solve magnetical phenomenas. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 2.*

GESTA'TION. *n. f.* [gestatio, Latin.] The act of bearing the young in the womb.

Aristotle affirmeth the birth of the infant, or time of its gestation, extendeth sometimes unto the eleventh month; but Hippocrates avers that it exceedeth not the tenth. *Brown.*

Why in viviparous animals, in the time of gestation, should the nourishment be carried to the embryo in the womb, which at other times goeth not that way? *Ray on the Creation.*

To GESTICULATE. *v. n.* [gesticular, Latin; gesticular, Fr.] To play antic tricks; to shew postures.

GESTICULATION. *n. f.* [gesticulatio, Latin; gesticulation, Fr. from *gesticulate*.] Antick tricks; various postures.

GE'STURE. *n. f.* [gesto, gestum, Latin; geste, French.]

1. Action or posture expressive of sentiment.

Ah, my sister, if you had heard his words, or seen his gestures,



# GET

*gesture*, when he made me know what and to whom his love was, you would have matched in yourself, those two rarely matched together, pity and delight. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the *gesture* of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the behaviour of humility. *Hooker.*  
To the dumbness of the *gesture*.

One might interpret. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*  
2. Movement of the body.

Grace was in all her steps, heav'n in her eye,  
In ev'ry *gesture* dignity and love! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Every one will agree in this, that we ought either to lay aside all kinds of *gesture*, or at least to make use of such only as are graceful and expressive. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 408.*  
To *GET* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany with action or posture.

Our attire disgraceth it; it is not orderly read, nor *gestured* as becometh.  
Undertaking so to *gesture* and muffle up himself in his hood, as the duke's manner was, that none should discern him. *Wotton's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

To *GET* *v. a.* pret. *I got*, anciently *gat*; part. pass. *got*, or *gotten*. [*geran*, *gettan*, Saxon.]

1. To procure; to obtain.

Thine be the coffee, well hast thou it *got*. *Spenser's Poet.*  
Of that which was our father's hath he *gotten* all this glory.

We *gat* our bread with the peril of our lives. *Sam. v. 9.*  
The pains of hell *gat* hold upon me. *Pf. cxvi. 3.*  
David *gat* him a name when he returned from smiting of the Syrians. *2 Sa. viii. 13.*

Most of these things might be more exactly tried by the Torricellian experiments, if we could *ge* tubes so accurately blown that the cavity were perfectly cylindrical. *Boyle.*

Such a confidence, as has not been wanting to itself, in endeavouring to *ge* the utmost and clearest information about the will of God, that its power, advantages, and opportunities could afford it, is that great internal judge, whose absolution is a rational and sure ground of confidence. *South's Sermons.*

He infensibly *ge* a facility, without perceiving how; and that is attributed wholly to nature, which was much more the effect of use and practice. *Locke.*

He who attempts to *ge* another man into his absolute power, does thereby put himself into a state of war with him. *Locke.*

The man who lives upon alms, *ge* him his set of admirers, and delights in superiority. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 219.*

Sphinx was a monster that would eat  
Whatever stranger she could *ge*;  
Unless his ready wit discol'd,  
The subtle riddle she propos'd. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

This practice is to be used at first, in order to *ge* a fixed habit of attention, and in some cases only. *Watts.*

The word *ge* is variously used: we say to *ge* money, to *ge* in, to *ge* off, to *ge* ready, to *ge* a stomach, and to *ge* a cold. *Watts's Logic.*

2. To force; to seize.

Such lovels and scatterlings cannot easily, by any constable, or other ordinary officer, be *gotten*, when they are challenged for any such fact. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The king seeing this, starting from where he sat,  
Out from his trembling hand his weapon *gat*. *Daniel.*

All things, but one, you can restore;  
The heart you *ge* returns no more. *Waller.*

3. To win.

Henry the sixth hath lost  
All that which Henry the fifth had *gotten*. *Shakef. Hen. VI.*

He *gat* his people great honour, and he made battles, protecting the host with his sword. *1 Mac. iii. 3.*

To *ge* the day of them of his own nation, would be a most unhappy day for him. *2 Mac. v. 6.*

Auria held that course to have drawn the galleys within his great ships, who thundering amongst them with their great ordnance, might have opened a way unto his galleys to have *gotten* a victory. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

4. To have possession of; to hold.

Then forcing thee, by fire he made thee bright;  
Nay, thou hast *ge* the face of man. *Herbert.*

5. To beget upon a female.

These boys are boys of ice; they'll none of her: sure they are buffaloes to the English, the French never *ge* them. *Shak.*

Women with fludy'd arts they vex:  
Ye gods destroy that impious sex;  
And if there must be some t' invoke  
Your pow'rs, and make your altars smoke,  
Come down yourselves, and, in their place,  
*Ge* a more just and nobler race. *Waller.*

Children they *ge* on their female captives.  
If you'll take 'em as their fathers *ge* 'em, so and well; if not, you must stay 'till they *ge* a better generation. *Dryden.*

# GET

Has no man, but who has kill'd  
A father, right to *ge* a child? *Eriar.*  
Let ev'ry married man, that's grave and wise,  
Take a tartuff of known ability,  
Who shall so fettle lasting reformation;  
First *ge* a son, then give him education. *Dorset.*  
The god of day, descending from above,  
Mixt with the days, and *ge* the queen of love. *Granville.*

6. To gain as profit.

Though creditors will lose one fifth of their principal and use, and landlords one fifth of their income, yet the debtors and tenants will not *ge* it. *Locke.*

7. To gain as superiority or advantage.

If they *ge* ground and 'vantage of the king,  
Then join you with them like a rib of steel. *Shakef. H. IV.*

8. To earn; to gain by labour.

Nature and necessity taught them to make certain vessels of a tree, which they *ge* down, not with cutting, but with fire. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

Having no mines, nor any other way of *getting* or keeping of riches but by trade, so much of our trade as is lost, so much of our riches must necessarily go with it. *Locke.*

If it be so much pains to count the money I would spend, what labour did it cost my ancestors to *ge* it? *Locke.*

9. To receive as a price or reward.

Any tax laid on foreign commodities in England raises their price, and makes the importer *ge* more for them; but a tax laid on your homemade commodities lessens their price. *Locke.*

10. To learn.

*Ge* by heart the more common and useful words out of some judicious vocabulary. *Watts.*

11. To procure to be.

I shall shew how we may *ge* it thus informed, and afterwards preserve and keep it so. *South's Sermons.*

12. To put into any state.

Take no repulse, whatever she doth say;  
For, *ge* you gone, she doth not mean away. *Shakespeare.*

About a fortnight before your ewes bring forth their young, they may be pretty well kept, to *ge* them a little into heart. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Helim, who was taken up in embalming the bodies, visited the place very frequently: his greatest perplexity was how to *ge* the lovers out of it, the gates being watched. *Guardian.*

13. To prevail on; to induce.

Though the king could not *ge* him to engage in a life of business, he made him however his chief companion. *Spectator.*

14. To draw; to hook.

With much communication will he tempt thee, and smiling upon thee *ge* out thy secrets. *Ecclus. xiii. 11.*

By the marriage of his grandson Ferdinand he *ge* into his family the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary. *Addison.*

After having *ge* out of you every thing you can spare, I scorn to trespass. *Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 167.*

15. To betake; to remove.

*Ge* you to bed on th' infant; I will be return'd forthwith. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Arise, *ge* thee out from this land. *Gen. xxxi. 13.*

*Ge* thee out, and depart hence. *Luke xiii. 31.*

Left they join also unto our enemies, and fight against us, and so *ge* them up out of the land. *Ex. i. 10.*

*Ge* ye up in peace unto your father. *Gen. xlv. 17.*

Thus perplexed, he with all speed *ge* himself with his followers to the strong town of Mega, in hope to throw himself. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

16. To remove by force or art.

By the good direction of Auria she was quickly *ge* off the land again, and entered with the reef. *Knolles's History.*

The roving fumes of quicksilver, in evaporating, would oftentimes falten upon the gold in such plenty, as would put him to much trouble to *ge* them off from his rings. *Boyle.*

When mercury is *ge* by the help of the fire out of a metal, or other mineral body, we may suppose this quicksilver to have been a perfect body of its own kind. *Boyle.*

They are offended to see them wilful, and would be glad to *ge* out those weeds which their own hands have planted, and which now have taken too deep root to be easily extirpated. *Locke on Education.*

17. To put.

*Ge* on thy boots; we'll ride all night. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

18. To *GET* *off*. To sell or dispose of by some expedient.

Wood, to *ge* his halpence *off*, offered an hundred pounds in his coin for seventy in silver. *Swift.*

To *GET* *v. n.*

1. To arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty.

Phalantus was entrapp'd, and saw round about him, but could not *ge* out. *Sidney.*

You knew he walk'd o'er perils, on an edge  
More likely to fall in than to *ge* o'er. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

Away, *ge* thee down. *Ex. xix. 24.*

# GET

If it displease thee, I will *ge* me back again. *Num. xxii.*  
The stranger shall *ge* up above thee very high, and thou shalt come down very low. *Deuter. xxviii. 43.*  
The fox bragged what a number of shifts and devices he had to *ge* from the hounds, and the cat said he had but one, which was to climb a tree. *Bacon.*

Those that are very cold, and especially in their feet, cannot *ge* to sleep. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I utterly condemn the practice of the later times, that some who are pricked for theriffs, and were fit, should *ge* out of the bill. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Being entered unto the Mahometan religion, he *ge* away unto the Christians, and hardly escaped from the battle. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

He would be at their backs where they could *ge* out of Armenia. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

She plays with his rage, and *ge* above his anger. *Denham.*

The latent air had *ge* away in bubbles. *Boyle.*

There are few bodies whose minute parts stick so close together, but that it is possible to meet with some other body whose small parts may *ge* between, and so disjoin them. *Boyle.*

There was but an insensible diminution of the liquor upon the reefs of whatever it was that *ge* through the cork. *Boyle.*

Although the universe, and every part thereof, are objects full of excellency, yet the multiplicity thereof is so various, that the understanding falls under a kind of dependency of *getting* through so great a talk. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

If there should be any leak at the bottom of the vessel, yet very little water would *ge* in, because no air could *ge* out. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

O heav'n, in what a labyrinth am I led!  
I could *ge* out, but she detains the thread! *Dryden.*

So have I seen some fearful hare maintain  
A course, 'till tir'd before the dog she lay;  
Who, stretch'd behind her, pants upon the plain,  
Past pow'r to kill, as she to *ge* away. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

The more oily and light part of this mass would *ge* above the other, and swim upon it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Having *ge* through the foregoing passage, let us go on to his next argument. *Locke.*

The removing of the pains we feel is the *getting* out of misery, and consequently the first thing to be done, in order to happiness, absent good. *Locke.*

If, having *ge* into the sense of the epistles, we will but compare what he says, in the places where he treats of the same subject, we can hardly be mistaken in his sense. *Locke.*

I *ge* up as fast as possible, girt on my rapier, and snatched up my hat, when my landlady came up to me. *Tatler.*

Bucephalus would let nobody *ge* upon him but Alexander the Great. *Addison on Italy.*

Imprison'd fires, in the close dungeons pent,  
Roar to *ge* loose, and struggle for a vent;  
Eating their way, and undermining all,  
'Till with a mighty burst whole mountains fall. *Addison.*

When Alma now, in diff'rent ages,  
Has finish'd her ascending stages,  
Into the head at length she fits,  
And there in publick grandeur sits,  
To judge of things. *Prior.*

I resolv'd to break through all measures to *ge* away. *Swift.*

Happy are they who meet with civil people that will comply with their ignorance, and help them to *ge* out of it. *Locke.*

2. To fall; to come by accident.

Two or three men of the town are *ge* among them. *Tatler.*

3. To find the way.

When an egg is made hard by boiling, since there is nothing that appears to *ge* in at the shell, unless some coloristick atoms, and some little particles of the water it is boiled in, it is not easy to discover from whence else this change of consistency proceeds than from a change made in the texture of the parts. *Boyle.*

He raves; his words are loose  
As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from sense;  
You see he knows not me, his natural father;  
But aiming to possess th' usurping queen,  
So high he's mounted in his airy hopes,  
That now the wind is *ge* into his head,  
And turns his brains to frenzy. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

A child runs to overtake and *ge* up to the top of his shadow, which still advances at the same rate that he does. *Locke.*

Should dressing, feasting, and balls once *ge* among the Cantons, their military roughness would be quickly lost. *Addison.*

The fluids which surround bodies, upon the surface of the globe, *ge* in between the surfaces of bodies when they are at any distance. *Chene's Phil. Princ.*

4. To move; to remove.

*Ge* home with thy fewel made ready to set;  
The sooner, the easier carriage to *ge*. *Tupper.*

Many of the galleys rode it out at sea, where they were by shot out of the city enforced to *ge* them further off. *Knolles.*

Rise up and *ge* you forth from amongst my people. *Ex. xii.*

# GEW

5. To have recourse to.

The Turks made great haste through the midst of the town ditch, to *ge* up into the bulwark to help their fellows. *Knolles.*

Lying is so cheap a cover for any misfortune, and so much in fashion, that a child can scarce be kept from *getting* into it. *Locke.*

6. To go; to repair.

They ran to their weapons, and furiously assailed the Turks, now fearing no such matter, and were not as yet all *ge* into the castle. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

A knot of ladies, *ge* together by themselves, is a very school of impertinence. *Swift.*

7. To put one's self in any state.

To-morrow *ge* you early on your way. *Judge, xix. 9.*

They might *ge* over the river Avon at Stratford, and *ge* between the king and Worcester. *Clarendon.*

We can neither find source nor issue for such an excessive mass of waters, neither where to have them; nor, if we had them, how to *ge* quit of them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Without his assistance we can no more *ge* quit of our affliction, than but by his permission we should have fallen into it. *Waller's Preparation for Death.*

There is a sort of men who pretend to divert themselves of partiality on both sides, and to *ge* above that imperfect idea of their subject which little writers fall into. *Pope on Homer.*

As the obtaining the love of valuable men is the happiest end of this life, so the next felicity is to *ge* rid of fools and scoundrels. *Pope to Swift.*

8. To become by any act what one was not before.

The laughing sot, like all unthinking men,  
Bathes and *ge* drunk; then bathes and drinks again. *Dryden.*

9. To be a gainer; to receive advantage.

Like jewels to advantage set,  
Her beauty by the shade does *ge*. *Waller.*

10. To *GET* *off*. To escape.

The galleys, by the benefit of the shores and shallows, *ge* off. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Whate'er thou do'st, deliver not thy sword;  
With that thou may'st *ge* off, tho' odds oppose thee. *Dryden.*

11. To *GET* *over*. To conquer; to oppress; to pass without being stopped in thinking or acting.

'Tis very pleasant on this occasion, to hear the lady propose her doubts, and to see the pains he is at to *ge* over them. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 475.*

I cannot *ge* over the prejudice of taking some little offence at the clergy, for perpetually reading their sermons. *Swift.*

To remove this difficulty, the earl of Peterborough was dispatched to Vienna, and *ge* over some part of those disputes, to the satisfaction of the duke of Savoy. *Swift.*

12. To *GET* *up*. To rise from repose.

Sheep will *ge* up betimes in the morning to feed against rain. *Bacon's Natural History.*

13. To *GET* *up*. To rise from a seat.

*Ge* you up from about the tabernacle of Koran, Dathan, and Abioram. *Numb. xvi.*

*GETTER* *n. f.* [from *ge*.]

1. One who procures or obtains.

2. One who begets on a female.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, null'd, deaf, sleepy, insensible; a *getter* of more bastard-children than war's a destroyer of men. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

*GETTING* *n. f.* [from *ge*.]

1. Act of getting; acquisition.

Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore *ge* wisdom; and with all thy *getting* *ge* understanding. *Prov. iv. 7.*

2. Gain; profit.

Who hath a state to repair may not despise small things; and it is less dishonourable to abridge a petty charge than to stoop to petty *gettings*. *Bacon, Essay 29.*

The meaner families, are obliged to return to the steward a small monthly share of their *gettings*, to be a portion for the child. *Guliver's Travels.*

*GE'WGAW* *n. f.* [*gezax*, Saxon; *joau*, French.] A showy trifle; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything.

That metal they exchanged for the meanest trifles and *gewaws* which the others could bring. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

Prefer that which providence has pronounced to be the staff of life, before a glittering *gewaw* that has no other value than what vanity has set upon it. *L'Estrange, Fable 1.*

As children, when they throw one toy away,  
Straight a more foolish *gewaw* comes in play. *Dryden.*

A heavy *gewaw*, call'd a crown, that spread  
About his temples, drov'n'd his narrow head,  
And would have crush'd it. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 10.*

Some loose the bands  
Of ancient friendship, cancel nature's laws  
For pageantry and tawdry *gewaws*. *Phillips.*

The first images were fans, silks, ribbands, laces, and many other *gewaws*, which lay so thick that the whole heart was nothing else but a toyshop. *Addison's Guard.*



## GHO

- GE'WAW.** *adj.* Splendidly trifling; showy without value.  
Let him that would learn the happiness of religion, see the poor *gewaw* happiness of Feliciano. *Law's Serious Call.*
- GHA'ST'FUL.** *adj.* [gare and fulle, Saxon.] Dreary; dismal; melancholy; fit for walking spirits.  
Here will I dwell apart,  
In *ghastful* grave, 'till my last sleep  
Do close mine eyes;  
Help me, ye baneful birds, whose shrieking found  
Is sign of dreary death. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
- GHA'STLINESS.** *n. f.* [from *ghastly*.]  
1. Horror of countenance; resemblance of a ghost; paleness.  
**GHA'STLY.** *adj.* [gare, or *ghastly*, and like.]  
1. Like a ghost; having horror in the countenance; pale; dreadful; dismal.  
Why looks your grace so heavily to-day?  
—O, I have past a miserable night;  
So full of ugly sights, of *ghastly* dreams,  
So full of dismal terror was the time. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*  
Envy quickly discovered in court Solyman's changed countenance upon the great bassia, and began now to shew her *ghastly* face. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
- Grinn'd horrible a *ghastly* smile, to hear  
His famine should be fill'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*  
Those departed friends, whom at our last separation we saw disfigured by all the *ghastly* horrors of death, we shall then see assisting about the majestic throne of Christ, with their once vile bodies transfigured into the likeness of his glorious body, mingling their glad acclamations with the hallelujahs of thrones, principalities and powers. *Boyle.*
- This poor man's desolate wife,  
Expects some happy day;  
This *ghastly* thing, the comfort of her life. *Flatman.*  
He came, but with such alter'd looks,  
So wild, so *ghastly*, as if some ghost had met him,  
All pale and speechless. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
I did not for these *ghastly* visions fend;  
Their sudden coming does some ill portend. *Dryd. Ind. Em.*  
I who make the triumph of to-day,  
May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear,  
*Ghastly* with wounds, and lifeless on the bier! *Prior.*
2. Horrible; shocking; dreadful.  
To be less than gods  
Distinguish'd; but meaner thoughts learn'd in their flight,  
Mangled with *ghastly* wounds through plate and mail. *Milt.*
- GHA'STNESS.** *n. f.* [from *gare*, Saxon.] Ghastliness; horror of look.  
Look you pale, mistress?  
Do you perceive the *ghastness* of the eye? *Shaksp. Othello.*
- GHE'RKIN.** *n. f.* [from *gurcke*, German, a cucumber.] A pickled cucumber.  
To GHESS. *v. n.* [See To GUESS. *Ghes* is by critics considered as the true orthography, but *gues* has universally prevailed.] To conjecture.
- GHOST.** *n. f.* [gare, Saxon.]  
1. The soul of man.  
Vex not his *ghost*: O, let him pass! He hates him,  
That would upon the rack of this rough world  
Stretch him out longer. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
Often did I strive  
To yeld the *ghost*; but still the envious flood  
Kept in my soul. *Shak. R. III.*  
Man, when once cut down, when his pale *ghost*  
Fleets into air, is for ever lost. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*
2. A spirit appearing after death.  
The mighty *ghost* of our great Harry rose,  
And armed Edwards look'd with anxious eyes,  
To see this fleet among unequal foes,  
By which fate promis'd them their Charles should rise. *Dryd.*
3. To give up the GHOST. To die; to yield up the spirit into the hands of God.  
Their shadows seem  
A canopy most fatal, under which  
Our army lies ready to give up the *ghost*. *Shaksp. Jul. Cæs.*
4. The third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost.  
To GHOST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To yield up the ghost; to die. Not in use.  
Euryalus taking leave of Lucretia, precipitated her into such a love-fit, that within a few hours she *ghosted*, which course Euryalus was like to have steer'd, upon the news. *Sidney.*
- To GHOST. *v. a.* To haunt with apparitions of departed men. Obsolete.  
Julius Cæsar,  
Who at Philippi the good Brutus *ghosted*,  
There saw you labouring for him. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*
- GHO'STLINESS.** *n. f.* [from *ghostly*.] Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the soul.
- GHO'STLY.** *adj.* [from *ghost*.]  
1. Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal; not secular.  
Our common necessities, and the lack which we all have,

## GIB

- as well of *ghostly* as of earthly favours, is in each kind so easily known, but the gifts of God, according to these degrees and times, which he in his secret wisdom seeth meet, are so diversly bestowed, that it seldom appeareth what all receive, what all stand in need of, it seldom lieth hid. *Ho her, b. v.*
- The graces of the spirit are much more precious than worldly benefits, and our *ghostly* evils of greater importance than any harm which the body feeleth. *Hooker, b. v. f. 35.*  
To deny me the *ghostly* comfort of my chaplains, seems a greater barbarity than is ever used by Christians. *King Charles.*
2. Having a character from religion; spiritual.  
Hence will I to my *ghostly* friar's clove cell,  
His help to crave, and my dear hap to tell. *Sh. Ro. and Jul.*  
The *ghostly* father now hath done his shrift. *Shaksp. H.V.*
- GI'ALALINA.** *n. f.* [Italian.] Earth of a bright gold colour, found in the kingdom of Naples, very fine, and much valued by painters. *Woodward's Met. Test.*
- GI'AMBEUX.** *n. f.* [jambes, French.] Legs, or armour for legs; greaves.  
The mortal steel dispiteously entail'd,  
Deep in their flesh, quite through the iron walls,  
That a large purple stream adown their *giambeux* falls. *F. 9.*
- GI'ANT.** *n. f.* [giant, French; gigas, Latin.] A man of size above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. It is observable, that the idea of a giant is always associated with pride, brutality, and wickedness.  
Now does he feel his axle  
Hang loose about him, like a *giant's* robe  
Upon a dwarfish thief. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
- Gates of monarchs  
Are arch'd so high that *giants* may jet through,  
And keep their impious turbans on, without  
Good-morrow to the sun. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
- Woman's gentle brain  
Could not drop forth such *giant* dent invention;  
Such Ethiop words. *Shaksp. As you like it.*
- Fierce faces threaten wars,  
*Giants* of mighty bone, and bold emprise! *Milt. Pa. Lost.*  
Those *giants*, those mighty men, and men of renown, far exceeded the proportion, nature, and strength of those *giants* remembered by Moses of his own time. *Raleigh's History.*  
The *giant* brothers, in their camp, have found  
I was not forc'd with ease to quit my ground. *Dryden's Æn.*
- By weary steps and flow  
The groping *giant* with a trunk of pine  
Explor'd his way. *Addis.*
- Neptune, by pray'r repentant, rarely won,  
Afflicts the chief to avenge his *giant* son,  
Great Polypheme, of more than mortal might. *Pope.*
- GI'ANTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *giant*.] A *giant*; a woman of unnatural bulk and height.  
I had rather be a *giante's*, and lie under mount Pelion. *Shak. Skinner.*
- Were this subject to the cedar, she would be able to make head against that huge *giante's*. *Howel.*
- GI'ANTLIKE.** *adj.* [from *giant* and like.] Gigantic; vast; bulky.  
Single courage, has often, without romance, overcome *giantly* difficulties. *Decay of Piety.*  
Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, which they are deplorably strangers to, and those unanswerable doubts and difficulties, which, over their cups, they pretend to have against Christianity; persuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the proud man not to adore himself, and I dare undertake that all their *giantlike* objections against the Christian religion shall presently vanish and quit the field. *South's Sermons.*
- GI'ANTSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *giant*.] Quality or character of a *giant*.  
His *giantship* is gone somewhat crest-fall'n,  
Stalking with less unconscionable strides,  
And lower looks. *Milton's Arcades.*
- GI'BER.** *n. f.* Any old worn-out animal.  
For who that's but a queen, fair, sober, wife,  
Would from a paddock, from a bat, a *giber*,  
Such dear concerns hide? *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
- To GI'BER. *v. n.* [from *jabber*.] To speak inarticulately.  
The sheeted dead  
Did squeak and *giber* in the Roman streets. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
- GI'BERISH.** *n. f.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *giber*, French, to cheat; by others conjectured to be formed by corruption from *jabber*. But as it was anciently written *gebrish*, it is probably derived from the chymical cant, and originally implied the jargon of *Geber* and his tribe.] Cant; the private language of rogues and gipsies; words without meaning.  
Some, if they happen to hear an old word, albeit very natural and significant, cry out straitway, that we speak no English, but *giberish*.  
Some of both sexes writing down a number of letters, just as it came into their heads; upon reading this *giberish*, that which the men had wrote founded like High Dutch, and the other by the women like Italian. *Swift.*

GI'BER

## GIB

- GI'BBET.** *n. f.* [gibet, French.]  
1. A gallows; the post on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcases are exposed.  
When was there ever curst thief brought  
Unto the *gibbet*, but he did adore  
That blessed pow'r which he had set at nought? *Davis.*  
You scandal to the stock of verse, a race  
Able to bring the *gibbet* in disgrace. *Cleaveland.*  
Haman suffered death himself upon the very *gibbet* that he had provided for another.  
Papers of universal approbation, lay such principles to the whole body of the Tories, as, if they were true, our next business should be to erect *gibbets* in every parish, and hang them out of the way. *Swift.*
2. Any traverse beams.  
To GI'BBET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To hang or expose on a *gibbet*. *Oldham.*  
I'll *gibbet* up his name.  
2. To hang on any thing going traverse: as the beam of a *gibbet*.  
He shall come off and on swifter than he that *gibbets* on the brewer's bucket. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. ii.*
- GI'BBIER.** *n. f.* [French.] Game; wild fowl.  
These impots are laid on all butcher's meat, while, at the same time, the fowl and *gibbier* are tax free. *Addison on Italy.*
- GI'BOUSTRY.** *n. f.* [gibbosity, Fr. from *gibbus*.] Convexity; prominence; protuberance.  
When two ships, sailing contrary ways, lose the sight one of another, what should take away the sight of ships from each other, but the *gibbosity* of the interjacent water? *Ray.*
- GI'BOUS.** *adj.* [gibbus, Latin; gibbeus, Fr.]  
1. Convex; protuberant; swelling into inequalities.  
The bones will rise, and make a *gibbus* member. *Wifeman.*  
A pointed flinty rock, all bare and black,  
Grew *gibbus* from behind the mountain's back. *Dryden.*  
The sea, by this access and recess, shuffling the empty shells, wears them away, reducing those that are concave and *gibbus* to a flat. *Woodward's Natural History.*
2. Crookbacked.  
I shall demand how the camels of Bactria came to have two bunches in their back, whereas the camels of Arabia, in all relations, have but one? How oxen, in some countries, began and continue *gibbus*, or hunch-backed? *Brown.*
- GI'BOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *gibbus*.] Convexity; prominence.  
To make the convexity of the earth discernible, suppose a man lifted in the air, that he may have a spacious horizon; but then, because of the distance, the convexity and *gibbousness* would vanish away, and he would only see a great circular flat. *Bentley's Sermons.*
- GI'SCAT.** *n. f.* [gib and cat.] An old worn-out cat.  
I am as melancholy as a *gikat*, or a lugg'd bear. *Shaksp.*
- To GIBE. *v. n.* [gaber, old French, to sneer, to ridicule.] To sneer; to join censoriousness with contempt.  
They seem to imagine that we have erected of late a frame of some new religion, the furniture whereof we should not have borrowed from our enemies, lest they should afterwards laugh and *gibe* at our party. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 9.*
- When he saw her toy, and *gibe*, and geer,  
And pass the bounds of modest merry-make,  
Her dalliance he despis'd. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 6.*  
Why that's the way to choke a *gibing* spirit,  
Whose influence is begot of that loose grace  
Which shallow laughing hearers give to fools. *Shaksp.peare.*
- Thus with talents well endu'd  
To be furious and rude,  
When you partly raise your shout,  
Flee and *gibe*, and laugh and flout. *Swift.*
- To GIBE. *v. a.* To reproach by contemptuous hints; to flout; to scoff; to ridicule; to treat with scorn; to sneer; to taunt.  
When rioting in Alexandria: you  
Did pocket up my letters, and with taunts  
Did *gibe* my mislive out of audience. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*  
Draw the beasts as I describe them,  
From their features, while I *gibe* them. *Swift.*
- GIBE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Sneer; hint of contempt by word or look; scoff; act or expression of scorn; taunt.  
Mark the fleers, the *gibes*, and notable scorns  
That dwell in every region of his face. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
The rich have still a *gibe* in store,  
And will be monstrous witty on the poor. *Dryden's Juven.*  
If they would hate from the bottom of their hearts, their aversion would be too strong for little *gibe* every moment. *Spektator, N<sup>o</sup>. 300.*
- But the dean, if this secret should come to his ears,  
Will never have done with his *gibe* and his jeers. *Swift.*
- GI'BER.** *n. f.* [from *gibe*.] A sneerer; one who turns others to ridicule by contemptuous hints; a scoffer; a taunter.  
You are well understood to be a more perfect *giber* of the table, than a necessary bencher of the capitol. *Shaksp. Cor.*

## GID

- Conie, Sempronius, leave him;  
He is a *giber*, and our present business  
Is of more serious consequence. *Ben. Johnson's Castles.*
- GI'BINGLY.** *adv.* [from *gibe*.] Scornfully; contemptuously.  
His present portance,  
*Gibbingly* and ungravelly he did fashion  
After th' inveterate hate he bears to you. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
- GI'BLETS.** *n. f.* [According to *Minsheu* from *gibbet*, *gibbet*: according to *Jamies* more probably from *gillet*, game, Fr.] The parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted.  
'Tis holiday; provide me better cheer:  
'Tis holiday; and shall be round the year:  
Shall I my household gods and genius cheat,  
To make him rich who grudges me my meat?  
That he may loll at ease, and pamper'd high,  
When I am laid, may feed on *giblet* pie! *Dryden's Pers.*
- GI'DDILY.** *adv.* [from *giddy*.]  
1. With the head seeming to turn round.  
2. Incontinently; unsteadily.  
To roam  
*Giddily*, and be every where but at home,  
Such freedom doth a banishment become. *Donne.*
3. Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently.  
The parts that fortune hath bestow'd upon her,  
Tell her, I hold as *giddily* as fortune. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*
- GI'DDINESS.** *n. f.* [from *giddy*.]  
1. The state of being giddy or vertiginous; the sensation which we have when every thing seems to turn round.  
Megrim and *giddiness* are rather when we rise after long sitting, than while we sit. *Bacon's Natural History.*
2. Incontinency; unsteadiness; mutability; changeableness.  
There be that delight in *giddiness*, and count it a bondage to fix a belief. *Bacon, Essay 1.*
3. Quick rotation; inability to keep its place.  
The indignation of heaven rolling and turning us, 'till at length such a *giddiness* seized upon government, that it fell into the very dregs of sectaries. *South's Sermons.*
4. Frolick; wantonness of life.  
Thou, like a contrite penitent,  
Charitably warn'd of thy sins, do't repent  
These vanities and *giddinesses*. *Donne.*
- GIDDY.** *adj.* [gibby, Saxon.] I know not whether this word may not come from *gad*, to wander, to be in motion, *gad, gid, giddy*.  
1. Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or sensation of circular motion, such as happens by disease or drunkenness.  
Them rev'ling thus the Tentyrites invade,  
By *giddy* heads and stagger'd legs betray'd. *Tate's Juvenal.*
2. Rotatory; whirling; running round with celerity.  
As Ixion fix'd, the wretch shall feel  
The *giddy* motion of the whirling mill. *Pope.*
3. Inconstant; mutable; unsteady; changeful.  
Our fancies are more *giddy* and unfirm,  
More longing, wavering, sooner lost and won,  
Than women are. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*  
It may be gnats and flies have their imagination more mutable and *giddy*, as small birds likewise have. *Bacon's N. Hist.*  
Thanks to *giddy* chance, which never bears  
That mortal bliss should last for length of years,  
She cast us headlong from our high estate,  
And here in hope of thy return we wait. *Dryden's Fables.*  
The *giddy* vulgar, as their fancies guide,  
With noise say nothing, and in parts divide. *Dryden's Æn.*  
You are as *giddy* and volatile as ever, the reverse of Pope, who hath always loved a domestic life. *Swift to Gay.*
4. That which causes giddiness.  
The frequent errors of the pathless wood,  
The *giddy* precipice, and the dang'rous flood. *Prior.*  
The sylphs through myflick mazes guide their way,  
Through all the *giddy* circle they pursue. *Pope.*
5. Heedless; thoughtless; uncautious; wild.  
Too many *giddy* foolish hours are gone,  
And in fantastick measures danc'd away. *Rowe's J. a. Shore.*  
How inexcusable are those *giddy* creatures, who, in the same hour, leap from a parent's window to a husband's bed. *Clarissa.*
6. Tottering; unfixed.  
As we pac'd along  
Upon the *giddy* footing of the hatches,  
Methought that *Gloster* stumbled. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*
7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtlessness; overcome by any overpowering inticement.  
Art thou not *giddy* with the fashion too, that thou hast shifted out of thy tale into telling me of the fashion? *Shaksp.*  
Like one of two contending in a prize,  
That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes;  
Hearing applause and universal shout,  
*Giddy* in spirit, gazing still in doubt,  
Whether those peals of praise be his or no. *Shaksp.peare.*
- GI'DDYBRAINED.** *adj.* [giddy and brain.] Careless; thoughtless.

Turn



## GIG

Turn him out again, you unnecessary, useleſs, giddybrained  
als!  
**GIDDYHEADED**. *adj.* [*giddy* and *head*.] Without thought or  
caution; without ſteadineſs or conſtancy.  
And ſooner may a gulling weather ſpy,  
By drawing forth heav'n's ſcheme deſcry  
What faſhion'd hats or ruffs, or ſuits, next year,  
Our giddyheaded antick youth will wear. *Domt.*  
That men are ſo miſaffected, melancholy, giddyheaded,  
hear the teſtimony of Solomon. *Burton on Melancholy.*

**GIDDYPACED**. *adj.* [*giddy* and *pace*.] Moving without regu-  
larity.  
More than light airs, and recollected terms,  
Of theſe moſt briſk and giddypaced times. *Shakeſpeare.*  
**GIER-EAGLE**. *n. f.* [Sometimes it is written *jer-eagle*.] An  
eagle of a particular kind.  
Theſe fowls ſhall not be eaten, the ſwan and the pelican,  
and the *gier-eagle*. *Lev. xi. 18.*

**GIFT**. *n. f.* [from *give*.]  
1. A thing given or beſtowed; ſomething conferred without  
price.  
They preſented unto him *gifts*, gold, and frankincenſe and  
myrrh. *Mat. ii. 11.*

Recall your *gifts*, for I your pow'r confeſs;  
But firſt take back my life, a *gift* that's leſs. *Dryd. Aweng.*  
2. The act of giving.  
No man has any antecedent right or claim to that which  
comes to him by free *gift*. *South's Sermons.*  
3. Oblation; offering.  
Many nations ſhall come with *gifts* in their hands, even  
*gifts* to the king of heaven: *Tob. xiii. 11.*  
4. A bribe.  
Thou ſhalt not wreſt judgment, thou ſhalt not reſpect per-  
ſons, neither take a *gift*; for a *gift* doth blind the eyes of the  
wile. *Deuter. xvi. 19.*

5. Power; faculty.  
And if the boy have not a woman's *gifts*,  
To rain a ſhower of commanded tears,  
An onion will do well for ſuch a ſhift. *Shakeſpeare.*  
He who has the *gift* of ridicule, finds fault with any thing  
that gives him an opportunity of exerting his beloved talent.  
*Addiſon's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 291.

**GIFTED**. *adj.* [from *gift*.]  
1. Given; beſtowed.  
Made of my enemies the ſcorn and gaze,  
To grind in brazen fetters, under taſks, *Shakeſpeare.*  
With my heav'n *gifted* ſtrength. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*  
2. Endowed with extraordinary powers. It is commonly uſed  
ironically.

Two of theſe *gifted* brotherhood, Hacket and Coppinger,  
got up into a peaſe-cart, and harangued the people to diſpoſe  
them to an infurrection. *Dryd. Rel. Laid, Preface.*  
There is no talent ſo pernicious as eloquence, to thoſe who  
have it not under command: women, who are ſo liberally  
*gifted* by nature in this particular, ought to ſtudy the rules of  
female oratory. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N<sup>o</sup>. 23.

**GIG**. *n. f.* [Etymology uncertain.]  
1. Any thing that is whirled round in play.  
Playthings, as tops, *gigs*, battledores, ſhould be procured  
them. *Locke.*

2. [*Gigia*, *Idandick*.] A fiddle. Now out of uſe.  
**GIGANTICK**. *adj.* [*gigantes*, Latin.] Suitable to a giant;  
big; bulky; enormous; likewiſe wicked; atrocious.

With dart and jav'lin, ſtones, and ſulphurous fire;  
On each hand laughter and *gigantick* deeds! *Milt. Pa. Left.*  
I dread him not, nor all his giant-brood,  
Though fame divulg'd him father of five ſons,  
All of *gigantick* ſize, Goliath chief. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The ſon of Hercules he juſtly ſeems,  
By his broad ſhoulders and *gigantick* limbs. *Dryden's Æn.*  
The Cyclopean race in arms aroſe;  
A lawleſs nation of *gigantick* foes. *Pope's Odyſſey*, b. vi.

To **GIGGLE**. *v. n.* [*gichelen*, Dutch.] To laugh idly; to  
titter; to grin with merry levity. It is retained in Scotland.  
**GIGGLER**. *n. f.* [from *giggle*.] A laughter; a titterer; one  
idly and fooliſhly merry.

A ſad wiſe valour is the brave complexion,  
That leads the van, and ſwallows up the cities:  
The *giggler* is a milk-maid, whom infection,  
Or the fir'd beacon, frighteth from his ditties. *Herbert.*  
We ſlew our preſent, joking, *giggling* race;

True joy conſiſts in gravity and grace. *Garrick's Epilogue.*  
**GIGLET**. *n. f.* [*gengh*, Saxon; *geyl*, Dutch; *gillet*, Scottiſh, is  
ſtill retained.] A wanton; a luſcivious girl. Now out of uſe.  
Young Talbot was not born

To be the pillage of a *giglet* wench. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*  
The ſun'd Caſſibelan was once at point,  
Oh *giglet* fortune! to maſter Cæſar's ſword. *Shak. Cymiel.*  
Away with thoſe *giglets* too, and with the other confederate  
companion. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

## GIL

**GIGOT**. *n. f.* [French.] The hip joint.  
To **GILD**. *v. a.* pret. *gilded*, or *gilt*. [*gilban*, Saxon.]  
1. To waſh over with gold; to cover with foliated gold.

The room was large and wide,  
As it ſome *gilt* or ſolemn temple were:  
Many great golden pillars did uprear  
The maſſy roof, and riches huge ſuſtain. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.  
*Gilded* wood may worms inſold. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*  
To *gild* refined gold, to paint the lily,  
To throw a perfume on the violet. *Shakeſpeare's K. John.*  
And the *gilded* car of day  
His glowing axle doth allay  
In the ſleep Atlantick ſream. *Milton.*

Purchaſing riches with our time and care,  
We loſe our freedom in a *gilded* ſnare. *Reſcorman.*  
When Britain, looking with a juſt diſdain  
Upon this *gilded* majeſty of Spain,  
And knowing well that empire muſt decline,  
Her joy in *gilded* chariots, when alive;  
And love of ombre after death ſurvive. *Pope.*

2. To cover with any yellow matter.  
Thou diſt drink  
The ſtale of horſes and the *gilded* puddle,  
Which beaſts would cough at. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cæſar.*

3. To adorn with luſtre.  
No more the riſing ſun ſhall *gild* the morn,  
Nor ev'ning Cynthia fill her ſilver horn. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

4. To brighten; to illuminate.  
The lightſome paſſion of joy was not that trivial, vaniſh-  
ing, ſuperficial thing, that only *gilds* the apprehenſion and  
plays upon the ſurface of the ſoul. *South.*

5. To recommend by adventitious ornaments.  
For my part, if a lie may do thee grace,  
I'll *gild* it with the happieſt terms I have. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*  
Yet, oh! th' imperfect piece moves more delight;  
'Tis *gilded* o'er with youth, to catch the fight. *Dryd. Aurel.*

**GILDER**. *n. f.* [from *gild*.]  
1. One who lays gold on the ſurface of any other body.  
*Gilders* uſe to have a piece of gold in their mouth, to draw  
the ſpirits of the quickſilver. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*  
We have here a *gilder*, with his anvil and hammer.

2. A coin, from one filling and fixpence, to two fillings. *Phil.*  
I am bound  
To Perſia, and want *gilders* for my voyage. *Shakeſpeare.*

**GILDING**. *n. f.* [from *gild*.] Gold laid on any ſurface by way  
of ornament.  
Silvering will ſully and canker more than *gilding*, which,  
if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, there is  
profit. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*  
The church of the Annunciation, all but one corner of it,  
is covered with ſtatues, *gilding*, and paint. *Addiſon on Italy.*  
Could laureate Dryden Pimp and Fry'r engage,  
And I not ſtrip the *gilding* off a knave,  
Unplac'd, unpenſion'd, no man's heir or ſlave? *Pope's Hor.*

**GILL**. *n. f.* [*agulla*, Spaniſh; *gula*, Latin.]  
1. The apertures at each ſide of a fiſh's head.  
The leviathan,  
Stretch'd like a promontory, ſleeps or ſwims,  
And ſeems a moving land; and at his *gills*  
Draws in, and at his trunk ſpouts out a ſea. *Milt. P. Left.*  
Fiſhes perform their reſpiration under water by the *gills*.  
*Ray on the Creation.*

He hath, on the bottom of his ſides, two *gill* fins; not be-  
hind the *gills*, as in moſt fiſhes, but for a good part before  
them. *Walton.*

'Till they, of farther paſſage quite bereft,  
Were in the maſh with *gills* entangl'd left. *King's Fiſherman.*

2. The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl.  
The turkeycock hath great and ſwelling *gills*, and the hen  
hath leſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. The fiſh under the chin.  
In many there is no paleneſs at all; but, contrariwiſe, red-  
neſs about the cheeks and *gills*, which is by the ſending forth  
of ſpirits in an appetite to revenge. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*  
Like the long bag of fiſh hanging down from the *gills* of  
the people in Piedmont. *Swift.*

4. [*Gilla*, barbarous Latin.] A meaſure of liquids containing  
the fourth part of a pint.  
Every bottle muſt be rinc'd with wine: ſome, out of miſ-  
taken thrift, will rince a dozen with the ſame: change the  
wine at every ſecond bottle: a *gill* may be enough. *Swift.*

5. [From *gillian*, the old Engliſh way of writing *Julian*, or  
*Juliana*.] The appellation of a woman in ludicrous lan-  
guage. I can, for I will,  
Here at Burley o' th' Hill,  
Give you all your fill,  
Each Jack with his *Gill*. *Ben. Jonſon's Gylſtro.*

6. The

## GIN

6. The name of a plant; ground-ivy.  
7. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.  
**GILLHOUSE**. *n. f.* [*gill* and *houſe*.] A houſe where *gill* is  
fold.

There ſhall each alehouſe, theſe each *gillhouſe* mourn,  
And anſw'ring *gins* fourer ſighs return. *Pope.*  
**GILLFLOWER**. *n. f.* [Either corrupted from *July flower*, or  
from *giffles*, French.]

*Gillflowers*, or rather *Julyflowers*, ſo called from the month  
they blow in, are of a very great variety; but they may be  
reduced to theſe forts; red and white, purple and white,  
ſcarlet and white, the various kinds of which are too many  
to enumerate. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

In July come *gillflowers* of all varieties. *Bacon, Eſſay* 47.  
Fair is the *gillflower* of gardens ſweet,  
Fair is the marygold, for potage meet. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

**GILT**. *n. f.* [from *gild*.] Golden ſhow; gold laid on the ſur-  
face of any matter. Now obſolete.  
Our gaynels and our *gilt* are all beſmirch'd,  
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*  
When thou waſt in thy *gilt*, and thy perfume, they mockt  
thee for too much curioſity: in thy rage thou know'ſt none,  
but art deſpis'd for the contrary. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

The double *gilt* of this opportunity you let me waſh off.  
*Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

**GILT**. The participle of **GILD**, which ſee.  
Where the *gilt* chariot never mark'd its way. *Pope.*  
**GILT-HEAD**. *n. f.* [*gilt* and *head*.] A ſea-fiſh. *Diſt.*

**GILT-TAIL**. *n. f.* [*gilt* and *tail*.] A worm ſo called from  
his yellow tail.

**GIM**. *adj.* [An old word.] Neat; ſpruce; well dreſſed.  
**GIMCRACK**. *n. f.* [Suppoſed by *Skinner* to be ludicrously formed  
from *gin*, derived from *engine*.] A ſlight or trivial mecha-  
niſm.

For though theſe *gimcracks* were away,  
However, more reduc'd and plain,  
The watch would ſtill a watch remain;  
But if the horal orbit ceaſes,  
The whole ſtands ſtill, or breaks to pieces. *Prior.*

What's the meaning of all theſe tranſigents and *gim-  
cracks*? What, in the name of wonder, are you going  
about, jumping over my maſter's hedges, and running your  
lines croſs his grounds? *Arbuthnot's Hyſt. of J. Bull.*

**GIMLET**. *n. f.* [*giblet*, *guimblet*, French.] A borer with a  
ſcrew at its point.

The *gimlet* hath a worm at the end of its bit.  
**GIMMAL**. *n. f.* [Suppoſed by *Skinner* and *Auguſtine* to be derived  
from *gimulus*, Latin; and to be uſed only of ſomething conſiſt-  
ing of correſpondent parts, or double. It ſeems rather to be gra-  
dually corrupted from *gemmetry* or *gemetrical*.] Some little  
quaint devices or pieces of machinery. *Hammer.*

I think by ſome odd *gimmals* or device  
Their arms are ſet like clocks, ſtill to ſtrike on,  
Elſe they could not hold out ſo as they do. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

**GIMMER**. *n. f.* [See **GIMMAL**.] Movement; machinery.  
The holding together of the parts of matter has ſo con-  
founded me, that I have been prone to conclude with myſelf,  
that the *gimmers* of the world hold together not ſo much by  
geometry as ſome natural magic. *Mir's Divine Dialogues.*

**GIMP**. *n. f.* [See **GIM**.] *Gimp*, in old Engliſh, is neat, ſpruce.  
A kind of ſilk twiſt or lace.

**GIN**. *n. f.* [from *engine*.]  
1. A trap; a ſnare.

As the day begins,  
With twenty *gins* we will the ſmall birds take,  
And paſtime make. *Stacey, b. i.*  
Which two, through treaſon and deceitful *gin*,  
Hath ſlain fir Mordant. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.

So ſtrives the woodcock with the *gin*,  
So doth the cony ſtruggle in the net. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*  
Be it by *gins*, by ſnares, by ſubtilty. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*  
If thoſe, who have but ſenſe, can ſhun  
The engines that have them annoy'd;  
Little for me had reaſon done,  
If I could not thy *gins* avoid. *Ben. Jonſon's Foreſt.*

I know thy traſhes,  
Though dearly to my coſt, thy *gin* and toils;  
No more on me have pow'r, their force is null'd. *Milton.*  
He made a planetary *gin*,  
Which rats would run their own heads in,  
And come on purpoſe to be taken,  
Without th' experience of cheeſe and bacon. *Hudibras*, p. ii.

Keep from ſlaying ſcourage thy ſkin,  
And ankle free from iron *gin*. *Hudibras*, p. i. cant. 2.

2. Any thing moved with ſcrews, as an engine of torture.  
Th' phreſic joints were ſtreched on a *gin*. *Fairy Queen.*

3. A pump worked by rotatory ſails.  
A bituminous plate, alternately yellow and black, formed  
by water driv'ling on the outſide of the *gin* pump of Moſtyn  
coalpits. *Woodward on Poffils.*

4. [Contracted from **GENEVA**, which ſee.] The ſpirit drawn  
by diſtillation from juniper berries.

## GIP

This calls the church to deprecate our ſin,  
And hurls the thunder of our laws on *gin*. *Pope, Dial. 1.*  
Thee ſhall each alehouſe, theſe each *gillhouſe* mourn,  
And anſw'ring *gin* ſhops fourer ſighs return. *Pope's Dunciad.*

**GINGER**. *n. f.* [*zingiber*, Latin; *gingere*, Italian.]  
The flower conſiſts of five leaves, which are ſhaped ſome-  
what like thoſe of the iris: theſe are produced in an head or  
club, each coming out of a ſeparate leafy ſcale. The ovary  
afterwards becomes a triangular fruit, having three cells which  
contain their ſeeds. *Miller.*

The root of *ginger* is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked  
and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taſte, though  
aromatick, and of a very agreeable ſmell. The indians eat  
both the young ſhoots of the leaves and the roots themſelves,  
cut ſmall in their ſallads, and make an excellent ſweetmeat  
of them. *Ginger* is an excellent carminative and ſto-  
machick. *Will's Mat. Medica.*

Or waſhing *ginger* round the ſtreets to go,  
And viſit alehouſes where ye firſt did grow. *Pope's Dunciad.*

**GINGER-BREAD**. *n. f.* [*ginger* and *bread*.] A kind of ſari-  
naceous ſweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or biſ-  
cuit, ſweetened with treacle, and flavoured with *ginger* and  
ſome other aromatick ſeeds. It is ſometimes *gilt*.  
An' I had but one penny in the world, thou ſhoul'd'ſt have  
it to buy *gingerbread*. *Shakeſpeare's Love's Labour Loſt.*

Her currans there and goofberries were ſpread,  
With the enticing gold of *gingerbread*. *King's Cookery.*  
'Tis a loſs you are not here, to partake of three weeks  
froſt, and eat *gingerbread* in a booth by a fire upon the  
Thames. *Swift.*

**GINGERLY**. *adv.* [I know not whence derived.] Cautiouſly,  
nicely.

What iſt that you  
Took up to *gingerly*? *Shakeſpeare's Two Gent. of Verona.*  
**GINGERNESS**. *n. f.* Niceneſs; tendeneſs. *Diſt.*

**GINGIVAL**. *adj.* [*gingiva*, Latin.] Belonging to the gums.  
Whilſt the Italians ſtrive to cut a thread in their pronun-  
ciation between D and T, to ſweeten it, they make the  
occluſe apuſſe, eſpecially the *gingival*, ſofter than we do,  
giving a little of perſonality. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To **GINGLE**. *v. n.*  
1. To utter a ſharp clattering noiſe; to utter a ſharp noiſe in  
quick ſucceſſion.

The foot grows black that was with dirt embrown'd,  
And in thy pocket *gingling* halfpence ſounds. *Cay's Tiroia.*  
Once, we conſeſs, beneath the patriot's clank,  
From the crack'd bag the dropping guinea ſpoke,  
And *gingling* down the backſlairs, told the crier,  
Old Cato is as great a rogue as you. *Pope's Epistles.*

2. To make an affected found in periods or cadence.  
To **GINGLE**. *v. a.* To ſhake ſo that a ſharp ſhrill clattering  
noiſe ſhould be made.

Her infant grandam's whiſtle next it grew;  
The bells the *gingled*, and the whiſtle blew. *Pope.*

**GINGLE**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A ſhrill reſounding noiſe.  
2. Affecation in the found of periods.

**GINOLYMOID**. *adj.* [*γινωμοειδης* and *μυοειδης*.] Reſembling a  
*ginglymus*; approaching to a *ginglymus*.

The malleus lies along, fixed to the tympanum, and on the  
other end is joined to the incus by a double or *ginglymoid*  
joint. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

**GINOLYMUS**. *n. f.* [*ginglymus*, French.] A mutual indenting  
of two bones into each other's cavity, of which the elbow is  
an inſtance. *Wiſeman.*

**GINNET**. *n. f.* [*ginn*.] A nag; a mule; a degenerated  
breed. Hence, according to ſome, but I believe, erroneouſly,  
a Spaniſh *gomet*, improperly written for *ginnet*.

**GINSENG**. *n. f.* [I ſuppoſe *Chingſe*.] A root brought lately  
into Europe. It never grows to any great ſize, and is of a  
browniſh colour on the outſide, and ſomewhat yellowiſh  
within; and ſo pure and fine, that it ſeems almoſt transparent.

It is of a very agreeable and aromatick ſmell, though not very  
ſtrong. Its taſte is acrid and aromatick, and has ſomewhat  
bitter in it. We have it from China; and there is of it  
in the ſame latitudes in America. The Chineſe value this  
root ſo highly, that it ſells with them for three times its weight  
in ſilver. The Aſiatics in general think the *gingeng* almoſt  
an univerſal medicine. The virtues moſt generally believed  
to be in it are thoſe of a reſtorative, and a cordial.

The European phyſicians eſteem it a good medicine in con-  
vulſions, vertiges, and all nervous complaints; and recom-  
mend it as one of the beſt reſtoratives known. *Wiſeman.*

To **GIP**. *v. a.* To take out the guts of herrings. *Bacon.*  
**GIPSY**. *n. f.* [Corrupted from *Egyptian*; for when they firſt  
appeared in Europe they declared, and perhaps truly, that they  
were driven from Egypt by the Turks. They are now ming-  
led with all nations.]

1. A vagabond who pretends to foretell futurity, commonly by  
palmeſtry or phyſiognomy.

The butler, though he is ſure to loſe a knife, a fork, or a  
ſpoon every time his fortune is told him, ſtaunts himſelf up in  
the



## GIR

- the pantry with an old *gipsy* for above half an hour. *Addison*.  
 A frantick *gipsy* now, the house he haunts,  
 And in wild phrases speaks dissembled wants. *Prior*.  
 I, near yon stile, three fallow *gypsies* met;  
 Upon my hand they cast a poring look,  
 Bid me beware, and thrice their heads they shook. *Gay*.  
 In this still labyrinth around her lie  
 Spells, philters, globes, and spheres of palmistry;  
 A sigil in this hand the *gipsy* bears,  
 In th' other a prophetick sieve and sheers. *Garth's Dispersal*.  
 2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion.  
 Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen-wench; Dido a  
 dowdy; Cleopatra a *gipsy*; Helen and Hero hildings and  
 harlots. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet*.  
 3. A name of slight reproach to a woman.  
 The widow play'd the *gipsy*, and so did her confidant too,  
 in pretending to believe her. *L'Estrange*.  
 A slave I am to Clara's eyes:  
 The *gipsy* knows her pow'r, and flies. *Prior*.  
 GIRASOLE. *n. f.* [*girasol*, French.]  
 1. The herb turnsol.  
 2. The opal stone. *Shakespeare's King John*.  
 To GIRD. *v. a.* pret. *girded*, or *girt*. [*girdan*, Saxon.]  
 1. To bind round.  
 They sprinkled earth upon their heads, and *girded* their  
 loins with sackcloth. *2 Mac. x. 25*.  
 2. To put on so as to surround or bind.  
 Cords of the bigness of packthread were fastened to band-  
 dages, which the workmen had *girt* round my neck. *Gulliver*.  
 3. To fasten by binding.  
 He *girt* his warlike harness about him. *1 Mac. iii. 3*.  
 My bow and thunder, my almighty arms  
*Gird* on, and sword upon thy puissant thigh. *Milt. P. Lost*.  
 No, let us ride at once, *gird* on our swords,  
 And, at the head of our remaining troops,  
 Attack the foe. *Addison's Cato*.  
 The combatant too late the field declines,  
 When now the sword is *girded* to his loins. *Prior*.  
 4. To invest.  
 Stoop then, and set your knee against my foot;  
 And in requerdon of that duty done,  
 I *gird* thee with the valiant sword of York. *Shakespeare's H. VI*.  
 The son appear'd,  
 Girt with omnipotence. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii*.  
 5. To dress; to habit; to clothe.  
 I *girded* thee about with fine linen, and I covered thee with  
 silk. *Ezek. xvi. 10*.  
 Typhonne there keeps the ward,  
 Girt in her sanguine gown, by night and day,  
 Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryd*.  
 6. To cover round as a garment.  
 These, with what skill they had, together fow'd,  
 To *gird* their waist: vain covering, if to hide  
 Their guilt, and dreaded shame! *Milton's Paradise Lost*.  
 7. To reproach; to gibe.  
 Being mov'd, he will not spare to *gird* the gods. *Shakespeare*.  
 8. To furnish; to equip.  
 So to the coast of Jordan he directs  
 His easy steps, *girded* with snaky wiles. *Paradise Regain'd*.  
 9. To incircle; to incircle.  
 That Nyctean isle,  
 Girt with the river Triton, where old Cham  
 Hid Amalthea, and her florid son  
 Young Bacchus, from his stepdame Rhea's eye. *Milt. P. L*.  
 To GIRD. *v. n.* To break a scornful jest; to gibe; to sneer.  
 Men of all sorts take a pride to *gird* at me: the brain of  
 this foolish compounded clay, man, is not able to invent any  
 thing that tends to laughter more than I invent, or is invented  
 on me: I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that wit  
 is in other men. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii*.  
 GIRD. *n. f.* [from the verb] A twitch; a pang: from the  
 sensation caused by a bandage or girdle drawn hard suddenly.  
 This word is now seldom used.  
 Sweet king! the bishop hath a kindly *gird*:  
 For shame, my lord of Winchester, relent. *Shakespeare's H. VI*.  
 They give satisfaction to his mind, and his conscience by  
 this means is freed from many fearful *girds* and twinges which  
 the atheist feels. *Tillotson's Sermon 2*.  
 He has the glory of his conscience, when he doth  
 well, to set against the checks and *girds* of it when he doth  
 amiss. *Goodman's Winter Evening Con*.  
 GIRDER. *n. f.* [from *gird*.] In architecture, the largest piece  
 of timber in a floor. Its end is usually fattened into the  
 summers, or breast summers, and the joists are framed in at  
 one arm to the girders. *Harris*.  
 The *girders* are also to be of the same scantling the sum-  
 mers and ground-plates are of, though the back *girder* need  
 not be so strong as the front *girder*. *Maxon's Mech. Exer*.  
 These mighty *girders* which the fabric bind,  
 These ribs robust and vast in order join'd. *Blackn. Creation*.  
 GIRDLE. *n. f.* [*girdel*, Saxon.]  
 1. Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled.

## GIS

- There will I make thee beds of roses,  
 With a thousand fragrant posies;  
 A cap of flowers, and a *girdle*,  
 Embroider'd all with leaves of myrtle. *Shakespeare's*  
 Many conceive there is somewhat amiss, until they put on  
 their *girdle*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 21*.  
 On him his mantle, *girdle*, sword and bow,  
 On him his heart and soul he did bestow.  
 2. Enclosure; circumference.  
 Suppose within the *girdle* of these walls  
 Are now confin'd two mighty monarchies. *Shakespeare's Hen. V*.  
 3. The equator; the torrid zone.  
 Great breezes in great circles, such as are under the *girdle*  
 of the world, do refrigerate. *Bacon*.  
 To GIRDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To gird; to bind as with a girdle.  
 Lay the gentle babes, *girdling* one another  
 Within their innocent ababaller arms. *Shakespeare's Rich. III*.  
 2. To inclose; to shut in; to environ.  
 Those sleeping stones,  
 That as a wall do *girdle* you about,  
 By this time from their fixed beds of lime  
 Had been dislodged.  
 Let me look back upon thee, O thou wall,  
 That *girdlest* in those wolves. *Shakespeare's Timon*.  
 GIRDLEBELT. *n. f.* [*girdle* and *belt*.] The belt that incircles  
 the waist.  
 Nor did his eyes less longingly behold  
 The *girdlebelt*, with nails of burnish'd gold. *Dryden's Æn*.  
 GIRDLER. *n. f.* [from *girdle*.] A maker of girdles.  
 GIRE. *n. f.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle described by any thing  
 in motion. See *GYRE*.  
 GIRL. *n. f.* [About the etymology of this word there is much  
 question: *Meris Casaubon*, as is his custom, derives it from *gyros*,  
 of the same signification; *Mynheer* from *garrula*, Latin, a  
 prattler, or *girella*, Italian, a weathercock; *Junius* thinks  
 that it comes from *herles*, Welsh, from which, says he,  
*harlot* is very easily deduced. *Skinner* imagines that the Saxons,  
 who used *ceop* for a man, might likewise have *ceopla* for a  
 woman, though no such word is now found. *Dr. Hiclus*  
 derives it most probably from the Mandick *karinna*, a wo-  
 man.] A young woman, or female child. *Shakespeare's*  
 And let it not displease thee, good Bianca;  
 For I will love thee nether the less, my *girl*. *Shakespeare's*  
 A weather-beaten lover, but once known,  
 Is sport for every *girl* to practise on. *Dennis*.  
 Tragedy should bluish as much to stoop  
 To the low mimic follies of a farce,  
 As a grave matron would to dance with *girls*. *Reformers*.  
 A boy, like thee, would make a kingly line;  
 But oh, a *girl*, like her, must bedivine! *Dryden*.  
 GIRLISH. *adj.* [from *girl*.] Suited to a girl; youthful.  
 In her *girlish* age the kept sheep on the moor. *Carver*.  
 GIRLISHLY. *adv.* [from *girlish*.] In a girlish manner.  
 To GIRN. *v. n.* Seems to be a corruption of *grim*. It is still  
 used in Scotland, and is applied to a crabbed, capacious, or pec-  
 cish person.  
 GIRROCK. *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Dift*.  
 GIRT. *part. pass.* [from *To gird*.]  
 To GIRT. *v. a.* [from *gird*.] To gird; to encompass; to  
 encircle. Not proper.  
 In the dread ocean, undulating wide  
 Beneath the radiant line, that *girts* the globe,  
 The circling Typhon whirl'd from point to point. *Thomson*.  
 GIRT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. A band by which the saddle or burthen is fixed upon the  
 horse.  
 Here lies old Hobson, death hath broke his *girt*;  
 And here, alas! hath laid him in the dirt. *Milton*.  
 2. A circular bandage.  
 The most common way of bandage is by that of the *girt*,  
 which *girt* hath a bolster in the middle, and the ends are  
 tacked firmly together. *Wise's Surgery*.  
 GIRTH. *n. f.* [from *gird*.]  
 1. The band by which the saddle is fixed upon the horse.  
 Or the saddle turn'd round, or the *girths* brake;  
 For low on the ground, woe for his sake,  
 The law is found. *Ben. Johnson's Underwood*.  
 Nor Pegasus could bear the load,  
 Along the high celestial road;  
 The fixed oppress'd, would break his *girths*,  
 To raise the lumber from the earth.  
 Mordanto gallops on alone;  
 The roads are with his fall'wens strown;  
 This breaks a *girth*, and that a bone. *Swift*.  
 2. The compals measured by the girdle, or enclosing bandage.  
 He's a lusty jolly fellow that lives well, at least three yards  
 in the *girth*. *Addison's Freeholder*.  
 To GIRT. *v. a.* To bind with a girth.  
 To GIZE Ground. *v. a.* Is when the owner of it does not feed  
 it with his own stock, but takes in other cattle to graze. *Bailop*.  
 GISTLE.

## GIV

- GISTLE. Among the English Saxons, signifies a pledge: thus,  
*Fredsgyle* is a pledge of peace; *Gistbert* an illustrious pledge,  
 like the Greek *Homerus*. *Gibson's Camden*.  
 GITH. *n. f.* An herb called Guiney pepper.  
 To GIVE. *v. a.* pret. *gave*; part. *given*. [*gyfan*, Saxon.]  
 1. To bestow; to confer without any price or reward.  
 This opinion abated the fear of death in them which were  
 so resolved, and gave them courage to all adventures. *Hooker*.  
 Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out. *Mat. xxv*.  
 Give us also sacrifices and burnt offerings, that we may fa-  
 crifice unto the Lord. *Ex. x. 25*.  
 I had a matter that *gave* me all I could ask, but thought fit  
 to take one thing from me again. *Temple*.  
 Constant at church and change; his gains were sure,  
 His *givings* rare, gave farthings to the poor. *Pope's Epistles*.  
 2. To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or  
 writing; to deliver; to impart; to communicate.  
 The woman whom thou *gavest* to be with me, she *gave* me  
 of the tree, and I did eat. *Gen. iii. 12*.  
 They were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in  
 marriage. *Mat. xxiv. 38*.  
 Those bills were printed not only every week, but also a  
 general account of the whole year was given in upon the  
 Thursday before Christmas. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality*.  
 We shall give an account of these phenomena. *Burnet*.  
 Aristotle advises not poets to put things evidently false and  
 impossible into their poems, nor give them licence to run out  
 into wildness. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey*.  
 3. To put into one's possession; to consign.  
 Nature gives us many children and friends, to take them  
 away; but takes none away to give them us again. *Temple*.  
 Give me, says Archimedes, where to stand firm, and I will  
 remove the earth. *Temple*.  
 If the agreement of men first *gave* a sceptre unto any one's  
 hands, or put a crown on his head, that almost must direct its  
 conveyance. *Locke*.  
 4. To pay as price or reward, or in exchange.  
 All that a man hath will he give for his life. *Job ii. 4*.  
 If you did know to whom I *gave* the ring,  
 If you did know for whom I *gave* the ring,  
 And would conceive for what I *gave* the ring,  
 And how unwillingly I left the ring,  
 You would abate the strength of your displeasure. *Shakespeare*.  
 He would give his nuts for a piece of metal, and exchange  
 his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble. *Locke*.  
 5. To yield; not to withhold.  
 Philip, Alexander's father, gave sentence against a prisoner  
 what time he was drowsy, and seemed to give small attention.  
 The prisoner, after sentence was pronounced, said, I appeal:  
 the king, somewhat fluster'd, said, To whom do you appeal?  
 The prisoner answered, From Philip, when he *gave* no ear, to  
 Philip, when he shall give ear. *Bacon's Apophthegms*.  
 Constantina accused herself for having so tamely given an ear  
 to the proposal. *Addison's Spectator*.  
 6. To quit; to yield as due.  
 Give peace, thou stranger, to an honourable man. *Ecclesiast*.  
 7. To confer; to impart.  
 I will bless her, and give thee a son also of her. *Gen. xvii*.  
 Nothing can give that to another which it hath not itself.  
*Bramb. against Hobbs*.  
 What beauties I lose in some places, I give to others which  
 had them not originally. *Dryden's Fables, Preface*.  
 8. To expose.  
 All clad in skins of beasts the jav'lin bear;  
 Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair. *Dryd. Æn*.  
 9. To grant; to allow.  
 'Tis given me once again to behold my friend. *Rewee*.  
 He has not given Luther fairer play. *Atterbury*.  
 10. To yield; not to deny.  
 Nay, urg'd him to go on: the shallow fraud  
 Will ruin him. *Rewee's Ambitious Stepmother*.  
 11. To yield without resistance.  
 12. To permit; to commission.  
 Prepare  
 The due libation and the solemn pray'r;  
 Then give thy friend to shed the sacred wine. *Pope's Odyss*.  
 13. To enable; to allow.  
 God himself requireth the lifting up of pure hands in  
 prayers; and hath given the world to understand, that the  
 wicked, although they cry, shall not be heard. *Hooker*.  
 Give me to know  
 How this foul rout began, who set it on. *Shakespeare's Othello*.  
 So some weak shoot, which else would poorly rise,  
 Jove's tree adopts, and lifts into the skies;  
 Through the new pupil soft'ning juices flow,  
 Thrust forth the gems, and give the flow'rs to blow. *Tickel*.  
 14. To pay.  
 The applause and approbation, most reverend for thy stretch-  
 out life, I give to both your speeches. *Shakespeare's Trill. and Cressida*.  
 15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce.

## GIV

- So you must be the first that gives this sentence,  
 And he that suffers. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure*.  
 The Rhodians seeing their enemies turn their backs, *gave*  
 a great shout in derision of them. *Kneller's Hist of the Turks*.  
 Let the first honest discoverer give the word about, that  
 Wood's halpence have been offered, and caution the poor  
 people not to receive them. *Swift*.  
 16. To exhibit; to express.  
 This instance gives the impossibility of an eternal existence  
 in any thing essentially alterable or corruptible. *Hale*.  
 17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation.  
 The number of men being divided by the number of ships,  
 gives four hundred and twenty-four men a-piece. *Arbutnot*.  
 18. To do any act of which the consequence reaches others.  
 As we desire to give no offence ourselves, so neither shall  
 we take any at the difference of judgment in others. *Burnet*.  
 19. To exhibit; to fend forth as odours from any body.  
 In oranges the ripping of their rind gives out their smell  
 more. *Bacon*.  
 20. To addit; to apply.  
 The Helots, of the other side, shutting their gates, *gave*  
 themselves to bury their dead, to cure their wounds, and rest  
 their wearied bodies. *Sidney*.  
 After men began to grow to number, the first thing we read  
 they gave themselves into, was the tilling of the earth and the  
 feeding of cattle. *Hooker, b. i*.  
 Groves and hill-altars were dangerous, in regard of the  
 secret access which people superstitiously given might have  
 always thereunto with ease. *Hooker, b. v. f. 17*.  
 The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well given,  
 To dream on evil, or to work my downfall. *Shakespeare's H. VI*.  
 Fear him not, Caesar, he's not dangerous:  
 He is a noble Roman, and well given. *Shakespeare's Jul. Caesar*.  
 His name is Falstaff: if that man should be lewdly given,  
 he deceives me; for, Harry, I see virtue in his looks. *Shakespeare*.  
 Huniades, the scourge of the Turks, was dead long before;  
 so was also Mathias: after whom succeeded others, given all  
 to pleasure and ease. *Kneller's History of the Turks*.  
 Though he was given to pleasure, yet he was likewise de-  
 sirous of glory. *Bacon's Henry VII*.  
 He that gives his mind to the law of the most High, will  
 seek out the wisdom of all the ancients. *Ecclesiast. xxxix. 1*.  
 He is much given to contemplation, and the viewing of this  
 theatre of the world. *Mor's discourse against Misery*.  
 They who gave themselves to warlike action and enter-  
 prises, went immediately to the palace of Odin. *Temple*.  
 Men are given to the licentious humour of scoffing at per-  
 sonal blemishes and defects. *L'Estrange*.  
 Besides, he is too much given to horseplay in his railway;  
 and comes to battle, like a dictator from the plough. *Dryden*.  
 I have some business of importance with her; but her hus-  
 band is so horribly given to be jealous. *Dryd. Spanish Fryar*.  
 What can I refuse to a man so charitably given? *Dryden*.  
 21. To resign; to yield up.  
 Finding ourselves in the midst of the greatest wilderness of  
 waters, without victual, we gave ourselves for lost men, and  
 prepared for death. *Bacon's New Atlantis*.  
 Who say, I care not, those I give for lost;  
 And to instruct them, will not quit the cost. *Herbert*.  
 Virtue giv'n for lost,  
 Deprest and overthrown, as seem'd;  
 Like that self-begott'n bird  
 In the Arabian woods embost,  
 That no second knows, nor third,  
 And lay erewhile a holocaust,  
 From out her ally womb now teem'd. *Milton's Agonistes*.  
 Since no deep within her gulph can hold  
 Immortal vigour, though oppress'd and fall'n,  
 I give not heaven for lost. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii*.  
 For a man to give his name to Christianity in those days,  
 was to lift himself a martyr. *South*.  
 Ours gives himself for gone; you've watch'd your time,  
 He fights this day unarm'd, without his rhyme. *Dryden*.  
 The parents, after a long search for the body, gave him for  
 drowned in one of the canals. *Addison's Spectator*.  
 As the hinder feet of the horse stuck to the mountain, while  
 the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty  
 kept himself from sliding off his back, in so much that the  
 people gave him for gone. *Addison's Guardian*.  
 22. To conclude; to suppose.  
 Whence came you here, O friend, and whither bound?  
 All gave you lost on far Cyclopean ground. *Garth's Ovid*.  
 23. To Give away. To alienate from one's self; to make  
 over to another; to transfer.  
 The more he got, the more he shewed that he gave away  
 to his new mistress, when he betrayed his promises to the  
 former. *Sidney, b. ii*.  
 If you shall marry,  
 You give away this hand, and that is mine;  
 You give away heav'n's vows, and those are mine;  
 You give away myself, which is known mine. *Shakespeare's*  
 Honest



# GIV

- Honest company, I thank you all,  
That have beheld me give away myself  
To this most patient, sweet, and virtuous wife. *Shakespeare.*  
I know not how they sold themselves; but thou, like a kind  
fellow, gav'st thyself away gratis, and I thank thee for  
thee. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*  
Love gives away all things, that so he may advance the in-  
terest of the beloved person. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*  
But we who give our native rights away,  
And our enslav'd posterity betray,  
Are now reduc'd to beg an alms, and go  
On holidays to see a puppet-show. *Dryden's Juvenal's Sat.*  
Alas, said I, man was made in vain! How is he given  
away to misery and mortality! *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 159.*  
Theodosius arrived at a religious house in the city, where  
Constantia resided, and made himself one of the order, with  
a private vow never to inquire after Constantia, whom he  
looked upon as given away to his rival, upon the day on which  
their marriage was to have been solemnized. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Whatever we employ in charitable uses, during our lives,  
is given from others only; what we bequeath at our death,  
is given from others only, as our nearest relations. *Atterbury.*  
24. To Give back. To return; to restore.  
"Till their vices perhaps give back all those advantages which  
their victories procur'd. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
25. To Give forth. To publish; to tell.  
Soon after it was given forth, and believed by many, that  
the king was dead. *Hayward.*  
26. To Give the hand. To yield pre-eminence, as being sub-  
ordinate or inferior.  
Lessons being free from some inconveniences, wherunto  
sermons are more subject, they may in this respect no less  
take than in others they must give the hand, which betokeneth  
pre-eminence. *Hooker.*  
27. To Give over. To leave; to quit; to cease.  
Let novelty therefore in this give over endless contradictions,  
and let ancient customs prevail. *Hooker.*  
It may be done rather than that be given over.  
Never give her o'er;  
For scorn at first makes after love the more. *Shakespeare.*  
If Desdemona will return me my jewels, I will give over  
my suit, and repent my unlawful solicitation. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Abdemelech, as one weary of the world, gave over all, and  
betook himself to a solitary life, and became monk. *Knolles.*  
All the soldiers, from the highest to the lowest, had solemnly  
sworn to defend the city, and not to give it over unto the last  
man. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
Sleep hath forsook and giv'n me o'er  
To death's benumbing opium, as my only cure. *Milton.*  
Those troops, which were levied, have given over the pro-  
secution of the war. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
But worst of all to give her over,  
"Till she's as desperate to recover. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 3.*  
"Tis not amiss, e'er y' are giv'n o'er,  
To try one desperate medicine more;  
And where your case can be no worse,  
The desperate'st is the wisest course. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
A woman had a hen that laid every day an egg: she fancied  
that upon a larger allowance this hen might lay twice a day;  
but the hen grew fat, and gave quite over laying. *L'Estrange.*  
Many have given over their pursuits after fame, either from  
the disappointments they have met, or from their experience  
of the little pleasure which attends it. *Addison's Spectator.*  
28. To Give over. To addict; to attach to.  
Zelmane, govern and direct me; for I am wholly given over  
unto thee. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
When the Babylonians had given themselves over to all man-  
ner of vice, it was time for the Lord, who had set up that  
empire, to pull it down. *Grew's Cosmol. b. iii. c. 3.*  
I used one thing ill, or gave myself too much over to it as to  
neglect what I owed either to him or the rest of the world.  
*Temple's Miscellanies.*  
29. To Give over. To conclude lost.  
Since it is lawful to practise upon them that are forsaken  
and given over, I will adventure to prescribe to you. *Suckling.*  
The abbess, finding that the physicians had given her over,  
told her that Theodosius was just gone before her, and had  
sent her his benediction. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 164.*  
Her condition was now quite desperate, all regular physi-  
cians, and her nearest relations, having given her over. *Arbutnot.*  
Yet this false comfort never gives him o'er,  
That whilst he creeps, his vigorous thoughts can soar.  
Not one foretells I shall recover;  
But all agree to give me over. *Swift.*  
30. To Give over. To abandon.  
The duty of uniformity throughout all churches, in all man-  
ner of indifferent ceremonies, will be very hard, and there-  
fore best to give it over. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 13.*  
The cause, for which we fought and swore  
So boldly, shall we now give o'er? *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*  
31. To Give out. To proclaim; to publish; to utter.

# GIV

- The fathers give it out for a rule, that whatsoever Christ is  
said in Scripture to have received, the same we ought to ap-  
ply only to the manhood of Christ. *Lecter, b. v. f. 54.*  
It is given out, that, sleeping in my orchard,  
A serpent stung me. So the whole ear of Denmark  
Is, by a forged process of my death;  
Rankly abused. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
One that gives out himself prince Florizel,  
Son of Polixenes, with his princely. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
It hath been given out, by an hypocritical thief, who was  
the first master of my ship, that I carried with me out of  
England twenty-two thousand of twenty-two shillings per  
piece. *Raleigh's Apology.*  
He gave out general summons for the assembly of his council  
for the wars. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
The night was distinguished by the orders which he gave  
out to his army, that they should forbear all insulting of their  
enemies. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 49.*  
32. To Give out. To show in false appearance.  
His givings out were of an infinite distance  
From his true meant design. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*  
She that, so young, could give out such a seeming,  
To seal her father's eyes up close as oak. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
33. To Give up. To resign; to quit; to yield.  
The people, weary of the miseries of war, would give him  
up, if they saw him flinch.  
He has betray'd your business, and given up  
For certain drops of salt your city Rome. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
The sun, breaking out with his cheerful beams, revived  
many, before ready to give up the ghost for cold, and gave  
comfort to them all. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
He found the lord Hopton in trouble for the loss of the  
regiment of foot at Alton, and with the unexpected assurance of  
the giving up of Arundel-castle. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
Let us give ourselves wholly up to Christ in heart and desire.  
*Taylor's Rule of living holy.*  
Such an expectation will never come to pass; therefore I'll  
e'en give it up, and go and fret myself. *Collier against Despair.*  
I can give up to the historians of your country the names of  
so many generals and heroes which crowd their annals. *Dryden.*  
He declares himself to be now satisfied to the contrary, in  
which he has given up the cause. *Dryden.*  
The leagues made between several states, disowning all  
claim to the land in the other's possession, have, by common  
consent, given up their pretences to their natural right. *Lecter.*  
If they give them up to their reasons, then they with them  
give up all truth and further enquiry, and think there is no  
such thing as certainty. *Lecter.*  
We should see him give up again to the wild common of  
nature, whatever was more than would supply the conveni-  
encies of life. *Lecter.*  
Juba's surrender, since his father's death,  
Would give up Africa into Caesar's hands,  
And make him lord of half the burning zone. *Addison's Cato.*  
Learn to be honest men, give up your leaders,  
And pardon shall defend on all the rest. *Addison's Cato.*  
A popish priest threatened to excommunicate a Northum-  
berland squire, if he did not give up to him the church  
lands. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
He saw the celestial deities acting in a confederacy against  
him, and immediately gave up a cause which was excluded  
from all possibility of success. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
An old gentleman, who had been engaged in an argument  
with the emperor, upon his friend's telling him he wondered  
yet would give up the question when he had the better, I am  
never ashamed, says he, to be confuted by one who is master  
of fifty legions. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 239.*  
He may be brought to give up the clearest evidence. *Atterbury.*  
The constant health and longevity of men must be given up  
also, as a groundless conceit. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
Have the physicians giv'n up all their hopes?  
Cannot they add a few days to a monarch's? *Rare.*  
These people were obliged to demand peace, and give up  
to the Romans all their possessions in Sicily. *Arbutnot.*  
Every one who will not ask for the conduct of God in the  
study of religion, has just reason to fear he shall be left of  
God, and given up a prey to a thousand prejudices, that he  
shall be consigned over to the follies of his own heart. *Watts.*  
Give yourself up to some hours of leisure. *Watts.*  
34. To Give up. To abandon.  
If any be given up to believe lyes, some must be first given  
up to tell them. *Stillington's Def. of Diss. on Rom. Idol.*  
Our minds naturally give themselves up to every diversion  
which they are much accustomed to; and we always find that  
play, when followed with assiduity, engrosses the whole  
woman. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 120.*  
Give up your fond paternal pride,  
Nor argue on the weaker side. *Swift.*  
A good poet no sooner communicates his works, but it is  
imagined he is a vain young creature given up to the ambition  
of fame. *Pope.*

# GIV

- I am obliged at this time to give up my whole application  
to Homer. *Pope.*  
Persons who, through misfortunes, chuse not to dress,  
should not, however, give up neatness. *Clarissa.*  
35. To Give up. To deliver.  
And Joab gave up the sum of the number of the people to  
the king. *2 Sa. xxiv. 9.*  
His accounts were confused, and he could not then give  
them up. *Swift on the Dissent, in Athens and Rome.*  
To Give. *v. n.*  
1. To rush; to fall on; to give the assault. A phrase merely  
French, and not worthy of adoption.  
Your orders come too late, the fight's begun;  
The enemy gives on with fury led. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*  
Hannibal gave upon the Romans. *Hooker's Rem. Hist.*  
2. To relent; to grow moist; to melt or soften; to thaw.  
Some things are harder when they come from the fire, and  
afterwards give again, and grow soft; as the crust of bread,  
bisket, sweetmeats, and salt. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Only a sweet and virtuous soul,  
Like season'd timber, never gives;  
But though the whole world turn to coal,  
Then chiefly lives. *Herbert.*  
Unless it is kept in a hot house, it will so give again, that  
it will be little better than raw malt.  
Before you carry your large cocks in, open them once, and  
spread them: they are apt to give in the cock. *Mortimer.*  
3. To move. A French phrase.  
Up and down he traverses his ground,  
Then nimble shifts a thrust, then lends a wound;  
Now back he gives, then rushes on again. *Daniel's C. War.*  
4. To Give in. To go back; to give way.  
The charge was given with so well governed fury, that the  
left corner of the Scots battalion was enforced to give in. *Hayward.*  
5. To Give in to. [A French phrase.] To adopt; to embrace.  
This is a geography particular to the medallists: the poets,  
however, have sometimes given in to it, and furnish us with  
very good lights for the explication of it. *Addison on Medals.*  
This consideration may induce a translator to give in to those  
general phrases, which have attained a veneration in our lan-  
guage from being used in the Old Testament. *Pope.*  
The whole body of the people are either stupidly negligent,  
or else giving in with all their might to those very practices  
that are working their destruction. *Swift.*  
6. To Give off. To cease; to forbear.  
The punishment would be kept from being too much, if  
we gave off as soon as we perceived that it reached the mind.  
*Lecter on Education.*  
7. To Give over. To cease; to act no more.  
If they will speak to the purpose, they must give over, and  
stand upon such particulars only as they can shew we have  
either added or abrogated, otherwise than we ought, in the  
matter of church polity. *Hooker, b. iii.*  
Neither hath Christ, thro' union of both natures, incurred  
the damage of either; left, by being born a man, we should  
think he hath given over to be God, or that because he con-  
tinued God, therefore he cannot be man also. *Hooker, b. v.*  
Give not o'er for to him again; intreat him,  
Kneel down before him, hang upon his gown;  
You are too cold. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*  
The state of human actions is so variable, that to try things  
off, and never to give over, doth wonders. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Demetrius, king of Macedon, had a petition offered him  
divers times by an old woman, and still answered he had no  
leisure; whereupon the woman said aloud, Why then give  
over to be king. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*  
So Satan, whom repulse upon repulse  
Met ever, and to shameful silence brought,  
Yet gives not o'er, though desperate of success. *Milton.*  
Shall we kindle all this flame  
Only to put it out again?  
And must we now give o'er,  
And only end where we begun?  
In vain this mischief we have done,  
If we can do no more. *Deukam.*  
It would be well for all authors, if they knew when to give  
over, and to desist from any farther pursuits after fame. *Addison.*  
He coined again, and was forced to give over for the same  
reason. *Swift.*  
8. To Give out. To publish; to proclaim.  
Simon bewitched the people of Samaria, giving out that him-  
self was some great one. *Acts viii. 9.*  
Julius Caesar laid asleep Pompey's preparations, by a fame  
that he cunningly gave out how Caesar's own soldiers loved  
him not. *Bacon's Essay 60.*  
Your ill-wishers will give out you are now going to quit  
your school. *Swift.*  
9. To Give out. To cease; to yield.  
We are the earth; and they,  
Like moles within us, heave and cast about:  
And 'till they foot and clutch their prey;  
They never cool, much less give out. *Herrick.*

# GLA

- Madam, I always believ'd you so stout,  
That for twenty denials you would not give out. *Swift.*  
10. To Give way. To yield; not to resist; to make room for.  
Private respects, with him, gave way to the common  
good. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
Perpetual pushing and assurance put a difficulty out of coun-  
tenance, and make a seeming impossibility give way. *Collier.*  
Scarce had he spoken when the cloud gave way;  
The mists flew upward, and dissolv'd in day. *Dryden's En.*  
His golden helm gives way with stony blows,  
Batter'd and flat, and beaten to his brows. *Dryden's En.*  
GIVER. *n. f.* [from give.] One that gives; donor; benefactor;  
distributor; grantee.  
Well we may afford  
Our givers their own gifts. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*  
By thee how fairly is the giver now  
Repaid? But gratitude in thee is lost  
Long since. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd, b. iv.*  
I have not liv'd since first I heard the news;  
The gift the guilty giver doth accuse. *Dryden's Aurengzeib.*  
Both gifts destructive to the givers prove;  
Alike both lovers fall by those they love. *Pope.*  
GIZZARD. *n. f.* [*gizier*, French; *gigeria*, Latin. It is some-  
times called *gizzern*.]  
1. The strong muscular stomach of a fowl.  
Fowls have two ventricles, and pick up stones to convey  
them into their second ventricle, the *gizzard*. *Mort.*  
In birds there is no mastication in the mouth; but in such  
as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the  
crop, a kind of antestomach, where it is moistened by some  
proper juice from the glandules diffusing in there, and thence  
transferred into the *gizzard*, or muscular stomach. *Ray.*  
Fluttering there they nestle near the throne,  
And lodge in habitations not their own;  
By their high crops and corny *gizzards* known. *Dryden.*  
2. It is proverbially used for apprehension or conception of mind;  
as, he gets his *gizzard*, he harrasles his imagination.  
But that which does them greatest harm,  
Their spiritual *gizzards* are too warm;  
Which puts the overheated sots  
In fevers still. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 11.*  
Satisfaction and restitution lie so curdled hard upon the  
*gizzards* of our publicans, that the blood in their veins is not  
half so dear to them as the treasure they have in their cof-  
fers. *L'Estrange.*  
GLA'BRITY. *n. f.* [from *glaber*, Latin.] Smoothness; bald-  
ness. *Dist.*  
GLA'CIAL. *adj.* [*glacial*, French; *glacialis*, Latin.] Icy; made  
of ice; frozen.  
To GLA'CIATE. *v. n.* [*glacies*, Latin; *glaccer*, French.] To  
turn into ice.  
GLACIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *glaciate*.] The act of turning into  
ice; ice formed.  
Ice is plain upon the surface of water, but round in hall,  
which is also a *glaciation*, and figured in its guttulous descent  
from the air. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 1.*  
GLACIS. *n. f.* [French.] In fortification, a sloping  
bank. It is more especially taken for that which rangeth  
from the parapet of the covered way to the level on the side  
of the field. *Harrist.*  
GLAD. *adj.* [*glæb*, Saxon; *glad*, Danish.]  
1. Cheerful; gay; in a state of hilarity.  
He will be glad in his heart. *Ex. iv. 14.*  
They blessed the king, and went unto their tents joyful and  
glad of heart. *1 Kings viii. 66.*  
2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; showy.  
The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them,  
and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose. *Jf. xxxv.*  
3. Pleased; elevated with joy. It has generally of, sometimes  
at or with before the cause of gladness: perhaps of is most  
proper, when the cause of joy is something gained or possessed;  
and at or with, when it is some accident befallen himself or  
another.  
I am glad to see your worship. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
He hath an uncle in Messina will be very much glad of  
it. *Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*  
He that is glad at calamities shall not be unpunished. *Prov.*  
If he be my enemy, let him triumph; if he be my friend,  
he will be glad of my repentance. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*  
The gaping wound gush'd out a crimson flood;  
The Trojan, glad with sight of hostile blood,  
His fauchion drew. *Dryden's En.*  
I would be glad to learn from those who pronounce that  
the human soul always thinks, how they know it. *Locke.*  
4. Pleasing; exhilarating.  
Her conversation  
More glad to me than to a miser money is. *Sidney, b. i.*  
5. Expressing gladness.  
Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert cheers:  
Prepare the way, a God, a God appears! *Pope's Messiah.*  
To GLAD, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make glad; to  
cheer; to exhilarate. *19 II.*



## GLA

He saw rich nectar-thaws release the rigour  
Of th' icy North; from frost-bound Atlas' hands  
His adamant fethers fall: green vigour  
Gladdens the Scythian rocks, and Lybian sands. *Croshaw.*

To see so many virtues thus united,  
To restore justice and dethrone oppression. *Ottway.*  
Each drinks the juice that gladdens the heart of man. *Pope.*  
If justice Philips' costly head  
Some frigid rhymes disburles,  
They shall like Persian tales be read,  
And glad both babes and nurses. *Swift.*

To GLADDER. *v. a.* [from *glad*.] To cheer; to delight; to make glad; to exhilarate.  
Oh, he was all made up of love and charms!  
Delight of every eye! When he appear'd,  
A secret pleasure gladden'd all that saw him. *Addison's Cato.*  
A kind of vital heat in the fowl cheeks and gladden'd her,  
when she does not attend to it. *Addison's Spectator.*

GLADDER. *n. f.* [from *glad*.] One that makes glad; one that gladdens; one that exhilarates.  
Thou gladder of the mount of Cytheron,  
Have pity, goddess. *Dryden.*

GLADE. *n. f.* [from *glan*, to be hot, or to shine; whence the Danish *glad*, and the obsolete English *glend*, a red hot coal.] A lawn or opening in a wood. *Lucan.* It is taken for an avenue through a wood, whether open or shaded, and has therefore epithets of opposite meaning.  
So flam'd his eyes with rage and rancorous ire;  
But far within, as in a hollow glade,  
Those glaring lamps were set, that made a dreadful shade. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 11.*

Lo where they spy'd, how in a gloomy glade  
The lion sleeping lay in secret shade. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
O might I here  
In solitude live savage, in some glade  
Obscur'd, where highest woods, impenetrable  
To star or sun-light, spread their umbrage broad,  
And brown as evening. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

When any, favour'd of high Jove,  
Chances to pass through this adventurous glade,  
Swift as a spark of a glancing star  
I shoot from heav'n to give him safe convoy. *Milton.*  
For noonday's heat are cloistered made,  
And for fresh evening air the open glade. *Dryd. Innocence.*  
There, interspers'd in lawns and opening glades,  
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades. *Pope.*

Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades.  
Glimmering through the gloomy glades;  
By the youths that dy'd for love,  
Wand'ring in the myrtle grove,  
Restore, restore Eurydice to life!  
Oh, take the husband, or restore the wife! *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

GLADEN. *n. f.* [from *gladius*, Latin, a sword.] Swordgrass; a blade like fudge. *Juvius.*  
GLADFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *glad* and *fulness*.] Joy; gladness.  
And there him rests in riotous suffiance  
Of all his gladfulness, and kingly joyance. *Spenser.*

GLADIATOR. *n. f.* [Latin; *gladiator*, Fr.] A swordplayer; a prizefighter.  
Then whilst his foe each gladiator foils,  
The atheist, looking on, enjoys the spoils. *Denham.*  
Besides, in gratitude for such high matters,  
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators. *Dryden's Pers.*

GLADLY. *adv.* [from *glad*.] Joyfully; with gayety; with merriment; with triumph; with exultation.  
For his particular, I'll receive him gladly;  
But not one follower. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
You are going to set us right; and 'tis an advantage every body will gladly see you engross the glory of. *Blount to Pope.*

GLADNESS. *n. f.* [from *glad*.] Cheerfulness; joy; exultation.  
By such degrees the spreading gladness grew  
In every heart, which fear had froze before:  
The standing streets with so much joy they view,  
That with less grief the peris'd they deplore. *Dryden.*

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## GLA

1. The white of an egg.  
Take the glaire of eggs, and strain it as short as water. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. A kind of halbert.  
To GLAIRE. *v. a.* [from *glairer*, French; from the noun.] To smear with the white of an egg. This word is still used by the bookbinders. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

GLAND. *n. f.* [from *glanz*, German, glitter.]  
1. A sudden shoot of light or splendour.  
His off'ring soon propitious fire from heav'n  
Consum'd with nimble glance, and grateful steam:  
The other's not; for his was not sincere. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

2. A stroke or dart of the beam of light.  
The aspects which procure love are not gazings, but sudden glances and darts of the eye. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
There are of those sort of beauteous which last but for a moment; some particularity of a violent passion, some graceful action, a smile, a glance of an eye, a disdainful look, and a look of gravity. *Dryden's Dufresny.*

3. A snatch of light; a quick view.  
The ample mind takes a survey of several objects with one glance. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To GLANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To shoot a sudden ray of splendour.  
He double blows about him fiercely laid,  
That glancing fire out of the iron play'd,  
As sparks from the anvil use,  
When heavy hammers on the wedge are sway'd. *Fai. Queen.*

2. To fly off in an oblique direction.  
He has a little gall'd me, I confess;  
But as the jest did glance away from me,  
'Tis ten to one it maim'd you too outright. *Shakespeare.*

3. To strike in an oblique direction.  
Pois'd in air, the jav'lin sent,  
Through Paris' shield the forceful weapon went,  
His corset pierces, and his garment rends,  
And glancing downwards near his flank descends. *Pope.*

4. To view with a quick cast of the eye; to play the eye.  
O' th' sudden up they rise and dance,  
Then sit again, and sigh and glance;  
Then dance again, and kiss. *Suckling.*

5. To glance at; to look at; to look over.  
Mighty dulness crown'd,  
Shall take through Grub-street her triumphant round;  
And her Parnassus glancing o'er at once,  
Behold a hundred sons, and each a dunce. *Pope's Dunciad.*

6. To glance at; to look at; to look over.  
The cooing dove  
Flies thick in am'rous chace, and wanton rolls  
The glancing eye, and turns the changeable scene. *Thomson.*

7. To glance at; to look at; to look over.  
How canst thou thus, for shame, Titania,  
Glance at my credit with Hippolita,  
Knowing I know thy love to Thebes? *Shakespeare.*

8. To glance at; to look at; to look over.  
Some men glance and dart at others, by justifying themselves by negatives; as to say, this I do not. *Bacon, Essay 23.*  
I have never glanced upon the late designed procession of his holiness and his attendants, notwithstanding it might have afforded matter to many ludicrous speculations. *Addison's Spectator.*

9. To glance at; to look at; to look over.  
It was objected against him that he had written verses, wherein he glanced at a certain reverend doctor, famous for dulness. *Swift.*

10. To glance at; to look at; to look over.  
To GLANCE. *v. a.* To move nimbly; to shoot obliquely.  
Glancing an eye of pity on his losses,  
Enough to press a royal merchant down. *Shak. Mer. of Ven.*

11. To glance at; to look at; to look over.  
GLANCINGLY. *adv.* [from *glance*.] In an oblique broken manner; transiently.  
Sir Richard Hawkins hath done something in this kind, but brokenly and glancingly, intending chiefly a discourse of his own voyage. *Hakewill on Providence.*

12. To glance at; to look at; to look over.  
GLAND. *n. f.* [from *glans*, Latin; *gland*, French.]  
All the glands of a human body are reduced to two sorts, viz. conglobate and conglomerate. A conglobate gland is a little smooth body, wrapped up in a fine skin, by which it is separated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery and nerve to pass in, and giving way to a vein and excretory canal to come out: of this sort are the glands in the brain, the labial glands, and testes. A conglomerate gland is composed of many little conglobate glands, all tied together, and wrapped up in the common tunicle or membrane. *Quincy.*

13. To glance at; to look at; to look over.  
I observed the abscess to have begun deep in the body of the glands. *Wise's Surgery.*

14. To glance at; to look at; to look over.  
The glands, which o'er the body spread,  
Fine complicated clues of nervous thread,  
Involv'd and twist'd with th' arterial ducts,  
The rapid motion of the blood obstruct. *Blackm. Creation.*

15. To glance at; to look at; to look over.  
GLANDERS. *n. f.* [from *glans*.] In a horse, is the running of corrupt matter from the nose, which differs in colour according to the degree of the malignity, being white, yellow, green or black. *Farrier's Dict.*

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## GLA

His horse is possest with the glanders, and like to mose in the chine. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*  
GLANDIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *glans* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing mast; bearing acorns, or fruit like acorns.

The beech is of two sorts, and numbered amongst the glandiferous trees. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
GLANDULE. *n. f.* [from *glandula*, Latin; *glandule*, Fr.] A small gland serving to the secretion of humours.

Nature hath provided several glandules to separate this juice from the blood, and no less than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are called *ductus salivales*. *Roy.*  
GLANDULOSITY. *n. f.* [from *glandulosus*.] A collection of glands.

In the upper parts of worms are found certain white and oval glandulosity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*  
GLANDULOUS. *adj.* [from *glandulosus*, Latin; *glanduleux*, Fr. from *glandule*.] Pertaining to the glands; subsisting in the glands; having the nature of glands.

There are no testicles, or parts official unto generation, but glandulous substances, that hold the nature of emunctories. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 17.*  
Such constitutions must be subject to glandulous tumours and ruptures of the lymphatic, and all the diseases thereon dependant. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

To GLARE. *v. n.* [from *glare*, Dutch.]  
1. To shine so as to dazzle the eyes.  
After great light, if you come suddenly into the dark, or, contrariwise, out of the dark into a glaring light, the eye is dazzled for a time, and the sight confused. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. To glare at; to look at; to look over.  
His glaring eyes with anger's venom swell,  
And like the brand of foul Aleo's flame. *Fairfax, b. ii.*  
He is every where above conceits of epigrammatic wit, and gross hyperboles; he maintains majesty in the midst of plainness; he shines, but glares not; and is stately without ambition. *Dryden.*

3. To glare at; to look at; to look over.  
The court of Cacus stands reveal'd to fight;  
The cavern glares with new admitted light. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Alas, thy dazzled eye  
Beholds this man in a false glaring light,  
Which conquest and success have thrown upon him. *Addison.*

4. To glare at; to look at; to look over.  
To look with fierce piercing eyes.  
Avaunt, and quit my light! let the earth hide thee!  
Thou hast no speculation in those eyes,  
Which thou do'st glare with. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

5. To glare at; to look at; to look over.  
Look, how pale he glares!  
His form and cause conjoin'd, preaching to stones,  
Would make them capable. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

6. To glare at; to look at; to look over.  
Now friends no more, nor walking hand in hand;  
But when they met they made a fury stand,  
And glar'd, like angry lions, as they pass'd,  
And with'd that ev'ry look might be their last. *Dryd. Fables.*

7. To glare at; to look at; to look over.  
To shine ostentatiously, or with too much laboured lustre.  
The most glaring and notorious passages are none of the finest, or most correct. *Peterson on the Classics.*

8. To glare at; to look at; to look over.  
To GLARE. *v. a.* To shoot such splendour as the eye cannot bear.  
One spirit in them rul'd, and every eye  
Glar'd lightning, and shot forth pernicious fire  
Among th' accurs'd, that wither'd all their strength. *Milton.*

9. To glare at; to look at; to look over.  
GLARE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Overpowering lustre; splendour, such as dazzles the eye.  
The frame of burnish'd steel that cast a glare  
From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air. *Dryd. Fob.*

2. To glare at; to look at; to look over.  
I have grieved to see a person of quality gliding by me in her chair at two o'clock in the morning, and looking like a spectre amidst a glare of flambeaux. *Addison's Guardian.*

3. To glare at; to look at; to look over.  
Here in a groto, shelter'd close from air,  
And screen'd in shades from day's detested glare,  
She sighs for ever. *Pope's Rock of the Lark.*

4. To glare at; to look at; to look over.  
A fierce piercing look.  
About them round,  
A lion now he stalks with fiery glare. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

5. To glare at; to look at; to look over.  
GLAREOUS. *adj.* [from *glareus*, Fr. *glareus*, Latin, from *glare*.] Consisting of viscous transparent matter, like the white of an egg.

6. To glare at; to look at; to look over.  
GLARING. *adj.* Applied to anything very shocking; as, a glaring crime.

7. To glare at; to look at; to look over.  
GLASS. *n. f.* [from *ghes*, Saxon; *glas*, Dutch; as *Præzan* imagines from *glas*, British, green. In Erse it is called *klann*, and this primarily signifies clean or clear, being so denominated from its transparency.

1. An artificial substance made by fusing fixed salts and flint or sand together, with a vehement fire.  
The word *glass* cometh from the Belgick and High Dutch: *ghlas*, from the verb *glans*, which signifies amongst them to shine; or perhaps from *glacies* in the Latin, which is ice, whose colour it resembles. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. A substance thought to compact and firm a body that it is indestructible by art or nature, and is also of so close a texture that the subtlest chymical spirits cannot pervade it. *Boyle.*  
Show'rs of granadoes rain, by sudden burst

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Show'rs of granadoes rain, by sudden burst

## GLA

Disploding murd'rous bowels, fragments of steel  
And stones, and glafs and nitrous grain adust. *Phillips.*  
2. A glass vessel of any kind.  
I'll see no more;  
And yet the eighth appears, who bears a glafs  
Which shews me many more. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. A looking-glass; a mirror.  
He was the mark and glafs, copy and book,  
That fashion'd others. *Shakespeare's Henry IV, p. ii.*  
He spreads his subtle nets from fight,  
With twinkling glasse, to betray  
The larks that in the meshes light. *Dryden's Horace.*

4. An Hour Glass. A glass used in measuring time by the flux of sand.  
Were my wife's liver  
Infected as her life, she would not live  
The running of one glafs. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

5. A cup of glass used to drink in.  
To this last costly treaty,  
That swallow'd so much treasure, and like a glafs  
Did break it th' rining. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

6. The quantity of wine usually contained in a glass; a draught.  
When thy heart  
Dilates with fervent joys, and eager soul  
Prompts to pursue the sparkling glafs, beware  
This time to shun it. *Phillips.*

7. A perspective glass.  
While a man thinks one glafs more will not make him drunk, that one glafs hath disabled him from well discerning his present condition. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*  
The first glafs may pass for health, the second for good-humour, the third for our friends; but the fourth is for our enemies. *Temple.*

8. A perspective glass.  
Like those who have surveyed the moon by glasse, I can only tell of a new and shining world above us; but not relate the riches and glories of the place. *Dryden.*

9. A perspective glass.  
GLASS. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glass.  
Get thee glafs eyes;  
And, like a scurvy politician, seem  
To see the things thou do'st not. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

10. A perspective glass.  
GLASS. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glass.  
Get thee glafs eyes;  
And, like a scurvy politician, seem  
To see the things thou do'st not. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

11. A perspective glass.  
GLASS. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glass.  
Get thee glafs eyes;  
And, like a scurvy politician, seem  
To see the things thou do'st not. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

12. A perspective glass.  
GLASS. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glass.  
Get thee glafs eyes;  
And, like a scurvy politician, seem  
To see the things thou do'st not. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

13. A perspective glass.  
GLASS. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glass.  
Get thee glafs eyes;  
And, like a scurvy politician, seem  
To see the things thou do'st not. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

14. A perspective glass.  
GLASS. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glass.  
Get thee glafs eyes;  
And, like a scurvy politician, seem  
To see the things thou do'st not. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

15. A perspective glass.  
GLASS. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glass.  
Get thee glafs eyes;  
And, like a scurvy politician, seem  
To see the things thou do'st not. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

16. A perspective glass.  
GLASS. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glass.  
Get thee glafs eyes;  
And, like a scurvy politician, seem  
To see the things thou do'st not. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

17. A perspective glass.  
GLASS. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glass.  
Get thee glafs eyes;  
And, like a scurvy politician, seem  
To see the things thou do'st not. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

18. A perspective glass.  
GLASS. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glass.  
Get thee glafs eyes;  
And, like a scurvy politician, seem  
To see the things thou do'st not. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

19. A perspective glass.  
GLASS. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glass.  
Get thee glafs eyes;  
And, like a scurvy politician, seem  
To see the things thou do'st not. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

20. A perspective glass.  
GLASS. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glass.  
Get thee glafs eyes;  
And, like a scurvy politician, seem  
To see the things thou do'st not. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

21. A perspective glass.  
GLASS. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glass.  
Get thee glafs eyes;  
And, like a scurvy politician, seem  
To see the things thou do'st not. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

22. A perspective glass.  
GLASS. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glass.  
Get thee glafs eyes;  
And, like a scurvy politician, seem  
To see the things thou do'st not. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

23. A perspective glass.  
GLASS. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glass.  
Get thee glafs eyes;  
And, like a scurvy politician, seem  
To see the things thou do'st not. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

24. A perspective glass.  
GLASS. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glass.  
Get thee glafs eyes;  
And, like a scurvy politician, seem  
To see the things thou do'st not. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

25. A perspective glass.  
GLASS. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glass.  
Get thee glafs eyes;  
And, like a scurvy politician, seem  
To see the things thou do'st not. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

26. A perspective glass.  
GLASS. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glass.  
Get thee glafs eyes;  
And, like a scurvy politician, seem  
To see the things thou do'st not. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

GLASSWORK.



## GLE

GLASSWORT. *n. f.* [*salicornia*, or saltwort.]

It hath an apetalous flower, wanting the empalement; for the stamina, or chives, and the embryos grow on the extreme part of the leaves: these embryos afterward become pods or bladders, which for the most part contain one seed. The species are two. These plants grow on the sea-coasts in many parts of Europe, and upon the shores in several places of England which are washed every tide with the salt water. The inhabitants, near the sea-coast where these plants grow, cut them up toward the latter end of Summer, when they are fully grown; and, after having dried them in the sun, they burn them for their ashes, which are used in making of glass and soap. These herbs are by the country people called kelp, and are promiseously gathered for use. From the ashes of these plants is extracted the salt called sal kali, or alkali, much used by the chymists.

For the fine glass we use the purest of the finest sand, and the ashes of chali or glasswort; and for the coarser or green sort, the ashes of brake or other plants. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

GLASSY. *adj.* [from *glass*.]

1. Made of glass; vitreous.

In the valley near mount Carmel in Judea there is a sand, which, of all others, hath most affinity with glass; inasmuch as other minerals laid in it turn to a glassy substance. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling glass, as in smoothness or lustre, or brittleness.

Man! proud man!

Drest in a little brief authority,

Most ignorant of what he's most assur'd:

His glassy essence, like an angry ape,

Plays such fantastick tricks before high heav'n,

As makes the angels weep. *Shaksp. Meas. for Measure.*

There is a willow grows aslant a brook,

That shews his hoary leaves in the glassy stream. *Shak. Ham.*

The magnet attracteth the shining or glassy powder brought

from the Indies, usually employed in writing-dust. *Brown.*

Whole womb produc'd the glassy ice? Who bred

The hoary frosts that fall on Winter's head? *Sandys.*

A hundred sweep,

With stretching oars, the glassy deep. *Dryden's Æn.*

GLAUCON. *n. f.* A species of MEDLAR, whichsee.

This species of thorn produces some bunches of flowers in

Winter, and flowers again in the Spring, and in no other

respect differs from the common hawthorn. *Miller.*

GLAUCOMA. *n. f.* [*γλαύκωμα*; *glaucoma*, French.] A fault

in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a

greyish colour, without detriment of sight, and therein differs

from what is commonly understood by suffusion. *Quincy.*

The glaucoma is no other disease than the cataract. *Sharp.*

GLAIVE. *n. f.* [*glaiue*, French; *glais*, a hook, Welsh. *Glaiue*

is Erse for a broad sword.] A broad sword; a falchion.

Two hundred Greeks came next in fight well try'd,

Not surely arm'd in steel or iron strong,

But each a glaive had pendant by his side. *Fairfax, b. i.*

When zeal, with aged clubs and glaives,

Gave chase to rockets and white staves. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

To GLAVER. *v. n.* [*glave*, Welsh, flattery; *glavan*, Saxon, to

flatter. It is still retained in Scotland.] To flatter; to

whet. A low word.

Kingdoms have their distempers, intermissions, and pa-

roxysms, as well as natural bodies; and a glaving council is

as dangerous on the one hand as a wheedling priest, or a flat-

tering physician is on the other. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

To GLAZE. *v. a.* [*To glaze*, only accidentally varied.]

1. To furnish with windows of glass.

Let there be two delicate cabinets daintily paved, richly

hanged, and glazed with crystalline glass. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. To cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware; [from

the French *glazier*, *argilla*.]

3. To overlay with something shining and pellucid.

Sorrow's eye, glazed with blinding tears,

Divides one thing entire to many objects. *Shaksp. R. II.*

The reason of one man operates on that of another in all

true oratory; wherein though with other ornaments he may

glaze and brandish the weapons, yet is it found reason that

carries the stroke home. *Grew's Cofm. Sac. b. ii. c. 6.*

White, with other strong colours, with which we paint

that which we intend to glaze, are the life, the spirit, and the

lustre of it. *Dryden's Duffresnoy.*

GLAZIER. *n. f.* [corrupted from *glazier*, or *glazier*, of *glazi*.]

One whose trade is to make glass windows. Other manu-

facturers of glass are otherwise named.

Into rabbits the several panes of glasswork are set, and

fastened by the glazier. *Mixon's Mech. Exer.*

The dextrous glazier strong returns the bound,

And gingham fathoms on the penthouse found. *Gay's Trivia.*

GLAZZ. *n. f.* A buzzard hawk; a kite. It retains that name

in Scotland.

GLEAM. *n. f.* [*gehoma*, Saxon.] Sudden shoot of light;

lustre; brightness.

Then was the fair Dodonian tree far seen

Upon seven hills to spread his gladome gleam;

And conquerors bedecked with his green,

Along the banks of the Ausonian stream. *Spenser.*

## GLE

At last a gleam

Of dawning light turn'd thitherward in haste

His travell'd steps. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

As I bent down to look just opposite,

A shape within the wat'ry gleam appear'd,

Bending to look on me. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

Mine is a gleam of bliss, too hot to last;

Wat'ry it shines, and will be soon o'ercast. *Dryd. Aureng.*

We ken them from afar; the setting sun

Plays on their shining arms and burnish'd helmets,

And covers all the field with gleams of fire. *Adamsen's Cat.*

In the clear azure gleam the flocks are seen,

And floating forests paint the waves with green. *Pope.*

Nought was seen, and nought was heard,

Around the dreary coast,

But dreadful gleams,

Fires that glow,

Shrieks of woe. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

To GLEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine with sudden confluence.

Observant of approaching day,

The meek-eyed morn appears, and choke of dews,

At first faint gleaming in the dappled East. *Thomson's Summer.*

Ye gleamings of departed peace

Shine out your last. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. To shine.

On each hand the gushing waters play,

And down the rough cascade white dashing fall,

Or gleam in lengthen'd vista through the trees. *Thomson.*

GLEAMY. *adj.* [from *gleam*.] Flashing; darting sudden con-

fluences of light.

In brazen arms, that cast a gleamy ray,

Swift through the town the warrior bends his way. *Pope.*

To GLEAN. *v. a.* [*glaner*, French, as *Skinner* thinks, from

*glanum*.]

1. To gather what the gatherers of the harvest leave behind.

She came and gleaned in the field after the reapers. *Ruth, ii.*

Cheap conquest for his following friends remain'd;

He reap'd the field, and they but only glean'd. *Dryden.*

She went, by hard necessity compell'd,

To glean Palamon's fields. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. To gather any thing thinly scattered.

Gather

So much as from occasions you may glean,

If ought to us unknown, afflicts him thus. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

That goodness

Of gleaming all the land's wealth into one,

Into your own hands, card'nal, by extortion. *Shak. H. VIII.*

They gleaned of them in the highways five thousand men.

*Judge, xx. 45.*

But Argive chiefs, and Agamemnon's train,

When his resplendent arms flash'd through the shady plain,

Fled from his well-known face with wonted fear;

As when his thundering sword and pointed spear

Drove headlong to their ships, and gleam'd of the routed rear. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*

In the knowledge of bodies we must be content to glean

what we can from particular experiments; since we cannot

from a discovery of their real essences, grasp at a time whole

heaves, and in bundles comprehend the nature and properties

of whole species together. *Locke.*

GLEAN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Collection made laboriously

by slow degrees.

Plains, meads, and orchards all the day he plies;

The gleam of yellow thyme defend his thighs:

He spoils the fasson. *Dryden's Virg. Georg. b. iv.*

GLEANER. *n. f.* [from *glean*.]

1. One who gathers after the reapers.

For still the world prevail'd, and its dread laugh,

Which scarce the firm philosopher can scorn,

Should his heart own a gleaner in the field. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. One who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously.

An ordinary coffee-house gleaner of the city is an arrogant

statesman, and as much superior to him, as a man conversant

about the court is to a shopkeeper. *Locke.*

GLEANNING. *n. f.* [from *glean*.] The act of gleanning, or thing

gleanned.

There shall be as the shaking of an olive-tree, and as the

gleanning of grapes when the vintage is done. *Bible.*

The orphan and widow are members of the same common

family, and have a right to be supported out of the incomes

of it, as the poor Jews had to gather the gleanings of the rich

man's harvest. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

GLEBE. *n. f.* [*gleba*, Latin.]

1. Turf; soil; ground.

Fertile of corn the glebe, of oil and wine,

With herds the pastures throng'd, with flocks the hills. *Milton.*

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;

If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load,

The glebe will answer to the sylvan reign,

Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

*Sleeping*

## GLI

Sleeping vegetables lie,

'Till the glad summons of a genial ray

Unbinds the glebe, and calls them out to day. *Goeth.*

2. The land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical

benefice.

The ordinary living or revenue of a personage is of three

sorts: the one in land, commonly called the glebe; another in

tythe, which is a set part of our goods rendered to God; the

third, in other offerings bestowed upon God and his church

by the people. *Spelman.*

A trespas done on a parson's glebe land, which is a freehold,

cannot be tried in a spiritual court. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

Many parishes have not an inch of glebe. *Swift.*

GLEBOUS. *adj.* [from *glebe*.] Turfy.

GLEBY. *adj.* [from *glebe*.] Turfy; perhaps in the following

passage fat or fruitful, if it has indeed any meaning.

Pernicious flat'ry! thy malignant seeds

In an ill hour, and by a fatal hand

Sadly diffus'd o'er virtue's gleby land,

With rising pride amidst the corn appear,

And choke the hopes and harvest of the year. *Prior.*

GLEDE. *n. f.* [*gleazise*, Saxon.] A kite.

Ye shall not eat the glede, the kite, and the vulture. *Deutr.*

GLEE. *n. f.* [*glege*, Saxon.] Joy; merriment; gayety. It

anciently signified music played at feasts. It is not now used,

except in ludicrous writing, or with some mixture of irony

and contempt.

She marcheth home, and by her takes the knight,

Whom all the people follow with great glee. *Fairy Queen.*

Many wayfarers make themselves glee, by putting the in-

habitants in mind of their privilege; who again foretell not

to baigne them with perfume. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

And his sportive limbs,

This way and that convolv'd, in friskful glee

Their frolics play. *Thomson's Spring.*

Is Blouzelinda dead? Farewell my glee!

No happiness is now reserv'd for me. *Gay's Pastorals.*

GLEED. *n. f.* [from *glean*, Saxon, to glow.] A hot glow-

ing coal. A provincial and obsolete word.

GLEEFUL. *adj.* [*glee* and *full*.] Gay; merry; cheerful.

My lovely Aaron, wherefore look'st thou sad,

When every thing doth make a gleeful boast? *Shakspere.*

GLEEK. *n. f.* [*glege*, Saxon.] Music; or musician.

What will you give us?—No money, but the glee: I

will give you the minstrel. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*

To GLEEK. *v. a.* [*glegman*, in Saxon, is a mimic or a droll.]

1. To sneer; to gibe; to droll upon.

I can gleek upon occasion. *Shaksp. Midst. Night's Dream.*

I have seen you gleeking or galling at this gentleman twice

or thrice. *Shakspere's Henry V.*

2. In Scotland it is still retained, and signifies to fool or spend

time idly, with something of mimicry or drollery.

To GLEEN. *v. n.* To shine with heat or polish. I know not

the original notion of this word: it may be of the same race

with *glow* or with *gleam*.

Those who labour

The sweaty forge, who edge the crooked scythe,

Bend stubborn steel, and harden gleening armour,

Acknowledge Vulcan's aid. *Prior.*

GLEET. *n. f.* [It is written by *Skinner* *glitt*, and derived from

*gleban*, Saxon, to run fastly.] A fanious ooze; a thin ichor

running from a sore.

There then lay a hard dry echar, without either matter or

glee. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

To GLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To drip or ooze with a thin fanious liquor.

His thumb being inflamed and swelled, I made an incision

into it



## GLI

- See't thou yon dreary plain, forlorn and wild,  
The feat of desolation, void of light,  
Save what the glimmering of these livid flames  
Casts pale and dreadful? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*  
The sacred influence  
Of light appears, and from the walls of heav'n  
Shoots far into the bosom of dim night  
A glimmering dawn. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*  
Through these sad shades this chaos in my soul,  
Some seeds of light at length began to roll;  
The rising motion of an infant ray  
Shot glimmering through the cloud, and promis'd day. *Prior.*  
O'er by the winds, extinct the signal lies;  
Or smother'd in the glimmering socket dies. *Gay's Trivia.*  
When rosy morning glimmer'd o'er the dales, *Pope's Odyssey.*  
He drove to pasture all the lustrous males.  
2. To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly.  
On the way the baggage post-boy, who had been at court,  
got a glimmering who they were.  
The Pagan priesthood was always in the druids;  
and there was a perceivable glimmering of the Jewish rites in  
it, though much corrupted. *Swift.*  
GLIMMER, *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Faint splendour; weak light.  
2. A kind of fossil.  
The lesser masses that are lodged in sparry and stony bodies,  
disperfedly, from their shining and glimmering, were an in-  
ducement to the writers of fossils to give those bodies the  
name of mica and glimmer. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
Stones which are composed of plates, that are generally plain  
and parallel, and that are flexible and elastic: tale, catiliver,  
or glimmer, of which there are three sorts, the yellow or  
golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodward.*  
GLIMMER, *n. f.* [glimmen, Dutch, to glow.]  
1. A weak faint light.  
Such vast room in nature,  
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute  
Each orb a glimpse of light, convey'd so far  
Down to this habitable, which returns  
Light back to them. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
Thousands of things, which now either wholly escape our  
apprehensions, or, which our shortsighted reason having got  
some faint glimpse of, we, in the dark, grope after. *Locke.*  
2. A quick flashing light.  
Light as the lightning glimpse they ran? *Milton's P. Lost.*  
My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain desires;  
My manhood, long misled by wand'ring fires,  
Follow'd false lights; and when their glimpse was gone,  
My pride struck out new spangles of her own. *Dryden.*  
3. Transitory lustre.  
If I, celestial fire, in aught  
Have serv'd thy will, or gratified thy thought,  
One glimpse of glory to my issue give;  
Grac'd for the little time he has to live. *Dryd. Fables.*  
4. Short fleeting enjoyment.  
If, while this weary'd flesh draws fleeting breath,  
Not satisfy'd with life, afraid of death,  
If haply be thy will that I should know  
Glimpse of delight, or pause from anxious woe;  
From now, from instant now, great fire, dispel  
The clouds that press my soul. *Prior.*  
5. A short transitory view.  
O friends! I hear the tread of nimble feet  
Hasting this way, and now by glimpse discern  
Ithuriel, and Zephon, through the shade. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
Some he punisheth exemplarily in this world, that we might  
from thence have a taste or glimpse of his present justice.  
*Hakewill on Providence.*  
A man, used to such sort of reflections, sees as much at one  
glimpse as would require a long discourse to lay before another,  
and make out in one entire and gradual deduction. *Locke.*  
What should I do! while here I was enchain'd,  
No glimpse of godlike liberty remain'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
6. The exhibition of a faint resemblance.  
There is no man hath a virtue that he has not a glimpse of.  
*Shakespeare's Truill and Cressida.*  
To GLISTEN, *v. n.* [glitten, German.] To shine; to sparkle  
with light.  
The bleating kind  
Eye the bleak heaven, and next the glistening earth,  
With looks of dumb despair. *Thomson's Winter.*  
The ladies eyes glistened with pleasure. *Richardson's Pamela.*  
To GLISTER, *v. n.* [glitter, German; glisteren, Dutch.] To  
shine; to be bright.  
The wars flame most in Summer, and the helmets glister  
brightest in the fairest sunshine. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
How he glisters  
Through my dark rust! And how his piety  
Does my deeds make the blacker! *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
'Tis better to be lowly born,  
And range with humble livers in content,

## GLO

- Than to be perk'd up in a glistening grief,  
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
The golden sun  
Gallops the zodiack in his glistening coach. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*  
All that glisters is not gold. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
You were more the eye and talk  
Of the court to-day, than all  
Else that glister'd in Whitehall. *Pen. John's Underworld.*  
When the sun shone upon the fields of gold and brass,  
The mountains glistened therewith, and shined like lamps of fire.  
Glisten'd in one snake, and into fraud  
Led Eve, our credulous mother, to the tree  
Of prohibition. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*  
It confided not of rubies, yet the small pieces of it were  
of a pleasant redish colour, and glistened prettily. *Isid.*  
GLISTER, *n. f.* [Properly written gyster, from *glossare*.] See  
CLUSTER.  
Now enters Bush with new state airs,  
His lordship's premier minister;  
And who, in all profound affairs,  
Is held as needful as his glister. *Swift.*  
Choicer is the natural glister, or one excretion whereby na-  
ture excludeth another; which, descending daily into the  
bowels, exultimates those parts, and excites them unto ex-  
pulsion. *Francis's Virg. Errata, b. iii. c. 2.*  
To GLITTER, *v. n.* [gleitman, Saxon.]  
1. To shine; to exhibit lustre; to gleam.  
Steel glosses are more resplendent than the like plates of  
brass, and so is the glittering of a blade. *Bacon's Essay.*  
Before the battle joins, from afar  
The field yet glitters with the pomp of war. *Dryden's Virg.*  
Scarce hadst thou time to unlearn thy conquering black;  
It did but glitter, and the rebels fled. *Gravill.*  
2. To be specious; to be striking.  
Let them on the one hand see the most glittering tempta-  
tions to discord, and on the other the dismal effects of it.  
*Deay of Plot.*  
GLITTER, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Lustre; bright show;  
splendour.  
Clad  
With what permissive glory since his fall  
Was left him, or false glister. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*  
A man has reason not to flourish too much upon the glister  
of his fortune, for fear there should be too much alloy in it.  
*Collier on Pind.*  
GLITTERING, *adj.* [from glitter.] With shining lustre.  
To GLOAR, *v. a.* [glaren, Dutch.]  
1. To squint; to look askew. *Shinner.*  
2. In Scotland, to stare; as, what a gloar'd queen.  
To GLOAT, *v. n.* [This word I conceive to be ignorantly  
written for glair.] To cast side glances as a timorous lover.  
Teach every grace to smile in your behalf,  
And her deluding eyes to glair at you. *Keats's J. S. S.*  
GLOBARD, *n. f.* [from globe.] A glow-worm.  
GLOBATED, *adj.* [from globe.] Formed in shape of a globe;  
spherical; spheroidal.  
GLOBE, *n. f.* [globe, French; globus, Latin.]  
1. A sphere; a ball; a round body; a body of which every  
part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre.  
2. The terraqueous ball.  
The youth, whose fortune the vast globe obey'd,  
Finding his royal enemy betray'd, *Shinn.*  
Wept at his fall.  
Where God declares his intention to give this dominion, it  
is plain he meant that he would make a species of creatures  
that should have dominion over the other species of this ter-  
restrial globe. *Locke.*  
3. A sphere in which the various regions of the earth are geo-  
graphically depicted, or in which the constellations are laid  
down according to their places in the sky.  
The astrologer who spells the stars,  
Mistakes his globe, and in her brighter eye  
Interprets heaven's physiognomy. *Cleaveland.*  
These are the stars,  
But raise thy thought from hence, nor think to find  
Such figures there as are in globes design'd. *Craik.*  
4. A body of soldiers drawn into a circle.  
Him round  
A globe of fiery seraphim inclos'd,  
With bright imblazoning, and horrent arms. *Milton.*  
GLOBE, *n. f.* [from globe, French; globus, Latin.]  
The flowers are small, and cut into four segments, which  
are collected into squameous heads: from each of these scales  
is produced a single flower: the ovary in the bottom of the  
flower becomes a roundish crooked seed, contained in a thin  
pellicule or skin. *Milton.*  
GLOBE, *n. f.* A kind of flower. *Globe.*

## GLO

- GLOBE, *n. f.* A kind of orbicular fish.  
GLOBE, *n. f.* [bellchoro-ranunculus.]  
It hath single circumscribed leaves, like the ranunculus: the  
cup of the flower consists of five small leaves of the same  
colour with the flower. *Miller.*  
GLOBE, *n. f.*  
It hath the whole appearance of a thistle: the leaves are  
produced alternately: the florets consist of one leaf, which is  
divided into five segments, and is hollow, and each single  
floret has a scaly cup: the flowers are collected into a spheri-  
cal head, which has the common cup or covering. *Miller.*  
GLOBOSE, *adj.* [globosus, Latin.] Spherical; round.  
Regions, to which  
All thy dominion, Adam, is no more  
Than what this garden is to all the earth,  
And all the sea; from one entire globe  
Stretch'd into longitude. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*  
Then form'd the moon  
Globe, and every magnitude of stars. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
GLOBOSITY, *n. f.* [from globe.] Sphericity; sphericity.  
Why the same eclipse of the sun, which is seen to them that  
live more easterly, when the sun is elevated six degrees above  
the horizon, should be seen to them that live one degree more  
westerly, where the sun is but five degrees above the horizon,  
and so lower and lower proportionably, 'till at last it appear  
not at all: no account can be given, but the globosity of the  
earth. *Ray on the Creation.*  
GLOBOSUS, *adj.* [globosus, Latin.] When the accent is intended  
to be on the last syllable, the word should be written globe,  
when on the first globous: I have transferred hither a passage  
of Milton, in which this rule has been neglected.] Spheri-  
cal; round.  
Wide over all the plain, and wider far  
Than all this globe earth in plain outspread,  
Such are the courts of God! *Milton.*  
The brazen instruments of death discharge  
Horrible flames, and turbid streaming clouds;  
Large globous irons fly, of dreadful hiss,  
Singing the air. *Phillips.*  
GLOBULAR, *adj.* [globularis, Latin.] In form of a small sphere;  
round; spherical.  
The figure of the atoms of all visible fluids seemeth to be  
globular, there being no other figure so well fitted to the  
making of fluidity. *Newton's Principia, b. i. c. 2.*  
GLOBULARIA, *n. f.* [Lat. globularis, Fr.] A globular flower,  
consisting of many florets, which are divided into several seg-  
ments, and have one lip. *Miller.*  
GLOBULE, *n. f.* [globule, Fr. globulus, Lat.] Such a small par-  
ticle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure, as the red  
particles of the blood, which swim in a transparent serum, and  
are easily discovered by the microscope. These will attract  
one another when they come within a due distance, and unite  
like the spheres of quicksilver. *Quincy.*  
The hailstones have opaque globules of snow in their centre,  
to intercept the light within the halo. *Newton's Opt.*  
Blood consists of red globules, swimming in a thin liquor  
called serum: the red globules are elastic, and will break:  
the vessels which admit the smaller globules, cannot admit the  
greater without a disface. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
GLOBULOUS, *adj.* [from globule.] In form of a small sphere;  
round.  
The whiteness of such globular particles proceeds from the  
air included in the froth. *Boyle.*  
To GLOMERATE, *v. a.* [glomerare, Latin.] To gather into a  
ball or sphere.  
GLOMERATION, *n. f.* [glomeratio, Latin.]  
1. The act of forming into a ball or sphere.  
2. A body formed into a ball.  
The rainbow consisteth of a glomeration of small drops,  
which cannot possibly fall but from the air that is very low.  
*Bacon's Natural History, N° 832.*  
GLOMEROUS, *adj.* [glomeratus, Latin.] Gathered into a ball  
or sphere.  
GLOOM, *n. f.* [glomang, Saxon, twilight.]  
1. Imperfect darkness; dimness; obscurity; defect of light.  
Glowing embers through the room,  
Teach light to counterfeit a gloom. *Milton.*  
This the feat,  
That we must change for heav'n? This mournful gloom,  
For that celestial light? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*  
The still night, not now, as ere men fell,  
Wholesome, and cool, and mild; but with black air  
Accompany'd; with damps, and dreadful gloom. *Milton.*  
Now warm in love, now with'ring in thy bloom,  
Lost in a convent's solitary gloom. *Pope.*  
2. Cloudiness of aspect; heaviness of mind; fullness.  
To GLOOM, *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To shine obscurely, as the twilight. This sense is not now  
in use.  
His glistering armour made  
A little glooming light much like a shade. *Fairy Queen.*

## GLO

- Scarcely had Phcebus in the glooming East  
Yet harnessed his fiery footed team. *Spenser.*  
2. To be cloudy; to be dark.  
3. To be melancholy; to be fullen.  
GLOOMILY, *adv.* [from gloomy.]  
1. Obscurely; dimly; without perfect light; dimly.  
2. Sullenly; with cloudy aspect; with dark intentions; not  
cheerfully.  
See, he comes: how gloomily he looks! *Dryden.*  
Gloomily retir'd *Thomson's Summer.*  
The villain spider lives:  
GLOOMINESS, *n. f.* [from gloomy.]  
1. Want of light; obscurity; imperfect light; dimness.  
2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; heaviness of  
mind; melancholy.  
Neglect spreads gloominess upon their humour, and makes  
them grow fullen and unconquerable. *Chamier of the Spleen.*  
The gloominess in which sometimes the minds of the best  
men are involved, very often stands in need of such little in-  
citements to mirth and laughter as are apt to disperse melan-  
choly. *Addison's Spectator, N° 179.*  
GLOOMY, *adj.* [from gloom.]  
1. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; almost dark; dismal for  
want of light.  
These were from without  
The growing miseries, which Adam saw  
Already in part, though hid in gloomiest shade,  
To sorrow abandon'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*  
Deep in a cavern dwells the drowsy god,  
Whose gloomy mansion nor the rising sun,  
Nor setting visits, nor the lightsome noon. *Dryden's Fables.*  
The surface of the earth is clearer or gloomier, just as the  
sun is bright or more overcast. *Pope's Letters.*  
2. Dark of complexion.  
That fair field  
Of Enna, where Proserpine gathering flow'rs,  
Herself a fairer flow'r, by gloomy Dis  
Was gather'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*  
3. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.  
GLORIED, *adj.* [from glory.] Illustrious; honourable; deco-  
rated with glory; dignified with honours.  
Old respect,  
As I suppose, toward your once glory'd friend,  
My son now captive, hither hath inform'd  
Your younger feet, while mine cast back with age  
Came lagging after. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
GLORIFICATION, *n. f.* [glorification, Fr. from glorify.] The  
act of giving glory.  
At opening your eyes, enter upon the day with thank-  
sgiving for the preservation of you the last night, with the glo-  
rification of God for the works of the creation. *Taylor.*  
To GLORIFY, *v. a.* [glorifier, French; glorifico, Latin.]  
1. To procure honour or praise to one.  
Two such fulfil currents, when they join,  
Do glorify the banks that bound them in. *Shakespeare's K. John.*  
Justice is their virtue: that alone  
Makes them sit sure, and glorifies the throne. *Daniel.*  
2. To pay honour or praise in worship.  
God is glorified when such his excellency, above all things,  
is with due admiration acknowledged. *Hooker, b. v.*  
This form and manner of glorifying God was not at that  
time first begun; but received long before, and alleged at that  
time as an argument for the truth. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*  
Good fellow, tell us here the circumstance,  
That we for thee may glorify the Lord. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
All nations shall glorify thy name. *Pf. lxxxvi. 9.*  
This is the perfection of every thing, to attain its true and  
proper end; and the end of all these gifts and endowments,  
which God hath given us, is to glorify the giver. *Tillotson.*  
3. To praise; to honour; to extol.  
Whomsoever they find to be most licentious of life, despe-  
rate in all parts of disobedience and rebellious disposition, him  
they set up and glorify. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
No chymist yet the elixir got,  
But glorifies his pregnant pot,  
If by the way to him befall  
Some odoriferous things, or medicinal. *Donne.*  
4. To exalt to glory or dignity.  
If God be glorified in him, God shall also glorify him in him-  
self, and shall straightway glorify him. *Jo. xiii. 32.*  
Whom he justified, them he also glorified. *Rom. viii. 30.*  
The soul, being immortal, will, at some time or other,  
resume its body again in a glorified manner. *Asylisse's Parergon.*  
GLORIOUS, *adj.* [glorifatus, Latin; gloriosus, French.]  
1. Boastful; proud; haughty; ostentatious.  
Glorious followers, who make themselves as trumpets of  
the commendation of those they follow, taint business for  
want of secrecy. *Bacon.*  
They that are glorious must needs be factious; for all bra-  
very stands upon comparisons. *Bacon's Essay 55.*  
2. Noble; illustrious; excellent.  
Let



## GLO

Let them know that thou art Lord, the only God, and glorious over the whole world. *Dan. iii. 22.*

Impartial justice holds her equal scales;  
Till stronger virtue does the weight incline;  
If over thee thy glorious foe prevails,  
He now defends the cause that once was thine. *Prior.*

Let us remember we are Cato's friends,  
And act like men who claim that glorious title. *Addison's Cato.*  
GLO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *glorious*.] Nobly; splendidly; illustriously.

They inspire with those celestial flames, which shine so gloriously in their works. *Dryden's Distaff.*

Great wits sometimes may gloriously offend,  
And rise to faults true critics dare not mend. *Pope.*

GLO'RY. *n. f.* [from *gloria*, French; *gloria*, Latin.] Among the old poets it was used sometimes as one syllable, *gl're*]

1. Praise paid in adoration.  
Glory to God in the highest. *Luke ii. 14.*

2. The felicity of heaven prepared for those that please God.  
Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterwards receive me to thy glory. *Psalm lxxiii. 24.*

Then enter into glory, and resume  
His seat at God's right hand, exalted high  
Above all names in heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Honour; praise; fame; renown; celebrity.  
Think it no glory to swell in tyranny.  
Glory is like a circle in the waters,  
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,  
Till by broad spreading it disperse to nought. *Shak. H. VI.*

And with that word and warning soon was dight,  
Each soldier longing for near coming glory. *Fairfax, b. i.*

Can we imagine that either the ambition of princes, or interest, or gain in private persons, or curiosity and the desire of knowledge, or the glory of discoveries, could ever move them in that endless time to try their fortunes upon the sea. *Burnet.*

4. Splendour; magnificence.  
Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these. *Matt. vi. 29.*

Treated so ill, chas'd from your throne,  
Returning, you adorn the town;  
And with a brave revenge do show  
Their glory went and came with you. *Waller.*

Aristotle says, that should a man under ground converse with works of art, and be afterwards brought up into the open day, and see the several glories of the heaven and earth, he would pronounce them the works of God. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. Ludicrous brightness.  
Now sleeping flocks on their soft fleeces lie;  
The moon, serene in glory, mounts the sky. *Pope's Winter.*

From opening skies may streaming glories shine,  
And faints embrace thee with a love like mine. *Pope.*

6. A circle of rays which furrounds the heads of saints in picture.  
It is not a converting but a crowning grace; such an one as irradiates, and puts a circle of glory about the head of him upon whom it descends. *South's Sermons.*

A smile plays with a furprising agreeableness in the eye, breaks out with the brightest distinction, and fits like a glory upon the countenance. *Collier of the Aspet.*

7. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance.  
By the vain glory of men they entered into the world, and therefore shall they come shortly to an end. *Wisd. xiv. 14.*

8. Generous pride.  
The success of those wars was too notable to be unknown to your ears, to which all worthy fame hath glory to come unto. *Sidney, b. ii.*

To GLO'RY. *v. n.* [from *gloriari*, Latin.] To boast in; to be proud of.

With like judgment glorifying when he had happened to do a thing well, as when he had performed some notable mischief. *Sidney, b. ii.*

They were wont, in the pride of their own proceedings, to glory, that whereas Luther did but blow away the roof, and Zuinglius batter but the walls of popish superstition, the last and hardest work of all remained, which was to raze up the very ground and foundation of popery. *Hesker, b. v. f. 42.*

Let them look they glory not in mischief,  
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;  
For then my guileless blood must cry against them. *Shaksp. Cor. v. 6.*

Your glorifying is not good.  
I have seen mount Atlas,  
While storms and tempests thunder on its brow,  
And oceans break their billows at its feet,  
It stands unmov'd, and glories in its height. *Addison's Cato.*

This title is what I most glory in, and what most effectually calls to my mind the happiness of that government under which I live. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 1.*

If others may glory in their birth, why may not we, whose parents were called by God to attend on him at his altar? *Atter.*

No one is out of the reach of misfortune; no one therefore should glory in his prosperity. *Clarissa.*

To GLOZE. *v. a.* To flatter; to colloque. *Hammer.* See To GLOZE.

## GLO

GLOSS. *n. f.* [from *glossa*, Greek; *gloss*, French.]

1. A scholium; a comment.

They never hear sentence, which mentioneth the word or scriptur, but forthwith their glosses upon it are the word preached, the scripture explained, or delivered unto us in sermons. *Hesker, b. v. f. 22.*

If then all souls, both good and bad, do teach,  
With gen'ral voice, that souls can never die;  
'Tis not man's flatter'ing gloss, but nature's speech,  
Which, like God's oracles, can never lie. *Devia.*

Some mutter at certain passages therein, by putting in glosses upon the text, and taking with the left hand what I offer with the right. *Hesker.*

All this, without a gloss or comment,  
He could unriddle in a moment. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*

In many places he has perverted my meaning by his glosses, and interpreted my words into blasphemy and bawdry, of which they were not guilty. *Dryden's Fables, Ergaste.*

They give the scandal, and the wit discern;  
Their glosses teach an age too apt to learn. *Dryden.*

Explaining the text in short glosses, was Accursius's method.

Indentures, covenants, articles they draw,  
Large as the fields themselves, and larger far  
Than civil codes with all their glosses are. *Pope.*

2. An interpretation artfully specious; a specious representation.

Poor painters oft with silly poets join,  
To fill the world with strange but vain conceit;  
One brings the stuff, the other stamps the coin,  
Which breeds nought else but glosses of deceit. *Sidney, b. ii.*

It is no part of my secret meaning to draw you hereby into hatred, or to set upon the face of this cause any fairer gloss than the naked truth doth afford. *Hesker, Preface.*

He seems with forged quaint conceit  
To set a gloss upon his bad intent. *Shakspere's Henry VI.*

The common gloss  
Of theologians. *Milton.*

3. Superficial lustre.

His iron coat, all over grown with rust,  
Was underneath enveloped with gold,  
Whose glittering gloss dark'ned with filthy dust. *Fair. Queen.*

You are a sectary,  
That's the plain truth: your painted gloss discovers,  
To men that understand you, words and weakness. *Shaksp.*

Golden opinions from all sorts of people,  
Which would be worn now in their newest gloss, *Shaksp.*

The doubt will be whether it will polish so well; for steel glosses are more repellant than the like plates of brass, and so is the glittering of a blade. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

Weeds that the wind did toss  
The virgins wore: the youths, woven coats, that call a faint dim gloss, *Chapman's Iliads, b. xvi.*

Like that of oil. *Chapman's Iliads, b. xvi.*

It was the colour of devotion, giving a lustre to reverence, and a gloss to humility. *South's Sermons.*

Groves, fields, and meadows, are at any season pleasant to look upon; but never so much as in the opening of the Spring, when they are all new and fresh, with their first gloss upon them. *Addison's Spectator, No. 412.*

To GLOSS. *v. n.* [from *glossari*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To comment.

Thou detain'st Briefs in thy hands,  
By priestly glossing on the gods commands. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. To make fly remarks.

Her equals first observ'd her growing zeal,  
And laughing gloss'd, that Abrah'm'd so well. *Prior.*

To GLOSS. *v. a.*

1. To explain by comment.

No woman shall succeed in Salique Land;  
Which Salique Land the French unjustly gloss  
To be the realm of France. *Shakspere's Henry V.*

In parchment then, large as the fields, he draws  
Assurances, big as gloss'd civil laws. *Dennis.*

2. To palliate by specious exposition or representation.

Is this the paradise, in description whereof so much glossing and deceiving eloquence hath been spent? *Hesker's Sermons.*

Do I not reason wholly on your conduct?  
You have the art to gloss the foulest cause. *Phillips's Britain.*

3. To embellish with superficial lustre.

But thou, who lately of the common strain  
Wert one of us, if still thou dost retain  
The same ill habits, the same follies too,  
Gloss'd over only with a faint-like show,  
Then I resume the freedom which I gave,  
Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave. *Dryden's Pref.*

GLO'SSARY. *n. f.* [from *glossarium*, Latin; *glossaire*, French.] A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

According to Varro, the most learned of the Romans when *delirium* was applied to a place, it signified such a one, in quo dei simulacrum dedicatum est; and also in the old *glossaries*.

I could

## GLO

I could add another word to the glossary. *Baker.*

GLOSSATOR. *n. f.* [from *glossator*, French, from *gloss*.] A writer of glosses; a commentator.

The reason why the assertion of a single judge does not prove the existence of judicial acts, is because his office is to pronounce judgment, and not to become an evidence: but why may not the same be said of two judges? Therefore, in this respect, the glossator's opinion must be false. *Ayliffe.*

GLO'SSER. *n. f.* [from *glossari*, Latin.]

1. A scholiast; a commentator.

2. A polisher.

GLO'SSINESS. *n. f.* [from *gloss*.] Smooth polish; superficial lustre.

Those grains were as like little cubes as if they had been made by a skilful jeweller, and their surfaces had a smoothness and glossiness much surpassing whatever I had observed in marble or common salt. *Boyle.*

GLO'SSOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *glossos*, Greek; *graphein*, Latin.] A scholiast; a commentator.

GLO'SSOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *glossos*, Greek; *graphein*, Latin.] The writing of commentaries.

GLO'SSV. *adj.* [from *gloss*.] Shining; smoothly polished.

There came towards us a person of place: he had on him a gown with wide sleeves, of a kind of water-camlet, of an excellent azure colour, far more glossy than ours. *Bacon.*

The rest entire  
Shone with a glossy scurf. *Milton.*

His furcoat was a bearskin on his back;  
His hair hung long behind, and glossy raven black. *Dryden.*

Myself will search our planted grounds at home,  
For downy peaches and the glossy plum. *Dryden's Virgil.*

GLOVE. *n. f.* [from *glope*, Saxon, from *klafue*, Danish, to divide.] Cover of the hands.

Like an uproar in a town,  
Before them every thing went down;  
They flew about like chaff; 't' the wind;  
For haste some left their masks behind,  
Some could not stay their gloves to find. *Drayton.*

White gloves were on his hands, and on his head  
A wreath of laurel. *Dryden.*

To GLOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover as with a glove.

My limbs,  
Weaken'd with grief, being now enrag'd with grief,  
Are thrice themselves: hence therefore, thou nice crutch;  
A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,  
Must glove this hand. *Shakspere's Henry IV. p. i.*

The next he preys on is her palm,  
That alms her of transpiring balm;  
So soft, 'tis air but once remov'd;  
Tender as t'were a jelly glove'd. *Cleveland.*

GLOVE. *n. f.* [from *glove*.] One whose trade is to make or sell gloves.

Does he not wear a great round beard like a glove's paring knife? *Shakspere's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

To GLOVE. *v. n.* [A low word of which I find no etymology.] To put; to look fullen. It is still used in Scotland.

She lurks in midst of all her den, and breaks  
From out a ghastly whirlpool all her necks,  
Where, glowing round her rock, to fish the falls. *Chapman.*

Glowing with fullen spight, the fury shook  
Her clotted locks, and blasted with each look. *Garth.*

To GLOW. *v. n.* [from *glowan*, Saxon; *gloeyen*, Dutch.]

1. To be heated so as to shine without flame.

But silence silence lesseneth not my fire,  
But told it flames, and hidden it does glow,  
I will reveal what ye so much desire. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

His goodly eyes,  
That o'er the files and mullets of the war  
Have glow'd like plated Mars, now bend, now turn  
Their office upon a tawny front. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Knigund, wife to the emperor Henry II. to show her innocency, did take seven glowing irons, one after another, in her bare hands, and had thereby no harm. *Hakewill.*

Not all parts like, but all alike inform'd  
With radiant light, as glowing iron with fire. *Milt. Par. L.*

2. To burn with vehement heat.

Nor would you find it easy to compose  
The mettled steeds, when from their nostrils flows  
The scorching fire that in their entrails glows. *Addison's Ovid.*

How opening heav'n's their happy regions show,  
And yawning gulphs with flaming vengeance glow. *Smith.*

3. To feel heat of body.

Did not his temples glow  
In the same sultry winds and scorching heats? *Addison's Cato.*

The cord slides swiftly through his glowing hands. *Gay.*

4. To exhibit a strong bright colour.

With founts that glow'd  
Celestial rosy red, love's proper hue. *Milton.*

## GLO

Clad in a gown that glows with Tyrian rays. *Dryden.*

A malicious joy,  
Whose red and fiery beams cast through your visage  
A glowing pleasure. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

From the mingled strength of shade and light,  
A new creation rises to my sight;  
Such heav'nly figures from his pencil flow,  
So warm with life his blended colours glow,  
Amidst the soft variety I'm lost. *Addison.*

Like th' ethereal glow'd the green expanse. *Savage.*

Fair ideas flow,  
Strike in the sketch, or in the picture glow. *Pope.*

Not the fair fruit that on yon branches glows,  
With that ripe red th' autumnal sun bestows,  
Can move the god. *Pope.*

Each pleasing Blount shall endless smiles bestow,  
And fair Belinda's blush for ever glow. *Pope.*

Here clearer stars glow round the frozen pole.  
From her naked limbs glowing white, *Thomson.*

In folds loose floating, fell the fainter lawn.

5. To feel passion of mind, or activity of fancy.

You strive in vain  
To hide your thoughts from him, who knew too well  
The inward glowings of a heart in love. *Addison's Cato.*

For'd compliments and formal bows  
Will shew thee just above neglect;  
The fire with which thy lover glows,  
Will settle into cold respect. *Prior.*

Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breast inspire  
To weary tortures, and rejoice in fire. *Prior.*

Let the gay conscience of a life well spent  
Calm ev'ry thought, inspire ev'ry grace,  
Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face. *Pope.*

With furies surrounded,  
Despairing, confounded,  
He trembles, he glows,  
Amidst Rhodope's snows. *Pope.*

So perish all, whose breasts ne'er learn'd to glow  
For others good, or melt at others woe. *Pope.*

To praise is always hard,  
When real virtue fires the glowing bard. *Lewis.*

6. To rage or burn as a passion.

A fire which every windy passion blows;  
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows. *Dryden.*

When crept into aged veins,  
Love slowly burns, and long remains;  
It glows, and with a fullen heat,  
Like fire in logs, it warms us long. *Shadwell.*

To GLOW. *v. a.* To make hot so as to shine. Not in use.

On each side her  
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids,  
With divers colour'd fans, whose wind did seem  
To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool. *Shaksp.*

GLOW. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Shining heat.

2. Vehemence of passion.

3. Brightness or vividness of colour.

The pale complexion of true love,  
And the red glow of scorn and proud disdain. *Shakspere.*

A waving glow his bloomy beds displays;  
Blushing in bright diversities of day. *Pope, Epistle iv.*

GLOWWORM. *n. f.* [from *glow* and *worm*.] A small creeping insect with a luminous tail.

The honey bags steal from the humble bees,  
And for night-tapers crop their waxen thighs,  
And light them at the fiery glowworm's eyes. *Shakspere.*

The glowworm shews the matins to be near,  
And 'gins to pale his uneffectual fire. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

A great light drowneth a smaller that it cannot be seen; as the sun that of a glowworm. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The man, who first upon the ground  
A glowworm spy'd, supposing he had found  
A moving diamond, a breathing stone;  
For life it had, and like those jewels shone:  
He held it dear, till by the springing day  
Inform'd, he threw the worthless worm away. *Waller.*

To GLOZE. *v. n.* [from *gloran*, Saxon.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to insinuate; to fawn.

Man will hearken to his glowing lies,  
And easily transgress. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

So glow'd the tempter, and his poem tun'd:  
Into the heart of Eve his words made way. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

A false glowing parasite would call his foolhardiness valour, and then he may go on boldly, because blindly, and by mistaking himself for a lion, come to perish like an ass. *South.*

Now for a glowing speech,  
Fair protestations, specious marks of friendship. *Phillips.*

2. To comment. This should be gloss.

Which Salique land the French unjustly glaze  
To be the realm of France, *Shakspere's Henry V.*



GLU

**GLOZE**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Flattery; insinuation.  
Now to plain dealing; lay these *glozes* by. *Shakespeare.*  
2. Specious show; gloss.  
Precious couches full oft are shak'd with a fever;  
If then a bodily evil in a bodily *gloze* be not hidden,  
Shall such morning dews be an ease to the heat of a love's  
fire? *Sidney, b. i.*  
**GLUE**. *n. f.* [*glu*, Fr. *gluten*, Lat. *glud*, Welsh.] A viscous body  
commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a gelly;  
any viscous or tenacious matter by which bodies are held one  
to another; a cement.  
Water, and all liquors, do hastily receive dry and more  
terrestrial bodies proportionable; and dry bodies, on the other  
side, drink in waters and liquors: so that, as it was well said  
by one of the ancients of earthly and watery substances, one  
is a *glue* to another. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
To build the earth did chance materials chuse. *Blackmore.*  
And through the parts cementing *glue* diffuse. *Blackmore.*  
The clearest, driest, and most transparent *glue* is the best. *Milton's Math. Exer.*  
The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will make a fort  
of *glue*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**TO GLOVE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To join with a viscous cement.  
I fear thy overthrew  
More than my body's parting with my soul:  
My love and fear *glue'd* many friends to thee. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*  
Who teacheth a fool is as one that *glue*th a potter'd to-  
gether. *Ecclus. xxii. 7.*  
The custom of crowning the Holy Virgin is so much in  
vogue among the Italians, that one often sees in their churches  
a little tinseled crown, or a circle of stars, *glue*d to the canvas  
over the head of the figure. *Addison on Italy.*  
Most wounds, if kept clean, and from the air, the flesh  
will *glue* together with its own native balm. *Derham.*  
2. To hold together.  
The parts of all homogeneous hard bodies, which fully touch  
one another, stick together very strongly; and for explaining  
how this may be, some have invented hooked atoms, which is  
begging the question; and others tell us their bodies are *glue*d  
together by rest, that is, by an occult quality, or rather by  
nothing. *Newton's Opt.*  
3. To join; to unite; to inviscate.  
Those wasps in a honey-pot are so many sensual men, that  
are plunged in their lusts and pleasures; and when they are  
once *glue*d to them, 'tis a very hard matter to work themselves  
out. *L'Estrange, Table 126.*  
Intemperance, sensuality, and fleshly lusts, do debase mens  
minds and clog their spirits; sink us down into sense, and  
*glue* us to those low and inferior things. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
She curb'd a groan, that she had come;  
And pausing, view'd the present in the tomb:  
Then to the heart ador'd devoutly *glue'd*. *Dryden.*  
Her lips, and, raising it, her speech renew'd.  
I hear thee, view thee, gaze o'er all thy charms,  
And round thy phantom *glue* my clasping arms. *Pepr.*  
**GLUE-ROLLER**. *n. f.* [*glue* and *roll*.] One whose trade is to  
make *glue*.  
**GLUE-R**. *n. f.* [from *glue*.] One who cements with *glue*.  
**GLUM**. *adj.* [A low cant word formed by corrupting *gleam*.]  
Sullen; stubbornly grave.  
Some, when they hear a story, look *glum*, and cry, Well,  
what then? *Guardian.*  
**TO GLUT**. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, French; *glutis*, Lat. to swallow;  
*glutis*.]  
1. To swallow; to devour.  
Till cram'd and gorg'd, nigh burst  
With suck'd and *glutted* offal. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*  
2. To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency; to faze; to disgust.  
The ambassador, making his oration, did so magnify the  
king and queen, as was enough to *glut* the hearers. *Bacon.*  
Love breaks friendship, whose delights  
Feed, but not *glut* our appetites. *Denham.*  
What way remove  
His settled hate, and reconcile his love,  
That he may look propitious on our toils,  
And hungry graves no more be *glutted* with our spoils. *Dry.*  
No more, my friend;  
Here let our *glutted* execution end. *Dryden's En.*  
I found  
The sickle ear soon *glutted* with the sound,  
Condemn'd eternal changes to pursue,  
Tir'd with the last, and eager of the new. *Prior.*  
3. To feast or delight even to satiety.  
With death's carcass *glut* the grave. *Milton.*  
His faithful heart, a bloody sacrifice,  
Torn from his breast, to *glut* the tyrant's eyes. *Dryden.*  
A sylvan scene, which, rising by degrees,  
Leads up the eye below, nor *glut*s the sight  
With one full prospect; but invites by many,  
To view at last the whole. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*  
4. To overfill; to load.

GLU

He attributes the ill success of either party to their *glutting*  
the market, and retailing too much of a bad commodity at  
once. *Arbutnot's Art of Politic Living.*  
5. To saturate.  
The menstrum, being already *glutted*, could not ad power-  
fully enough to dissolve it. *Hugh.*  
**GLUT**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. That which is gorged or swallowed.  
Disgorging foul  
Their devilish *glut*, chain'd thunderbolts, and hail  
Of iron globes. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*  
2. Plenty even to loathing and satiety.  
So death  
Shall be deceiv'd his *glut*; and with us two  
Be forc'd to satisfy his rav'nous maw. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Let him but bet the one in balance against the other, and he  
shall find himself miserable, even in the very *glut* of his  
delights. *L'Estrange, Table 11.*  
A *glut* of study and retirement in the first part of my life,  
cast me into this; and this will throw me again into study  
and retirement. *Pope to Swift.*  
3. More than enough; overmuch.  
If you pour a *glut* of water upon a bottle, it receives little  
of it. *Ben. Johnson's Discovers.*  
4. Any thing that fills up a passage.  
The water some suppose to pass continually from the  
bottom of the sea to the heads of springs and rivers, through  
certain subterranean conduits or channels, until they were by  
some *glut*, stop, or other means, arrested in their passage.  
*Woodward's Natural History.*  
**GLUTINOUS**. *adj.* [*glutinosus*, French, from *gluten*, Latin.]  
Gluey; viscous; tenacious.  
The cause of all vivification is a gentle and proportionable  
heat, working upon a *glutinous* and yielding substance; for the  
heat doth bring forth spirit in that substance, and the substance  
being *glutinous*, produceth two effects: the one, that the spirit  
is detained, and cannot break forth; the other, that the ma-  
ter, being gentle and yielding, is driven forwards by the motion  
of the spirits, after some swelling, into shape and members.  
*Bacon's Natural History, No. 900.*  
Next this marble venom'd feat,  
Smear'd with gums of *glutinous* heat. *Milton.*  
Nourishment too viscid and *glutinous* to be subdued by the  
vital force. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**GLUTINOUSNESS**. *n. f.* [from *glutinous*.] Viscosity; tena-  
city.  
There is a resistance in fluids, which may arise from their  
elasticity, *glutinosus*, and the friction of their parts. *Chyne.*  
**GLUTTON**. *n. f.* [*glutton*, French, from *gluto*, Latin, to swal-  
low.]  
1. One who indulges himself too much in eating.  
The Chinese eat horridly at this day, and some *gluttons*  
have us'd to have catsflesh baked. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Through Macer's gullet the runs down,  
When the vile *glutton* dines alone;  
And, void of modesty and thought,  
She follows Bibo's endless draught. *Prior.*  
2. One eager of any thing to excess.  
The rest bring home in state the happy pair  
To that last scene of bliss, and leave them there;  
All those free joys insatiably to prove,  
With which rich beauty feasts the *glutton* love. *Cowley.*  
*Gluttons* in murder, wanton to destroy,  
Their fatal arts so impiously employ. *Granville.*  
**TO GLUTTONISE**. *v. n.* [from *glutton*.] To play the *glutton*;  
to be luxurious.  
**GLUTTONOUS**. *adj.* [from *glutton*.] Given to excessive  
feeding; delighted overmuch with food.  
When they would smile and fawn upon his debts,  
And take down th' interest in their *gluttonous* maws. *Shakespeare.*  
The exceeding luxuriousness of this *gluttonous* age, wherein  
we press nature with overweighty burdens, and finding her  
strength defective, we take the work out of her hands, and  
commit it to the artificial help of strong waters. *Raleigh.*  
Thou well observe  
The rule of not too much, by temperance taught  
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence  
Due nourishment, no *gluttonous* delight. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
**GLUTTONOUSLY**. *adv.* [from *gluttonous*.] With the voracity  
of a *glutton*.  
**GLUTTONY**. *n. f.* [*gluttonie*, Fr. from *glutton*.] Excess of  
eating; luxury of the table.  
Their sumptuous *gluttonies* and gorgeous feasts,  
On citron tables or Atlantick stone. *Milton's Paradise Reg.*  
Well may they fear some miserable end,  
Whom *gluttony* and want at once attend. *Dryden's Juven.*  
The inhabitants of cold moist countries are generally more  
fat than those of warm and dry; but the most common cause  
is too great a quantity of food, and too small a quantity of  
motion; in plain English, *gluttony* and laziness. *Arbutnot.*  
**GLUTY**. *adj.* [from *glue*.]  
2. Viscous; tenacious; glutinous. *It*

GNO

It is called balsamick mixture, because it is a *glue* spumous  
Harvey on Constructions.  
matter.  
With *glue* wax some new foundations lay. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*  
Of virgin combs.  
Whatever is the composition of the vapours, let it have but  
one quality of being very *glue* or viscous, and it will mecha-  
nically solve all the phenomena of the groto. *Addison.*  
**GLYN**. *n. f.* [*Irish*; *gleann*, *ghyn*, plur. *Erf*; *glenn*, Scottish.]  
A hollow between two mountains.  
Though he could not beat out the Irish, yet he did shut  
them up within those narrow corners and *ghyns* under the  
mountains foot. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
**TO GNAR**. *v. n.* [*gnaryan*, Saxon; *knarren*, Dutch.] To  
growl; to growl; to murmur; to snarl.  
**TO GNARLE**. *v. n.* [*gnaryan*, Saxon; *knarren*, Dutch.] To  
growl; to growl; to murmur; to snarl.  
When he gan to rear his bristles strong,  
And felly gnarl, until day's enemy  
Did him appease. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 1.*  
This is the shepherd beaten from thy side,  
And wolves are gnarling who shall gnaw thee first. *Shakespeare.*  
Gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite.  
The man that mocks at it, and sets it light. *Shakespeare, R. II.*  
The gnarling porter durst not whine for doubt;  
Still were the furies while their sovereign spoke. *Fairfax.*  
**GNARLED**. *adj.* [*gnar*, *nar*, or *narr*, is in Staffordshire a hard  
knot of wood which boys drive with sticks.] Knotty.  
Merciful heav'n!  
Thou rather with thy sharp and sulph'rous bolt  
Split'st the unweedgeable and gnarled oak,  
Than the soft myrtle. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*  
**TO GNASH**. *v. a.* [*knaschen*, Dutch.] To strike together; to  
clash.  
The fees, who could not yet his wrath assuage,  
Row'd his green eyes, that spark'd with his rage,  
And gnash'd his teeth. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*  
**TO GNASH**. *v. n.*  
1. To grind or collide the teeth.  
He shall gnash with his teeth, and melt away. *Psal. cxii. 10.*  
There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth. *Mat. viii.*  
2. To rage even to collision of the teeth; to fume; to growl.  
His great iron-teeth he still did grind,  
And grimly gnash'd, threatening revenge in vain. *Pai. Queen.*  
They gnash'd upon me with their teeth. *Psal. xxxvi. 16.*  
They him laid  
Gnashing for anguish, and despite and shame,  
To find himself not matchless. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
With boiling rage Atides burn'd,  
And foam betwix his gnashing grinders churn'd. *Dryden.*  
**GNAT**. *n. f.* [*gnæ*, Saxon.]  
1. A small winged ringing insect.  
Her whip of cricket's bone, the lash of film;  
Her waggoner, a small grey-coated *gnat*. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Ju.*  
2. Any thing proverbially small.  
Ye blind guides, which strain at a *gnat*, and swallow a  
camel. *Mat. xxiii. 24.*  
**GNATFLOWER**. *n. f.* [*gnat* and *flower*.] A flower otherwise  
called the bee-flower.  
**GNATSNAPPER**. *n. f.* [*gnat* and *snapper*.] A bird so called, be-  
cause he lives by catching gnats.  
They deny that any bird is to be eaten whole, but only the  
*gnatcatcher*. *Hakewill on Providence.*  
**TO GNAW**. *v. a.* [*gnagan*, Saxon; *knagen*, Dutch.]  
1. To eat by degrees; to devour by slow corrosion.  
To you such scabb'd harsh fruit is giv'n, as raw  
Young soldiers at their exercisings gnaw. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
2. To bite in agony or rage.  
Alas, why gnaw you so your nether lip?  
Some bloody passion shakes your very frame. *Shakespeare, Othello.*  
They gnawed their tongues for pain. *Rev. xvi. 10.*  
He comely fell, and dying gnaw'd the ground. *Dryden.*  
3. To wear away by biting.  
Gnawing with my teeth my bonds asunder,  
I gain'd my freedom. *Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors.*  
Like rotten fruit I fall, worn like a cloth  
Gnaw'd into rags by the devouring moth. *Sandys.*  
A lion, hampered in a net, called to a mouse to help him  
out of the snare: the mouse gnaw'd the threads to pieces, and  
set the lion at liberty. *L'Estrange.*  
4. To fret; to waste; to corrode.  
5. To pick with the teeth.  
His bones clean pick'd; his very bones they gnaw. *Dryden.*  
**TO GNAW**. *v. n.* To exercise the teeth.  
I might well, like the spaniel, gnaw upon the chain that ties  
him; but I should sooner mar my teeth than procure li-  
berty.  
See the hell of having a false woman: my bed shall be  
abused, my coffers ransacked, my reputation gnaw'd at. *Shakespeare.*  
I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,  
A thousand men that fishes gnaw'd upon. *Shakespeare, R. III.*  
**GNAWER**. *n. f.* [from *gnaw*.] One that gnaws.  
**GNOMON**. *n. f.* [*gnomon*, Greek.] The hand or pin of a dial.  
The *gnomon* of every dial is supposed to represent the axis  
of the world, and therefore the two ends or extremities there-  
of must directly answer to the North and South pole. *Harris.*  
There were from great antiquity sun-dials, by the shadow  
of a style or *gnomon*, denoting the hours of the day. *Brown.*  
**GNOMONICKS**. *n. f.* [*gnomonics*.] A science which makes a  
part of the mathematics: it teaches to find the just propor-  
tion of shadows for the construction of all kinds of sun and  
moon-dials, and for knowing what o'clock it is, by means  
thereof; as also of a *gnomon* or stile, that throws off the  
shadow for this purpose. *Trevoux.*  
**TO GO**. *v. n.* pret. *I went*; *I have gone*. [*gati*, Saxon.] This  
was probably changed to *gone*, or *gangs*, then contracted to *go*.  
1. To walk; to move step by step.  
You know that love *goes* at *go*. *Shakespeare.*  
Will creep in service where it cannot *go*. *Shakespeare.*  
After some months those muscles became callous; and,  
having yielded to the extension, the patient makes shift to *go*  
upon it, though lamely. *Mat. xxvi. 46.*  
2. To move; not stand still. *Mat. xxvi. 46.*  
Rise; let us be *going*. *Mat. xxvi. 46.*  
3. To walk solemnly; to go forth in solemn pro-  
cession, his whole family have such business come upon them  
that no one can be spared. *Locke, b. v. § 141.*  
4. To walk leisurely; not run. *Locke, b. v. § 141.*  
And must I go to him? *Locke, b. v. § 141.*  
Thou must run to him; for thou hast staid so long, that  
going will scarce serve the turn. *Shakespeare.*  
5. To travel; to journey abroad. *Nun. xx. 19.*  
I will only go through on my feet. *Nun. xx. 19.*  
And whosoever shall compel thee to go a miles go with him  
twain. *Mat. xxiv. 1.*  
From them I go. *Locke, b. v. § 141.*  
This uncouth errand sole. *Milton.*  
6. To proceed; to make a progress.  
Thus others we with defamation wound,  
While they stab us; and so the jest goes round. *Dryden.*  
7. To remove from place to place.  
I am in blood  
Step in so far, that should I wade no more,  
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
8. To depart from a place; to move from a place; the opposite  
of to come.  
I hope it be not *gone*, to tell my lord.  
That I kiss aught but him. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
At once, good-night:  
Stand not upon the order of your *going*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
But go at once. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Ye shall not go forth hence. *Gen. xlii. 15.*  
And when the had so said the went her way. *Jo. xi. 28.*  
I will let you go, that ye may sacrifice; only you shall not  
go very far away. *Ex. viii. 28.*  
Colchester oysters are put into pits, where the sea *goeth* and  
cometh. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
A young tall squir  
Did from the camp at first before him go. *Cowley's Davids.*  
Then I concur to let him go for Greece,  
And with our Egypt fairly rid of him. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*  
Go first the matter of thy herds to find,  
True to his charge, a loyal swain and kind. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
9. To move or pass in any manner, or to any end.  
Though the vicar be bad, or the parson be evil,  
Go not for thy thything thyself to the devil. *Tillotson's Husbandry.*  
She may go to bed when the list; all is as the will. *Shakespeare.*  
You did wish that I would make her turn;  
Sir, she can turn and turn, and yet go on. *Shakespeare, Othello.*  
I am glad to see your lordship abroad: I heard say your  
lordship was sick: I hope your lordship goes abroad by ad-  
vice. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. 11.*  
Go to, let us go down; and there confound their lan-  
guage. *Gen. xiv. 7.*  
Let my Lord go amongst us. *Ex. xxxiv. 9.*  
The mourners go about the streets. *Eccl. xii. 5.*  
The sun shall go down over the prophets, and the day shall  
be dark over them. *Mac. iii. 6.*  
Put every man his sword by his side, and go in and out  
from gate to gate throughout the camp. *Ex. xxxii. 27.*  
The sun, which once did shine alone,  
Hung down his head, and with'd for night;  
When he beheld twelve suns for one  
Going about the world, and giving light. *Herbert.*  
This seen, the rest at awful distance stood,  
As if they had been there as servants set;  
To stay, or to go on, as he thought good,  
And not pursue, but wait on his retreat. *Dryden, Ann. Mir.*  
Not turning them going, till you have given them all the  
satisfaction they are capable of; and so leading them by your  
answers into farther questions. *Locke.*  
History only acquaints us that his fleet went up the Elbe,  
he having carried his arms as far as the banks of that river.  
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GO

of must directly answer to the North and South pole. *Harris.*  
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History only acquaints us that his fleet went up the Elbe,  
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The last advice I give you relates to your behaviour when  
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you are going to be hanged, which, either for robbing your matter, for housebreaking, or going upon the highway, may very probably be your lot. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*  
Those who come for gold will go off with pewter and brass, rather than return empty. *Swift.*

10. To pass in company with others.  
Thou shalt again be adorned with thy tabrets, and shalt go forth in the dances of them that make merry. *Jer. xxxi. 4.*  
Whatever remains in story of Atlas, or his kingdom of old, is so obscured with age or fables, that it may go along with those of the Atlantick islands. *Temple.*

11. To proceed in any course of life good or bad.  
He goes in company with the workers of iniquity, and walketh with wicked men. *Job xxxiv. 8.*  
And the Levites that are gone away far from me, when Israel went astray, which went astray away from me after their idols, they shall even bear their iniquity. *Ezek. xlv. 10.*

12. To proceed in mental operations.  
If I had unwarily too far engaged myself for the present publishing it, truly I should have kept it by me 'till I had once again gone over it. *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*  
Thus I have gone through the speculative consideration of the Divine Providence. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

I hope, by going over all these particulars, you may receive some tolerable satisfaction about this great subject. *South.*  
If we go over the laws of Christianity, we shall find that, excepting a very few particulars, they enjoin the very same things, only they have made our duty more clear and certain. *Tillotson, Sermon 6.*

In their primary qualities we can go but a very little way. *Locke.*  
I go over some parts of this argument again, and enlarge a little more upon them. *Locke.*

They are not able all their life-time to reckon, or regularly go over any moderate series of numbers. *Locke.*

13. To take any road.  
I will go along by the highway; I will neither turn to the right hand, nor to the left. *Deutr. ii. 27.*  
Who shall bemoan thee? Or who shall go aside to ask how thou doest? *Jer. xv. 5.*

His horses go about. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
I have endeavoured to escape into the ease and freedom of a private scene, where a man may go his own way and his own pace. *Temple.*

14. To march in a hostile or warlike manner.  
You were advis'd his flesh was capable of wounds and scars, and that his forward spirit would lift where most trade of danger rang'd. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*  
Yet did you say go forth. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*  
We be not able to go up against the people; for they are stronger than we. *Numb. xiii. 31.*

Let us go down after the Philistines by night, and spoil them until the morning light. *1 Sa. xiv. 36.*  
Thou art able to go against this Philistine to fight with him. *1 Sa. xvii. 33.*

The remnant of Jacob shall be among the Gentiles as a lion among the beasts of the forest; who, if he go through, both treadeth down and teareth in pieces, and none can deliver. *Mic. v. 8.*

15. To change state or opinion for better or worse.  
We will not hearken to the king's words to go from our religion. *1 Mac. ii. 22.*  
The regard of the publick state, in so great a danger, made all those goodly things, which were so to wreck, to be lightly accounted of, in comparison of their lives and liberty. *Knollet.*

They become secretly discontent, and look upon men and matters with an evil eye; and are best pleased when things go backward, which is the worst property of a servant of a prince or state. *Bacon, Essay 37.*

All goes to ruin, they themselves contrive  
To rob the honey, and subvert the hive. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*  
Landed men, as well as others, by their providence and good husbandry, accommodating their expenses to their income, keep themselves from going backwards in the world. *Locke.*

Cato, we all go into your opinion. *Addison's Cato.*

16. To apply one's self.  
Seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, he went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sidney.*

Because this atheist goes mechanically to work, he will not offer to affirm that all the parts of the embryo could, according to his explication, be formed at a time. *Bentley's Sermons.*

17. To have recourse to.  
Dare any of you, having a matter against another, go to law before the unjust, and not before the faints? *1 Cor. vi. 1.*

18. To be about to do.  
So extraordinary an example, in so degenerate an age, deserves for the rarity, and, I was going to say, for the incredible

ity of it, the attestation of all that knew him, and considered his worth. *Locke.*  
19. To shift; to pass life not quite well.  
Every goldsmith, eager to engross to himself as much as he could, was content to pay high for it, rather than go without it. *Locke.*

Cloaths they must have; but if they speak for this stuff, or that colour, they should be sure to go without it. *Locke.*

20. To decline; to tend towards death or ruin.  
He is far gone; and, truly, in my youth, I suffer'd much extremity for love, *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
Very near this. *Locke.*

21. To be in party or design.  
They with the vanquish'd prince and party go,  
And leave their temples empty to the foe. *Dryden.*

22. To escape.  
Timotheus himself fell into the hands of Dositheus and Sopater, whom he besought with much craft to let him go with his life. *2 Mac. xii. 24.*

23. To tend to any act.  
There be some women, Silvius, had they mark'd him in parcels as I did, would have gone near to fall in love with him. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

24. To be uttered.  
His disciples personally appeared among them, and asserted the report which had gone abroad concerning a life so full of miracles. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

25. To be talked of; to be known.  
It has the greatest town in the island that goes under the name of Ano-Caprea, and is in several places covered with a very fruitful soil. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

26. To pass; to be received.  
Because a fellow of my acquaintance set forth her praises in verse, I will only repeat them, and spare my own tongue, since she goes for a woman. *Silvery.*

And the man went among men for an old man in the days of Saul. *1 Sa. xvii. 12.*  
A kind imagination makes a bold man have vigour and enterprise in his air and motion: it stamps value upon his face, and tells the people he is to go for so much. *Collier.*

Clipping should be finally stopped, and the money which remains should go according to its true value. *Locke.*

27. To move by mechanism.  
This pope is decrepid, and the bell goes for him: take order that, when he is dead, there be chosen a pope of fresh years. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Clocks will go as they are set; but man, Irregular man's never constant, never certain. *Orway.*  
'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none go just alike, yet each believes his own. *Pope's Essay on Crit.*

28. To be in motion from whatever cause.  
The weyward sisters, hand in hand,  
Posters of the sea and land, *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Thus do go about, about.

Cript and washed money goes about, when the entire and weighty lies hoarded up. *Wallis.*

29. To move in any direction.  
Doctor, he is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies: if you should fight, you go against the hair of your professions. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Thou trustest upon the staff of this bruised reed, even upon Egypt; on which, if a man lean, it will go into his hand and pierce it. *2 Kings xviii. 21.*

30. To flow; to pass; to have a course.  
The god I am, whose yellow water flows  
Around these fields, and fattens as it goes, *Dryden's En.*  
Tyber my name.

31. To have any tendency.  
Athenians, know  
Against right reason all your counsels go;  
This is not fair, nor profitable that,  
Nor 'tother question proper for debate. *Dryden's Pers.*

32. To be in a state of compact or partnership.  
As a lion was befriending an ox that he had newly plucked down, a robber passing by cried out to him, half shares: you should go your snip, says the lion; if you were not so forward to be your own carver. *L'Estrange.*

33. To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles.  
Where the multitude beareth sway, laws that shall tend to the preservation of that state must make common smaller offices to go by lot, for fear of strife and divisions likely to arise. *Hast.*

We are to go by another measure. *Spratt's Sermons.*  
The principles I there went on, I see no reason to alter. *Locke.*

The reasons that they went upon were very specious and probable. *Bentley's Sermons.*

34. To

34. To be pregnant.  
Great bellied women,  
That had not half a week to go. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

I pray that it good time and life may find. *Shakespeare, H. VIII.*  
Of living creatures some are a longer time in the womb, and some shorter: women go commonly nine months, the cow and the ewe about six months. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Some do go with their young the sixth part of a year, or two over or under, that is, about six or nine weeks; and the whelps of these see not 'till twelve days. *Brown.*  
And now with second hopes the goes, *Milton.*  
And calls Lucina to her throws.

35. To pass; not to remain.  
She began to afflict him, and his strength went from him. *Judg. xvi. 19.*  
When our merchants have brought them, if our commodities will not be enough, our money must go to pay for them. *Locke.*

36. To pass; not to be retained.  
Then he lets me go,  
And, with his head over his shoulder turn'd,  
He seem'd to find his way without his eyes. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*  
Let go the hand of that arch heretic. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

37. To be expended.  
Scholars are close and frugal of their words, and not willing to let any go for ornament, if they will not serve for use. *Fulton on the Classics.*

38. To be in order of time or place.  
We must enquire farther what is the connexion of that sentence with those that go before it, and those which follow it. *Watts's Logick.*

39. To reach or be extended to any degree.  
Can another man perceive that I am conscious of any thing, when I perceive it not myself? No man's knowledge here can go beyond his experience. *Locke.*

40. To extend to consequences.  
It is not one matter that either directs or takes notice of these: it goes a great way barely to permit them. *L'Estrange.*

41. To reach by effects.  
Considering the cheapness, so much money might go farther than a sum ten times greater could do now. *Wilkins.*

42. To extend in meaning.  
His amorous expressions go no further than virtue may allow. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface.*

43. To spread; to be dispersed; to reach farther.  
Whose flesh, torn off by lumps, the rav'nous foe  
In mortels cut, to make it farther go. *Twine's Juven. Sat.*

44. To have influence; to be of weight.  
I had another reason to decline it, that ever uses to go far with me upon all new inventions or experiments; which is, that the best trial of them is by time, and observing whether they live or no. *Temple.*

'Tis a rule that goes a great way in the government of a sober man's life, not to put any thing to hazard that may be secured by industry, consideration, or circumspection. *L'Estr.*  
Whatever appears against their prevailing vice goes for nothing, being either not applied, or passing for libel and slander. *Swift.*

45. To be rated one with another; to be considered with regard to greater or less worth.  
I think, as the world goes, he was a good sort of man enough. *Arbutnot.*

46. To contribute; to concur.  
The medicines which go to the ointments are so strong, that, if they were used inwardly, they would kill those that use them. *Bacon's Natural History.*

More parts of the greater wheels go to the making one part of their lines. *Glenn, Scap. c. 8.*  
There goes a great many qualifications to the completing this relation: there is no small share of honour and confidence and sufficiency required. *Collier of Friendship.*

I had some thoughts of giving the sex their revenge, by laying together the many vicious characters that prevail in the male world, and shewing the different ingredients that go to the making up of such different humours and constitutions. *Addison's Spectator, No. 211.*

Something better and greater than high birth and quality must go toward acquiring those demonstrations of publick esteem and love. *Swift to Pope.*

47. To fall out, or terminate; to succeed.  
Your strong possession much more than your right,  
Or else it must go wrong with you and me. *Shakespeare, K. John.*  
How'er the bullet goes, you have made fault  
P' th' boldness of your speech. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*  
I will send to thy father, and they shall declare unto him how things go with thee. *Tob. x. 8.*

In many armies, if the matter should be tried by duel between two champions, the victory should go on the one side; and yet, if it be tried by the gods, it would go on the other side. *Bacon's Collection of Good and Evil.*

It has been the constant observation of all, that if a minister had a cause depending in the court, it was ten to one but it went against him. *South's Sermons.*

At the time of the prince's landing, the father, easily foreseeing how things would go, went over, like many others, to the prince. *Swift.*

Whether the cause goes for me or against me, you must pay me the reward. *Watts's Logick.*

48. To be in any state. This sense is impersonal.  
It shall go ill with him that is left in his tabernacle. *Job xx.*  
He called his name Beriah, because it went evil with his house. *1 Chr. vii. 23.*

49. To proceed in train or consequence.  
How goes the night, boy?  
—The moon is down: I have not heard the clock;  
And the goes down at twelve. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
I take't 'tis later, sir.

I had hope,  
When violence was ceas'd, and war on earth,  
All would have then gone well. *Milton.*  
Duration in itself is to be considered as going on in one constant, equal, uniform course. *Locke.*

50. To go about. To attempt; to endeavour; to set one's self to any business.  
O dear father,  
It is thy business that I go about. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
I lost him; but so found, as well I saw  
He could not lose himself, but went about.  
His father's business. *Paradise Regain'd, b. ii.*

Which answer exceedingly united the vulgar minds to them, who concurred only with them as they saw them like to prevail in what they went about. *Clarendon.*

Some men, from a false persuasion that they cannot reform their lives, break off their ill customs, and root out their old vicious habits, never so much as attempt, endeavour, or go about it. *South's Sermons.*

Either my book is plainly enough written to be rightly understood by those who peruse it with attention and indifference, or else I have writ mine so obscurely that it is in vain to go about to mend it. *Locke.*

They never go about, as in former times, to hide or palliate their vices; but expose them freely to view. *Swift.*

51. To go aside. To err; to deviate from the right.  
If any man's wife go aside, and commit a trespass against him. *Numb. v. 12.*

52. To go between. To interpose; to moderate between two.  
I did go between them, as I said; but more than that, he loved her; for, indeed, he was mad for her. *Shakespeare.*

53. To go by. To pass away unnoticed.  
Do not you come your tardy son to chide,  
That laps'd in time and passion, lets go by  
Th' important acting of your dread command? *Sh. Hamlet.*  
So much the more our carver's excellent,  
Which lets go by some sixteen years, and makes her  
As the liv'd now. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

54. To go by. To find or get in the conclusion.  
In argument with men a woman ever  
Goes by the worse, whatever be her cause. *Milt. Agonistes.*  
He's sure to go by the worst that contends with an adversary that is too mighty for him. *L'Estrange.*

55. To go by. To observe as a rule.  
'Tis not to be supposed, that by searching one can positively judge of the size and form of a stone; and indeed the frequency of the fits, and violence of the symptoms, are a better rule to go by. *Sharp's Surgery.*

56. To go down. To be swallowed; to be received, not rejected.  
Nothing so ridiculous, nothing so impossible, but it goes down whole with him for truth and earnest. *L'Estrange.*  
Folly will not easily go down in its own natural form with discerning judges. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.*

If he be hungry, bread will go down. *Locke.*  
Ministers are so wise to leave their proceedings to be accounted for by reasoners at a distance, who often mould them into the systems that do not only go down very well in the coffeehouse, but are supplies for pamphlets in the present age. *Swift on the present State of Affairs.*

57. To go in and out. To do the business of life.  
The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in. *Pf.*  
He shall go in and out. To be at liberty. *John x. 9.*

58. To go in and out, and find pasture.  
I would the friends we miss were safe arriv'd:  
Some must go off; and yet, by these I see,  
So great a day as this is cheaply bought. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

59. To go off. To die; to go out of life; to decaie.  
In this manner he went off, not like a man that departed out of life, but one that returned to his abode. *Tatler, No. 86.*

60. To go off. To depart from a post.  
The leaders having charge from you to stand,  
Will not go off until they hear you speak. *Shakespeare, H. IV.*

61. To



## GO

61. *To Go on.* To make attack.

Bold Cethegus,  
Whose valour I have turn'd into his poison,  
And prais'd so to daring, as he would  
Go on upon the gods. *Ben. Jonson's Catiline.*

62. *To Go on.* To proceed.

He found it a great war to keep that peace, but was fain to  
go on in his story. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
He that desires only that the work of God and religion shall  
go on, is pleased with it, whoever is the instrument. *Taylor.*  
I have escap'd many threats of ill fits by these motions: if  
they go on, the only police I have dealt with is wool from the  
belly of a fat sheep. *Temple.*

To look upon the foul as going on from strength to strength,  
to consider that the is to shine for ever with new accessions of  
glory, and brighten to all eternity, is agreeable. *Addison's Spect.*  
Go on cheerfully in the glorious course you have under-  
taken. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

Copious bleeding is the most effectual remedy in the begin-  
ning of the distemper; but when the expectoration goes on suc-  
cessfully, not so proper, because it sometimes suppresseth it.

I have already handled some abuses during the late manage-  
ment, and in convenient time shall go on with the rest. *Swift.*  
When we had found that design impracticable, we should  
not have gone on in so expensive a management of it. *Swift.*  
Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with  
such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly  
able to go on without perpetual hesitations, or extraordinary  
expletives. *Swift.*

I wish you health to go on with that noble work. *Berkley.*

63. *To Go over.* To revolt; to betake himself to another  
party.  
In the change of religion, men of ordinary understandings  
don't so much consider the principles as the practice of those  
to whom they go over. *Addison on Italy.*

Power, which, according to the old maxim, was used to  
follow, is now gone over to money. *Swift.*

64. *To Go out.* To go upon any expedition.

You need not have prick'd me: there are other men fitter  
to go out than I. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

65. *To Go out.* To be extinguished.

Think it that the fiery fever will go out.  
With tides blown from adulation? *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
Spirit of wine burned till it go out of itself, will burn no  
more. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The care of a state, or an army, ought to be as constant  
as the chymist's fire, to make any great production; and if  
it goes out for an hour, perhaps the whole operation fails. *Temple.*

The morning, as mistaken, turns about;

And all her early fires again go out. *Dryden's Aurengzebr.*

Let the acquaintance be decently buried, and the flame rather  
go out than be smothered. *Callier of Friendship.*

My blood runs cold, my heart forgets to heave,  
And life itself goes out at thy displeasure. *Addison's Cato.*

And at her felt approach and secret might,

Art after art goes out, and all is night. *Pope's Dunciad, b. iii.*

66. *To Go through.* To perform thoroughly; to execute.

Finding Pyrocles every way able to go through with that  
kind of life, he was as desirous for his sake as for his own to  
enter into it. *Sidney, b. ii.*

If you can as well go through with the statute laws of that  
land, I will think you have not lost all your time there. *Spenser.*

Kings ought not to suffer their council to go through with  
the resolution and direction, as if it depended on them, but  
take the matter back into their own hands. *Bacon's Essay 21.*

He much feared the earl of Antrim had not steadiness of  
mind enough to go through with such an undertaking. *Clarendon.*

The amazing difficulty and greatness of his account will  
rather terrify than inform him, and keep him from setting  
heartily about such a task, as he despairs ever to go through  
with it. *Saunders's Sermons.*

The powers in Germany are borrowing money, in order  
to go through their part of the expence. *Addison on the War.*

67. *To Go through.* To suffer; to undergo.

I tell thee that it is absolutely necessary for the common  
good that thou shouldst go through this operation. *Arbutnot.*

68. The senses of this word are very indistinct: its general no-  
tion is motion or progression.

Go to. *Interject.* Come, come, take the right course. A  
scornful exhortation.

Go to then, O thou far renowned son  
Of great Apollo; these thy famous might  
Of medicine. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 5. Stan. 43.*

Go to, go to, thou art a foolish fellow;  
Let me be clear of thee. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

My favour is not bought with words like these:  
Go to; you'll teach your tongue another tale. *Romeo.*

Go-by. *n. f.* Delusion; artifice; circumvention; over-reach.

Except an apprentice is instructed how to adulterate and  
varnish, and give you the go-by upon occasion, his master may  
be charged with neglect. *Callier on Pride.*

## GOA

GO-CART: *n. f.* [*go* and *cart*.] A machine in which children  
are inclosed to teach them to walk, and which they pull for-  
ward without danger of falling.

Young children, who are try'd in  
Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding,  
When members knit, and legs grow stronger,  
Make use of such machine no longer. *Prior.*

GOAD. *n. f.* [*gab*, Saxon.] A pointed instrument with which  
oxen are driven forward.

Of in his harden'd hand a goad he bears. *Pope.*

TO GOAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prick or drive with a goad.

2. To incite; to stimulate; to infligate; to drive forward.

Most dangerous  
Is that temptation, that doth goad us on  
To sin in loving virtue. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

Goaded with most sharp occasions,  
Which lay nice manners by, I put you to  
The use of your own virtues. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

Of all that breathes the various progeny,  
Stung with delight, is goaded on by thee. *Dryden's Lucan.*

GOAL. *n. f.* [*gaule*, French, a long pole set up to mark the  
bounds of the race.]

1. The landmark set up to bound a race; the point marked out  
to which racers run.

As at the Olympian games, or Pythian fields,  
Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goal  
With rapid wheels. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

And the slope sun his upward beam  
Shoots against the dusky pole,  
Pacing toward the other goal. *Milton.*

2. The starting post.

Hast thou beheld, when from the goal they start,  
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart  
Rush to the race? *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

3. The final purpose; the end to which a design tends.

Our poet has always the goal in his eye, which directs him  
in his race: some beautiful design, which he first establishes,  
and then contrives the means, which will naturally conduct  
him to his end. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface.*

Each individual seeks a few'ral goal;  
But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole. *Pope.*

So man, who here seems principal alone,  
Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown;  
Touches some wheel, or verges to some goal;  
'Tis but a part we see, and not a whole.

4. It is sometimes improperly written for goal, or jail.

GOAR. *n. f.* [*garer*, Welsh.] Any edging sewed upon cloth  
to strengthen it. *Skinner.*

GOAT. *n. f.* [*gax*, Saxon and Scottish.] A ruminant animal  
that seems a middle species between deer and sheep.

Gall of goats, and slips of yew. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

You may draw naked boys riding and playing with their  
paper-mills or bubble-bells upon goats, eagles, or dolphins.

*Feacham on Drawing.*

The little bear that rock'd the mighty Jove,  
The swan whose borrow'd shape conceal'd his love,  
Are grac'd with light; the nursing goat's repaid  
With heaven, and duty rais'd the pious maid. *Creech.*

GOATHEAD. *n. f.* [*goat* and *head*.]

It is a plant with a semilobed flower, consisting of many  
half florets: these with the embryos are included in one  
common many leaved flower-cup, not fealy, but the segments  
are stretched out above the florets: the embryos afterward  
become oblong seeds inclosed in coats, and have a thick down  
like a beard adhering to them. *Willer.*

GOAT-SHEAD. The same with GOAT-HEAD, which see.

GOAT-CHAPER. *n. f.* An insect; a kind of beetle. *Baile.*

GOAT-HERD. *n. f.* [*gax* and *hyrb*, Saxon, a feeder or tender.]

One whose employment is to tend goats.

Is not think fame; a hard proud,  
That sits on yonder bank,  
Whose straying herd themselves doth throw'd  
Among the bushes rank? *Spenser's Pastoral.*

They first gave the gathered good contentment, and the  
marquis and his servant chafed the kid about the slack *Waver.*

GOAT-MARJORAM. *n. f.* The same with GOAT-HEAD,  
which see.

GOAT-MILK. *n. f.* [*goat* and *milk*.]

After the fever and such like accidents are diminished,  
altes and goat-milk may be necessary. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

GOAT-MILKER. *n. f.* [*goat* and *miker*.] A kind of owl  
called from sucking goats. *Willer.*

GOATS RUE. *n. f.* [*golega*.]

It hath a perennial root: the leaves grow by pairs, fastened  
to a mid-rib, terminating in an odd lobe: the flower is of the  
papilionaceous kind, consisting of a standard, the wings, and  
the keel: the point becomes a long taper pod, which is filled  
with oblong kidney-shaped seeds. This plant is propagated  
for medicinal use. *Willer.*

## GOB

God's rue is a native of Italy, and some parts of Spain,  
where it has the reputation of being a great alexipharmick  
and sudorific: the Italians eat it raw and boiled, and make a  
kind of tea of it; but with us it is of no esteem. *Hill.*

GOATSKIN. *n. f.* [*goat* and *skin*.]

They wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins, being  
defective, afflicted, and tormented. *Hebr. ii. 37.*

Then fill'd two goatskins, with her hands divine;  
With water one, and one with fable wine. *Pope's Odyssey.*

GOATS-THORN. *n. f.* [*goat* and *thorn*.]

It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of which empalement  
arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a bicapular pod  
filled with kidney-shaped seeds: the leaves grow by pairs on a  
middle rib, which always end in a thorn. Tournefort says  
the gum adragant, or dragon, is produced in Crete. *Miller.*

GOATISH. *adj.* [from *goat*.] Resembling a goat in any qual-  
ities: as, rankness; lust.

An admirable evasion of a whoremaster, man, to lay his  
goatish disposition on the change of a star. *Shak. King Lear.*

The last is notorious for its goatish smell, and tufts not un-  
like the beard of that lecherous animal. *More against Atheism.*

GOB. *n. f.* [*gobe*, French.] A small quantity. A low word.

Do! think I have fo little wit as to part with such a gob of  
money? *LEtrange.*

GOBBET. *n. f.* [*gobe*, French.] A mouthful; as much as  
can be swallowed at once.

Therewith the spew'd out of her filthy maw  
A flood of poison, horrible and black;  
Full of great lumps of flesh and goblets raw. *Fairy Queen.*

By devilish policy art thou grown great,  
And, like ambitious syllia, overgorg'd  
With goblets of thy mother's bleeding heart. *Shakespeare's H. VI.*

The cooks, slicing it into little goblets, prick it on a prog  
of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Saunders's Travels.*

The giant, gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and blood,  
Lay stretcht at length, and snoring in his den,  
Belching raw goblets from his maw, o'ercharg'd  
With purple wine and crudd'd gore confus'd. *Addison.*

TO GOBBET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To swallow at a mouth-  
ful. A low word.

Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and gobbls up  
both together. *LEtrange, Fable 4.*

TO GOBBLE. *v. a.* [*gobber*, to swallow, old French.] To  
swallow hastily with tumult and noise.

The sheep were fo keen upon the acorns, that they gobble'd  
up now and then a piece of the coat along with them. *LEtr.*

Of last year's corn in barn great store;  
Fat turkeys gobbling at the door. *Prior.*

The time too precious now to waste,  
And supper gobbled up in haste,  
Again ashest to cards they run. *Swift.*

GOBBLER. *n. f.* [from *gobble*.] One that devours in haste; a  
gormand; a greedy eater.

GOBETWEEN. *n. f.* [*go* and *between*.] One that transacts  
business by running between two parties.

Even as you came in to me, her assistant, or go-between,  
parted from me: I say I shall be with her between ten and  
eleven. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

GOBLET. *n. f.* [*goblet*, French.] A bowl, or cup, that holds  
a large draught.

My figur'd goblets for a dish of wood. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*

We love not loaded boards, and goblets crown'd;  
But free from surfeits our repose is found. *Denham.*

Crown high the goblets with a cheerful draught;  
Enjoy the present hour, adjourn the future thought. *Dryden.*

GOBLIN. *n. f.* [French; *gobelin*, which *Spenser* has once re-  
tained, writing it in three syllables. This word some derive  
from the *Gobelins*, a faction in Italy; so that *elf* and *goblin*  
is *Guepb* and *Gibeline*, because the children of either party  
were terrified by their nurses with the name of the other: but  
it appears that *elf* is Welsh, and much older than those fac-  
tions. *Elif Uylhon* are phantoms of the night, and the Germans  
likewise have long had spirits among them named *Gobeld*,  
from which *gobelin* might be derived.]

1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom.

Angels and ministers of grace defend us!  
Be thou a spirit of health, or goblin damn'd,  
Bring with thee airs from heav'n, or blasts from hell? *Shak.*

To whom the goblin, full of wrath, reply'd,  
Art thou that traitor angel? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

Always, whilst he is young, be sure to preserve his tender  
mind from all impressions and notions of spirits and goblins,  
or any fearful apprehensions in the dark. *Locke.*

2. A fairy; an elf.

His son was Elfenel, who overcame  
The wicked *gobelines* in bloody field;  
But Elfant was of most renowned fame,  
Who of all crystal did Panthea build. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Go, charge my goblins that they grind their joints  
With dry convulsions; shorten up their sinews  
With aged cramps. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

## GOD

Mean time the village rouses up the fire,  
While well attired, and as well believ'd,  
Heard solemn goes the goblin story round. *Thomson's Winter.*  
GOD. *n. f.* [*gob*, Saxon, which likewise signifies good. The  
same word passes in both senses with only accidental variations  
through all the Teutonic dialects.]

1. The Supreme Being.

God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him  
in spirit and in truth. *John iv. 24.*

God above  
Deal between thee and me: for ever now  
I put myself to thy direction. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The Supreme Being, whom we call God, is necessary, self-  
existent, eternal, immense, omnipotent, omniscient, and best  
being; and therefore also a being who is and ought to be  
esteemed most sacred or holy. *Grew's Cymol. Sacr. b. ii.*

2. A false god; an idol.

He that sacrificeth unto any god, save unto the Lord only,  
he shall be utterly destroyed. *Exod. xxii. 19.*

As flies to wanton boys are we to the gods,  
They kill us for their sport. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Strong god of arms, whose iron sceptre sways  
The freezing North, and Hyperborean seas,  
And Scythian colds, and Thracia's Winter coasts,  
Where stand thy steeds, and thou art honour'd most, Dryd.

3. Any person or thing deified or too much honoured.

Whole end is destruction: whole god is their belly. *Phil. iii.*

I am not Licio,  
Nor a musician as I seem to be;  
But one that toorns to live in this disguise;  
For such a one as leaves a gentleman,  
And makes a god of such a cullion. *Shakespeare.*

TO GOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deify; to exalt to divine  
honours.

This last old man,  
Lov'd me above the measure of a father;  
Nay, call'd me, indeed. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

GO-BUILD. *n. f.* [*god* and *child*.] A term of spiritual rela-  
tion; one for whom one became sponsor at baptism, and pro-  
mised to see educated as a Christian.

GO-BDAUGHTER. *n. f.* [*god* and *daught*.] A girl for whom  
one became sponsor in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.

GO-DESS. *n. f.* [from *god*.] A female divinity.

Hear, nature, hear; dear goddess, hear a father! *Shakespeare.*

A woman I forswore; but I will prove,  
Thou being a goddess, I forswore not thee:  
My vow was earthy, thou a heav'nly love. *Shakespeare.*

I long have waited in the temple night,  
Built to the gracious goddess Clemeacy;  
But revivence thou the pow'r. *Dryden's Fables.*

From his feat the goddess born arose,  
And thus undaunted spoke. *Dryden's Fables.*

When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among a  
crowd of goddesses, she was distinguished by her graceful sta-  
ture and superior beauty. *Addison's Fables, N. 1.*

Modesty withheld the goddess' train. *Pope's Odyssey.*

GO-DESS-LIKE. *adj.* [*goddess* and *like*.] Resembling a god-  
dess.

Then female voices from the shore I heard;  
A maid amidst them goddess-like appear'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

GO-DFATHER. *n. f.* [*god* and *father*.] The sponsor at the  
font.

He had a son by her, and the king did him the honour as to  
stand godfather to his child. *Steele's Henry VII.*

Confirmation, a profitable usage of the church, transcribed  
from the apostles, consists in the child's undertaking in his  
own name the baptismal vow; and that he may more solemnly  
enter this obligation, bringing some godfather with him,  
not now, as in baptism, as his procurator. *Hammond.*

GO-DEAD. *n. f.* [from *god*.]

1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature.

Be content;  
Your low-laid son our godhead will uplift. *Shakespeare's Cymbel.*

At the holy mount  
Of heav'n's high-seated top, th' imperial throne  
Of god and rex'd for ever firm and sure,  
The fatal pow'r arriv'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

So may thy godhead be confest,  
So the returning year be blest. *Prior.*

2. A deity in person; a god or goddess.

Were your godheads to borrow of men, men would forsake  
the gods. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

Adoring first the genius of the place,  
The nymphs and native goddesses yet unknown. *Dryden.*

GO-BLESS. *adj.* [from *god*.] Without sense of duty to God;  
atheistical; wicked; irreligious; impious.

Of these two sorts of men, both *gobless*, the one has utterly  
no knowledge of God, and the other studies how to pervert  
himself: there is no such thing to be known. *Hooker.*

That goddess crew  
Rebellious. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi. l. 9.*



## GOG

- For faults not his, for guilt and crimes  
Of godly men, and of rebellious times,  
Him his ungrateful country sent,  
Their best Camillus, into banishment. *Dryden.*
- GO'DLIKE. *adj.* [*god* and *like*.] Divine; resembling a divinity; supremely excellent.
- Thus Adam his illustrious guest besought,  
And thus the godlike angel answer'd mild. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
- Musing and much revolving in his breast,  
How best the mighty work he might begin  
Of favour to mankind, and which way first  
Publish his godlike office now mature. *Paradise Regain'd.*
- That prince shall be so wife and godlike, as, by established  
laws of liberty, to secure protection and encouragement to the  
honest industry of mankind. *Locke.*
- GO'DLING. *n. f.* [from *god*.] A little divinity; a diminutive god.
- Thy puny godlings of inferior race,  
Whose humble statues are content with bras. *Dryd. Juven.*
- GO'DLINESS. *n. f.* [from *godly*.]
1. Piety to God.
  2. General observation of all the duties prescribed by religion.
- Virtue and godliness of life are required at the hands of the minister of God. *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*
- GO'DLY. *adj.* [from *god*.]
1. Pious towards God.
- Grant that we may hereafter live a godly, righteous, and sober life. *Common Prayer.*
2. Good; righteous; religious.
- Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth, for the faithful fail among the children of men. *Pf. xii. 1.*
- GO'DLY. *adv.* Piously; righteously.
- The apostle St. Paul teacheth, that every one which will live godly in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution. *Hooker, b. v.*
- GO'DLYHEAD. *n. f.* [from *godly*.] Goodness; rightousness. An old word.
- For this, and many more such outrage,  
I crave your godlyhead to assuage. *Spenser.*
- The rancorous rigour of his might.
- GO'DMOTHER. *n. f.* [*god* and *mother*.] A woman who has become sponsor in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.
- GO'DSHIP. *n. f.* [from *god*.] The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity.
- Discouraging largely on this theme,  
O'er hills and dales their godships came. *Prior.*
- GO'DSON. *n. f.* [*god* and *son*.] One for whom one has been sponsor at the font.
- What, did my father's godson seek your life?  
He whom my father named? your Edgar? *Shakef. K. Lear.*
- GO'DWARD. *adv.* To Godward is toward God. So we read, *Hac Arethusa tenus, for ha'tenus Arethusa.*
- And such trust have we through Christ to Godward. *2 Cor.*
- GO'DWIT. *n. f.* [*god*, good, and wit, an animal.] A bird of particular delicacy.
- Nor orrelans nor godwits crown his beard. *Cowley.*
- GO'DYELD. [*adv.* corrupted from *god shield* or protect.] A
- GO'DYELD. } term of thanks. Now not used.
- Herein I teach you,
- How you should bid godly us for your pains,  
And thank us for your trouble. *Shakefear's Macbeth.*
- GOEL. *adj.* [golden, Saxon.] Yellow. An old word.
- In March at the furthest, dry season or wet,  
Hop-roots so well chosen let skilful go set;  
The gaeler and younger, the better I love;  
Well gutted and pared, the better they prove. *Tuff. Husb.*
- GO'ER. *n. f.* [from *go*.]
1. One that goes; a runner.
- I would they were in Africk both together,  
Myself by with a needle, that I might prick  
The goer back. *Shakefear's Cymbeline.*
- Such a man  
Might be a copy to these younger times;  
Which, follow'd well, would now demonstrate them  
But goes backward. *Shakef. All's well that ends well.*
- Nothing could hurt either of us so much as the intervening  
officious impertinence of those goers between us, who in Eng-  
land pretend to intimacies with you, and in Ireland to inti-  
macies with me. *Pope to Swift.*
2. A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good or bad.
- The earl was so far from being a good dancer, that he was  
no graceful goer. *Watson.*
- To GO'GELS. *n. n.* To look aquint.
- Infam'd all over with disgrace,  
To be seen by her in such a place,  
Which made him hang his head, and scowl,  
And wink and goggle like an owl. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 1.*
- Nor sighs, nor groans, nor goggling eyes did want. *Dryd.*
- GO'GGLE-EYED. *adj.* [receded, Saxon.] Squint-eyed; not looking straight.
- They are deformed, unnatural, or lame; and very unfcemly

## GOL

- to look upon, except to men that be goggle-eyed them-  
selves. *Afcham's Schöningher.*
- GO'ING. *n. f.* [from *going*.]
1. The act of walking.
- When nobles are their taylor's tutors,  
No hereticks burnt, but wenches suitors,  
Then comes the time, who lives to see't,  
That going shall be us'd with feet. *Shakef. King Lear.*
2. Pregnancy.
- The time of death has a far greater latitude than that of our  
birth; most women coming, according to their reckoning,  
within the compass of a fortnight; that is, the twentieth part  
of their going. *Grew's Cofmol. Sacr. b. iii. c. 3.*
3. Departure.
- Thy going is not lonely; with thee goes  
Thy husband; him to follow thou art bound. *Milt. P. Lost.*
- GOLA. *n. f.* The same with CYMATIUM, which see.
- In a cornice the gola, or cymatium of the corona, the  
coping, the modillions or dentell, make a noble show. *Spett.*
- GOLD. *n. f.* [gold, Saxon; *gohud*, riches, Welsh. It is  
called *gold* in our English tongue either of gold, as *Scaliger*  
says, which is in Dutch to shine; or of another Dutch  
word, which is *gelden* and signifies in Latin *valere*, in English  
to be of price or value: hence cometh their ordinary word  
*gelt*, for money. *Peacham on Drawing.*
1. Gold is the heaviest, the most dense, the most simple, the  
most ductile, and most fixed of all bodies; not to be injured  
either by air or fire, and seeming incorruptible. It is soluble  
by means of sea-salt; but is injured by no other salt, and is  
most easily of all metals amalgamated with silver. Gold is  
frequently found native, and very rarely in a state of ore. It  
never constitutes a peculiar ore, but is found most frequently  
among ore of silver. Native gold is seldom found pure, but  
has almost constantly silver with it, and very frequently cop-  
per. Gold dust, or native gold, in small masses, is mixed  
among the sand of rivers in many parts of the world. It is  
found, in the greatest abundance, bedded in masses of hard  
stone, often at the depth of a hundred and fifty fathoms in the  
mines of Peru. Pure gold is so fixed, that Boerhaave informs  
us of an ounce of it set in the eye of a glass furnace for two  
months, without losing a single grain. *Hill on Fossils.*
- Gold hath these natures: greatness of weight, closeness of  
parts, fixation, plantness or softness, immunity from rust,  
and the colour or tincture of yellow. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
- Ah! Buckingham, now do I ply the touch,  
To try if thou be current gold indeed. *Shakef. Rich. III.*
- We commonly take shape and colour for so presumptive  
ideas of several species, that, in a good picture, we readily  
say this is gold, and that a silver goblet, only by the different  
figures and colours represented to the eye by the pencil. *Lect.*
- The gold fraught vessel, which mad tempests beat,  
He sees now vainly make to his retreat. *Dryd. Tyrant. Lev.*
2. Money.
- For me, the gold of France did not seduce,  
Although I did admit it as a motive  
The sooner to effect what I intended. *Shakef. Henry V.*
- Thou, that so stoutly hast resisted me,  
Give me thy gold, if thou hast any gold;  
For I have bought it with an hundred blows. *Shakef. H. VI.*
- If I want gold, steal but a beggar's dog,  
And give it Timon, why, the dog coins gold. *Shakefear.*
3. It is used for anything pleasing or valuable. So among the  
ancients χρυσὴ ἀφειδία; and animam; more fque aureos adit  
in astra. *Horace.*
- The king's a bawcock, and a heart of gold;  
A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shakefear's Henry V.*
- GOLD of Pleasure. *n. f.* [*myagrum*,  
] It hath a flower of four leaves, placed in form of a cross,  
out of whose cup arises the pointal, which becomes a turbi-  
nated fruit, having one cell, in which is included an oblong  
seed, and two empty cells at the point. *Jüller.*
- GO'LBREATER. *n. f.* [gold and beat.] One whose occupation  
is to beat or foliate gold so as to gild other matter.
- Our goldbeaters, though, for their own profit sake, they are  
wont to use the finest coined gold they can get, yet they scrup-  
le not to employ coined gold; and that the mint-masters  
are wont to alloy with copper or silver, to make the coin more  
stiff, and less subject to be wasted by attrition. *Bolt.*
- This gilder was a goldbeater. *Pope.*
- GO'LBREATER'S SKIN. *n. f.* The intestine rectum of an ox,  
which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while  
they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and  
made fit to apply to cuts or small fresh wounds, as is now the  
common practice. *Quincy.*
- When your gillflowers blow, if they break the ped, open  
it with a penknife or lancet at each division, as low as the  
flower has burst it, and bind it about with a narrow slip of  
goldbeater's skin, which moisten with your tongue, and it will  
stick together. *Mortimer's Fishbandy.*
- GO'LBBOUND. *adj.* [gold and bound.] Encompassed with gold.
- Thy air,  
Thou other goldbound brow, is like the first. *Shakef. Macb.*
- GO'LDEN.

## GOL

- GO'LDEN. *adj.* [from *gold*.]
1. Made of gold; consisting of gold.
- O would to God that the inclusive verge  
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,  
Were red-hot steel to fear me to the brain. *Shakef. R. III.*
- Nine royal knights in equal rank succeeded,  
Each warrior mounted on a fiery steed,  
In golden armour glorious to behold;  
The rivers of their arms were nail'd with gold. *Dryden.*
2. Shining; bright; splendid; resplendent.
- So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not  
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose;  
Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright  
Through the transparent bosom of the deep. *Shakefear.*
- 'Tis better to be lowly born,  
And range with humble livers in content,  
Than to be perk'd up in a glittering grief,  
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shakefear's Henry VIII.*
- Heaven's golden winged herald late he saw  
To a poor Galilean virgin sent.  
To her hard yoke you must hereafter bow,  
However the flames all golden to you now. *Dryden.*
- Reclining soft on many a golden cloud. *René's Royal Conv.*
3. Yellow; of the colour of gold.
- Golden rusting hath a gold coloured coat under a rusted  
hair, and its flesh of a yellow colour. *Mortimer.*
4. Excellent; valuable.
- I have bought  
Golden opinions from all sort of people,  
Which would be worn now in their newest gloses,  
Not cast aside so soon. *Shakefear's Macbeth.*
- That verse which they commonly call golden, has two sub-  
stantives and two adjectives, with a verb betwixt them to  
keep the peace. *Dryden.*
- Thence arises that golden rule of dealing with others as we  
would have others deal with us. *Watts's Logic.*
5. Happy; resembling the age of gold.
- They say many young gentlemen flock to him every day,  
and fleet the time carelessly, as they did in the golden world.
- GO'LDEN Saxifrage. *n. f.* [*chrysopteron*,  
] It hath a perennial fibrous root; the flowercup is divided  
into four parts: the flower has no visible petals, but eight  
lamina, or threads, which surround the ovary; the pointal  
becomes a membranous vessel, which is forked and bivalve,  
inclosing many small seeds. It grows wild upon marshy soil,  
and in shady woods. *Miller.*
- GO'LDENLY. *adv.* [from *golden*.] Delightfully; splendidly.
- My brother Jaques he keeps at school, and report speaks  
goldenly of his profits. *Shakefear's As you like it.*
- GO'LDFINCH. *n. f.* [goldfinch, Saxon.] A singing bird, so  
named from his golden colour. This is called in Staffordshire  
a proud taylor.
- Of singing birds they have linnets, goldfinches, ruddocks,  
Canary-birds, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers others. *Carew.*
- A goldfinch there I saw, with gaudy pride  
Of painted plumes, that hopp'd from side to side. *Dryden.*
- GO'LDFINDER. *n. f.* [gold and find.] One who finds gold. A  
term ludicrously applied to those that empty jakes.
- His empty paunch that he might fill,  
He suck'd his vitals through a quill;  
Untouch'd it pass'd between his grinders,  
Or't had been happy for goldfinders. *Swift.*
- GO'LDHAMMER. *n. f.* A kind of bird. *Dist.*
- GO'LDING. *n. f.* A fort of apple. *Dist.*
- GO'LDNEY. *n. f.* A fort of fish, otherwise called GILTHEAD,  
which see. *Dist.*
- GO'LDPLEASURE. *n. f.* An herb. *Dist.*
- GO'LDSE. *n. f.* A glue of a golden colour; glue used by  
gilders. *Dist.*
- The gum of ivy is good to put into your goldsees, and other  
colours. *Peacham on Drawing.*
- GO'LDSMITH. *n. f.* [gold and smith, Saxon.]
1. One who manufactures gold.
- Neither chain nor goldsmith came to me. *Shakefear.*
2. A banker; one who keeps money for others in his hands.
- The goldsmith or scrivener, who takes all your fortune to  
dispose of, when he has beforehand resolv'd to break the fol-  
lowing day, does surely deserve the gallows. *Swift.*
- GO'LDLOCKS. *n. f.* [*calina aurea*, Latin.] It hath a fibrous perennial root: its numerous leaves are pro-  
duced alternately on every side the branches: the flowers are  
yellow, and produced either singly or in an umbel upon the  
tops of the branches. *Miller.*
- GO'LL. *n. f.* [corrupted, as *Slimer* thinks, from pal or pol,  
whence *resolan*, to handle or manage.] Hands; paws;  
claws. Used in contempt, and obsolete.
- They set hands, and Mopla put to her golden gells among  
them; and blind fortune, that saw not the colour of them,  
gave her the preeminence. *Shakespeare, b. ii.*

## GOO

- GOME. *n. f.* The black and oily grease of a cart-wheel. *Bailly.*
- GO'MPHOSIS. *n. f.* A particular form of articulation.
- Gomphosis is the connexion of a tooth to its socket. *Wfsm.*
- GO'NDOLA. *n. f.* [*gondole*, French.] A boat much used in  
Venice; a small boat.
- He saw did swim  
Along the shore, as swift as glance of eyes,  
A little gondelay, bedecked trim  
With boughs and arbours woven cunningly. *Fairy Queen.*
- In a gondola were seen together Lorenzo and his amorous  
Jessica. *Shakefear's Merchant of Venice.*
- As with gondola's and men, his  
Good excellence the duke of Venice  
Sails out, and gives the gulph a ring. *Prior.*
- GONDOLIER. *n. f.* [from *gondola*.] A boatman; one that rows  
a gondola.
- Your fair daughter,  
Transported with no worse nor better guard,  
But with a knave of hire, a gondolier,  
To the gross claps of a lascivious Moor. *Shakef. Othello.*
- GONE. *part. preter.* [from *go*. See TO GO.] As,
1. I need not qualify these remarks with a supposition that I  
have gone upon through the whole course of my papers. *Addis.*
- Advanced; forward in progress.
- I have known sheep cured of the rot, when they have not  
been far gone with it, only by being put into broomlands. *Mort.*
- The observator is much the brisker of the two, and, I  
think, farther gone of late in lyes and impudence than his  
Presbyterian brother. *Swift.*
2. Ruined; undone.
- He must know 'tis none of your daughter, nor my sister;  
we are gone elfe. *Shakefear's Winter's Tale.*
3. Past.
- I'll tell the story of my life,  
And the particular accidents gone by,  
Since I came to this life. *Shakefear's Tempest.*
4. Left; departed.
- When her masters saw that the hope of their gains was  
gone, they caught Paul and Silas. *Acts xvi. 19.*
- Speech is confined to the living, and imparted to only those  
that are in presence, and is transient and gone. *Holder.*
5. Dead; departed from life.
- I mourn Adonis dead and gone. *Oldham.*
- A dog, that has his nose held in the vapour, loses all signs  
of life; but carried into the air, or thrown into a lake, reco-  
vers, if not quite gone. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- GO'NEFALON. } *n. f.* [*gonfanon*, French; *gunfano*, Italianick,  
GO'NEFALON. } from *gun*, a battle, and *fani*, a flag. *Mr. Lye.*
- An ensign; a standard.
- Ten thousand thousand ensigns high advanc'd,  
Standards and gonfalonis, 'twixt van and rear,  
Stream in the air. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. v.*
- GO'NORRHOEA. *n. f.* [*γόνος* and *ρῆμα*.] A morbid running of  
venereal hurts.
- Rauty mummy or stone mummy grows on the tops of high  
rocks: they powder and boil it in milk, and then give it to  
stop gonorrhoeas. *Woodward on Fossils.*
- GOOD. *adj.* comp. better, superl. best. [good, Saxon; *gæd*,  
Dutch.]
1. Having such physical qualities as are expected or desired.
- God saw every thing that he had made, and behold it was  
very good. *Gen. i. 31.*
- Take ye good heed unto yourselves. *Deutr. ii. 4.*
- A universe of death! which God by curse  
Created evil; for evil only good. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*
- Resolv'd  
From an ill cause to draw a good effect. *Dryden's Fables.*
- Notwithstanding this criticism the verses were good. *Spettat.*
- A man is no more to be praised upon this account, than  
because he has a regular pulse and a good digestion. *Addison.*
- We may as well pretend to obtain the good which we want  
without God's assistance, as to know what is good for us with-  
out his direction. *Smalbridge's Sermons.*
- Ah! ne'er to dire a thirst of glory boast,  
Nor in the critick let the man be lost!  
Good nature and good sense must ever join;  
To err is human, to forgive, divine. *Pope's Ess. on Critic.*
2. Proper; fit; convenient.
- It is not good that the man should be alone. *Gen. ii. 18.*
- We thought it good to be left at Athens alone. *1 Thes. iii. 1.*
- Amongst a man's peers a man shall be sure of familiarity;  
and therefore it is good a little to keep state: amongst a man's  
inferiors one shall be sure of reverence, and therefore it is good  
a little to be familiar. *Bacon's Essay 53.*
- Let us, if you think good, give Martius leave to proceed in  
his discourse. *Bacon's holy War.*
- He concluded, that it was a good time to comply with the  
importunity of the gentlemen of Suffolk. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
3. Uncorrupted; undamaged.



- He also bartered away plumbs, that would have rotted in a week, for nuts, that would last *god* for his eating a whole year. *Locke*.
4. Wholesome; salubrious.  
A man first builds a country seat,  
Then finds the walls not *good* to eat. *Prior*.
5. Medicinal; salutary.  
The water of Nilus is sweeter than other waters in taste,  
and it is excellent *good* for the stone and hypochondriack melancholy. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 767.
6. Pleasant to the taste.  
Eat thou honey, because it is *good*; and the honeycomb,  
which is sweet. *Prov. xxiv. 13*.  
Of herbs and plants some are *good* to eat raw; as lettuce,  
endive, and purslane. *Bacon's Natural History*.
7. Complete; full.  
The Protestant subjects of the abbey make up a *good* third  
of its people. *Addison on Italy*.
8. Useful; valuable.  
All quality, that is *good* for any thing, is originally founded  
upon merit. *Collier of Envy*.  
We discipline betimes those other creatures we would make  
useful and *good* for somewhat. *Locke*.
9. Sound; not false; not fallacious.  
He is resolved now to shew how slight the propositions were  
which Luther let go for *good*. *Atterbury*.
10. Legal; valid; rightly claimed or held.  
According to military custom the place was *good*, and the  
lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the  
next vacant captainship in the same regiment. *Watson*.
11. Confirmed; attested; valid.  
Ha! am I sure she's wrong'd? Perhaps 'tis malice!  
Slave, make it clear, make *good* your accusation. *Smith*.  
12. Having the qualities desired to a considerable degree; sufficient; not too little.  
The king had likewise provided a *good* fleet, and had caused  
a body of three thousand foot to be embarked on those  
ships. *Clarendon*, b. ii.
13. With as preceding. It has a kind of negative or inverted  
sense; as *good* as, no better than.  
Therefore sprang there even of one, and him as *good* as  
dead, so many as the stars of the sky in multitude. *Heb. xi*.
14. No worse.  
He sharply reproved them as men of no courage, which,  
being many times as *good* as in possession of the victory, had  
most cowardly turned their backs upon their enemies. *Kneller*.  
The master, I am sure, will be as *good* as his word, for his  
own business. *L'Estrange*, *Poet* 52.
15. Well qualified; not deficient.  
If they had held their royalties by that title, either there  
must have been but one sovereign over them all, or else every  
father of a family had been as *good* a prince, and had as *good*  
a claim to royalty as these. *Locke*.
16. Skilful; ready; dexterous.  
Flatter him it may, I confess; as those are generally *good*  
at flattering who are *good* for nothing else. *South's Sermons*.  
I make my way where e'er I see my foe;  
But you, my lord, are *good* at a retreat. *Dryd. Span. Fryar*.
17. Happy; prosperous.  
Behold how *good* and how pleasant it is for brethren to  
dwell together in unity. *Pf. cxxxiii. 1*.  
Many *good* morrows to my noble lord!  
—*Good* morrow, Cateby, you are early stirring. *Shak. R. III*.  
*Good* e'en, neighbours;  
*Good* e'en to you all, *good* e'en to you all. *Shaksp. Coriolan*.  
At once *good* night:  
Stand not upon the order of your goings,  
But go at once. *Shaksp. Macbeth*.  
At my window bid *good* morrow. *Milton*.  
*Good* morrow, Portius! Let us once embrace. *Addison*.
18. Honourable.  
Silence, the knave's repute, the whore's *good* name,  
The only honour of the withing dame. *Pope*.
19. Cheerful; gay. Joined with any words expressing temper  
of mind.  
That when they are certified of our mind, they may be of  
*good* comfort, and ever go cheerfully about their own affairs.  
*2 Mac. xi. 26*.  
Quietness of mind improves into cheerfulness, enough to  
make me just to *good* humoured as to wish that world well.  
*Pope to Swift*.
20. Considerable; not small though not very great.  
A *good* while ago God made choice that the Gentiles by  
my mouth should hear the word. *Acts xv. 7*.  
It seemeth the plant, having a great stalk and top, doth prey  
upon the grass a *good* way about, by drawing the juice of the  
earth from it. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
Mistle and pomgranate, if they be planted, though a *good*  
space one from the other, will meet. *Peacocks on Drawing*.  
We may suppose a great many degrees of littleness and  
lightness in these earthy particles, so as many of them might

- float in the air a *good* while, like exhalations before they fell  
down. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.  
They held a *good* share of civil and military employments  
during the whole time of the usurpation. *Swift*.
21. Elegant; decent; delicate. With breeding.  
If the critic has published nothing but rules and observa-  
tions in criticism, I then consider whether there be a pro-  
priety and elegance in his thoughts and words, clearness and  
delicacy in his remarks, wit and *good* breeding in his rail-  
lery. *Addison's Guardian*.  
Mankind have been forced to invent a kind of artificial  
humanity, which is what we express by the word *good* breed-  
ing. *Addison's Spectator*.  
Those among them, who return into their several countries,  
are sure to be followed and imitated as the greatest patterns  
of wit and *good* breeding. *Swift*.
22. Real; serious; earnest.  
Love not in *good* earnest, nor no farther in sport neither,  
than with safety of a pure blush thou may'st in honour come  
off again. *Shaksp. As you like it*.  
23. Rich; of credit; able to fulfil engagements.  
Antonio is a *good* man: my meaning, in saying that he is a  
*good* man, is to have you understand me that he is suffi-  
cient. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice*.  
24. Having moral qualities, such as are wished; virtuous.  
For a *good* man some would even dare to die. *Rem. v. 7*.  
The woman hath wrought a *good* work upon me. *Mau*.  
Grant the bad what happiness they would,  
One they must want, which is to pass for *good*. *Pope*.  
25. Kind; soft; benevolent.  
Matters being so turned in her, that where at first liking  
her manners did breed *good* will, now *good* will became the  
chief cause of liking her manners. *Sidney*, b. ii.  
Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and *g*d  
will towards men. *Lu. ii. 14*.  
Without *good* nature man is but a better kind of villain.  
*Bacon's Organ. Ratin*.  
Here we are lov'd, and there we love;  
*Good* nature now and passion strive  
Which of the two should be above, *Suckling*.  
And laws unto it that which affords so little glory to God,  
hath no more *good* will for men. *Decay of Pity*.  
When you shall see him, sir, to die for pity,  
'Twere such a thing, 'twould so deceive the world,  
'Twould make the people think you were *good* nature'd. *Danb*.  
To teach him betimes to love and be *good* natured to others,  
is to lay early the true foundation of an honest man. *Locke*.  
*Good* sense and *good* nature are never separated, though the  
ignorant world has thought otherwise. *Dryd. Juven. Dialect*.  
Affability, mildness, tenderness, and a word which I would  
fain bring back to its original signification of virtue, I mean  
*good* nature, are of daily use. *Dryden*.  
This doctrine of God's *good* will towards men, this com-  
mand of mens proportionable *good* will to one another, is not  
this the very body and substance, this the very spirit and life  
of our Saviour's whole institution? *Spratt's Sermons*.  
It was his greatest pleasure to spread his healing wings over  
to every place, and to make every one sensible of his *good* will to  
mankind. *Calamy's Sermons*.  
How could you chide the young *good* nature'd prince,  
And drive him from you with so stern an air. *Addison. Cat*.  
26. Favourable; loving.  
But the men were very *good* unto us, and we were not  
hurt. *1 Sa. xxv. 15*.  
Truly God is *good* to Israel, even to such as are of a clean  
heart. *Pf. lxxiii. 1*.  
You have *good* remembrance of us always, desiring greatly  
to see us, as we also to see you. *1 Thess. iii. 6*.  
This idea, thus made, and laid up for a pattern, must ne-  
cessarily be adequate, being referred to nothing else but itself,  
nor made by any other original but the *good* liking and will of  
him that first made this combination. *Locke*.  
27. Companionable; sociable; merry. Often used ironically.  
It was well known, that Sir Roger had been a *good* fellow  
in his youth. *Afham's Schismaster*.  
Though he did not draw the *good* fellows to him by drink-  
ing, yet he eat well. *Clarendon*, b. viii.  
Not being permitted to drink without eating, will prevent  
the custom of having the cup often at his nose; a dangerous  
beginning and preparation to *good* fellowship. *Locke*.  
28. It is sometimes used as an epithet of slight contempt, im-  
plying a kind of negative virtue or bare freedom from ill.  
My *good* man, as far from jealousy as I am from giving him  
cause. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor*.  
She had left the *good* man at home, and brought away her  
gallant. *Addison's Spectator*.  
29. In a ludicrous sense.  
As for all other *good* women that love to do but little work,  
how handsome it is to lounge themselves in the sunshine, they  
that have been but a while in Ireland can well witness. *Spratt*.  
30.

30. Hearty; earnest; not dubious.  
He, that saw the time fit for the delivery he intended, called  
unto us to follow him, which we both, bound by oath and  
willing by *good* will, obeyed. *Sidney*, b. ii.  
The *good* will of the nation to the present war has been  
since but too much experienced by the successes that have at-  
tended it. *Temple*.  
*Good* will, she said, my want of strength supplies;  
And diligence shall give what age denies. *Dryden's Fables*.  
31. In *Good* time. Not too fast.  
In *good* times, replies another, you have heard them dispute  
against a vacuum in the schools. *Collier on Human Reason*.  
32. In *Good* sooth. Really; seriously.  
What, must I hold a candle to my shames?  
They in themselves, *good* sooth, are too too light. *Shaksp.*  
33. *Good* [To make.] To keep; to maintain; not to give up;  
not to abandon.  
There died upon the place all the chieftains, all making *good*  
the fight without any ground given. *Bacon's Henry VII*.  
He forced them to retire in spite of their dragons, which  
were placed there to make *good* their retreat. *Clarendon*.  
Since we claim a proper interest above others in the pre-  
eminent rights of the household of faith, then, no doubt, to  
make *good* that claim, we are proportionably obliged above  
others to conform to the proper manners and virtues that  
belong to and become this household, and distinguish it from  
all others. *Spratt's Sermons*.  
He without fear a dangerous war pursues;  
As honour made him first the danger chafe,  
So still he makes it *good* on virtue's score. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab*.  
34. *Good* [To make.] To perform; to confirm.  
I farther will maintain  
Upon his bad life to make all this *good*. *Shaksp. Rich. II*.  
While the so far extends her grace,  
She makes but *good* the promise of her face. *Waller*.  
These propositions I shall endeavour to make *good*. *Smalridge*.  
35. *Good* [To make.] To supply.  
Every distinct being has somewhat peculiar to itself, to  
make *good* in one circumstance what it wants in another. *L'Estr*.  
*Good*, n. f.  
1. That which physically contributes to happiness; benefit; ad-  
vantage; the contrary to evil.  
I fear the emperor means no *good* to us. *Shak. Tit. Andr*.  
Let me play the lion too: I will roar, that I will do any  
man's heart good to hear me. *Shak. Midsum. Night's Dream*.  
He wad' indifferently twist them, doing neither *good* nor  
harm. *Shaksp. Coriolanus*.  
Nature in man's heart her laws doth pen,  
Prescribing truth to wit, and *good* to will. *Davies*.  
His caution will have also this *good* in it, that it will put  
them upon considering, and teach them the necessity of exa-  
mining more than they do. *Locke*.  
*Good* is what is apt to cause or increase pleasure, or diminish  
pain in us; or else to procure or preserve us the possession of  
any other *good*, or absence of any evil. *Locke*.  
Refuse to leave thy destined charge too soon,  
And for the church's *good* defer thy own. *Prior*.  
Works may have more wit than does them *good*,  
As bodies perish through excess of blood. *Pope's Essay on Crit*.  
A thirst after truth, and a desire of *good*, are principles  
which still act with a great and universal force. *Rogers*.  
2. Prosperity; advancement.  
If he had employ'd  
Those excellent gifts of fortune and of nature  
Unto the *good*, not ruin of the state. *Ben. Johnson. Catiline*.  
3. Earnest; not jest.  
The *good* woman never died after this, till she came to die  
for *good* and all. *L'Estrange*.  
4. Moral qualities, such as are desirable; virtue; righteousness;  
pity.  
Depart from evil, and do *good*. *Pf. xxxiv. 14*.  
Empty of all *good*, wherein consists  
Woman's domestic honour, and chief praise. *Milt. P. L*.  
By *good*, I question not but *good*, morally so called, *bonum*  
*longum* ought, chiefly at least, to be understood; and that  
the *good* of profit or pleasure the *bonum utile*, or *jucundum*,  
hardly come into any account here. *South*.  
Nor holds this earth a more deserving knight  
For virtue, valour, and for noble blood.  
Truth, honour, all that is compriz'd in *good*. *Dryden*.  
5. *Good* placed after *bad*, with *as*, seems a substantive; but the  
expression is, I think, vitious; and *good* is rather an adjective  
elliptically used, or it may be considered as adverbial. See  
*Good* adv.  
The pilot must intend some port before he steers his course,  
or he had as *good* leave his vessel to the direction of the winds,  
and the government of the waves. *South's Sermons*.  
Without *good* nature and gratitude, men had as *good* live in  
a wilderness as in a society. *L'Estrange*.  
1. Well; not ill; not amiss.  
2. As *Good*. No worse.

- Was I to have never parted from thy side,  
As *good* have grown there still a lifeless rib. *Milton*.  
Says the cuckoo to the hawk, Had you not as *good* have  
been eating worms now as pigeons? *L'Estrange*.  
*Good*, interjection. Well! right! It is sometimes used  
ironically.  
*Good!* my complexion! do'st thou think, though I am ca-  
parifon'd like a man, I have a doublet and hose in my dispo-  
sition? *Shaksp. As you like it*.  
*Good*, CONDITIONED. *adj*. Without ill qualities or symptoms.  
Used both of things and persons, but not elegantly.  
No surgeon, at this time, dilates an abscess of any kind by  
injections, when the pus is *good-conditioned*. *Sharp's Surgery*.  
*Good-nov*, interjection.  
1. In *good* time; a la bonne heure. A gentle exclamation of in-  
terry. It is now a low word.  
*Good-nov* sit down, and tell me, he that knows,  
Why this fame watch? *Shaksp. Hamlet*.  
2. A soft exclamation of wonder.  
*Good-nov*, *good-nov*, how your devotions jump with mine!  
*Dryden's Spanish Fryar*.  
*Goodness*, n. f. [from *goodly*.] Beauty; grace; elegance.  
She sung this song with a voice no less beautiful to his ears,  
than her *goodness* was full of harmony to his eyes. *Sidney*.  
The stateliness of houses, the *goodness* of trees, when we  
behold them, delighteth the eye. *Hooker*, b. i.  
*Goodly*, *adj*. [from *good*.]  
1. Beautiful; graceful; fine; splendid. Now little in use.  
A prince of a *goodly* aspect, and the more *goodly* by a grave  
majesty, wherewith his mind did deck his outward graces. *Siden*.  
A *goodly* city is this Antium. *Shaksp. Coriolanus*.  
Patience and sorrow strove  
Which should express her *goodly*: you have seen  
Sunshine and rain at once. Her smiles and tears  
Were like a wetter May. *Shaksp. King Lear*.  
Here from gracious England have I offer  
Of *goodly* thousands. *Shaksp. Macbeth*.  
But he's something stain'd  
With grief, that's beauty's canker, thou might'st call him  
A *goodly* person. *Shaksp. Tempest*.  
Rebekah took *goodly* raiment of her eldest son Esau, and  
put them upon Jacob. *Gen. xxvii. 15*.  
There was not among the children of Israel a *goodlier* per-  
son than he. *1 Sa. ix. 2*.  
He had not, according to his promise to them in time of  
his distress, made them any recompence for their *goodly* houses  
and olive gardens, destroyed in the country by Rofcetts in the  
former wars. *Kneller's History of the Turks*.  
The *goodliest* man of men since born  
His sons, the fairest of her daughters Eve. *Milton*.  
Of the fourth Edward was his noble song;  
Fierce, *goodly*, valiant, beautiful and young. *Waller*.  
Not long since walking in the field,  
My nurse and I, we there beheld  
A *goodly* fruit, which, tempting me,  
I would have pluck'd. *Waller*.  
How full of ornament is all I view  
In all its parts! and seems as beautiful as new:  
O *goodly* order'd work! O power divine!  
Of thee I am, and what I am is thine! *Dryden's Innocence*.  
His eldest born, a *goodly* youth to view,  
Excell'd the rest in shape and outward shew;  
Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd,  
But of a heavy, dull, degenerate mind. *Dryden's Fables*.  
2. Bulky; swelling; affectedly turgid.  
Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,  
*Goodly* and great he sails behind his link. *Dryden*.  
3. Happy; desirable; gay.  
England was a peaceable kingdom; and but lately injured to  
the mild and *goodly* government of the Confessor. *Spenser*.  
We have many *goodly* days to see. *Shak. Richard III*.  
*Goodly*, *adv*. Excellently. Obsolete.  
There Alma, like a virgin queen most bright,  
Doth flourish in all beauty excellent;  
And to her guests doth bounteous banquet dight.  
Attemper'd *goodly* well for health and for delight. *F. Queen*.  
*Goodlyhood*, n. f. [from *goodly*.] Grace; goodness. Ob-  
solete.  
But mote thy *goodlyhood* forgive it me,  
To meet which of the gods I shall thee name. *Pai. Queen*.  
*Goodman*, n. f. [from *good* and *man*.]  
1. A slight appellation of civility: generally ironical.  
Help ho! murder! murder!  
—How now, what's the matter? part.  
—With you, *goodman* boy, if you please: come, I'll flesh  
ye. *Shaksp. King Lear*.  
2. A rustic term of compliment; gaffer.  
Are you my wife, and will not call me husband? My men  
should call me lord: I am your *goodman*. *Shaksp. As you like it*.  
Nay, hear your *goodman* deliver. *Shaksp. Hamlet*.  
But see the sun beams bright to labour warn,  
And gild the thatch of *goodman* Hodge's barn. *Gay's Poet*.  
4.  
Old



## GOR

Old *goodman* Dobson of the green,  
Remembers he the trees has seen. *Swift*  
Go'ODNESS. *n. f.* [from *good*.] Desirable qualities either moral  
or physical; kindness; favour.  
If for any thing he loved greatness, it was because therein  
he might exercise his *goodness*. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
There is in all things an appetite or desire, whereby they  
incline to something which they may be; all which perfections  
are contained under the general name of *goodness*. *Hooker*

All *goodness*  
Is poison to thy stomach.

—Yes, that *goodness*  
Of gleaming all the land's wealth into one,  
Into your own hands, cardinal, by extortion:  
The *goodness* of your intercepted packets  
You writ to the pope against the king; your *goodness*,  
Since you provoke me, shall be most notorious. *Sh. H. VIII.*  
There's no *goodness* in thy face. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
The *goodness* of every thing is measured by its end and use,  
and that's the best thing which serves the best end and pur-  
pose. *Tillotson, Sermon i.*

All severally made him very particular relations of the  
strength of the Scots army, the excellent discipline that was  
observed in it, and the *goodness* of the men. *Clarendon, b. ii.*  
No body can say that tobacco of the same *goodness* is risen  
in respect of itself: one pound of the same *goodness* will never  
exchange for a pound and a quarter of the same *goodness*. *Locke*

Go'ODS. *n. f.* [from *good*.]  
1. Moveables in a house.

That a writ be su'd against you,  
To forfeit all your *goods*, lands, tenements,  
Cattles, and whatsoever. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

2. Wares; freight; merchandise.  
Her majesty, when the *goods* of our English merchants were  
attached by the duke of Alva, arrested likewise the *goods* of the  
Low Dutch here in England. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Salute, that scorn'd all pow'r and laws of men,  
Goods with their owners hurrying to their den. *Waller*  
Go'OPRY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *good wife*.] A low term of civi-  
lity used to mean persons.

Soft, *goody* then, said the fox, not so;  
Unto the king so rash ye may not go. *Hubherd's Tale.*  
Swarm'd on a rotten stick the bees I spy'd,  
Which erst I saw when *goody* Dobson dy'd. *Gay's Pastorals.*  
Plain *goody* would no longer down;  
'Twas madam in her grogam gown. *Swift*

GOOSE. *n. f.* plural *geese*. [*gor*; Saxon; *goes*, Dutch; *gawes*,  
Erse, sing. *gawog*, plural.]

1. A large waterfowl proverbially noted, I know not why, for  
foolishness.

Thou cream-faced lown,  
Where go'st thou that *goose* look? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
Since I pluckt *geese*, play'd truant, and whipt tops, I knew  
not what 'twas to be beaten 'till lately. *Shakespeare.*

Smile you my speeches, as I were a fool?  
*Goose*, if I had you upon Sarum plain,  
I'd drive ye cackling home to Comelot. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
Birds most easy to be drawn are waterfowl; as the *goose*  
and swan. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Nor watchful dogs, nor the more wakeful *geese*,  
Disturb with nightly noise the sacred peace. *Dryden, Fables.*

2. A tailor's smoothing iron.  
Come in, taylor: here you may roast your *goose*. *Shakespeare.*

GOOSEBERRY. *n. f.* [*goose* and *berry*], because eaten with young  
*geese* as sauce.]

The leaves are lacinated or jagged: the whole plant is set  
with prickles: the fruit grows dispersedly upon the tree, having  
for the most part but one fruit upon a footstalk, which is of an  
oval or globular figure, containing many small seeds, fur-  
rounded by a pulpy substance. The species are, 1. The com-  
mon gooseberry. 2. The large manured gooseberry. 3. The  
red hairy gooseberry. 4. The large white Dutch gooseberry.  
5. The large amber gooseberry. 6. The large green goose-  
berry. 7. The large red gooseberry. 8. The yellow-leaved  
gooseberry. 9. The striped-leaved gooseberry. *Miller*

August has upon his arm a basket of all manner of ripe  
fruits; as pears, plums, apples, *gooseberries*. *Peacham*

Upon a *gooseberry* bush a snail I found;  
For always snails near sweetest fruit abound. *Gay's Poet.*

GOOSEFOOT. *n. f.* [*chenopodium*,] Wild orach.  
The feeds are single and globose in some species; but in  
others they are compressed: the cup of the flower is quinquefid:  
the leaves grow alternately upon the stalks between the  
seeds. *Miller*

GOOSEGRASS. *n. f.* Clivers; an herb. See *CLIVERS*.  
*Goosegrass*, or wild tanly, is a weed that strong clays are  
very subject to. *Martinet's Husbandry.*

GORBELLY. *n. f.* [from *gor*, dung, and *belly*, according to  
*Skinner* and *Janius*. It may perhaps come from *gor*, Welsh,  
beyond, too much; or, as seems to me more likely, may be  
contracted from *gormand*, or *gormand's belly*, the belly of a

glutton.] A big paunch; a swelling belly. A term of re-  
proach for a fat man.

Go'RBELLIED. *adj.* [from *gorbelly*.] Fat; bigbellyed; having  
swelling paunches.

Hang ye, *gorbellyed* knaves, are you undone? No, ye fat  
chuffs, I would your store were here. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. p. i.*  
GORD. *n. f.* An instrument of gaming, as appears from *Beau-  
mont and Fletcher*. *Warburton*

Thy dry bones can reach at nothing now, but *gor*ds and  
ninepins. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

Let vultures gripe thy guts; for *gor*ds and Fulham holds,  
*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

GO'RE. *n. f.* [*gor*; Saxon; *gor*, Welsh, fanious matter.]

1. Blood.  
A grievous wound,  
From which forth gush'd a stream of *gor* blood thick,  
That all her goodly garment stain'd around,  
And into a deep sanguine dy'd the grassy ground. *F. Queen.*

Another's crimes the youth unhappy bore,  
Glutting his father's eyes with guileful *gor*. *Dryden's Zen.*

2. Blood clotted or congealed.  
The bloody fact  
Will be aveng'd, though here thou fee him die,  
Rolling in dust and *gor*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

His horrid beard and knotted tresses stood  
Stiff with his *gor*, and all his wounds ran blood. *Danham.*  
To GO'RE. *v. a.* [*gebeban*, Saxon.]

1. To stab; to pierce.  
Oh, let no noble eye profane a tear  
For me, if I be *gor'd* with Mowbray's spear. *Shakespeare, R. II.*

No weaker lion's by a stronger slain;  
Nor from his larger tusks the forest boar  
Communion takes his brother swine to *gor*. *Tate's Juven.*

For arms his men long pikes and jav'lins bore,  
And poles with pointed steel their foes in battle *gor*. *Dryd.*  
2. To pierce with a horn.  
Some to's'd, some *gor'd*, some trampling down he kill'd.  
Some idly butting, feigns  
His rival *gor'd* in every knotty trunk. *Thomson's Spring.*

GO'RGE. *n. f.* [*gorge*, French.]

1. The throat; the swallow.  
There were birds also made so finely, that they did not only  
deceive the sight with their figures, but the hearing with their  
songs, which the watry instruments did make their *gor*. *Skinner.*

And now how abhorred in my imagination it is! my *gor*  
rises at it. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Her delicate tenderness will find itself abused, begin to  
heave the *gorge*, disfigure and abhor the Moor. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

2. That which is gorged or swallowed.  
And all the way, most like a brutish beast,  
He spew'd up his *gorge*, that all did him detest. *Fa. Queen.*

To GO'RGE. *v. u.* [*gorge*, French.]

1. To fill up to the throat; to glut; to satiate.  
Thou detestable maw, thou womb of death,  
*Gorge'd* with the dearest morsel of the earth. *Sh. Ro. and Jul.*

Being with his presence glutted, *gorge'd*, and full. *Shakespeare.*  
He that makes his generation melle,  
To *gorge* his appetite. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

*Gorge* with my blood thy barbarous appetite. *Dryden.*  
I must therefore desire, that they will not *gorge* him either  
with nonsense or obscenity. *Addison's Guardian.*

Nor would his slaughter'd army now have lain  
On Africk's sands, dishgur'd with their wounds. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To *gorge* the wolves and vultures of Numidia. *Addison's Cato.*  
The giant, *gorge'd* with flesh, and wine, and blood,  
Lay stretcht at length, and snoring in his den. *Shakespeare.*

2. To swallow: as, *the fish has gorged the hook*. *Skinner.* Fine;  
GORGEIOUS. *adj.* [*gorgeus*, old French. *Skinner*.] Fine;  
splendid; glittering in various colours; showy; magnificent.

O, that deceit should dwell  
In such a *gorgeous* palace! *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*

As full of spirit as the month of May,  
And *gorgeous* as the fun at Midsummer. *Shakespeare, Flor. IV.*

He bad them look upon themselves and upon their enemies,  
themselves dreadful, their enemies *gorgeous* and brave. *Hayes.*

The *gorgeous* East, with richest hand,  
Pours on her kings barbaric pearl and gold. *Milton.*

With *gorgeous* wings, the marks of sov'reign sway,  
The two contending princes make their way. *Dryden, Virgil.*

GORGEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gorgeous*.] Splendidly; magnifi-  
cently; finely.  
The duke, one solemn day, *gorgeously* clad in a suit all over  
spread with diamonds, lost one of them of good value. *Warton.*

GORGEUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *gorgeous*.] Splendour; magni-  
ficence; show.

GO'RGET. *n. f.* [from *gorge*.] The piece of armour that de-  
fends the throat.  
He with a pally fumbling on his *gorget*,  
Shakes in and out the rivet. *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida.*

## GOR

## GOS

He did oftentimes spend the night in the church alone pray-  
ing, his headpiece, *gorget*, and gauntlets lying by him.  
*Knollet's History of the Turks.*

See how his *gorget* peers above his gown.  
To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben. Johnson, Cat.*

About his neck a threefold *gorget*,  
As rough as trebled leathern target. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*

Go'RGON. *n. f.* [*γεργών*.] A monster with snaky hairs, of  
which the sight turned beholders to stone; any thing ugly or  
horrid.

*Gorgon* and hydras, and chimera's dire. *Milton.*  
Why didst thou not encounter man for man,  
And try the virtue of that *gorgon* face  
To stare me into stature. *Dryden.*

GO'RMAND. *n. f.* [*gourmand*, French.] A greedy eater; a  
ravenous luxurious feeder.

To GO'RMANDIZE. *v. n.* [from *gourmand*.] To eat greedily;  
to feed ravenously.

GO'RMANDIZER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A voracious eater.

GORSE. *n. f.* [*gor*; Saxon.] Furz; a thick prickly shrub that  
bears yellow flowers in Winter.

GO'RY. *adj.* [from *gor*.]  
1. Covered with congealed blood.  
When two boars with rankling malice met,  
Their *gory* sides the fresh wounds fiercely fret. *Spenser.*

Why do'st thou shake thy *gory* locks at me?  
Thou canst not flake it I did it. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

2. Bloody; murderous; fatal. Not in use.  
The obligation of our blood forbids  
A *gory* emulation 'twixt us twain. *Shak. Troil. and Cressida.*

GO'SHAWK. *n. f.* [*gor*; goofe, and *japoc*, a hawk.] A hawk  
of a large kind.  
Such dread his awful visage on them cast;  
So seem poor doves at *goshawks* sight aghast. *Fairfax, b. iii.*

GO'SLING. *n. f.* [from *goose*.]  
1. A young goose; a goose not yet full grown.  
Why do you go nodding and wagging so like a fool, as if  
you were hipshot? says the goose to her *gosling*. *L'Estrange.*

Nature hath intrusted even a brood of *goslings* to stick toge-  
ther, while the kite is hovering over their heads. *Swift.*

2. A cat's tail on nut-trees and pines.  
GO'SPELL. *n. f.* [*gospel*, *angel*, or *God's* or good tidings; *εὐα-  
γγέλιον*; *gospel*, *angel*, happy tidings. *Erse*.]

1. God's word; the holy book of the Christian revelation.  
Thus may the *gospel* to the rising sun  
Be spread, and flourish where it first begun. *Waller.*

How is a good Christian animated and cheered by a steadfast  
belief of the promises of the *gospel*? *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Divinity; theology.  
To GO'SPEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fill with sentiments  
of religion. This word in *Shakespeare*, in whom alone I have  
found it, is used, though so venerable in itself, with some de-  
gree of irony: I suppose for the gospellers, who had long  
been held in contempt.

Are you so *gospel'd*  
To pray for this good man, and for his issue,  
Whole heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave? *Shakespeare.*

GO'SPELLER. *n. f.* [from *gospel*.] A name of the followers of  
*Wickliffe*, who first attempted a reformation from popery, given  
them by the Papists in reproach, from their professing to follow  
and preach only the *gospel*.

These *gospellers* have had their golden days,  
Have trodden down our holy Roman faith. *Race's J. Shore.*

GO'SSAMER. *n. f.* [*gossypium*, low Latin.] The down of  
plants; the long white cobwebs which fly in the air in calm  
funny weather, especially about the time of Autumn. *Hammer.*

A lover may beset the *gossamer*,  
That idles in the wanton Summer air,  
And yet not fall, so light is vanity. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Juliet.*

Hadst thou been caught but *gossamer*, feathers, air,  
So many fathom down precipitating,  
Thou'dst shiver'd like an egg. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

Four nimble gnats the horses were,  
Their harnesses of *gossamer*. *Dryden's Nymphid.*

The filmy *gossamer* now sits no more,  
Nor halcyons bask on the short sunny shore. *Dryden, Virgil.*

GO'SSIP. *n. f.* [from *gob* and *gyp*, relation, affinity, Saxon.]

1. One who answers for the child in baptism.  
Go to a *gossip's* feast and gaud with me,  
After so long grief such gaudy with me,  
—With all my heart, I'll gossip at this feast. *Shakespeare.*

At the christening of George duke of Clarence, who was  
born in the castle of Dublin, he made both the earl of Kil-  
dare and the earl of Ormond his *gossips*. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. A tipping companion.  
And sometimes lurk I in a *gossip's* bowl,  
In very likeness of a roasted crab,  
And when she drinks against her lips I bob. *Shakespeare.*

3. One who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in.  
To do the office of a neighbour,  
And be a *gossip* at his labour. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. i.*  
'Tis sung in every street,  
The common chat of *gossips* when they meet. *Dryden.*

## GOV

To GO'SSIP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To chat; to prate; to be merry.  
Go to a *gossip's* feast and gaud with me.  
—With all my heart, I'll *gossip* at this feast. *Shakespeare.*

His mother was a votress of my order,  
And, in the spiced Indian air by night,  
Full often hath the *gossip* by my side. *Shakespeare.*

The market and exchange must be left to their own ways of  
talking; and *gossippings* not be robbed of their ancient pri-  
vilege. *Locke.*

2. To be a pot-companion.  
Nor met with fortune, other than at feasts,  
Full warm of blood, of mirth, of *gossipping*. *Shak. K. John.*

GO'SSIPPED. *n. f.* [*gossipy*, from *gossip*.]

*Gossipy* or compaternity, by the canon law, is a spiritual  
affinity; and the juror, that was *gossipy* to either of the par-  
ties, might, in former times, have been challenged as not in-  
different. *Davies on Ireland.*

GO'STING. *n. f.* An herb.  
GOT. *pret.* [from the verb *get*.]

Titus Lartius writes, they fought together; but Aufidius  
got off. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

If you have strength Achilles' arms to bear,  
Though foul Therites got thee, thou shalt be  
Lov'd and esteem'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

These regions and this realm my wars have got;  
This mournful empire is the loser's lot. *Dryden, Innocence.*

When they began to reason about the means how the sea  
got thither, and away back again, there they were presently in  
the dark. *Woodward's Natural History.*

GOT. *part. pass.* of *get*.  
Solyman commended them for their valour in their evil  
haps, in a plot so well by them laid, more than he did the  
victory of others *got* by good fortune, not grounded upon any  
good reason. *Knollet's History of the Turks.*

Let him boast  
His knowledge of good lost, and evil *got*. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

A gentle persuasion in reasoning, when the first point of  
submission to your will is *got*, will most times do. *Locke.*

If he behaves himself so when he depends on us for his daily  
bread, can any man say what he will do when he is *got* above  
the world? *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

Thou wert from Aetna's burning entrails torn,  
*Got* by fierce whirlwinds, and in thunder born. *Pope.*

GO'TEN. *part. pass.* of *get*.  
Wisdom cannot be *gotten* for gold. *Job. xxviii. 15.*

Few of them, when they are *gotten* into an office, apply  
their thoughts to the execution of it. *Temple.*

GOUD. *n. f.* Woad; a plant.  
GOVE. *n. f.* A mow. *Ditt.*

To GOVE. *v. n.* To mow; to put in a gove, *goff*, or mow.  
An old word.

Load safe, carry home, follow time being fair,  
*Gove* just in the barn, it is out of despair. *Tass. Husbandry.*

To GO'VERN. *v. a.* [*gouverner*, French; *gubernare*, Latin.]

1. To rule as a chief magistrate.  
This inconvenience is more hard to be redress'd in the go-  
vernor than the *governed*; as a malady in a vital part is more  
incurable than in an external. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Slaves to our passions we become, and then  
It grows impossible to *govern* men. *Waller.*

2. To regulate; to influence; to direct.  
The welfare of that is the chief point, which he is to carry  
always in his eye, and by which he is to *govern* all his coun-  
sels, designs, and actions. *Aiterbury's Sermons.*

3. To manage; to restrain.  
Go alter her, she's desperate; *govern* her. *Shak. K. Lear.*

4. [In grammar.] To have force with regard to syntax: as, *amo*  
*governs* the accusative case.

5. To pilot; to regulate the motions of a ship.  
To GO'VERN. *v. n.* To keep superiority; to behave with  
haughtiness.

By that rule,  
Your wicked atoms may be working now  
To give bad counsel, that you still may *govern*. *Dryden.*

GO'VERNABLE. *adj.* [from *govern*.] Submissive to authority;  
subject to rule; obedient; manageable.

The flexibility of the former part of a man's age, not yet  
grown up to be headstrong, makes it more *governable* and  
safe. *Locke.*

GO'VERNANCE. *n. f.* [from *govern*.]

1. Government; rule; management.  
Jonathan took the *governance* upon him at that time, and  
role up instead of his brother Judas. *1 Mac. ix. 31.*

2. Control, as that of a guardian.  
Me he knew not, neither his own ill,  
'Till through wife handling, and fair *governance*,  
I him recured to a better will. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

What! shall king Henry be a pupil still,  
Under the surly Glo'ster's *governance*? *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

3. Behaviour; manners. Obsolete.



## GOV

GOVERNANTE. *n. f.* [*gouvernante*, French.] A lady who has the care of young girls of quality. The more usual and proper word is *governess*.

GOVERNNESS. *n. f.* [*gouvernante*, old French, from *gouvern*.] A female invested with authority.

1. A female invested with authority.

The moon, the *governess* of floods,  
Pale in her anger, waxes all the air,  
That rheumatick diseases do abound. *Shakespeare.*

2. A tutress; a woman that has the care of young ladies.

He presented himself unto her, falling down upon both his knees, and holding up his hands, as the old *governess* of Darnae is painted, when she suddenly saw the golden shower. *Sidon.*

His three younger children were taken from the *governess* in whose hands he put them. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

3. A tutress; an instructress; a directress.

Great affliction that severe *governess* of the life of man brings upon those souls she seizes on. *More against Atheism.*

GOVERNMENT. *n. f.* [*gouvernement*, French.]

1. Form of a community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority.

There seem to be but two general kinds of *government* in the world: the one exercised according to the arbitrary commands and will of some single person; and the other according to certain orders or laws introduced by agreement or custom, and not to be changed without the consent of the people. *Temple.*

2. An establishment of legal authority.

There they shall found  
Their *government*, and their great senate chuse  
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd. *Milton.*

While he survives, in concord and content  
The commons live, by no divisions rent;  
But the great monarch's death dissolves the *government*. *Dryden.*

Every one knows, who has considered the nature of *government*, that there must be in each particular form of it an absolute unlimited power. *Addison.*

Where any one person or body of men seize into their hands the power in the last resort, there is properly no longer a *government*, but what Aristotle and his followers call the abuse or corruption of one. *Swift.*

3. Administration of publick affairs.

Safety and equal *government* are things  
Which subjects make as happy as their kings. *Waller.*

4. Regularity of behaviour.

You needs must learn, lord, to amend this fault;  
Though sometimes it shews greatness, courage, blood,  
Yet oftentimes it doth present harsh rage,  
Defect of manners, want of *government*,  
Pride, haughtiness, opinion and disdain. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

'Tis *government* that makes them seem divine;  
The want thereof makes thee abominable. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*

5. Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness.

Thy eyes windows fall,  
Like death, when he shuts up the day of life;  
Each part depriv'd of supple *government*,  
Shall stiff and stark, and cold appear, like death. *Shakespeare.*

6. Management of the limbs or body. Obsolete.

Their god  
Shot many a dart at me with fierce intent;  
But I then ward'd all with wary *government*. *Fairy Queen.*

7. [In grammar.] Influence with regard to construction.

GOVERNOUR. *n. f.* [*gouverneur*, French.]

1. One who has the supreme direction.

It must be confessed, that of Christ, working as a creator and a *governour* of the world by providence, all are partakers. *Hooker, b. v. f. 56.*

They beget in us a great idea and veneration of the mighty author and *governour* of such stupendous bodies, and excite and elevate our minds to his adoration and praise. *Bentley.*

2. One who is invested with supreme authority in a state.

For the kingdom is the Lord's, and he is the *governour* among the nations. *Pf. xxii. 28.*

The magistrate cannot urge obedience upon such potent grounds as the minister, if so disposed, can urge disobedience: as, for instance, if my *governour* should command me to do a thing, or I must die, or forfeit my estate; and the minister steps in and tells me, that I offend God, and ruin my soul, if I obey that command, 'tis easy to see a greater force in this persuasion. *South's Sermons.*

3. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority.

To you, lord *governour*,  
Remains the censure of this hellish villain. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

4. A tutor; one who has care of a young man.

To Elam will I, where the young king is,  
Being ordain'd his special *governour*. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*

And for his safety there I'll best devise. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*

The great work of a *governour* is to fashion the carriage, and form the mind; to settle in his pupil good habits, and the principles of virtue and wisdom. *Locke.*

5. Pilot; regulator; manager.

Behold also the ships, which though they be so great, and

are driven of fierce winds, yet they are turned about with a very small helm, whithersoever the *governour* listeth. *Ta. iii. 4.*

GOUGE. *n. f.* [*French*.] A chisel having a round edge, for the cutting such wood as is to be rounded or hollowed. *Arbuthnot.*

GO'JERES. *n. f.* [*from gouje*, French, a camp trull.] The French discale. *Hammer.*

GOULD. *n. f.* [*gouborde*, French.]

1. It hath a flower consisting of one leaf, of the expanded bell-shape, for the most part so deeply cut that it seems to consist of five distinct leaves: this, like the cucumber, has male and female flowers on the same plant. The fruit of some species are long, of others round, or bottle-shaped, and is commonly divided into six cells, in which are contained many flat oblong seeds. *Milner.*

But I will haste, and from each bough and brake,  
Each plant, and juicyest *gourd*, will pluck such choice  
To entertain our angel-guest. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

*Gourd* seeds are used in medicine; and they abound so much in oil, that a sweet and pleasant one may be drawn from them by expression: they are of the number of the four greater cold seeds, and are used in emulsions. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

2. A bottle [from *gout*, old French. *Skinner.*]

The large fruit so called is often scooped hollow, for the purpose of containing and carrying wine, and other liquors; from thence any leathern bottle grew to be called by the same name, and so the word is used by *Chaucer.*

GO'RDINESS. *n. f.* [*from gourd*.] A swelling in a horse's leg, after a journey. *Farris's Dict.*

GO'RNET. *n. f.* A fish.

GOUT. *n. f.* [*goutte*, French.]

1. The arthritis; a periodical disease attended with great pain.

The *gout* is a disease which may affect any membranous part, but commonly those which are at the greatest distance from the heart or the brain, where the motion of the fluids is the slowest, the resistance, friction, and stricture of the solid parts the greatest, and the sensation of pain, by the dilaceration of the nervous fibres, extreme. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

One that's sick o' th' *gout*, had rather  
Groan so in perplexity than be cur'd  
By th' sure physician death. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

This very rev'rend lecher, quite worn out  
With rheumatism, and crippled with his *gout*,  
Forgets what he in youthful times has done,  
And swings his own vices in his fion. *Dryden's Farnal.*

2. A drop, [*goutte*, French; *gutta*, Latin.] Gut for drop is still used in Scotland by physicians.

I see thee still,  
And on the blade o' th' dudgeon *gouts* of blood,  
Which was not so before. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

GOUT. *n. f.* [*French*.] A taste. An affected cant word.

The method which he has published will make these catalogues exceeding useful, and serve for a direction to any one that has a *gout* for the like studies. *Woodward on Fugils.*

GO'UTWORT. *n. f.* [*gout and wort*.] An herb. *Alphonsus.*

GO'UTY. *adj.* [*from gout*.]

1. Afflicted or diseased with the *gout*.

There dies not above one of a thousand of the *gout*, although I believe that more die *gouty*. *Graunt's Bills of Mortal.*

Knots upon his *gouty* joints appear,  
And chalk is in his crippled fingers found. *Dryden, Pers. Sat.*

Most commonly a *gouty* constitution is attended with great acuteness of parts, the nervous fibres, both in the brain and the other extremities, being delicate. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Relating to the *gout*.

GOWN. *n. f.* [*gonna*, Italian; *gun*, Welsh and Esfe.]

1. A long upper garment.

They make garments either short, as cloaks, or, as *gowns*, long to the ground. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

If ever I laid a loose-bodied *gown*, few me up in the skirts of it, and beat me to death with a bottom of brown thread; I laid a *gown*. *Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew.*

In length of train descends her sweeping *gown*,  
And by her graceful walk the queen of love is known. *Dryden.*

2. A woman's upper garment.

I despise your new *gown*, 'till I see you dressed in it. *Pope.*

3. The long habit of a man dedicated to acts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law.

The benefices themselves are so mean in Irish counties, that they will not yield any competent maintenance for any honest minister, scarcely to buy him a *gown*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Girt in his Gablin *gown* the hero fat. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. The dress of peace.

He Mars depos'd, and arms to *gowns* made yield;  
Successful councils did him soon approve. *Dryden.*

As fit for close intrigues as open field.

GO'WNED. *adj.* [*from gown*.] Dressed in a *gown*.

A noble crew about them waited round  
Of sage and sober peers, all gravely *gown'd*. *Fairy Queen.*

In velvet white as snow the troop was *gown'd*,  
The seams with sparkling emeralds set around. *Dryden.*

GO'WNMAN. *n. f.* [*gown and man*.] A man devoted to the acts of peace; one whose proper habit is a *gown*. *Let*

## GOW

## GRA

Let him with pedants  
Pore out his life amongst the lazy *gownmen*. *Rave.*

Thus will that whole bench, in an age or two, be composed of mean, fawning *gownmen*, dependants upon the court for a morsel of bread. *Swift.*

To GRA'BLE. *v. n.* [*probably corrupted from grapple*.] To grope; to feel eagerly with the hands.

My blood chills about my heart at the thought of these rogues, with their bloody hands *grabb*ing in my guts, and pulling out my very entrails. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

To GRA'BLE. *v. a.* To lie prostrate on the ground. *Answ.*

GRACE. *n. f.* [*grace*, French; *gratia*, Latin; *grace*, Erse.]

1. Favour; kindness.

If the highest love in no base person may aspire to *grace*, then may I hope your beauty will not be without pity. *Sidney.*

O momentary *grace* of mortal men,  
Which we more hunt for than the *grace* of God! *Shakespeare.*

Such as were popular,  
And well descended, were advanc'd by *grace*. *Daniel.*

Is this the reward and thanks I am to have for those many acts of *grace* I have lately pass'd? *King Charles.*

Yet those remov'd,  
Such *grace* shall one just man find in his sight,  
That he relents, not to blot out mankind. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Noble pity held  
His hand a while, and to their choice gave space  
Which they would prove, his valour or his *grace*. *Waller.*

Or each, or all, may win a lady's *grace*;  
Then either of you knights may well deserve  
A princely born. *Dryden's Fables.*

None of us, who now your *grace* implore,  
But held the rank of sovereign queen before. *Dryden.*

With profert service I repaid the fair,  
That of her *grace* she gave her maid to know  
The secret meaning of this moral show. *Dryden.*

2. Favourable influence of God on the human mind.

Prevenient *grace* defending had remov'd  
The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh  
Regenerate grow instead. *Milton.*

The *grace* of God, that passeth understanding, keep your hearts and minds. *Common Prayer.*

3. Virtue; effect of God's influence.

How Van wants *grace*, who never wanted wit. *Pope.*

4. Pardon.

Bow and sue for *grace*  
With suppliant knee. *Milton.*

5. Favour conferred.

I should therefore esteem it great favour and *grace*,  
Would you be so kind as to go in my place. *Prior.*

6. Privilege.

But to return and view the cheerful skies,  
To few great Jupiter imparts this *grace*. *Dryden.*

7. A goddess, by the heathens supposed to bestow beauty.

This forehead, where your verse has laid  
The loves delighted and the *graces* play'd. *Prior.*

8. Behaviour, considered as decent or unbecoming.

Have I reason or good *grace* in what I do. *Temple.*

They would have ill *grace* in denying it. *Bolingbroke.*

9. Adventitious or artificial beauty; pleasing appearance.

Her purple habit fits with such a *grace*  
On her smooth shoulders, and so suits her face. *Dryden, Æn.*

To write and speak correctly gives a *grace*, and gains a favourable attention to what one has to say. *Locke.*

10. Natural excellence.

It doth grieve me, that things of principal excellency should be thus bitten at by men whom God hath endued with *graces*, both of wit and learning, for better purposes. *Hooker.*

To some kind of men,  
Their *graces* serve them but as enemies. *Shak. As you like it.*

In his own *grace* he doth exalt himself. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

More than in your advancement.

The charming Lausus, full of youthful fire,  
To Turnus only second in the *grace*  
Of manly mien, and features of the face. *Dryden's Æn.*

11. Embellishment; recommendation; beauty.

Set all things in their own peculiar place,  
And know that order is the greatest *grace*. *Dryden.*

The flow'r which lasts for little space,  
A short liv'd good, and an uncertain *grace*. *Dryden.*

12. Single beauty.

I pass their form and every charming *grace*. *Dryden.*

13. Ornament; flower; highest perfection.

By their hands this *grace* of kings must die,  
If hell and treason hold their promises. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*

14. Virtue; goodness.

Where justice grows, there grows the greater *grace*,  
The which doth quench the brand of hellish smart. *Fa. 2y.*

The king-becoming *graces*,  
As justice, verity, temperance, stabilities,  
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,  
I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

## GRA

The *graces* of his religion prepare him for the most useful discharge of every relation of life. *Rogers.*

15. Virtue physical.

O, mickle is the pow'rful *grace* that lies  
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities. *Shakespeare.*

16. The title of a duke; formerly of the king, meaning the same as your *goodness*, or your clemency.

Here come I from our princely general,  
To know your griefs; to tell you from his *grace*,  
That he will give you audience. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

High and mighty king, your *grace*, and those your nobles here present, may be pleas'd to bow your ears. *Bacon's H. VII.*

17. A short prayer said before and after meat.

Your soldiers use him as the *grace* fore meat,  
Their talk at table, and their thanks at end. *Shak. Coriolan.*

While *grace* is saying after meat, do you and your brethren take the chairs from behind the company. *Swift.*

Then cheerful healths, your mistress shall have place;  
And what's more rare, a poet shall say *grace*. *Pope's Horace.*

GRACE-CUP. *n. f.* [*grace and cup*.] The cup or health drank after *grace*.

The *grace-cup* serv'd, the cloth away,  
Jove thought it time to throw his play. *Prior.*

To GRACE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To adorn; to dignify; to embellish; to recommend; to decorate.

This they study, this they practise, this they *grace* with a wanton superfluity of wit. *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*

I do not think a braver gentleman,  
More daring, or more bold is now alive,  
To *grace* this latter age with noble deeds. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Little of this great world can I speak,  
And therefore little shall I *grace* my cause,  
In speaking for myself. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation and *gracing*, where causes are well handled. *Bacon.*

Rich crowns were on their royal scutcheons plac'd,  
With sapphires, diamonds, and with rubies *grac'd*. *Dryden.*

By both his parents of descent divine;  
Great Jove and Phœbus *grac'd* his noble line. *Pope's Statius.*

Though triumphs were to generals only due,  
Crowns were reserv'd to *grace* the soldiers too. *Pope.*

2. To dignify or raise by an act of favour.

He writes  
How happily he lives, how well belov'd,  
And daily *graced* by the emperor. *Sh. Two Gent. of Verona.*

Dispose all honours of the sword and gun,  
*Grace* with a nod, and ruin with a frown. *Dryden's Juven.*

3. To favour.

When the guests withdrew,  
Their courteous host saluting all the crew,  
Regardless pass'd her o'er, nor *grac'd* with kind adieu. *Dryden.*

GRACEFUL. *adj.* [*from grace*.]

1. Beautiful; graceful.

He saw this gentleman, one of the properest and best *graced* men that ever I saw, being of a middle age and a mean stature. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Virtuous; regular; chaste.

Epicurism and lust  
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel,  
Than a *grac'd* palace. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

GRACEFUL. *adj.* [*from grace*.] Beautiful with dignity.

Amid the troops, and like the leading god,  
High o'er the rest in arms the *graceful* Turnus rode. *Dryden.*

Matchless his pen, victorious was his lance;  
Bold in the lists, and *graceful* in the dance. *Pope.*

Yet *graceful* ease, and sweetness void of pride,  
Might hide her faults, if belles had faults to hide. *Pope.*

GRACEFULLY. *adv.* [*from graceful*.] Elegantly; with pleasing dignity.

Through nature and through art she rang'd,  
And *gracefully* her subject chang'd. *Swift.*

Walking is the mode or manner of man, or of a beast; but walking *gracefully* implies a manner or mode super-added to that action. *Watts's Logic.*

GRACEFULNESS. *n. f.* [*from graceful*.] Elegance of manner; dignity with beauty.



## GRA

GRACELESS. *adj.* [from *grace*.] Without grace; wicked; hopelessly corrupt; abandoned.

This *graceless* man, for furtherance of his guile,  
Did court the handmaid of my lady dear. *Fairy Queen.*

Will not so *graceless* be, to be ingrate. *Shakespeare.*  
In all manner of *graceless* and hopeless characters, some are  
lost for want of advice, and others for want of heed. *L'Estr.*

But wixt the *graceless* villain and his prey. *Dryden.*

GRACE. *n. f.* Good *graces* for favour is seldom used in the singular.

Demand delivery of her heart,  
Her goods and chattels, and good *graces*, *Hudibras*, p. iii.

And person up to his embraces. *Hudibras*, p. iii.

GRACILE. *adj.* [from *gracilis*, Latin.] Slender; small. *Did.*

GRACILENT. *n. f.* [from *gracilentus*, Latin.] Lean. *Did.*

GRACILITY. *n. f.* [from *gracilitas*, Latin.] Slenderness; smallness. *Did.*

GRACIOUS. *adj.* [from *gracius*, French.]

1. Merciful; benevolent.

Common sense and reason could not but tell them, that the good and *gracious* God could not be pleased, nor consequently worshipped, with any thing barbarous or cruel. *South's Sermon.*

To be good and *gracious*, and a lover of knowledge, are two of the most amiable things. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Favourable; kind.

And the Lord was *gracious* unto them, and had compassion on them. *2 Kings* xiii. 23.

From now reveal  
A *gracious* beam of light; from now inspire  
My tongue to sing, my hand to touch the lyre. *Prior.*

3. Acceptable; favoured.

Doctrine is much more profitable and *gracious* by example than by rule. *Speyer.*

He made us *gracious* before the kings of Persia, so that they gave us food. *1 Esdr.* viii. 80.

Goring, who was now general of the horse, was no more *gracious* to prince Rupert than Wilmot had been. *Clarendon.*

4. Virtuous; good.

Kings are no less unhappy, their issue not being *gracious*, than they are in losing them when they have approved their virtues. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

5. Excellent.

The grievous abuse which hath been of counsels, should rather cause men to study how so *gracious* a thing may again be reduced to that first perfection. *Hooker*, b. i. f. 10.

6. Graceful; becoming.

Our women's names are more *gracious* than their Rutilia, that is, red head. *Camden.*

GRACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gracius*.]

1. Kindly; with kind condescension.

His testimony he *graciously* confirmed, that it was the best of all my tragedies. *Dryden.*

He heard my vows, and *graciously* decreed  
My grounds to be restor'd, my former flocks to feed. *Dryd.*

If her majesty would but *graciously* be pleased to think a hardship of this nature worthy her royal consideration. *Swift.*

2. In a pleasing manner.

GRACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *gracius*.]

1. Kind condescension.

The *graciousness* and temper of this answer made no impression on them. *Clarendon.*

2. Pleasing manner.

GRADATION. *n. f.* [from *gradation*, French; *gradus*, Latin.]

1. Regular progress from one degree to another.

The desire of more and more rises by a natural *gradation* to most, and after that to all. *L'Estrange.*

2. Regular advance step by step.

From thence,  
By cold *gradation*, and well balanc'd form,  
We shall proceed with Angelo. *Shakespeare. Meas. for Meas.*

The palmist very elegantly expresth to us the several *gradations* by which men at last come to this horrid degree of impiety. *Tillotson, Sermon 2.*

3. Order; arrangement.

'Tis the curse of service;  
Preferment goes by letter and affection,  
Not, as of old, *gradation*, where each second  
Stood heir to th' first. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

4. Regular process of argument.

Certain it is, by a direct *gradation* of consequences from this principle of merit, that the obligation to gratitude flows from, and is enjoined by, the first dictates of nature. *South.*

GRADATORY. *n. f.* [from *gradus*, Latin.] Steps from the cloisters into the church. *Ansforth.*

GRADIENT. *adj.* [from *gradient*, Latin.] Walking; moving by steps.

Amongst those *gradient* automata, that iron spider is especially remarkable, which, being but of an ordinary bigness, did creep up and down as if it had been alive. *Wilkins.*

GRADUAL. *adj.* [from *gradus*, French.] Proceeding by degrees; advancing step by step; from one stage to another.

## GRA

Nobler birth  
Of creatures animate with *gradual* life,  
Of growth, sense, reason, all summ'd up in man. *Milton.*

Men still suppose a *gradual* natural progress of things; as that, from great, things and persons should grow greater, 'till at length, by many steps and ascents, they come to be at great.

GRADUAL. *n. f.* [from *gradus*, Latin.] An order of steps.

Before the *gradual* prostrate they ador'd,  
The pavement kiss'd, and thus the saint implor'd. *Dryden.*

GRADUALITY. *n. f.* [from *gradual*.] Regular progression.

This some ascribe unto the mixture of the elements, others to the *graduality* of opacity and light. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

GRADUALLY. *adv.* [from *gradual*.] By degrees; in regular progression.

When the moon passes over the fixed stars, and eclipses them, your light vanishes; not *gradually*, like that of the planets, but all at once. *Newton's Opt.*

The Author of our being weans us *gradually* from our fondness of life the nearer we approach towards the end of it. *Swift.*

Human creatures are able to bear air of much greater density in diving, and of much less upon the tops of mountains, provided the changes be made *gradually*. *Arbutnot.*

TO GRADUATE. *v. a.* [from *graduatus*, French; *gradus*, Latin.]

1. To dignify with a degree in the university.

John Tregonwel, *graduated* a doctor and dubbed a knight, did his prince good service. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Concerning columns and their adjuncts, architects make such a noise as if the terms of architecture, frizes, and cornices were enough to *graduate* a master of this art. *Watson's Architect.*

2. To mark with degrees.

The places were marked where the spirits stood at the severest cold and greatest heat, and according to these observations he *graduates* his thermometers. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

3. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals: a chemical term.

The tincture was capable to transmute or *graduate* as much silver as equalled in weight that gold. *Egfr.*

4. To heighten; to improve.

Not only vitriol is a cause of blackness, but the salts of natural bodies; and dyes advance and *graduate* their colours with salts. *Brown's Vulg. Errors*, b. vi. c. 12.

GRADUATE. *n. f.* [from *graduatus*, French; *gradus*, Latin.] A man dignified with an academical degree.

Of *graduates* I dislike the learned rout,  
And chuse a female doctor for the gout. *Branston.*

GRADUATION. *n. f.* [from *graduation*, French; *graduation*.]

1. Regular progression by succession of degrees.

The *graduation* of the parts of the universe is likewise necessary to the perfection of the whole. *Grew's Ceph. Sacra.*

Of greater repugnancy unto reason is that which he delivers concerning its *graduation*, that heated in fire, and often extinguished in oil of mars or iron, the loadstone acquires an ability to extract a nail fastened in a wall. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. The act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF. *n. f.* [See GRAVE.] A ditch; a moat.

Though the fortifications were not regular, yet the walls were good, and the *graff* broad and deep. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

GRAFF. *v. n. f.* [from *graff*, French.] A small branch inserted into GRAFT.

1. The stock of another tree, and nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit; a young cypress.

God gave unto man all kind of seeds and *graffs* of life; as the vegetative life of plants, the sensual of beasts, the rational of man, and the intellectual of angels. *Raleigh.*

It is likely, that as in fruit-trees the *graff* maketh a greater fruit, so in trees that bear no fruit it will make the greater leaves. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 475.

'Tis usual now an inmate *graff* to see  
With insolence invade a foreign tree. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

If you cover the top with clay and horse-dung, in the same manner as you do a *graff*, it will help to heel the sooner. *Mort.*

Now the cleft rind inserted *graffs* receives,  
And yields an offspring more than nature gives. *Pope.*

TO GRAFF. *v. a.* [from *graff*, French.]

TO GRAFT. *v. a.* [from *graff*, French.]

1. To insert a cypress or branch of one tree into the stock of another.

His growth is but a wild and fruitless plant;  
I'll cut his barren branches to the stock,  
And *graft* you on to bear. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

2. To propagate by insertion or inoculation.

In March is good *grafting* the skillful do know,  
So long as the wind in the East do not blow:  
From moon being changed, 'till past be the prime,  
For *grafting* and cropping is very good time. *Tusser's Husb.*

To have fruit in greater plenty the way is to *graft*, not only upon young stocks, but upon divers boughs of an old tree; for they will bear great numbers of fruit: whereas, if you *graft* but upon one stock, the tree can bear but few. *Bacon.*

Now

## GRA

Now let me *graff* my pears, and prune the vine. *Dryden.*

3. To insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong.

And they also, if they bide not still in unbelief, shall be *graffed* in; for God is able to *graff* them in again. *Rom.* xi. 23.

These are th' Italian names which fate will join  
With ours, and *graff* upon the Trojan line. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To fill with an adjectitious branch.

We've some old crab-trees here at home, that will not  
Be *graffed* to your relief. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

The noble life doth want her proper limbs;  
Her royal stock *graff* with ignoble plants. *Shakespeare. R. III.*

5. To join one thing to as to receive support from another.

This resolution against any peace with Spain is a new incident *graffed* upon the original quarrel, by the intrigues of a faction among us. *Swift.*

May one kind grave unite each hapless name,  
And *graff* my love immortal on thy fame. *Pope.*

GRAFTER. *n. f.* [from *graff* or *graff*.] One who propagates fruit by grafting.

I am informed, by the trials of more than one of the most skillful and experienced *graffers* of these parts, that a man shall seldom fail of having cherries borne by his *graff* the same year in which the infusion is made. *Evelyn.*

GRAIL. *n. f.* [from *grail*, French.] Small particles of any kind.

Hereof this gentle knight unweaving was,  
And, lying down upon the sandy *grail*,  
Drank of the stream as clear as crystal glass. *Fairy Queen.*

GRAIN. *n. f.* [from *grain*, French; *granum*, Latin; *grano*, Italian, has all the following significations.]

1. A single seed of corn.

Look into the seeds of time,  
And say which *grain* will grow, and which will not. *Shaksf.*

His reasons are as two *grains* of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death,  
Vagabond exile, flogging, pent to linger  
But with a *grain* a day, I would not buy  
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shaksf. Coriolanus.*

Many of the ears, being six inches long, had sixty *grains* in them, and none less than forty. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. Corn.

As it ebbs, the feedman  
Upon the lime and oozes feathers his *grain*,  
And shortly comes to harvest. *Shaksf. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Pales no longer swell'd the teeming *grain*,  
Nor Phœbus fed his oxen on the plain. *Dryden's Pastoral.*

'Tis a rich soil, I grant you; but often covered with weeds than *grain*. *Collier on Fame.*

3. The seed of any fruit.

4. Any minute particle; any single body.

Thou exist'st on many thousand *grains*  
That issue out of dust. *Shaksf. Meas. for Measure.*

By intelligence  
And proofs as clear as founts in July, when  
We see each *grain* of gravel. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

5. The smallest weight, of which in physics twenty make a scruple, and in Troy weight twenty-four make a penny weight; a *grain* so named because it is supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn.

They began at a known body, a barley-corn, the weight whereof is therefore called a *grain*; which ariseth, being multiplied, to scruples, drachms, ounces and pounds. *Holder.*

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing severally seven drachms, in the air; the balance in the water weigheth only four drachms and forty-one *grains*, and abateh of the weight in the air two drachms and nineteen *grains*: the balance kept the same depth in the water as above said. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

His brain  
Outweigh'd his rage but half a *grain*. *Hudibras*, p. i.

6. Any thing proverbially small.

For the whole world before thee is as a little *grain* of the balance. *Wisl.* xi. 22.

The ungrateful person lives to himself, and subsists by the good nature of others, of which he himself has not the least *grain*. *South's Sermons.*

GRAIN of Allowance. Something indulged or remitted; something above or under the exact weight.

He, whose very best actions must be seen with *grains* of allowance, cannot be too mild, moderate, and forgiving. *Addis.*

I would always give some *grains* of improvement to the sacred science of theology. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

8. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter.

Knots, by the confus'd meeting sap,  
Infect the sound pine, and divert his *grain*  
Tortive and errant from his course of growth. *Shaksf.*

9. The body of the wood.

The beech, the swimming alder, and the plane,  
Hard box, and linden of a softer *grain*. *Dryden.*

## GRA

10. The body considered with respect to the form of direction of the constituent particles.

The tooth of a sea-horse, in the midst of the solid parts, contains a curdled *grain* which is not to be found in ivory. *Brown's Vulg. Errors*, b. iii. c. 23.

Stones of a constitution so compact, and a *grain* so fine, that they bear a fine polish. *Woodward.*

11. Died or stained substance.

How the red roses flush up in her cheeks,  
And the pure snow with goodly vermil stain,  
Like crimson dy'd in *grain*. *Spenser's Prethalam.*

Over his lucid arms  
A military vest of purple flow'd,  
Livelier than melibean, or the *grain*  
Of farra, worn by kings and heroes old. *Milton's P. Lost.*

Come, penfive nun, devout and pure,  
All in a robe of darkest *grain*,  
Flowing with majestic train. *Milton.*

The third, his feet  
Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail,  
Sky-tinctur'd *grain*! *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. v.

12. Temper; disposition; inclination; humour.

Your minds, preoccupied with what  
You rather must do than what you should do,  
Made you against the *grain* to voice him consil. *Shaksf.*

Quoth Hudibras, it is in vain,  
I see, to argue 'gainst the *grain*. *Hudibras*, p. ii. cant. 2.

Old clients, weary'd out with fruitless care,  
Dismiss their hopes of eating, and despair;  
Though much against the *grain*, forc'd to retire,  
Buy roots for supper, and provide a fire. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

13. The heart; the bottom.

The one being tractable and mild, the other stiff and impatient of a superior, they lived but in cunning concord, as brothers *glued* together, but not united in *grain*. *Hayward.*

14. The form of the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness.

The smaller the particles of those substances are, the smaller will be the scratches by which they continually fret and wear away the glass until it be polished; but be they never so small, they can wear away the glass no otherwise than by grating and scratching it, and breaking the protuberances; and therefore polish it no otherwise than by bringing its roughness to a very fine *grain*, so that the scratches and frettings of the surface become too small to be visible. *Newton's Opt.*

GRAINED. *adj.* [from *grain*.] Rough; made less smooth.

Though now this *grained* face of mine be hid  
In sap consuming Winter's drizzled snow,  
Yet hath my night of life some memory. *Shakespeare.*

GRAINS. *n. f.* [without a singular.] The husks of malt exhausted in brewing.

Give them *grains* their fill,  
Husks, draft, to drink and will. *Ben. John. New Inn.*

GRAINY. *adj.* [from *grain*.]

1. Full of corn.

2. Full of grains or kernels.

GRAMERCY. *interj.* [contracted from *grant me mercy*.] An obsolete expression of surprise.

Gramercy, sir, said he; but mote I weat  
What strange adventure do ye now pursue? *Fairy Queen.*

Gramercy, lovely Lucius, what's the news? *Shaksf.*

GRAMINEOUS. *adj.* [from *gramineus*, Latin.] Grassy. *Gramineous* plants are such as have a long leaf without a footstalk.

GRAMINIVOROUS. *adj.* [from *gramen* and *voro*, Latin.] Grass-eating; living upon grass.

The ancients were versed chiefly in the dissection of brutes, among which the *graminivorous* kind have a party-coloured choroides. *Sharp's Surgery.*

GRAMMAR. *n. f.* [from *grammaire*, French; *grammatica*, Latin; *grammatikē*, Greek.]

1. The science of speaking correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other.

We make a countryman dumb, whom we will not allow to speak but by the rules of *grammar*. *Dryden's Duressney.*

Men, speaking language according to the *grammar* rules of that language, do yet speak improperly of things. *Locke.*

2. Propriety or justness of speech; speech according to grammar.

*Varium & mutabile semper femina*, is the sharpest satire that ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and animal must be understood to make them *grammar*. *Dryden.*

3. The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

GRAMMAR School. *n. f.* A school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.

Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a *grammar school*.



## GRA

Many disputes the ambiguous nature of letters hath created among the *grammarians*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

They who have called him the torture of *grammarians*, might also have called him the plague of translators. *Dryden.*

GRAMMATICAL. *adj.* [grammatica, Fr. grammaticus, Latin.] 1. Belonging to grammar.

The beauty of virtue still being set before their eyes, and that taught them with far more diligent care than grammatical rules. *Sidney, b. ii.*

I shall take the number of consonants, not from the grammatical alphabets of any language, but from the diversity of sounds framed by single articulations with appulse. *Holder.*

2. Taught by grammar.

They seldom know more than the grammatical construction, unless born with a poetical genius. *Dryden's Du Fresnoy.*

GRAMMATICALLY. *adv.* [from grammatical.] According to the rules or science of grammar.

When a sentence is distinguished into the nouns, the verbs, pronouns, adverbs, and other particles of speech which compose it, then it is said to be analysed grammatically. *Watts.*

As grammar teacheth us to speak properly, so it is the part of rhetoric to instruct how to do it elegantly, by adding beauty to that language that before was naked and grammatically true. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

GRAMMATICASTER. *n.f.* [Latin.] A mean verbal pedant; a low grammarian.

I have not vexed their language with the doubts, the remarks, and eternal triflings of the French grammaticasters. *Rymer's Tracts of the last Age.*

GRAMPLE. *n.f.* A crab-fish. *Ainsworth.*

GRAMPUS. *n.f.* A large fish of the cetaceous kind.

GRANARY. *n.f.* [granarium, Latin.] A storehouse for threshed corn.

Ants, by their labour and industry, contrive the matter so, that corn will keep as dry in their nests as in our granaries. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 156.*

The naked nations cloath.

And be th' exhaustless granary of a world. *Thomson's Spring.*

GRANATE. *n.f.* [from granum, Latin.] A kind of marble so called, because it is marked with small variegations like grains. Otherwise GRANITE.

GRAND. *adj.* [grand, French; grandis, Latin.]

1. Great; illustrious; high in power.

God had planted, that is, made to grow the trees of life and knowledge, plants only proper and becoming the paradise and garden of so grand a Lord. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

2. Great; splendid; magnificent.

A voice has flown

To re-enslave a grand design. *Young.*

3. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity.

4. It is used to signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.

GRANDAM. *n.f.* [grand and dam or dame.]

1. Grandmother; my father's or mother's mother.

I meeting him, will tell him that my lady

Was fairer than his grandam, and as chaste

As may be in the world. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

A woman's story, at a Winter's fire,

Authoris'd by her grandam. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

We have our forefathers and great grandames all before us, as they were in Chaucer's days.

Thy tyger's heart belies thy angel face:

Too well thou shew'st thy pedigree from stone;

Thy grandam's was the first by Pyrrha thrown. *Dryden.*

2. An old withered woman.

The women

Cry'd, one and all, the suppliant should have right,

And to the grandam hag adjudg'd the knight. *Dryden.*

GRANDCHILD. *n.f.* [grand and child.] The son or daughter of my son or daughter; one in the second degree of descent.

Augustus Cæsar, out of indignation against his daughters and Agrippa his grandchild, would say that they were not his seed, but imposthumes broken from him. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

These hymns may work on future wits, and so

May great grandchildren of thy praises grow. *Donne.*

He hoped his majesty did believe, that he would never make the least scruple to obey the grandchild of king James. *Carand.*

Fair daughter, and thou son and grandchild both! *Milton.*

He 'scaping with his gods and reliques fled,

And tow'rs the shore his little grandchild led. *Denham.*

GRANDDAUGHTER. *n.f.* [grand and daughter.] The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRANDEE. *n.f.* [grand, French; grandis, Latin.] A man of great rank, power, or dignity.

They had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an interview of grandees, both vehement on the parts which they sway'd. *Wotton.*

When a prince or grandee manifests a liking to such a thing, men generally set about to make themselves considerable for such things. *South's Sermons.*

Some parts of the Spanish monarchy are rather for orna-

ment than strength: they furnish out viceroys for the grandees, and poets of honour for the noble families. *Addison.*

GRANDEVITY. *n.f.* [from grandævus, Latin.] Great age; length of life.

GRANDEVIOUS. *adj.* [grandævus, Latin.] Long lived; of great age.

GRANDEVOUR. *n.f.* [French.]

1. State; splendour of appearance; magnificence.

As a magistrate or great officer, he locks himself from all approaches by the multiplied formalities of attendance, by the distance of ceremony and grandeur. *South's Sermons.*

2. Elevation of sentiment or language.

GRANDFATHER. *n.f.* [grand and father.] The father of my father or mother; the next above my father in the scale of ascent.

One was saying that his great grandfather, and grandfather, and father died at sea: said another, that heard him, an' I were as you, I would never come at sea. Why, faith he, where did your great grandfather, and grandfather, and father die? He answered, where but in their beds? He answered, an' I were as you, I would never come in bed. *Bacon's Apophth.*

Our grandchildren will see a few rags hung up in Westminsterhall, which cost an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the arrears, and boast that their grandfathers were rich and great.

GRANDFICK. *adj.* [grandis and facis, Latin.] Making great.

GRANDINOUS. *adj.* [grandis, Latin.] Full of hail; confiding of hail.

GRANDITY. *n.f.* [from grandis, Latin.] Greatness; grandeur; magnificence. An old word.

Our poets excel in grandity and gravity, smoothness and property, in quickness and briefness. *Candlish's Remains.*

GRANDMOTHER. *n.f.* [grand and mother.] The father's or mother's mother.

Thy grandmother Lois, and thy mother Eunice. *1 Tim. i. 5.*

GRANDSIRE. *n.f.* [grand and sire.]

1. Grandfather.

Think'st thou, that I will leave my kingly throne,

Wherein my grandsire and my father sat? *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*

Thy grandsire, and his brother, to whom fame

Gave, from two conquer'd parts o' th' world, their name. *Denham.*

The wreaths his grandsire knew to reap

By active toil and military sweat. *Prior.*

2. Any ancestor, poetically.

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,

Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster? *Shakespeare's Merch. of Ven.*

Above the portal, carv'd in cedar wood,

Plac'd in their ranks, their godlike grandsires stood. *Dryden.*

So mimick ancient wits at best,

As apes our grandsires in their doublets dress. *Pope.*

GRANDSON. *n.f.* [grand and son.] The son of a son or daughter.

Almighty Jove augment your wealthy store,

Give much to you, and to his grandsons more. *Dryden.*

Grandfathers in private families are not much observed to have great influence on their grandsons, and, I believe, they have much less among princes.

GRANGE. *n.f.* [grange, French.] A farm: generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours.

One, when he had got the inheritance of an unlucky old grange, would needs sell it; and, to draw buyers, proclaimed the virtues of it: nothing ever thrived on it, faith he; the trees were all blasted, the swine died of the measles, the cattle of the murrain, and the sheep of the rot; nothing was ever reared there, not a duckling or a goose. *Ben. Jonson's Diction.*

At the moated grange resides this dejected Mariana. *Shakspeare.*

The loose unletter'd hinds,

When for their teeming flocks and granges full

In wanton dance they praise the bounteous Pan. *Milton.*

If the church was of their own foundation, they might chuse, the incumbent being once dead, whether they would put any other therein; unless, perhaps, the said church had people belonging to it; for then they must still maintain a curate: and of this sort were their granges and priories. *Ayliffe.*

GRANITE. *n.f.* [granit, Fr. from granum, Lat. because consisting as it were of grains, or small distinct particles.] A stone composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together, of great hardness, giving fire with steel; not fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcinable in a great fire.

The hard white granite with black spots, commonly called moor-stone, forms a very firm, and though rude, yet beautifully variegated mass. It is found in immense strata in Ireland, but not used there. In Cornwall and the adjacent counties it is found on the surface of the earth in prodigious masses, and brought in great quantities to London, where it is used for the steps of public buildings. Hard red granite, variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite, is valuable for its extreme hardness and beauty, and capable of a most elegant polish. It is common in Egypt and Arabia, and

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and is also found in the West of England little inferior. The vulgar opinion of their being cast out of various fragments of marble, because they appear composed of particles or granules of different colours, is easily confuted by an accurate inspection of the structure and formation of those granules; the least and meanest of which no human art could ever compose, nor fire leave in the state in which we see them. A third sort of granite has a beautiful variegation of colours, red, white, black and yellow, and capable of an elegant polish: it is little inferior in beauty to the oriental granite, and there are immense strata of it in Minorca. Detached nodules of it, two or three foot in circumference, are also frequent on the shores of Guernsey, from whence it is brought as ballast, and used in paving our streets. *Hill on Fossils.*

Alabaster, marble of divers colours, both simple and mixed, the opulites, porphyry, and the granite. *Woodward.*

There are still great pillars of granite, and other fragments of this ancient temple. *Addison on Italy.*

GRANIVOROUS. *adj.* [granum and voro, Lat.] Eating grain; living upon grain.

Granivorous birds, as a crane, upon the first peck of their bills, can distinguish the qualities of hard bodies, which the sense of men discerns not without mastication. *Brown.*

Panick affords a soft demulcent nourishment, both for granivorous birds and mankind. *Ambrosius on Animals.*

GRANNAM. *n.f.* [for grandam.] Grandmother. Only used in burlesque works.

Off my kind grannam told me, Tim, take warning. *Gay.*

To GRAN I. *v.a.* [from granit, French; Junius and Skinner; perhaps, as *Alphibeu* thinks, from *gratuito*, or rather from *gratia* or *gratificor*.]

1. To admit that which is not yet proved; to allow; to yield; to concede.

They gather out of Scripture general rules to be followed in making laws; and so, in effect, they plainly grant, that we ourselves may lawfully make laws for the church. *Hooker.*

Grant that the fates have firm'd, by their decree,

The Trojan race to reign in Italy. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii.*

Suppose, which yet I grant not, thy desire

A moment elder than my rival fire,

Can chance of seeing first thy title prove? *Dryden.*

If he be one indifferent as to the present rebellion, they may take it for granted his complaint is the rage of a disappointed man.

2. To bestow something which cannot be claimed of right.

The God of Israel grant thee thy petition that thou hast asked of him. *1 Sa. xvii.*

Then hath God also to the Gentiles granted repentance unto life. *Acts xiii. 18.*

Did'st thou not kill this king?

—I grant ye.

—Do'st grant me, hedgehog? Then God grant me too,

Thou may'st be damned for that wicked deed. *Shak. R. III.*

He heard, and granted half his prayer;

The rest the winds dispers'd. *Pope.*

GRANT. *n.f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of granting or bestowing.

2. The thing granted; a gift; a boon.

Courteers justify for a grant,

And when they break their friendship plead their want. *Dry.*

3. [In law.] A gift in writing of such a thing as cannot apply be passed or conveyed by word only; as rent, reversions, services, advowsons in gross, common in gross, tithes, &c. or made by such persons as cannot give but by deed, as the king, and all bodies politic; which differences be often in speech neglected, and then is taken generally for every gift whatsoever, made of any thing by any person; and he that granteth it is named the grantor, and he to whom it is made the grantee. A thing is said to be in grant which cannot be assigned without deed.

All the whole land is the queen's, unless there be some grant of any part thereof, to be shewed from her majesty. *Cowel.*

Spenser's State of Ireland.

But of this so large a grant, we are content not to take advantage. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 11.*

GRANTABLE. *adj.* [from grant.] That which may be granted.

The office of the bishop's chancellor was grantable for life. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

GRANTEE. *n.f.* [from grant.] He to whom any grant is made.

To smother the way for popery in Mary's time, the grantees were confirmed by the pope in the possession of the abbey-lands. *Swift.*

GRANTOR. *n.f.* [from grant.] He by whom a grant is made.

A duplex querela shall not be granted under pain of suspension of the grantor from the execution of his office. *Ayliffe.*

GRANULARY. *adj.* [from granule.] Small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed.

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Small-coal, with sulphur and nitre, proportionably mixed, tempered, and formed into granular bodies, do make up that powder which is in use for guns. *Brown's vulgar Errors.*

TO GRANULATE. *v.n.* [granular, Fr. from granum, Latin.] To be formed into small grains.

The juice of grapes, inspissated by heat, granulate into sugar. *Spratt.*

TO GRANULATE. *v.a.*

1. To break into small masses or granules.

2. To raise into small asperities.

I have observed, in many birds, the gullet, before its entrance into the gizzard, to be much dilated, and thick set, or as it were granulated with a multitude of glandules, each whereof was provided with its excretory vessel. *Ray.*

GRANULATION. *n.f.* [granulation, French, from granulate.]

1. The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, so as it may granulate or congeal into small grains: it is generally done through a colander, or a birchen broom. Gunpowder and some salts are likewise said to be granulated, from their resemblance to grain or seed. *Quincy.*

2. The act of shooting or breaking in small masses.

Tents in wounds, by resisting the growth of the little granulation of the flesh, in process of time harden them, and in that manner produce a fistula. *Sharp's Surgery.*

GRANULE. *n.f.* [from granum, Latin.] A small compact particle.

With an excellent microscope, where the naked eye did see but a green powder, the assisted eye could discern particular granules, some blue, and some yellow. *Boyle on Colours.*

GRANULOUS. *adj.* [from granule.] Full of little grains.

GRAPE. *n.f.* [grappe, French; krappe, Dutch.] The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters; the fruit from which wine is expressed.

And thou shalt not glean thy vineyard, neither shalt thou gather every grape of thy vineyard; thou shalt leave them for the poor and stranger. *Lev. xix. 10.*

Turn back thine hand, as the grape gatherers into the baskets. *Jer. vi. 9.*

Anacreon, for thy sake

I of the grape no mention make;

Ere my Anacreon by thee fell,

Curled plant I lov'd thee well. *Cowley.*

Here are the vines in early flow'r's disney'd,

Here grapes discolour'd on the sunny side. *Pope's Odyssey.*

GRAPE Hyacinth, or GRAPE Flower. See MUSK.

GRAPESTONE. *n.f.* [grape and stone.] The stone or seed contained in the grape.

When obedient nature knows his will,

A fly, a grasshopper, or a hair can kill. *Prior.*

GRAPHICAL. *adj.* [γραφικα.] Well delineated.

Write with a needle, or bodkin, or knife, or the like, when the fruit or trees are young; for as they grow, so the letters will grow more large and graphical. *Bacon's Natural History.*

GRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from graphical.] In a picturesque manner; with good description or delineation.

The hyena odorata, or civet cat, is delivered and graphically described by Castelleus. *Brown's vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

GRAPNEL. *n.f.* [grapin, French.]

1. A small anchor belonging to a little vessel.

2. A grappling iron with which in fight one ship fastens on another.

TO GRAPPLE. *v.n.* [grapple, Dutch; krappe, German.]

1. To contend by seizing each other, as wrestlers.

They must be also practised in all the locks and gripes of wrestling, as need may often be in fight to tugg of grapple, and to clofe. *Milton.*

Living virtue, all achievements pass,

Meets envy, still to grapple with at last. *Waller.*

Does he think that he can grapple with divine vengeance,

And endure the everlasting burnings? *South's Sermons.*

Antæus here and stern Alcides strive,

And both the grappling statues seem to live. *Addison.*

2. To contend in close fight.

I'll in my standard bear the arms of York,

To grapple with the house of Lancaster. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*

Sometimes, from fighting squadrons of each fleet,

Two grappling Ætnas on the ocean meet,

And English fires with Belgian flames contend. *Dryden.*

TO GRAPPLE. *v.a.*

1. To fasten; to fix; to join indissolubly. Now obsolete.

Grapple your minds to sternage of the navy,

And leave your England as dead midnight still. *Shak. H. V.*

I will put that business in your bosoms,

Whole execution takes your enemy off,

Grapples you to the heart and love of us. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. To seize; to lay fast hold of.

GRAPPLE. *n.f.* [from the verb.]

1. Contest hand to hand, in which the combatants seize each other; the wrestlers hold.



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Fresh from his fall, and fiercer *grapple* join'd,  
Throttled at length in th' air, expir'd and fell. *Milton.*  
Or did his genius  
Know mine the stronger demon, fear'd the *grapple*,  
And, looking round him, found this nook of fate,  
To skulk behind my sword. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
2. Close fight.  
In the *grapple* I boarded them; on the instant they got clear  
of our ship, so I alone became their prisoner. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*  
3. Iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another.  
But Cymon soon his crooked *grapples* cast,  
Which with tenacious hold his foes embrac'd. *Dryden.*  
GRA'PPLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *grapple*.] Close fight; hostile  
embrace.  
They catching hold of him, as down he lent,  
Him backward overthrew, and down him flay'd  
With their rude hands and grielly *grapplement*. *Fairy Queen.*  
GRA'SHOPPER. *n. f.* [*grass* and *hop*.] A small insect that hops  
in the summer grass. The *ciada* of the Latins, or *ciada* of  
the Italians, is often by the poets translated *grasshopper*, but  
improperly.  
Her waggon spokes made of long spinners legs,  
The cover of the wings of *grasshoppers*. *Shakesp. Ro. and Jul.*  
*Grasshoppers* eat up the green of whole countries. *Eaton.*  
Where silver lakes, with verdant shadows crown'd,  
Disperse a grateful chineless all around;  
The *grasshopper* avoids the untainted air,  
Nor in the midst of Summer ventures there. *Addison.*  
The women were of such an enormous stature, that we  
appeared as *grasshoppers* before them. *Addison's Spectator.*  
GRA'SPER. See GRAZIER.  
To GRASP. *v. a.* [*graspere*, Italian.]  
1. To hold in the hand; to gripe.  
O fool that I am, that thought I could *grasp* water and bind  
the wind. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
In his right hand  
Grasping ten thousand thunders, which he sent  
Before him, such as in their souls infix'd  
Plagues. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*  
Kings, by *grasping* more than they could hold,  
First made their subjects, by oppression, bold. *Denham.*  
Doom, as they please, my empire not to stand,  
I'll *grasp* my sceptre with my dying hand. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*  
2. To seize; to catch at.  
This *grasping* of the militia of the kingdom into their own  
hands, was desired the Summer before. *Clarendon.*  
To GRASP. *v. n.*  
1. To catch; to endeavour to seize; to try at.  
So envious and exorbitant are the desires of men, that they  
will *grasp* at all, and can form no scheme of perfect happiness  
with less. *Swift.*  
2. To struggle; to strive; to grapple. Not now in use.  
See, his face is black and full of blood;  
His hands abroad display'd, as one that *grasps*  
And tugg'd for life. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. ii.*  
3. To gripe; to encroach.  
Like a miser 'midst his store,  
Who *grasps* and *grasps* 'till he can hold no more. *Dryden.*  
GRASP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. The gripe or seizure of the hand.  
Nor wanted in his *grasp*  
What seem'd both spear and shield. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
This hand and sword have been acquainted well;  
It should have come before into my *grasp*.  
To kill the ravisher. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
The left arm is a little defaced, though one may see it held  
something in its *grasp* formerly. *Addison on Italy.*  
2. Possession; hold.  
I would not be the villain that thou think'st  
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's *grasp*.  
And the rich East to boot. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*  
3. Power of seizing.  
Within the direful *grasp*  
Of savage hunger, or of savage heat. *Milton.*  
They looked upon it as their own, and had it even within  
their *grasp*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
GRA'SPER. *n. f.* [from *grasp*.] One that grasps, seizes, or  
catches at.  
GRASS. *n. f.* [*græs*, Saxon.] The common herbage of the  
field on which cattle feed; an herb with long narrow leaves.  
Ye are grown fat as the heifer at *gras*, and bellow as  
bulls. *Jer. l. ii.*  
The trade of beef for foreign exportation was prejudiced,  
and almost sunk; for the flesh being young, and only *gras*  
fed, was thin, light and moist, and not of a substance to  
endure the salt, or be preserved by it, for long voyages,  
or a flow consumption. *Temple.*  
You'll be no more your former you;  
But for a blooming nymph will pass,  
Just fifteen, coming Summer's *gras*. *Swift.*  
GRASS of Parnassus. *n. f.* [*parnassus*, Latin.]

It hath a rose-shaped flower of five large leaves, and five  
small at the bottom fringed, of a greenish colour, and planted  
orbicularly: out of the flower-cup arises the pointal, which  
turns to an oval membranaceous fruit, having but one cell  
filled with seeds. This plant grows wild in moist meadows,  
particularly in the North. It is called *parnassus* from mount  
Parnassus, where it was supposed to grow; and because the  
cattle feed on it, it obtained the name of *gras*, though the  
plant has no resemblance to the *gras* kind. *Ailler.*  
To GRASS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed *gras*; to become  
pasture.  
Land arable, driven, or worn to the proof,  
With oats ye may sow it, the sooner to *gras*.  
More soon to be pasture, to bring it to pass. *Tass. Unbound.*  
GRASS-PLOT. *n. f.* [*gras* and *plot*.] A small level covered  
with short *gras*.  
Here on this *gras*-plot, in this very place,  
Come and sport. *Shakesp. Tempest.*  
The part of your garden next your house should be a  
parterre for flowers, or *gras*-plots bordered with flowers. *Temple.*  
They are much valued by our modern planters, to adorn  
their walks and *gras*-plots. *Martinez's Husbandry.*  
GRASS-POLY. A species of WILLOW-WORT, which see.  
GRA'SINESS. *n. f.* [from *grassy*.] The state of abounding in  
*gras*.  
GRA'SSY. *adj.* [from *gras*.] Covered with *gras*; abounding  
with *gras*.  
Ne did he leave the mountains bare unfeen,  
Nor the rank *gras* fens delights untry'd. *Spenser.*  
Rais'd of *gras* turf  
Their table was, and mossy seats had round. *Milt. P. L.*  
The most in fields, like herded beasts, lie down,  
To dew obnoxious, on the *grassy* floor. *Dryd. An. Mir.*  
GRATE. *n. f.* [*grates*, Latin.]  
1. A partition made with bars placed near to one another, or  
crossing each other: such as are in cloysters or prisons.  
I have *grated* upon my good friends for three reprieves for  
you, and your couch-fellow, Nim; or else you had look'd  
through the *grates*, like a gemmy of baboons. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*  
Out at a little *grate* his eyes he cast  
Upon those bord'ring hills, and open plain. *Daniel's C. W.*  
A fan has on it a nursery of lively black-eyed vultures,  
who are endeavouring to creep out at the *grates*. *Addison.*  
2. The range of bars within which fires are made.  
My dear is of opinion that an old fashioned *grate* consumes  
coals, but gives no heat. *Spectator, No. 30.*  
To GRATE. *v. a.* [*grater*, French.]  
1. To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body.  
Thereat the fiend his gnashing teeth did *grate*. *Par. Lost.*  
Blind oblivion swallow'd cities up,  
And mighty states characterless are *grated*.  
To dusty nothing. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*  
If the particles of the putty were not made to stick fast in  
the pitch, they would, by rolling up and down, *grate* and fret  
the object metal, and fill it full of little holes. *Newton's Opt.*  
2. To offend by any thing harsh or vexatious.  
Thereat enraged, soon he 'gan upstart,  
Grinding his teeth and *grating* his great heart. *Hubb. Tel.*  
They have been partial in the gospel, culled and chosen out  
those softer and more gentle dictates which should less *grate*  
and disturb them. *Decay of Piety.*  
Just resentment and hard usage coin'd  
Th' unwilling word; and, *grating* as it is,  
Take it, for it is thy due. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
This habit of writing and discouraging, wherein I unfor-  
tunately differ from almost the whole kingdom, and am apt to  
*grate* the ears of more than I could wish, was acquired during  
my apprenticeship in London. *Swift.*  
3. To form a sound by collision of asperities or hard bodies.  
The *grating* flock of wrathful iron arms. *Shakesp. R. II.*  
On a sudden open fly,  
With impetuous recoil and jarring found,  
Th' infernal doors, and on their hinges *grate*  
Harsh thunder, that the lowest bottom shook  
Of Erebus. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*  
To GRATE. *v. n.*  
1. To rub hard so as to injure or offend; to offend, as by op-  
pression or importunity.  
Wherein have you been galled by the king?  
What peer hath been suborn'd to *grate* on you,  
That you should seal this lawless bloody book  
Of forg'd rebellion with a seal divine? *Shakesp. Henry IV.*  
I have *grated* upon my good friends for three reprieves for  
you, or else you had looked through the *grates*. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*  
Paradoxing is of great use; but the faculty must be so con-  
siderably managed as not to *grate* upon the truth and reason of  
things. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
This *grated* harder upon, and raised greater tumults and  
boilings in the hearts of men, than the seeming unreasonableness  
of former articles. *South's Sermons.*  
I never

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I never heard him make the least complaint, in a case that  
would have *grated* sorely on some men's patience, and have  
filled their lives with discontent. *Locke.*  
2. To make a harsh noise, as that of a rough body drawn over  
another.  
We are not so nice as to cast away a sharp knife, because  
the edge of it may sometimes *grate*. *Hooker, b. v. f. 36.*  
GRA'TE'FUL. *adj.* [*gratus*, Latin.]  
1. Having a due sense of benefits; willing to acknowledge and  
to repay benefits.  
A grateful mind  
By owing owes not, but still pays. *Milton.*  
Years of service past,  
From grateful souls exact reward at last. *Dryden's Fables.*  
2. Pleading; acceptable; delightful; delicious.  
Whatever is ingrate at first, is made *grateful* by custom;  
but whatsoever is too pleasing at first, groweth quickly to  
satiate. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine,  
And *grateful* clusters swell with floods of wine. *Pope.*  
GRA'TE'FULLY. *adv.* [from *grateful*.]  
1. With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits; with  
due sense of obligation.  
He, as new wak'd, thus *gratefully* reply'd. *Milton.*  
Enough remains for household charge beside,  
His wife and tender children to sustain,  
And *gratefully* to feed his dumb deserving train. *Dryd. Virg.*  
In Cyprus long by men and gods obey'd,  
The lovers toil the *gratefully* repaid. *Graville.*  
2. In a pleasing manner.  
Study detains the mind by the perpetual occurrence of some-  
thing new, which may *gratefully* strike the imagination. *Watts.*  
GRA'TE'FULNESS. *n. f.* [from *grateful*.]  
1. Gratitude; duty to benefactors. Now obsolete.  
A Laconian knight, having sometime served him with more  
*gratefulness* than good courage defended him. *Sidney.*  
Blessings beforehand, ties of *gratefulness*,  
The found of glory ringing in our ears. *Herbert.*  
2. Quality of being acceptable; pleasantness.  
GRA'TE'FUL. *n. f.* [*gratus*, Fr. from *grate*.] A kind of coarse file  
with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.  
GRA'TIFICATION. *n. f.* [*gratificatio*, Latin.]  
1. The act of pleasing.  
They are incapable of any design above the present *grati-*  
*fication* of their palates. *South's Sermons.*  
2. Pleasure; delight.  
How hardly is his will brought to change all its desires and  
aversions, and to renounce those *gratifications* in which he has  
been long used to place his happiness. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
3. Reward; recompence. A low word.  
To GRATIFY. *v. a.* [*gratificor*, Latin.]  
1. To indulge; to please by compliance.  
You steer between the country and the court,  
Nor *gratify*, what'er the great desire,  
Nor grudging give what publick needs require. *Dryden.*  
2. To delight; to please.  
But pride flood ready to prevent the blow;  
For who would die to *gratify* a foe? *Dryden's Fables.*  
The captive general to his car was ty'd;  
The joyful citizens tumultuous tide  
Echoing his glory, *gratify* his pride. *Prior.*  
A palled appetite is humorous, and must be *gratified* with  
saucers rather than food. *Taylor, No. 54.*  
At once they *gratify* their scent and taste,  
While frequent cups prolong the rich repast. *Pope.*  
A thousand little impertinencies are very *gratifying* to cu-  
riosity, though not improving to the understanding. *Addison.*  
3. To requite with a gratification: as, I'll *gratify* you for this  
trouble.  
GRA'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *grate*.] Harshly; offensively.  
GRA'TIS. *adv.* [Latin.] For nothing; without a recom-  
pence.  
The people cry you mock'd them; and, of late,  
When corn was given them *gratis*, you repin'd. *Shakesp.*  
They sold themselves; but thou, like a kind fellow, gav'st  
thyself away *gratis*, and I thank thee for thee. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*  
Kindred are no welcome clients, where relation gives them  
a title to have advice *gratis*. *L'Estrange.*  
I corned to take my degree at Utrecht or Leyden, though  
offered it *gratis* by those universities. *Armatnot's John Bull.*  
GRA'TITUDE. *n. f.* [*gratitudo*, low Latin.]  
1. Duty to benefactors.  
Forbidden  
That our renowned Rome, whose *gratitude*  
Tow'rd her deserving children is enroll'd,  
Should now eat up her own! *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*  
2. Desire to return benefits.  
The debt imminence of endless *gratitude*. *Milton.*  
*Gratitude* is properly a virtue, disposing the mind to an in-  
ward sense and an outward acknowledgment of a benefit re-  
ceived, together with a readiness to return the same, or the  
like. *South's Sermons.*

GRA

GRATUITOUS. *adj.* [*gratuitus*, Latin; *gratuit*, Fr.]  
1. Voluntary; granted without claim or merit.  
We mistake the *gratuitous* blessings of heaven for the fruits  
of our own industry. *L'Estrange.*  
2. Allocated without proof.  
The second motive they had to introduce this *gratuitous*  
declination of atoms, the same poet gives us. *Roy.*  
GRATUITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gratuitous*.]  
1. Without claim or merit.  
2. Without proof.  
I would know whence came this obliquity of direction,  
which they *gratuitously* rack to matter: this is to ascribe will  
and choice to these particles. *Chevre's Phil. Prin.*  
GRATULATORY. *n. f.* [*gratuit*, Fr. from *gratuitus*.] A present or  
acknowledgment; a free gift.  
They might have pretended to comply with Ulysses, and  
dismissed him with a small *gratuity*. *Notes on the Odyssey.*  
He used every year to present us with his almanack, upon  
the score of some little *gratuity* we gave him. *Swift.*  
To GRATULATE. *v. a.* [*gratulari*, Latin.]  
1. To congratulate; to salute with declarations of joy.  
To gratify the good Andronicus,  
And *gratulate* his safe return to Rome,  
The people will accept whom he admires. *Shakesp. Tit. Andr.*  
Whither away so fast?  
—No farther than the Tower,  
To *gratulate* the gentle princes there. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*  
Since nature could behold so dire a crime,  
I *gratulate* at least my native clime,  
That such a land, which such a monster bore,  
So far is distant from our Thracian shore. *Dryden's Fables.*  
2. To declare joy for.  
Yet give thy jealous subjects leave to doubt,  
Who this thy 'scape from rumour *gratulate*,  
No less than if from peril; and devout  
Do beg thy care unto thy after state. *Ben. Jonson's Epigrams.*  
GRATULATION. *n. f.* [from *gratulari*, Latin.] Salutations  
made by expressing joy; expression of joy.  
They are the full *gratulations* wherewith our Lord and Sa-  
viour was joyfully received at his entrance into the world, by  
such as in their hearts, arms, and bowels embraced him. *Hook.*  
The earth  
Gave signs of *gratulation*, and each hill. *Asit. Par. Lost.*  
Your enjoyments, according to the standard of a Christian  
desire, are so complete that they require no addition: I shall  
turn my wishes into *gratulations*, and, congratulating their ful-  
ness, only wish their continuance. *South.*  
GRATULATORY. *adj.* [from *gratulate*.] Congratulatory, ex-  
pressing congratulation.  
GRAVE, a final syllable in the names of places, is from the  
Saxon *græp*, a grove or cave. *Gibson's Camden.*  
GRAVE. *n. f.* [*græp*, Saxon.] The place in the ground in  
which the dead are repositied.  
Now it is the time of night,  
That the *graves*, all gaping wide,  
Every one lets forth his spirit,  
In the church-way paths to glide. *Shakespeare.*  
Thou wilt not leave me in the loathsome *grave*. *Milton.*  
To walk upon the *graves* of our dead matters,  
Is our own security. *Denham's Sophy.*  
A flood of waters would overwhelm all those fragments  
which the earth broke into, and bury in one common *grave*  
all mankind, and all the inhabitants of the earth. *Burnet.*  
GRAVE-CLOATHS. *n. f.* [*grave* and *cloaths*.] The dress of the  
dead.  
But of such subtle substance and unsound,  
That like a ghost he seem'd, whose *grave-cloaths* were un-  
bound. *Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. xi.*  
And he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foot  
with *grave-cloaths*. *Jo. xi. 44.*  
GRAVE-STONE. *n. f.* [*grave* and *stone*.] The stone that is laid  
over the grave; the monumental stone.  
I'mon, presently prepare thy *grave*;  
Lye where the light foam of the sea may beat  
Thy *grave-stone* daily. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*  
To GRAVE. *v. a.* preter. *graved*; part. pass. *graven*. [*græver*,  
French; *græp*, Saxon.]  
1. To insculp; to carve a figure or inscription in any hard sub-  
stance.  
Cornice with bossy sculptures *graven*. *Milton.*  
Such later vows, oaths, or leagues can never blot out those  
former *gravings* or characters, which by just and lawful oaths  
were made upon their souls. *King Charles.*  
O! may they *graven* in thy heart remain,  
Be humble and be just. *Prior.*  
2. To carve or form.  
What profited the *graven* image, that the maker thereof  
hath *graven* it? *Heb. ii. 18.*  
3. To copy paintings upon wood or metal, in order to be im-  
pressed on paper. *10 P.*



## GRA

The graves can and ought to imitate the bodies of the colours by the degrees of the lights and shadows: 'tis impossible to give much strength to what they *grave*, after the works of the schools, without imitating in some sort the colour of the objects. *Dryden's Dufresny.*

4. [From *grave*.] To entomb. Not in use.  
There's more gold:  
Do you damn others, and let this damn you:  
And ditches *grave* you all! *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

5. To clean, caulk, and sheath a ship. *Anjwerth.*  
To GRAVE. *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard substances.  
Thou shalt make a plate of pure gold, and *grave* upon it. *Ex. xxviii. 36.*

GRAVE. *adj.* [from *grave*, French; *gravis*, Latin.]  
1. Solemn; serious; sober; not gay; not light or trifling.  
To th' more mature,  
A glass that fear'd them; and to the *grave*,  
A child that guided dotards. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

We should have else desir'd  
Your good advice, which still hath been both *grave*  
And prosperous, in this day's council. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
That *grave* awfulness, as in your best breed of maffive, or  
elegancy and prettiness, as in your lesser dogs, are modes of  
beauty. *Moré's Antidote against Atheism.*

Even the *grave* and serious characters are distinguished by  
their several sorts of gravity. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*  
Youth on silent wings is flow'd;  
Graver years come rolling on. *Prior.*

To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace;  
And to be *grave*, exceeds all pow'r of face. *Pope's Epistle.*  
Folly-painting humour, *grave* himself,  
Calls laughter forth. *Thomson's Winter.*

Of weight; not futile; credible. Little used.  
The Roman state was of all others the most celebrated for their  
virtue, as the *gravest* of their own writers, and of strangers,  
do bear them witness. *Gr. w's Cosm. Sac. b. iii. c. 3.*

Not showy; not tawdry: as, a *grave* suit of cloaths.  
2. The stile or tool used in gravings.  
The light and careless livery that it wears,  
Than settled age his fables, and his weeds  
Importing health and *gravest*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

But yet beware of counsels when too full;  
Number makes long disputes and *gravest* dull. *Deh'an.*  
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of his design in the natural shadows of the figures, which he  
has disposed to cause the effect. *Dryden's Dufresny.*

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With all the care wherewith I tried upon it the known  
ways of softening *gravers*, I could not soften this. *Leibn.*  
The toilsome hours in diff'rent labour slide.  
Some work the file, and some the *graver* guide. *Gay's Fables.*

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being with child.  
Women, obstructed, have not always the forementioned  
symptoms: in those the signs of *gravidity* and obstructions are  
hard to be distinguished in the beginning. *Arbutnot on Dis.*

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the center of attraction.  
Those who have nature's steps with care pursu'd,  
That matter is with active force endu'd,  
That all its parts magnetick pow'r exert,  
And to each other *gravitate*, assert. *Blackmore's Creation.*

That subtle matter must be of the same sublimity with all  
other matter, and as much as is comprehended within a particu-  
lar body must *gravitate* jointly with that body. *Bentley.*

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centre.  
The most considerable phenomenon belonging to terrestrial  
bodies is the general action of *gravitation*, whereby all known  
bodies, in the vicinity of the earth, do tend and press towards  
its centre. *Bentley's Sermon.*

When the loose mountain trembles from on high,  
Shall *gravitation* cease, if you go by? *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

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1. Weight; heaviness; tendency to the centre.  
That quality by which all heavy bodies tend towards the  
centre of the earth, accelerating their motion the nearer they  
approach towards it, true philosophy has shewn to be un-  
solvable by any hypothesis, and resolved it into the immediate will  
of the Creator. Of all bodies, considered within the confines  
of any fluid, there is a twofold *gravity*, true and absolute,  
and apparent, vulgar or comparative: absolute *gravity* is the  
whole force by which any body tends downwards; but the  
relative or vulgar is the excess of *gravity* in one body above  
the specific *gravity* of the fluid, whereby it tends downwards  
more than the ambient fluid doth. *Quincy.*

Bodies do swim or sink in different liquors, according to the  
tenacity or *gravity* of those liquors which are to support  
them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii. c. 15.*

Though this increase of density may at great distances be  
exceeding slow, yet if the elastic tone of this medium be  
exceeding great, it may suffice to impel bodies from the denser  
parts

By degrees the memory of my womb,  
Together with my brave Egyptians all,  
By the discarding of this pelleted storm,  
Lie *graveless*. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

GRAVELLY. *adj.* [from *gravelius*, French, from *gravel*.] Full of  
gravel; abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel.  
There are some natural spring-waters that will insipiditate  
wood; so that you shall see one piece of wood, whereof the  
part above the water shall continue wood, and the part under  
the water shall be turned into a *gravelly* stone. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

If you live in a consumptive air, make choice of the more  
open, high, dry, and *gravelly* part of it. *Harvey on Consumption.*

GRAVELY. *adv.* [from *gravel*.]  
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You stand fit  
Gravelly in doubt when to hold them wife.  
A girl longs to tell her confidant that she hopes to be mar-  
ried in a little time, and asks her very *gravely* what she would  
have her to do. *Spektator, N. 475.*

Wisdom's above suspecting wiles;  
The queen of learning *gravely* smiles. *Swift.*  
A formal story was very *gravely* carried to his excellency,  
by some zealous members. *Swift.*

2. Without gaiety or show.  
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sobriety of behaviour.  
You no less becomes  
The light and careless livery that it wears,  
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## GRA

The fivers must be kept so as the water may not stay too  
long in the Spring; for then the ground continueth the wet,  
whereby it will never *graze* to purpose that year. *Bacon.*  
A third sort of *grazing* ground is that near the sea, which  
is commonly very rich land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. To move on devouring.  
As every state lay next to the other that was oppressed, so  
the fire perpetually *grazed*. *Bacon on the War with Spain.*

4. [From *grazer*, French.] To touch lightly.  
Mark then a bounding valour in our English,  
That being dead, like to the bullets *grazing*,  
Breaks out into a second course of mischief,  
Killing in relapse of mortality. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

To GRAZE. *v. a.*  
1. To tend grazing cattle; to fet cattle to feed on grass.  
Jacob *graz'd* his uncle Laban's sheep. *Shakespeare.*  
O happy man, faith he, that, lo! I see  
*Grazing* his cattle in those pleasant fields,  
If he but know his good! *Daniel's Civil War.*

The chief beheld their chariots from afar;  
Their steeds around;  
Free from their harness, *graze* the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*  
Grounds *graze* well the next year after plowing. *Mortimer.*  
Seme *graze* their land 'till Christmas, and some longer. *Mort.*  
He hath a house and barn in repair, and a field or two to  
*graze* his cows, with a garden and orchard. *Swift.*

2. To feed upon.  
I was at first as other beasts, that *graze*  
The trodden herb, of abject thoughts and low. *Milton.*  
This Neptune gave him, when he gave to keep  
His fealy flocks that *graze* the wat'ry deep. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
The lambs with wolves shall *graze* the verdant mead. *Pope.*

GRAZIER. *n. f.* [from *graze*.]  
All *graziers* prefer their cattle from meaner pastures to bet-  
ter. *Bacon.*  
Gentle peace, which filleth the husbandman's barns, the  
*grazier's* folds, and the tradesman's shop. *Howell.*  
His confusion increased when he found the slderman's father  
to be a *grazier*. *Spektator, N. 612.*

Of agriculture, the desolation made in the country by en-  
croaching *graziers*, and the great yearly importation of corn  
from England, are lamentable instances under what discou-  
agement it lies. *Swift.*

GREASE. *n. f.* [from *graisse*, French.]  
1. The soft part of the fat; the oily or unctuous part of ani-  
mals.  
*Grease*, that's sweaten  
From the murtherer's gibbet, throw  
Into the flame. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To take out a spot of *grease* they use a coal upon brown  
paper.  
Thou hop'st, with sacrifice of oxen slain,  
To compass wealth, and bribe the god of gain  
To give thee flocks and herds, with large increase;  
Fool! to expect them from a bullock's *grease*. *Dryd. Juu.*

A girdle, foul with *grease*, binds his obscene attire. *Dryd.*  
2. [In horsemanship.] A swelling and gourdiness of the legs,  
which generally happens to a horse after his journey.  
To GREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To smear or anoint with grease.  
2. To bribe; to corrupt with presents.  
Envy not the floss

Of the *greas'd* advocate that grinds the poor. *Dryd. Pers.*  
GREASINESS. *n. f.* [from *grease*.] Oatiness; fatness.  
Upon the most of these stones, after they are cut, there  
appears always, as it were, a kind of *greasiness* or unctuo-  
sity. *Boyle.*

GREASY. *adj.* [from *grease*.]  
1. Oily; fat; unctuous.  
The fragments, scraps, the bits and *greasy* reliques  
Of her o'er-eaten faith. *Shakespeare.*

2. Smeared with grease.  
Even the lewd rabble  
Govern'd their roaring throats, and grumbled pity:  
I could have hugg'd the *greasy* rogues; they pleas'd me. *Otew.*  
Buy sheep, and see that they be big-boned, and have a soft  
*greasy*, well curled close wool. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. Fat of body; bulky. In reproach.  
Let's consult together against this *greasy* knight. *Shakespeare.*

GREAT. *adj.* [from *great*, Saxon; *groet*, Dutch.]  
1. Large in bulk or number.  
Judas one of the twelve came, and with a *great* multitude  
with swords and staves, from the chief priests and elders of the  
people. *Mat. xxvi. 47.*

All these cities were fenced with high walls, gates and bars,  
besides unwalled towns a *great* many. *Dent. iii. v.*  
The idea of so much is positive and clear: the idea of  
*greater* is also clear, but it is but a comparative idea. *Locke.*

2. Having any quality in a high degree.  
There were they in *great* fear.  
This is a *great* paradox. *Pf. xiv. 5.*

3. Considerable

## GRA

parts of the medium towards the rarer, with all that power  
which we call *gravity*. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Atrociousness; weight of guilt.  
No man could ever have thought this reasonable, that had  
intended thereby only to punish the injury committed, accord-  
ing to the *gravity* of the fact. *Hester, b. i. f. 10.*

3. Seriousness; solemnity.  
There is not a white hair on your face but should have his  
effect of *gravity*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

Our youths and wildness shall no whit appear,  
But all be buried in his *gravity*. *Shakespeare's Jul. Caesar.*  
For the advocates and council that plead, patience and *gra-*  
*vity* of hearing is an essential part of justice. *Bacon's Essay 57.*  
Great Cato there, for *gravity* renown'd. *Dryden's Aen.*

The emperors often jested on their rivals or predecessors,  
but their mints still maintained their *gravity*. *Adisson.*

GRAVY. *n. f.* The serous juice that runs from flesh not much  
dried by the fire.  
They usually boil and roast their meat until it falls almost  
off from the bones; but we love it half raw, with the blood  
trickling down from it, delicately terming it the *gravy*, which  
in truth looks more like an ichorous or raw bloody matter.  
*Harvey on Consumption.*

There may be a stronger broth made of vegetables than of  
any *gravy* soup. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

GRAY. *adj.* [from *græus*, Saxon; *grau*, Danish; *graus*, Dutch.]  
1. White with a mixture of black.  
They left me then, when the *gray* headed even,  
Like a sad votarist in palmer's weed,  
Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus' wain. *Milton.*

These *gray* and dun colours may be also produced by mix-  
ing whites and blacks, and by consequence differ from perfect  
whites; not in species of colours, but only in degree of lumi-  
nousness. *Newton's Opt.*

2. White or hoary with old age.  
Living creatures generally do change their hair with age,  
turning to be *gray*; as is seen in men, though some earlier and  
some later; in horses, that are dappled and turn white; in old  
squirrels that turn grilly, and many others. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Thou hast neither forsaken me, now I am become *gray*  
headed, nor suffered me to forsake thee in the late days of  
temptation. *Walton's Life of Bishop Sanderson.*

Anon  
*Gray* headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,  
Assemble. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*  
The restoration of *gray* hairs to juvenility, and renewing  
the exhausted marrow, may be effected. *Glauco. Scip.*

*Gray* headed infant! and in vain grown old!  
Art thou to learn that in another's gold  
Lie charms resistless? *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 13.*

We most of us are grown *gray* headed in our dear master's  
service. *Arbutnot on Dis.*

Her *gray* hair'd synods damning books unread,  
And Bacon trembling for his brazen head. *Pope's Dunciad.*

3. Dark like the opening or close of day; of the colour of ashes.  
Our women's names are more gracious than their Castilia,  
that is, *gray* eyed. *Camden's Remains.*

The *gray* ey'd mom smiles on the frowning night,  
Chequering the eastern clouds with streaks of light. *Shakespeare.*

I'll say you *gray* is not the morning's eye;  
'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. *Shak. R. and Jul.*

Soon as the *gray* ey'd morning streaks the skies,  
And in the doubtful day the woodcock flies. *Gay's Trivia.*

GRAY. *n. f.* A badger.  
GRAYBEARD. *n. f.* [from *gray* and *beard*.] An old man, in com-  
tempt.  
Youngling, thou can'st not love lo dear as I.  
—*Graybeard*, thy love doth freeze. *Shakespeare.*

Have I in conquest stretch mine arm so far,  
To be afraid to tell *graybeards* the truth? *Shakespeare's Jul. Cesar.*

GRAYHOUND. See GREYHOUND.  
GRAYLING. *n. f.* The umber, a fish.  
The *grayling* lives in such rivers as the trout does, and is  
usually taken with the same bait, and after the same manner:  
he is of a fine shape, his flesh white, and his teeth, those little  
ones that he has, are in his throat. He is not so general a fish  
as the trout, nor so good to eat. *Walton's Angler.*

GRAYNESS. *n. f.* [from *gray*.] The quality of being gray.  
To GRAZE. *v. n.* [from *graze*.]  
1. To eat grass; to feed on grass.  
The greatest of my pride is to see my ewes *graze*, and my  
lambs suck. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

*Graze* where you will, you shall not house with me. *Shak.*  
Leaving in the fields his *grazing* cows,  
He sought himself some hospitable house. *Dryden's Fables.*

The more ignoble throng  
Attend their stately steps, and slowly *graze* along. *Dryden.*

Physicians advise their patients to remove into airs which  
are plain champignons, but *grazing*, and not overgrown with  
heath. *Bacon.*

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Leaving in the fields his *grazing</*



## GRE

3. Considerable in extent or duration.  
Thou hast spoken of thy servants house for a *great* while to come. 2 *Sa.* vii. 19.
4. Important; weighty.  
Many  
Have broke their backs with laying manors on them,  
For this *great* journey. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
And though this be a *great* truth, if it be impartially considered, yet it is also a great paradox to men of corrupt minds and vicious practices. *Tillotson, Sermon 6.*
5. Chief; principal.  
Hear the king's pleasure, cardinal, who commands you  
To render up the *great* seal presently. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
6. Of high rank; of large power.  
Such men as he be never at heart's ease,  
Whilst they behold a *greater* than themselves. *Sh. Jul. Cas.*  
Of all the *greats*, how few  
Are just to heaven, and to their promise true! *Pope's Odyss.*  
Misfortune made the throne her seat,  
And none could be unhappy but the *great*. *Rowe.*  
Despite the face of state,  
The sober follies of the wife and *great*. *Pope.*
7. Illustrious; eminent.  
O Lord, thou art *great*, and thy name is *great* in might. *Jer. x. 6.*
8. Grand of aspect; of elevated mien.  
Such Dido was; with such becoming state,  
Amidst the crowd, she walks serenely *great*. *Dryd. Virgil.*
9. Noble; magnanimous.  
In her every thing was goodly and stately; yet so, that it might seem that *great* mindedness was but the ancient-bearer to the humbleness. *Sidney.*
10. Swelling; proud.  
Solyman perceived that Vienna was not to be won with words, nor the defendants to be discouraged with *great* looks; wherefore he began to batter the walls. *Knelles.*
11. Familiar; much acquainted. A low word.  
Those that would not censure, or speak ill of a man immediately, will talk more boldly of those that are *great* with them, and thereby wound their honour. *Bacon, Essay 49.*
12. Pregnant; teeming.  
Their bellies *great*  
With swelling vanity, bring forth deceit. *Sandys.*  
This fly, for most he flings in heat of day,  
From cattle *great* with young keep thou away. *May's Virg.*
13. It is added in every step of ascending or descending confidence; as *great* grandfathers is the son of my grandfather.  
I dare not yet affirm the antiquity of our language, that our *great-great-great* grandfathers tongue came out of Persia. *Candem's Remain.*  
What we call *great-great* grandfather they called forth-father. *Candem's Remainder.*  
Their holiday-cloaths go from father to son, and are seldom worn out till the second or third generation; so that 'tis common enough to see a countryman in the doublet and breeches of his *great* grandfather. *Addison.*
14. Hard; difficult; grievous. A proverbial expression.  
It is no *great* matter to live lovingly with good natured and meek persons. *Taylor's Devotion.*
- GREAT.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
1. The whole; the gross; the whole in a lump.  
To let out thy harvest by *great* or by day,  
Let this by experience lead thee the way:  
By *great* will deceive thee with ling'ring it out,  
By day will dispatch. *Tusser's Husbandry for August.*  
It were beboveful, for the strength of the navy, that no ships should be builded by the *great*; for by daily experience they are found to be weak and imperfect. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
He did at length so many slain forget,  
And lost the tale, and took them by the *great*. *Dryden.*  
Carpenters, for uniformity, generally make them so, unless they build an house by the *great*, and are agreed for the sum of money. *Mason's Mech. Exer.*  
I let aside one day in a week for lovers, and interpret by the *great* for any gentleman who is turned of sixty. *Addison.*
- GREATBELLED.** *adj.* [from *great* and *belly*.] Pregnant; teeming.  
*Greatbelled* women,  
That had not half a week to go, like rams  
In the old time of war, would shake the prels,  
And make 'em reel from before 'em. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*  
A *greatbelled* woman, walking through the city in the day-time, had her child struck out of her womb, and carried half a furlong from her. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*
- TO GREATEN.** *v. a.* [from *great*.] To aggrandize; to enlarge; to magnify. A word little used.  
After they fought to *greaten* themselves in Italy itself, using strangers for the commanders of their armies, the Turks by degrees beat them out of all their goodly countries. *Raleigh.*
- GREATHARTED.** *adj.* [from *great* and *heart*.] High spirited; undaunted.  
The earl, as *greatharted* as he, declared that he neither cared for his friendship, nor feared his hatred. *Clarendon.*

## GRE

- GREATLY.** *adj.* [from *great*.]
1. In a great degree.  
Thy sorrow I will *greatly* multiply. *Milton.*
2. Nobly; illustriously.  
Yet London, empress of the northern clime,  
By an high fate thou *greatly* diast expire. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*
3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely.  
Where are these bold intrepid sons of war,  
That *greatly* turn their backs upon the foe,  
And to their general send a brave defiance? *Addison's Cat.*
- GREATNESS.** *n. f.* [from *great*.]
1. Largeness of quantity or number.  
2. Comparative quantity.  
We can have no positive idea of any space or duration, which is not made up of and commensurate to repeated numbers of feet or yards, or days or years, and whereby we judge of the *greatness* of these sort of quantities. *Locke.*  
All absent good does not, according to the *greatness* it has, or is acknowledged to have, cause pain equal to that *greatness*; as all pain causes desire equal to itself; because the absence of good is not always a pain, as the presence of pain is. *Locke.*
3. High degree of any quality.  
Zeal, in duties, should be proportioned to the *greatness* of the reward, and the certainty. *Rogers, Sermon 13.*
4. High place; dignity; power; influence; empire.  
Farwel, a low farwel to all my *greatness*. *Shakespeare.*  
So may  
As will to *greatness* dedicate themselves. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
I beg your *greatness* not to give the law  
In other realms; but beaten, to withdraw. *Dryden's Ann.*  
Approaching *greatness* met him with her charms  
Of pow'r and future state;  
He shook her from his arms. *Dryden.*  
Themistocles raised the Athenians to their *greatness* at sea, which he thought to be the true and constant interest of that commonwealth. *Swift.*
5. Swelling pride; affected state.  
My lord would have you know, that it is not of pride or *greatness* that he cometh not aboard your ships. *Evan.*
6. Merit; magnanimity; nobleness of mind.  
*Greatness* of mind and nobleness their seat  
Build in her loveliest. *Milton.*
7. Grandeur; state; magnificence.  
*Greatness* with Timon dwells in such a draught,  
As brings all Brobdingnag before your thought. *Pope.*
- GREAVE.** *n. f.* [from *græve*, Saxon.] A grove. *Spenser.*
- GREAVES.** *n. f.* [from *græve*, French.] Armour for the legs; a sort of boots. It wants the singular number.  
He had *greaves* of brass upon his legs. *1 Sa. xvii. 6.*  
A shield make for him, and a helm, fair *greaves*, and cures such  
As may renew thy workmanship, and honour him as much. *Chapman's Iliads, b. xviii.*
- GRE'CISM.** *n. f.* [from *græcismus*, Latin.] An idiom of the Greek language.  
**GREE.** *n. f.* [from *græ*, French, probably from *gratia*.] Good will; favour; good graces.  
And falling her before on lowly knee,  
To her makes present of his service seen,  
Which she accepts with thanks and goodly *gree*. *Po. Quen.*
- GREECE.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *degrees*.] A flight of steps.  
Ev'ry *greece* of fortune  
Is smother'd by that below. *Shakespeare.*  
After the procession, the king himself remaining seated in the quire, the lord archbishop, upon the *greece* of the quire, made a long oration. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- GREEDILY.** *adj.* [from *greedy*.] Eagerly; ravenously; voraciously; with keen appetite or desire.  
*Greedy* the engorg'd without restraint. *Milton, Par. Lost.*  
He swallow'd it as *greedy*  
As parched earth drinks rain. *Denham's Soly.*  
Ev'n deadly plants, and herbs of pois'nous juice,  
Wild hunger seeks; and to prolong our breath,  
We *greedy* devour our certain death. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*
- GREEDINESS.** *n. f.* [from *greedy*.] Ravenousness; voracity; hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire.  
Fox in stealth, wolf in *greediness*. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
Thither with all *greediness* of affection are they gone, and there they intend to sup. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
If thou wert the wolf, thy *greediness* would afflict thee. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*  
I with the same *greediness* did seek,  
As water when I thirst; to swallow Greek. *Danham.*
- GREEDY.** *adj.* [from *greedy*, Sax. *grædig*, Dan. *grædig*, Dutch.] 1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry. *Pf. xvii. 12.*  
As a lion that is *greedy* of his prey.  
Be not unsatiable in any dainty thing, nor too *greedy* upon meats. *Ecclesi. xxxvii. 29.*  
He made the *greedy* ravens to be Elias's caterers, and bring him food. *King Charles.*
2. Eager

## GRE

2. Eager; vehemently desirous. It is now commonly taken in an ill sense.  
*Greedy* to know, as is the mind of man,  
Their cause of death, swift to the fire the ran. *Fairfax.*  
The ways of every one that is *greedy* of gain. *Prov.*  
Stern look'd the fiend, as frustrate of his will,  
Not half suffic'd, and *greedy* yet to kill. *Dryden.*  
While the reaper fills his brittle hands, *Dryd. Virg.*  
And binds the golden sheaves in brittle bands.
- GREEN.** *adj.* [from *græn*, German; *græn*, Dutch.]
1. Having a colour formed commonly by compounding blue and yellow; of the colour of the leaves of trees or herbs. The green colour is said to be most favourable to the fight.  
The general colour of plants is *green*, which is a colour that no flower is of: there is a greenish primrose, but it is pale, and scarce a *green*. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Groves for ever *green*. *Pope.*
2. Pale; sickly: from whence we call the maid's discolor the *green* sickness, or *chlorosis*. Like it is *Sappho's*  $\chi\lambda\omega\rho\iota\varsigma$   $\pi\alpha\iota\sigma$ .  
Was the hope drunk  
Wherein you drest yourself? Hath it slept since?  
And wakes it now to look for *green* and pale  
At what it did so freely? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
There's never any of these demure boys come to any proof: they fall into a kind of male *green* sickness. *Shak. Henry IV.*  
'Till the *green* sickness and love's force betray'd  
To death's remorseless arms th' unhappy maid. *Garth.*
3. Flourishing; fresh; undecayed: from trees in Spring.  
4. New; fresh: as, a *green* wound.  
The door is open, fir; there lies your way:  
You may be jogging while your boots are *green*. *Shakespeare.*
- And all thy friends, which thou must make thy friends;  
Have but their flings and teach newly ta'en out. *Sh. H. IV.*  
In a vault,  
Where bloody Tybalt, yet but *green* in earth,  
Lies festering in his blood. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*  
A man that studieth revenge keeps his own wounds *green*, which otherwise would heal and do well. *Bacon, Essay 4.*
5. Not dry.  
If a spark of error have thus far prevailed, falling even where the wood was *green*, and farthest off from any inclination unto furious attempts; must not the peril thereof be greater in men, whose minds are of themselves as dry fowls apt beforehand unto tumults? *Hooker, Dedication.*  
Of fragility the cause is an impotency to be extended, and therefore stone is more fragil than metal, and so dry wood is more fragil than *green*. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
If you but consider a piece of *green* wood burning in a chimney, you will readily discern, in the disbanded parts of it, the four elements. *Byle.*  
The *green* do often heat the ripe, and the ripe, so heated, give fire to the *green*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
6. Not roasted; half raw.  
Under this head we may rank those words which signify different ideas, by a sort of an unaccountable far-fetched analogy, or distant resemblance, that fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we say the meat is *green*, when it is half roasted. *Watts's Logic.*
7. Unripe; immature; young; because fruits are green before they are ripe.  
My fallid days,  
When I was *green* in judgment, cold in blood! *Shakespeare.*  
O charming youth, in the first op'ning page;  
So many graces in *green* an age. *Dryden.*  
You'll find a difference  
Between the promise of his *greener* days,  
And these he masters now. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*  
If you would fat *green* geese, shut them up when they are about a month old. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
Stubble geese at Michaelmas are seen  
Upon the spit, next May produces *green*. *King's Cookery.*
- GREEN.** *n. f.*
1. The green colour; green colour of different shades.  
Her mother hath intended,  
That, quaint in *green*, she shall be loose enrob'd. *Shakespeare.*  
But with your presence cheer'd, they cease to mourn;  
And walks wear fresher *green* at your return. *Dryden.*  
Cinnabar, illuminated by this beam, appears of the same red colour as in daylight; and if at the lens you intercept the *green* making and blue making rays, its redness will become more full and lively. *Newton's Opt.*  
Let us but consider the two colours of yellow and blue: if they are mingled together in any considerable proportion, they make a *green*. *Watts's Logic.*
2. A grassy plain.  
For this down-trodden equity, we tread  
In warlike march these *green* before your town. *Shakespeare.*  
O'er the smooth enamel'd *green*,  
Where no print of step hath been,  
Follow me as I sing. *Milton.*

## GRE

- The young *Emilia*, fairer to be seen  
Than the fair lily on the flow'ry *green*. *Dryden's Fablet.*
3. Leaves; branches; wreaths.  
With *greens* and flow'rs recruit their empty hives,  
And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives. *Dryden's Virg.*  
Ev'ry brow with cheerful *green* is crown'd;  
The seals are doubled, and the bowls go round. *Dryden.*  
The fragrant *greens* I seek, my brows to bind. *Dryden.*  
To **GREEN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make green. A low word.  
Great Spring before  
*Green'd* all the year; and fruits and blossoms blush'd  
In social sweetness on the self-same bough. *Thomson's Spring.*
- GREENBROOM.** *n. f.* [from *græn* and *broom*, Latin.]  
It hath papilionaceous flowers, which are succeeded by compressed pods, in which are contained many kidney-shaped seeds: the branches of the trees are flexible, and have sometimes single, and other times three leaves joined together. 'Tis this shrub grows wild upon barren dry heaths. *Miller.*
- GREENCLOTH.** *n. f.* A board or court of justice held in the counting-house of the king's household, for the taking cognizance of all matters of government and justice within the king's court-royal; and for correcting all the servants that shall offend. *Diet.*  
For the *greencloth* law, take it in the largest sense, I have no opinion of it. *Bacon's Advice to Filliers.*
- GREENEYED.** *adj.* [from *green* and *eye*.] Having eyes coloured with green.  
Doubtful thoughts, and rash-embred despair,  
And shudd'ring fear, and *greney'd* jealousy. *Shakespeare.*
- GREENFINCH.** *n. f.* A kind of bird.  
The chaffinch, *greenginch*, dormouse, and other small birds, are injurious to some fruits. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- GREENFISH.** *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Ansforth.*
- GREENGAGE.** *n. f.* A species of PLUM, which see.
- GREENHOUSE.** *n. f.* [from *green* and *house*.] A house in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather.  
If the season prove exceeding piercing, which you may know by the freezing of a moistened cloth set in your *greenhouse*, kindle some charcoal. *Evelyn's Calendar.*  
Sometimes our road led us into several hollow apartments among the rocks and mountains, that look like so many natural *greenhouses*, as being always shaded with a great variety of trees and shrubs that never lose their verdure. *Addison.*  
A kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest orangery or artificial *greenhouse*. *Speilator, No. 477.*
- GREENISH.** *adj.* [from *green*.] Somewhat green; tending to green.  
With goodly *greenish* locks, all loose, untied,  
As each had been a bride. *Spenser's Prothalam.*  
Of this order the green of all vegetables seems to be, partly by reason of the intenseness of their colours, and partly because, when they wither, some of them turn to a *greenish* yellow. *Newton's Opt.*
- GREENLY.** *adj.* [from *green*.]
1. With a greenish colour.  
2. Newly; freshly.  
3. Immaturely.  
4. Wanly; timidly.  
Kate, I cannot look *greenly*, nor gasp out my eloquence; nor have I cunning in protestation. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
- GREENNESS.** *n. f.* [from *green*.]
1. The quality of being green; viridity; viridness.  
About it grew such sort of trees, as either excellency of fruit, stateliness of growth, continual *greenness*, or poetical fancies have made at any time famous. *Sidney, b. i.*  
In a meadow, though the meek grass and *greenness* delights, yet the variety of flowers doth heighten and beautify. *B. Jobns.*  
My reason, which discourses on what it finds in my phantasy, can consider *greenness* by itself, or mellowness, or sweetness, or coldness, singly and alone by itself. *Digby on Bodies.*
2. Immaturity; unripeness.  
This prince, while yet the errors in his nature were excused by the *greenness* of his youth, which took all the fault upon itself, loved a private man's wife. *Sidney, b. ii.*
3. Freshness; vigour.  
Take the picture of a man in the *greenness* and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and declension of his drooping years, and you will scarce know it to belong to the same person. *South's Sermons.*
4. Newness.  
**GREENSICKNESS.** *n. f.* [from *green* and *sickness*.] The disease of maids, so called from the paleness which it produces.  
Sour eruptions, and a craving appetite, especially of terrestrial and absorbent substances, are the case of girls in the *greensickness*. *Arbushnot.*
- GREENSWARD.** *n. f.* [from *green* and *ward*.] of the same original
- GREENSWORD.** *n. f.* [from *green* and *swath*.] The turf on which grass grows.  
This is the prettiest low-born lass that ever  
Ran on the *greensward*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
10 Q After



## GRE

- After break their fast  
On *greenward* ground, a cool and grateful taste. *Dryden*.  
In shallow soils all is gravel within a few inches; and  
sometimes in low ground a thin *greenward*, and sloughy un-  
derneath; which last turns all into bog. *Swift*.  
**GREENWEED**. *n. f.* [*green* and *weed*.] Dyers weed.  
**GREENWOOD**. *n. f.* [*green* and *wood*.] A wood considered as  
it appears in the Spring or Summer. It is sometimes used as  
one word.  
Among wild herbs under the *greenwood* shade. *Fairfax*.  
It happen'd on a Summer's holiday,  
That to the *greenwood* shade he took his way;  
For Cymon shunn'd the church. *Dryden's Cymon and Iphigenia*.  
To GREET. *v. a.* [*grator*, Latin; *grætan*, Saxon.]  
1. To address at meeting  
I think if men, which in these places live,  
Durst look in themselves, and themselves retrieve,  
They would like strangers greet themselves. *Donne*.  
I would gladly go,  
To greet my Pallas with such news below. *Dryden's Æn*.  
2. To address in whatever manner.  
My noble partner  
You greet with present grace, and great prediotion;  
To me you speak not, and great prediotion;  
Now, Thomas Mowbray, do I turn to thee,  
And mark my greeting well, for what I speak,  
My body shall make good. *Shakespeare's Richard II*.  
3. To salute in kindness or respect.  
My lord, the mayor of London comes to greet you.  
—God bless your grace with health and happy days. *Shakef*.  
Now the herald lark  
Left his ground nest, high tow'ring to descry  
The morn's approach, and greet her with his song. *Milton*.  
Once had the early matrons run  
To greet her of a lovely son. *Milton*.  
The sea's our own; and now all nations greet,  
With bending sails, each vessel of our fleet. *Waller*.  
Thus pale they meet, their eyes with fury burn:  
None greets; for none the greeting will return;  
But in dumb furliness, each arm'd with care,  
His foe profess, as brother of the war. *Dryden's Fables*.  
4. To congratulate.  
His lady, seeing all that channel from far,  
Approach in haste to greet his victorie. *Fairy Queen, b. i*.  
5. To pay compliments at a distance.  
The king's a-bed,  
And sent great largess to your officers;  
This diamond he greets your wife withal,  
By the name of most kind hostess. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
6. To meet, as those do who go to pay congratulations. Not  
much in use.  
Your haste  
Is now urg'd on you. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.  
We will greet the time. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.  
Such was that face on which I dwelt with joy,  
Ere Greece assembled stem'd the tides to Troy;  
But parting then for that detested shore,  
Our eyes, unhappy! never greeted more. *Pope's Odyssey*.  
To GREET. *v. n.* To meet and salute.  
There greet in silence, as the dead are wont,  
And sleep in peace. *Shakef*.  
**GREETER**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who greets.  
**GREETING**. *n. f.* [from *greet*.] Salutation at meeting, or  
compliments at a distance.  
I from him  
Give you all greetings, that a king, as friend,  
Can fend his brother. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale*.  
**GREEZE**. *n. f.* [Otherwise written *greece*. See *GREECE*, or  
*GRIEZE*, or *GRICE*, from *degrees*.] A flight of steps; a  
step.  
In purity of manhood stand upright,  
And say, this man's a flatterer: if one be,  
So are they all; for every greeze of fortune  
Is smother'd by that below: the learned pate,  
Ducks to the golden fool. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens*.  
**GRE'GAL**. *adj.* [*gregis*, *gregis*, Lat.] Belonging to a flock. *Diſt*.  
**GREGA'RIUS**. *adj.* [*gregarius*, Latin.] Going in flocks or  
herds, like sheep or partridges.  
No birds of prey are gregarius. *Ray on the Creation*.  
**GRE'NIAL**. *adj.* [*gremium*, Lat.] Pertaining to the lap. *Diſt*.  
**GRENA'DE**. *n. f.* [from *granum granatum*, Latin.] A lit-  
tle hollow globe or ball of iron, or other metal, about  
two inches and a half in diameter, which, being filled  
with fine powder, is set on fire by means of a small fusee  
fastened to the touch-hole; as soon as it is kindled, the case  
flies into many shatters, much to the damage of all that stand  
near. These grenades serve to fire close and narrow passages,  
and are often thrown with the hand among the soldiers to dis-  
order their ranks, more especially in those posts where they  
stand thickest; as in trenches, redoubts, and lodgments. *Harr*.  
**GRE'NADIER**. *n. f.* [*grenadier*, Fr. from *grenade*.] A tall foot-

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- soldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment;  
such men being employed to throw grenades.  
Peace allays the shepherd's fear  
Of wearing cap of *grenadier*. *Gay's Pastoral*.  
**GRENA'DO**. *n. f.* See *GRENADE*.  
Yet to express a Scot, to play that prize,  
Not all those mouth *grenades* can suffice. *Cleaveland*.  
You may as well try to quench a flaming *grenade* with a  
shell of fair water, as hope to succeed. *Watt*.  
**GREUT**. *n. f.* A kind of fossil body.  
A sort of tin-ore, with its *greut*; that is, a congeries of  
crystals, or sparks of spar, of the bigness of bayleaf, and of a  
brown shining colour immerled therein. *Grew's Museum*.  
**GREW**. The preterite of *grew*.  
The pleasing talk he fails not to renew;  
Soft and more soft at ev'ry touch it grew. *Dryden's Fable*.  
**GREY**. *adj.* [*gris*, French. More properly written *gray*.] See  
*GRAY*.  
This ancient ruffian, sir, whose life I spar'd at suit of his  
grey beard. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.  
Our green youth copies what grey sinners act,  
When venerable age commends the fact. *Dryden*.  
**GREYHOUND**. *n. f.* [*grugubund*, Saxon.] A tall fleet dog that  
chases in sight.  
First may a trusty greyhound transform himself into a  
tyger.  
So on the downs we see, near Wilton fair,  
A half-ned hare from greedy greyhounds go.  
Th' impatient greyhound, slipp from far,  
Bounds o'er the glebe to catch the fearful hare. *Dryden*.  
**GRICE**. *n. f.*  
1. A little pig. *Gouldman*.  
2. A step or greeze.  
No, not a *grice*;  
This a step to love. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*.  
**GRIDE**. *v. n.* [*gridare*, Italian.] To cut; to make way  
by cutting. A word elegant, but not in use.  
His poignant spear he thrust with puissant sway,  
At proud Cymochles, whiles his shield was wide,  
That through his thigh the mortal steel did gride. *F. Queen*.  
So fore  
The griding sword, with discontinuous wound,  
Pass'd through him! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi*.  
**GRIDELIN**. *adj.* A colour mixed of white and red.  
The ladies dress'd in rich fymars were seen,  
Of Florence fatten, flower'd with white and green,  
And for a shade betwixt the bloomy gridelin. *Dryden's Fob*.  
**GRIDIRON**. *n. f.* [*grind*, Islandic, a grate and iron.] A por-  
table grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire.  
He had added two bars to the gridiron. *Speſator, N. 570*.  
**GRIEF**. *n. f.* [from *grieve*; *griff*, Welsh, probably from the  
English.]  
1. Sorrow; trouble for something past.  
I will instruct my sorrows to be proud;  
For *griff* is proud, and makes his owner stout. *Shakespeare*.  
Wringing of the hands, knocking the breast, or wilting  
one's self unborn, are but the ceremonies of sorrow, the  
pompe and ostentation of an effeminate *griff*, which speak not  
so much the greatness of the misery as the smallness of the  
mind. *South's Sermon*.  
The mother was so afflicted at the loss of a fine boy, who  
was her only son, that she died for *griff* of it. *Addison's Spectator*.  
2. Grievance; harm. [*Grief*, French.]  
Be factious for redress of all these *griffs*,  
And I will set this foot of mine as far  
As who goes farthest. *Shakespeare*.  
The king hath sent to know  
The nature of your *griffs*, and whereupon  
You conjure from the breast of civil peace  
Such bold hostility? *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i*.  
3. Pain; disease.  
**GRIEVANCE**. *n. f.* [from *griff*.]  
1. A state of uneasiness. Out of use.  
2. The cause of uneasiness. Used of such causes as are the  
effects of human conduct.  
What remedy can be found against *grievances*, but to bring  
religion into countenance, and encourage those who, from the  
hope of future reward, and dread of future punishment, will  
be moved to justice and integrity? *South*.  
To GRIEVE. *v. a.* [*grever*, French; *griever*, Flemish; *gre-  
vis*, Latin.] To afflict; to hurt.  
For he doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of  
men. *Lu iii. 33*.  
Forty years long was I *grieved* with this generation. *Job*.  
It repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth.  
and it *grieved* him at his heart. *Gen vi. 6*.  
*Grieved* at the thought, he vow'd his whole endeavour  
Should be to close those breaches. *Rasselas's Ambitious Sinner*.  
To GRIEVE. *v. n.* To be in pain for something past; to  
mourn; to sorrow, as for the death of friends.  
Do not you *grieve* at this; I shall be sent for in private to  
him: look you, he must seem thus to the world. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i*

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- With equal mind what happens let us bear;  
Nor joy nor *grieve* too much for things beyond our care.  
*Dryden's Fables*.  
**GRIEVINGLY**. *adv.* [from *grieve*.] In sorrow; sorrowfully.  
*Grievingly*, I think,  
The peace between the French and us not values  
The cost that did conclude it. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.  
**GRIEVOUS**. *adj.* [*gravis*, Latin; or from *To grieve*.]  
1. Afflictive; painful; hard to be born.  
To the flesh, as the apostle himself granteth, all affliction  
is naturally *grievous*.  
Correction is *grievous* unto him that forsaketh the way, and  
he that hateth reproof shall die. *Prov. xv. 10*.  
2. Such as causes sorrow.  
To own a great but *grievous* truth, though they may  
quicken and sharpen the invention, they corrupt the temper.  
*Watt's Improvement of the Mind*.  
3. Expressing a great degree of uneasiness.  
He durst not disobey, but sent *grievous* complaints to the  
parliament of the usage he was forced to submit to. *Clarendon*.  
4. Atrocious; heavy.  
It was a *grievous* fault,  
And grievously hath Caesar answer'd it. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar*.  
5. Sometimes used adverbially in low language.  
He cannot come, my lord; he's *grievously* sick. *Shakespeare*.  
**GRIEVOUSLY**. *adv.* [from *grievous*.]  
1. Painfully; with pain.  
Wide was the wound, and a large lukewarm flood,  
Red as the rose, thence gush'd *grievously*. *Fairy Queen*.  
2. With discontent; with ill will.  
Gritus, perceiving how *grievously* the matter was taken,  
with the danger he was in, began to doubt. *Krallus*.  
3. Calamitously; miserably.  
I see how a number of souls are, for want of right infor-  
mation in this point, oftentimes *grievously* vexed. *Hooker, b. v*.  
4. Vexatiously; to a great degree of uneasiness.  
Houses built in plains are apt to be *grievously* annoyed with  
mire and dirt. *Ray on the Creation*.  
**GRIEVOUSNESS**. *n. f.* [from *grievous*.] Sorrow; pain; cala-  
mity.  
They fled from the swords, from the drawn sword and from  
the bent bow, and from the *grievousness* of war. *Jf. xxi. 15*.  
**GRIFFIN**. *n. f.* [This should rather be written *griffin*, or *gry-  
griffon*.] *phon*, *gryps*, *griff*; but it is generally written  
*griffin*.] A fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion  
and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and  
the wings of the eagle.  
Of all bearing among these winged creatures, the *griffin* is  
the most ancient. *Peacocks on Blazoning*.  
Arifteus, a poet of Proconesus, affirmed, that near the one-  
eyed nations *griffins* defended the mines of gold. *Brown*.  
**GRI'G**. *n. f.* [*gric*, Bavarian, a little duck.]  
1. It seems originally to have signified any thing below the  
natural size.  
2. A small eel.  
3. A merry creature. [Supposed from *Greek*; *graculus festivus*,  
Latin.]  
Hard is her heart as flint or stone,  
She laughs to see me pale;  
And merry as a *grig* is grown,  
And brisk as bottle-ale. *Swift*.  
To GRILL. *v. n.* [*grille*, a grate, French.] To broil on a  
grate or gridiron.  
**GRILLADE**. *n. f.* [from *grill*.] Any thing broiled on the  
gridiron.  
To GRILLY. *v. a.* [from *grill*.] This word signifies, as it  
seems, to harra; to hurt: as we now say, to *roast* a man,  
for to *tease* him.  
For while we wrangle here and jar,  
We are *grilled* all at Temple-bar. *Hudibras, p. iii*.  
**GRIM**. *adj.* [*grymma*, Saxon.]  
1. Having a countenance of terror; horrible; hideous; fright-  
ful.  
The innocent prey in haste he does forsake,  
Which quit from death, yet quakes in every limb,  
With change of fear to see the lion look so *grim*. *F. Queen*.  
Thou hast a *grim* appearance, and thy face  
Bears a command int'. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.  
Their dear causes  
Would to the bleeding and the *grim* alarm  
Excite the mortified man. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
What if the breath that kindled those *grim* fires,  
Awak'd, should blow them into sevenfold rage? *Milton*.  
Expert to turn the fway  
Of battle, open when and where to close  
The ridges of *grim* war. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi*.  
He that dares to die,  
May laugh at the *grim* face of law and scorn,  
The cruel wrinkle of a tyrant brow. *Denham's Sophy*.  
Their swartly bolts would darken all our plains,  
Doubling the native horror of the war,  
And making death more *grim*. *Addison's Cato*.

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2. Ugly; ill-looking.  
*Grim* visag'd war hath smother'd his wrinkl'd front. *Shak*.  
Venus was like her mother; for her father is but *grim*. *Shak*.  
**GRI'MACE**. *n. f.* [French, from *grim*.]  
1. A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or  
insolence.  
He had not spar'd to shew his piques,  
Against th' haranguer's politicks,  
With smart remarks of leering faces,  
And annotations of *grimaces*! *Hudibras, p. iii*.  
The favourable opinion and good word of men comes often-  
times at a very easy rate; and by a few demure looks and af-  
fected whims, set off with some odd devotional postures and  
*grimaces*, and such other little arts of dissimulation, cunning  
men will do wonders. *South's Sermons*.  
The buffoon ape, with *grimaces* and gambols, carried it  
from the whole field. *L'Esprange, Fable 116*.  
The French nation is addicted to *grimace*. *Speſator*.  
2. Air of affectation.  
Vice in a vizard, to avoid *grimace*,  
Allows all freedom, but to see the face. *Granville*.  
**GRIMA'LEKIN**. *n. f.* [*gris*, French, grey, and *malin*, or little  
Moll.]  
1. Grey little woman; the name of an old cat.  
So, poets sing,  
*Grimalkin*, to domestic vermin sworn  
An everlasting foe, with watchful eye  
Lies nightly brooding o'er a chinky gap,  
Pretending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice  
Sure ruin. *Phillips*.  
**GRIME**. *n. f.* [from *grim*.] Dirt deeply insinuated; fullying  
blackness not easily cleansed.  
Swart, like my thoe, but her face nothing so clean kept;  
for why? the sweats: a man may go over shoes in the *grime*  
of it. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors*.  
Callow is the word by which they denote black *grime* of  
burnt coals or wood. *Woodward on Taffels*.  
To GRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dirt; to fully deeply.  
My face I'll *grime* with filth,  
Blanket my loins, elf all my hair in knots. *Shakespeare*.  
**GRIMLY**. *adv.* [from *grim*.]  
1. Horribly; hideously; terribly.  
We've landed in ill time: the skies look *grimly*,  
And threaten present blusters. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale*.  
So Pluto, seiz'd of Proserpine, convey'd  
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid;  
There *grimly* smil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize,  
Nor envy'd Jove his sunshine and his skies. *Addison's Cato*.  
2. Sourly; fullenly.  
The augurs  
Say they know not; they cannot tell; look *grimly*,  
And dare not speak their knowledge. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop*.  
**GRIMNESS**. *n. f.* [from *grim*.] Horror; frightfulness of  
village.  
To GRIN. *v. n.* [*gremian*, Saxon; *grinnen*, *grinden*, Dutch,  
undoubtedly of the same origin with *To grind*, as we now say  
to *grind* the teeth; *grincer*, French.]  
1. To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips.  
Small curs are not regarded when they *grin*;  
But great men tremble when the lion roars. *Shakespeare's H. VI*.  
Death, death! oh, amiable, lovely death!  
Come *grin* on me, and I will think thou smil'st. *Shakespeare*.  
What valour were it, when a cur doth *grin*,  
For one to trust his hand between his teeth,  
When he might spurn him with his foot away? *Shakespeare*.  
It was no unpleasant entertainment to me to see the various  
methods with which they have attacked me; some with pite-  
ous moans and outcries, others *grinning*, and only shewing  
their teeth. *Stirlingfleet*.  
A lion's hide he wears;  
About his shoulders hangs the shaggy skin;  
The teeth and gaping jaws severely *grin*. *Dryden's Æn*.  
They neither could defend, nor can pursue;  
But *grinn'd* their teeth, and cast a helpless view. *Dryden*.  
Madness, we fancy, gave an ill-tim'd birth  
To *grinning* laughter and to frantic mirth. *Prior*.  
2. To fix the teeth as in anguish.  
I like not such *grinning* honour as sir Walter hath: give me  
life, which if I can save, for; if not, honour comes unlook'd  
for, and there's an end. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i*.  
**GRIN**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of closing the teeth  
and shewing them.  
He laughs at him: in's face too.  
—O you mistake him; 'twas an humble *grin*,  
The tawny joy of courtiers and of dogs. *Dryden*.  
The muscles were so drawn together on each side of his  
face, that he shewed twenty teeth at a *grin*. *Addison's Spectator*.  
Deists are effectually beaten in all their combats at the wea-  
pons of men, that is, reason and argument; and they would  
now attack our religion with the talents of a vile animal, that  
is, *grin* and *grimace*. *Watt's Improvement of the Mind*.  
**GRIN**. *n. f.* [*gryn*, *gryene*, Saxon.] A snare; a trap.  
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Like a bird that haffeth to his *gryn*,  
Not knowing the perils. *Chaucer.*  
The *gryn* shall take him by the heel, and the robber shall  
prevail against him. *Job xviii. 9.*  
To GRIND. *v. a.* preter. *I ground*; part. pass. *ground*. [*gnan-*  
*ban*, *gegrunben*, *ground*, Saxon.]  
1. To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to comminute by  
attrition.  
And whosoever shall fall on this stone, shall be broken; but  
on whomsoever it shall fall, it will *grind* him to powder. *Mat.*  
He that will have a cake out of the wheat, must needs tarry  
the *grinding*. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*  
What relation or affinity is there between a minute body  
and cogitation, any more than the greatest? Is a small drop of  
rain any wiser than the ocean? Or do we *grind* inanimate corn  
into living and rational meal? *Bentley's Sermons.*  
2. To sharpen or smoothen by rubbing on something hard.  
Meeting with time, slack thing, said I,  
Thy fithe is dull; whet it, for shame!  
No marvel, sir, he did reply,  
If it at length deserve some blame;  
But where one man would have me *grind* it,  
Twenty for one too sharp do find it. *Herbert.*  
Against a stump his tusk the monster *grinds*,  
And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds. *Dryd. Fables.*  
That the stomach in animals *grinds* the substances which it  
receives, is evident from the dissection of animals, which have  
swallowed metals, which have been found polished on the side  
next the stomach. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
3. To rub one against another.  
So up he let him rise; who with grim look,  
And count'nance stern, upstanding, 'gan to *grind*.  
His grated teeth for great disdain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
Harsh sounds, as of a law when it is sharpened, and *grinding*  
of one stone against another, make a shivering or horror  
in the body, and set the teeth on edge. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
4. To harass; to oppress.  
Some merchants and tradesmen, under colour of furnishing  
the colony with necessities, may not *grind* them so as shall  
always keep them in poverty. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
Another way the Spaniards have taken to *grind* the Neopoli-  
tans, and yet to take off the odium from themselves. *Adams.*  
To GRIND. *v. n.* To perform the act of grinding; to move  
a mill.  
Fetter'd they fend thee  
Into the common prison, there to *grind*  
Among the slaves and asses. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
2. To be moved as in the act of grinding.  
Shrinking finews start,  
And lineary foam works o'er my *grinding* jaws. *Reeve.*  
GRINDER. *n. f.* [*from grind*.]  
1. One that grinds; one that works in a mill.  
2. The instrument of grinding.  
His heart a solid rock, to fear unknown,  
And harder than the *grinder's* nether stone. *Sandys.*  
Now exhort  
Thy hinds to exercise the pointed steel  
On the hard rock, and give a wheely form  
To the expected *grinder*. *Phillips.*  
3. [*Grind-to-day*.] The back teeth; the double teeth.  
The teeth are in men of three kinds: sharp, as the fore-  
teeth; broad, as the back-teeth, which we call the molar-  
teeth, or *grinders*; and pointed teeth, or canine, which are  
between both. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
He the raging lioness confounds,  
The roaring lion with his javelin wounds;  
Scatters their whelps, their *grinders* breaks; so they  
With the old hunter starve for want of prey. *Sandys.*  
The jaw-teeth or *grinders*, in Latin *molaris*, are made flat  
and broad a-top, and withal somewhat uneven and rugged,  
that, by their knobs and little cavities, they may the better  
retain, *grind* and commix the aliments. *Ray on the Creation.*  
Nature is at a great deal of labour to transmute vegetable  
into animal substances; therefore herb-eating animals, which  
don't ruminate, have strong *grinders*, and chew much. *Arbut.*  
4. The teeth, in irony or contempt.  
One, who at sight of supper, open'd wide  
His jaws before, and whetted *grinders* try'd. *Dryd. Juven.*  
Both he brought;  
He mouth'd them, and betwixt his *grinders* caught. *Dryden.*  
GRINDSTONE. *n. f.* [*from grind and stone*.] The stone  
GRINDSTONE. *n. f.* on which edged instruments are sharpened.  
Such a light and metall'd dance  
Saw you never yet in France;  
And by the lead-men, for the nonce,  
That turn round like *grindstones*,  
Which they dig out fro' the dells,  
For their bairns bread, wives and fells. *Ben. Johnson.*  
Literature is the *grindstone* to sharpen the coulters, and to  
whet their natural faculties. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*  
Smiths that make hinges brighten them, yet seldom file

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them; but grind them on a *grindstone* till bright. *Mason.*  
GRINNER. *n. f.* [*from grin*.] He that grins.  
The frightful *grinner*  
Be the winner. *Addison's Spectator, No. 170.*  
GRINNINGLY. *adv.* [*from grin*.] With a grinning laugh.  
GRIP. *n. f.* A small ditch. *Ansforth.*  
To GRIP. *v. a.* [*gripan*, Gothic; *gripan*, Saxon; *gripen*,  
Dutch; *gripp*, Scottish.]  
1. To hold with the fingers closed; to grasp; to press with the  
fingers.  
He that speaks doth *gripe* the hearer's wrist,  
Whilst he that hears makes fearful action  
With wrinkl'd brows. *Shakespeare's King John.*  
He seiz'd the shining bough with *gripping* hold,  
And rent away with ease the ling'ring gold. *Dryden's Æn.*  
2. [*Gripper*, French.] To catch eagerly; to seize.  
A wondrous way it for this lady wrought,  
From lion's claws to pluck the *gripped* prey. *Fairy Queen.*  
You took occasion to be quickly wro'd  
To *gripe* the gen'ral sway into your hands. *Shakef. Hen. IV.*  
3. To close; to clutch.  
Unlucky Welford! thy unfeeling master,  
The more thou ticklest, *gripes* his hand the faster. *Pope.*  
4. To pinch; to press; to squeeze.  
And first the dame came rushing through the wood;  
And next the famild hounds that fought their food,  
And *grip'd* her flanks, and oft essay'd their jaws in blood. *Dryden's Fables.*  
To GRIP. *v. n.* To pinch the belly; to give the colick.  
Thus full of counsel to the den she went,  
*Grip'd* all the way, and longing for a vent. *Dryden.*  
Many people would, with reason, prefer the *gripping* of an  
hungry belly to those dishes which are a feast to others. *Lake.*  
Manna, by the bulk, figure, texture and motion of its  
parts, has a power to produce the sensations of sickness, and  
sometimes of acute pains or *gripings* in us. *Lake.*  
GRIP. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]  
1. Grasp; hold; seizure of the hand or paw.  
Therefore fill on high  
He over him did hold his cruel claws,  
Threatning with greedy *gripe* to do him dy. *Fairy Queen.*  
They put a barren sceptre in my *gripes*,  
Thence to be wrench'd with an unlineal hand. *Shak. Macb.*  
Should I  
Slaver with lips, as common as the flairs  
That mount the Capitol; join *gripes* with hands  
Made hardy with hourly falsehood as with labour. *Shakespeare.*  
He gave me his hand,  
And, with a feeble *gripe*, says, dear, my lord,  
Command my service. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
I fell; and with my weight the helm contain'd,  
Was drawn along, which yet my *gripes* retain'd. *Dryd. Æn.*  
2. Squeeze; pressure.  
Fir'd with this thought, at once he strain'd the breast;  
'Tis true, the harden'd breast resists the *gripes*,  
And the cold lips return a kiss unripe. *Dryden's Fables.*  
3. Oppression; crushing power.  
I take my cause  
Out of the *gripes* of cruel men, and give it  
To a most noble judge, the king my master. *Shak. H. VIII.*  
4. Affliction; pinching distress.  
Adam, at the news  
Heart-struck with chilling *gripes* of sorrow flood,  
That all his senses bound! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*  
Can't thou bear cold and hunger? Can these limbs,  
Fram'd for the tender offices of love,  
Endure the bitter *gripes* of smarting poverty? *Osney.*  
5. [*In the plural*.] Belly-ach; colick.  
In the jaundice the choler is wanting; and the idler  
have a great founnels and *gripes*, with windiness. *Floyer.*  
GRIPPER. *n. f.* [*from gripe*.] Oppressor; usurer; extor-  
tioner.  
Others pretend zeal, and yet are professed usurers, *grippers*,  
monsters of men, and harpies. *Burton on Melancholy.*  
GRIPINGLY. *adv.* [*from gripping*.] With pain in the guts.  
Clysters help, lest the medicine stop in the guts, and work  
*gripingly*. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
GRIPPLE. *n. f.* A greedy snatcher; a gripping miser.  
GRIPAMBER. *n. f.* Used by *Milton* for ambergris.  
Beasts of chase, or fowl of game,  
In pastry built, or from the spit, or boil'd,  
*Gripambers* steam'd. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd, b. ii.*  
GRIPSE. *n. f.* [*See GREEZE*, as it should be written.] A step  
or scale of steps.  
Let me speak like ourself; and lay a sentence,  
Which, as a *gripe* or step, may help these lovers  
Into your favour. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
GRISKIN. *n. f.* [*griskin*, roast meat, Irish.] The vertebrae of  
a hog broiled.  
GRISLY. *adj.* [*gnylu*, Saxon.] Dreadful; horrible; hideous;  
frightful; terrible. *His*

## GRI

His *griffy* locks, long grown and unbound,  
Disordered hung about his shoulders round. *Fairy Queen.*  
Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,  
The *griffy* toadfoot grown there might I see. *Spenser.*  
My *griffy* countenance made others fly;  
None durst come near, for fear of sudden death. *Sb. H. VI.*  
Back step'd those two fair angels, half amaz'd  
So sudden to behold the *griffy* king;  
Yet thus, unmov'd with fear, accost him soon. *Milt. P. L.*  
For that damn'd magician, let him be girt  
With all the *griffy* legions that troop  
Under the footy flag of Acheron. *Milton.*  
The beauteous form of fight  
Is chang'd, and war appears a *griffy* light. *Dryden's Fables.*  
In vision thou shalt see his *griffy* face,  
The king of terrors, raging in thy race. *Dryd. Innocence.*  
Thus the *griffy* spectre spoke again. *Dryden's Fables.*  
Close by each other laid, they press'd the ground,  
Their manly bosoms pierc'd with many a *griffy* wound. *Dryden's Fables.*  
So rushes on his foe the *griffy* bear. *Addison.*  
GRIST. *n. f.* [*gryt*, Saxon.]  
1. Corn to be ground.  
Get *grist* to the mill to have plenty in store,  
Left miller lack water. *Tusser's Husbandry.*  
A mighty trade this lusty miller drove;  
Much *grist* from Cambridge to his lot did fall,  
And all the corn they us'd at Scholars-hall. *Miller of Tresp.*  
2. Supply; provision.  
Matter, as wife logicians say,  
Cannot without a form subsist;  
And form, say I, as well as they,  
Must fall, if matter brings no *grist*. *Swift.*  
3. *Grist to Mills*, is profit; gain.  
The computation of degrees, in all matrimonial causes, is  
wont to be made according to the rules of that law, because  
it brings *grist* to the mill. *Apollonius's Paragon.*  
GRISTLE. *n. f.* [*grytle*, Saxon.] A cartilage; a part of  
the body next in hardness to a bone.  
No living creatures, that have shells very hard, as oysters,  
crabs, lobsters, and especially the tortoise, have no bones  
within them, but only little *gristles*. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
Left the asperity or hardness of these cartilages should hurt  
the oesophagus or gullet, which is tender and of a skinny sub-  
stance, or hinder the swallowing of our meat, therefore these  
annular *gristles* are not made round, or intire circles; but  
where the gullet touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the  
circle, is only a soft membrane, which may easily give way to  
the dilatation of the gullet. *Ray on the Creation.*  
GRISTLY. *adj.* [*from gristle*.] Cartilaginous; made of gristle.  
At last they spit out pieces of their lungs; it may be small  
*gristly* bits, that are catch'd off from the lung-pipes. *Harvey.*  
She has made the back-bone of several vertebrae, as being  
more fit to bend, more tough, and less in danger of breaking,  
than if they were all one intire bone without these *gristly*  
jundures. *Mor's Dividite against Abuse.*  
Fins are made of *gristly* spokes, or rays connected by  
membranes; so that they may be contracted or extended like  
womens fans. *Ray on the Creation.*  
They have a louder and stronger note than other birds of  
the same bigness, which have only a *gristly* windpipe. *Grew.*  
Each pipe, distinguish'd by its *gristly* rings,  
To cherish life aerial pasture brings. *Blackmore's Creation.*  
GRIT. *n. f.* [*gnyeta*, *gnyet*, Saxon.]  
1. The coarse part of meal.  
2. Oats husked, or coarsely ground.  
3. Sand; rough hard particles.  
Silexian bole, crackling a little betwixt the teeth, yet with-  
out the least particle of *grit*, feels as smooth as Castile soap. *Grew's Museum.*  
The sturdy pear-tree here  
Will rise luxuriant, and with toughest root  
Pierce the obdurate *grit* and resistive marle. *Phillips.*  
4. *Grits* are fossils found in minute masses, forming together a  
kind of powder; the several particles of which are of no de-  
terminate shape, but seem the rudely broken fragments of  
larger masses; not to be dissolved or diffused by water, but  
retaining their figure, and not cohering into a mass. They  
are opaque, and in many species fermenting with acids, and  
often fouled with heterogeneous matters. One sort is a fine, dull  
looking, grey *grit*, which, if wetted with salt-water into  
mortar or paste, dries almost immediately, and coalesces into  
a hard stony mass, such as is not easily afterwards diffused by  
water. This is the *pulvis puteolans* of the ancients, mixed  
among their cements used in buildings sunk into the sea; and  
in France and Italy an ingredient in their harder plasters, un-  
der the name of *pozzolana*. It is common on the sides of  
hills in Italy. Another species, which is a coarse, beautifully  
green, dull *grit*, is the *chrysolilla* of the ancients, which they  
used in folding gold, long supposed a lost fossil. It serves  
the purpose of folding metals better than borax, and may be

## GRO

had for carriage from the shores of New England. The  
ferruginous black glittering *grit*, is the black shining sand em-  
ployed to throw over writing, found on the shores of Italy.  
What is commonly used in London is from Genoa. The  
coarse, glittering, brownish black is nearly of the same nature,  
but inferior, in all respects. *Hill on Fossils.*  
GRITTYNESS. *n. f.* [*from gritty*.] Sandiness; the quality of  
abounding in grit.  
In fullers-earth he could find no sand by the microscope, nor  
any *grittiness*. *Mirner's Husbandry.*  
GRITTY. *adj.* [*from grit*.] Full of hard particles; consisting  
of grit.  
I could not discern the unevenness of the surface of the  
powder, nor the little shadows let fall from the *gritty* particles  
thereof. *Newton's Opt.*  
GRIZELIN. *adj.* [*More properly griddlin*. See GRIDELIN.]  
The Burgundy, which is a *grizelin* or pale red, of all others,  
is surest to ripen in our climate. *Temple.*  
GRIZZLE. *n. f.* [*from gris*, gray; *grizzle*, French.] A mix-  
ture of white and black; gray.  
O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,  
When time hath fow'd a *grizzle* on thy face? *Shakespeare.*  
GRIZZLED. *adj.* [*from grizzle*.] Interpersed with gray.  
To the boy Caesar, send this *grizzled* head. *Shakespeare.*  
His beard was *grizzled*: no.  
—It was as I have seen it in his life. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
His hair just *grizzled*,  
As in a green old age. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*  
Those *grizzled* locks, which nature did provide  
In plenteous growth, their asses ears to hide. *Dryd. Juven.*  
GRIZZLY. *adj.* [*from gris*, gray, French.] Somewhat gray.  
Living creatures generally do change their hair with age,  
turning to be gray and white; as is seen in men, though some  
earlier, some later; in horses that are dappled, and turn white;  
and in old squirrels, that turn *grizzly*. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
To GROAN. *v. n.* [*gnanan*, Saxon; *groen*, Dutch.] To  
breathe with a hoarse noise, as in pain or agony.  
Many an heir  
Of these fair edifices, for my wars,  
Have I heard *groan* and drop. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Men *groan* from out of the city, and the soul of the  
wounded crieth out. *Job. xxiv. 12.*  
Repenting and *groaning* for anguish of spirit. *Wisd. v. 3.*  
So shall the world go on,  
To good malignant, to bad men benign,  
Under her own weight *groaning*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of  
humanity, as for one man to see another so much himself as  
to sigh his griefs and *groan* his pains. *South.*  
On the blazing pile his parent lay,  
Or a lov'd brother *groan'd* his life away. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
GROAN. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]  
1. Breath expired with noise and difficulty.  
Alas poor country,  
Where sighs and *groans*, and shrieks that rend the air,  
Are made, not mark'd! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
I led to slaughter, and to slaughter leave;  
And ev'n from hence their dying *groans* receive. *Dryden.*  
2. Any hoarse dead sound.  
Such sheets of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder,  
Such *groans* of roaring wind and rain, I never  
Remember to have heard. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
GROANFUL. *adj.* [*from groan and full*.] Sad; agonizing.  
Adown he fell it with so puissant wret,  
That back again it did aloft rebound,  
And gave against his mother earth a *groanful* sound. *F. 2ys.*  
GROAT. *n. f.* [*groat*, Dutch; *grasso*, Italian.]  
1. A piece valued at four pence.  
2. A proverbial name for a small sum.  
My mother was wont  
To call them woollen vassals, things created  
To buy and sell with *groats*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
I dare lay a *groat*,  
A tertian ague is at least your lot. *Dryden's Fables.*  
Imagine a person of quality prevailed on to marry a wo-  
man much his inferior, and without a *groat* to her for-  
tune. *Swift.*  
3. GROATS. Oats that have the hulls taken off. *Ansforth.*  
GROCER. *n. f.* [*This should be written groffer, from gress*, a  
large quantity; a *grocer* originally being one who dealt by  
wholesale; or from *grossus*, a fig, which their present state  
seems to favour.]  
A *grocer* is a man who buys and sells tea, sugar and plums  
and pieces for gain. *Watts's Logi. k.*  
But still the offspring of your brain shall prove  
The *grocer's* care, and brave the rage of Jove. *Garth.*  
GROCERY. *n. f.* [*from grocer*.] Grocers ware, such as tea;  
sugar; raisins; spice.  
His troops, being now in a country where they were not  
expected, met with many cart-loads of wine, *grocery*, and  
tobacco. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
GROGGERAM.



## GRO

GRO'GERAM. } *n. f.* [*gras grain*, French; *grassegrannus*, low  
GRO'GRAM. } Latin. *Ansuarth.*] Stuff woven with large  
GRO'GRAN. } wool and a rough pile.

Certes they're neatly cloth'd: I of this mind am,  
Your only wearing is your *grogram*.

Natolia affords great store of chamelots and *grograms*. *Sandys.*  
Some men will say this habit of John's was neither of  
camel's skin nor any coarse texture of its hair, but rather some  
finer weave of camelot, *grogram*, or the like. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

The natural sweetness and innocence of her behaviour  
shot me through and through, and did more execution upon  
me in *grogram* than the greatest beauty in town had ever done  
in brocade. *Addison's Spectator.*

Plain goodly would no longer down;  
'Twas madam in her *grogram* gown. *Swift.*

GROIN. *n. f.* [Of uncertain derivation.] The part next the  
thigh.

The fatal dart arrives,  
And through the border of his buckler drives;  
Pierc'd through and pierc'd his *groin*; the deadly wound  
Cast from his chariot, roll'd him on the ground. *Dryden.*

GRO'NELL. *n. f.* [*lithefernum*, Latin.] Gromill or gray-  
mill. A plant.

The cup of the flower consists of one leaf, cut into five  
long narrow segments: the flower, which is, for the most part,  
small, consists of one leaf, is funnel-shaped, and open at the  
top: the pointal is encompassed by four embryo's, which be-  
come so many roundish hard polished seeds. *Miller.*

GROOM. *n. f.* [*grom*, Dutch.]  
1. A boy; a waiter; a servant.

Then called she a *groom*, that forth him led  
Into a goodly lodge. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

From Egypt's king ambassadours they come;  
Them many a squire attends, and many a *groom*. *Fairfax.*

Think then, my soul! that death is but a *groom*  
Which brings a taper to the outward room. *Donne.*

In the time of Edward VI. lived Sternhold, whom king  
Henry his father, a little before, had made *groom* of his cham-  
ber, for turning of certain of David's palms into verse.

Wouldst thou be touch'd  
By the presuming hands of faucy *grooms*? *Dryd. Don Sebast.*

Amid' the fold he rages, nor the sheep  
Their shepherds, nor the *grooms* their bulls can keep. *Dryd.*

2. A young man.  
I presume for to intreat this *groom*,  
And filly maid, from danger to redeem. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

3. A man newly married.  
By this the brides are wak'd, their *grooms* are dress'd;  
All Rhodes is summon'd to the nuptial feast. *Dryden.*

GROOVE. *n. f.* [from *grave*.]  
1. A deep cavern, or hollow in mines.

He might, to avoid idleness, work in a *groove* or mine-pit  
thereabouts, which at that time was little esteemed. *Dryd.*

2. A channel or hollow cut with a tool.  
The screw-plate is a kind of steel well tempered, with  
several holes in it, each less than other; and in these holes are  
threads grooved inwards, into which *grooves* fit the respective  
taps that belong to them. *Mason's Mach. Exer.*

To GROOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut hollow.  
The plates of iron fastened at the bottom of the box pre-  
served the balance while it fell, and every joint of it was well  
grooved. *Gulliver's Travels.*

To GROPE. *v. n.* [*grapan*, Saxon.] To feel where one can-  
not see.

My sea-gown fear'd about me, in the dark  
Grop'd I, to find out them. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

We grope for the wall like the blind, and we grope as if we  
had no eyes.

They meet with darkness in the clearest light;  
And grope at noon, as if involv'd with night. *Sandys.*

A boy was groping for eels, and laid his hand upon a  
snake. *L'Estrange, Fable 131.*

This, no doubt, is better for men than that they should in  
the dark grope after knowledge; as St. Paul tells us all nations  
did after God. *Locke.*

He heard us in our course,  
And with his outstretch'd arms around him grop'd. *Addison.*

O truth divine! enlighten'd by thy rays,  
I grope and guess no more, but see my way. *Arbutnot.*

To GROPE. *v. a.* To search by feeling in the dark; to feel  
without being able to see.

How vigilant to grope mens thoughts, and to pick out some-  
what whereof they might complain. *Hayward.*

They have left our endeavours to grope them out by twi-  
light, and by darkness almost to discover that, whose existence  
is evidenced by light. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

But Strephon, cautious, never meant  
The bottom of the pan to grope. *Swift.*

GRO'PER. *n. f.* [from *grope*.] One that searches in the dark.

GROSS. *adj.* [*gras*, French; *grasso*, Italian; *crassus*, Latin.]  
1. Thick; bulky.

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The crows and choughs, that wing the midway air,  
Shew scarce to *grofs* as beetles. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

There are two *grofs* volumes concerning the power of  
Eater in Learning.

2. Shameful; unseemly.  
He ripely considered how *grofs* a thing it were for men of  
his quality, wife and grave men, to live with such a multi-  
tude, and to be tenants at will under them. *Hooker, Preface.*

They can say that in doctrine, in discipline, in prayers, and  
in sacraments, the church of Rome hath very foul and *grofs*  
corruptions. *Hooker, b. iv.*

So far hath the natural understanding, even of sundry whole  
nations, been darkened, that they have not discerned, no, not  
*grofs* iniquity to be sin. *Hooker, b. i.*

3. Intellectually coarse; palpable; impure; unrefined.  
To all sense 'tis *grofs*

You love my son: invention is afham'd,  
Against the proclamation of thy passion,  
To say thou dost not. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

Examples *grofs* as earth exhort me. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Like *grofs* terms,  
The prince will in the perfectness of time  
Cast off his followers. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

Belial came last, than whom a spirit more lewd  
Fell not from heaven, or more *grofs* to love  
Vice for itself. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

Is not religion so perfectly good in itself, above all, in its  
Author, that, without the *grofs*est sensuality, we cannot but  
admit it. *Spratt's Sermon.*

It is a *grofs* mistake of some men, to think that our wants  
only and imperfections do naturally induce us to be bene-  
ficent. *Smalridge's Sermon.*

4. Inelegant; disproportionate in bulk.  
The sun's oppressive ray the roscat bloom  
Of beauty blasting, gives the gloomy hue,  
And feature *grofs*. *Thomson's Summer.*

5. Thick; not refined; not pure.  
It is manifest, that when the eye standeth in the finer me-  
dium, and the object is in the *grofs*er, things shew greater;  
but contrariwise, when the eye is placed in the *grofs*er me-  
dium, and the object in the finer. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Of elements,  
The *grofs*er feeds the purer; earth the sea,  
Earth and the sea feed air. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

Light fumes are merry, *grofs*er fumes are sad;  
Both are the reasonable soul run mad. *Dryden's Fables.*

Or fuck the mists in *grofs*er air below,  
Or dip their pinions in the painted bow. *Pope.*

6. Stupid; dull.  
If the doth then the subtle sense excel,  
How *grofs* are they that drown her in the blood? *Davies.*

And in clear dream and solemn vision,  
Tell her of things that no *grofs* ear can hear. *Milton.*

Some men give more light and knowledge by the bare stating  
of the question with perspicuity and justness, than others by  
talking of it in *grofs* confusion for whole hours together. *Watson.*

7. Coarse; rough; opposite to delicate.  
Fine and delicate sculptures are helped with nearness, and  
*grofs* with distance. *Watson's Architecture.*

8. Thick; fat; bulky.  
GROSS. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The main body; the main force.  
The Belgians hop'd, that with disorder'd haste  
The deep-cut keels upon the sands might run;  
Or, if with caution leisurely were past,  
Their numerous *grofs* might charge us one by one. *Dryden.*

Several casuists are of opinion, that, in a battle, you should  
discharge upon the *grofs* of the enemy, without levelling your  
piece at any particular person. *Addison's Freethinker.*

The *grofs* of the people can have no other prospect in  
changes and revolutions than of publick blessings. *Addison.*

2. The bulk; the whole not divided into its several parts.  
Certain general inducements are used to make saleable your  
cause in *grofs*. *Hooker, Preface.*

There was an opinion in *grofs*, that the soul was im-  
mortal. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

Remember, sons,  
You are a general: other wars require you;  
For see the Saxon *grofs* begins to move. *Dryden's K. Arthur.*

Notwithstanding the decay and loss of sundry trades and  
manufactures, yet, in the *grofs*, we slip off now one third  
part more of the manufactures, as also lead and tin, than we  
did twenty years past. *Child's Discourse on Trade.*

3. Not individual, but a body together.  
He hath ribbons of all the colours 't' th' rainbow; they  
come to him by the *grofs*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

I cannot instantly raise up the *grofs*  
Of full three thousand ducats. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

You see the united design of many persons to make up one  
figure: after they have separated themselves in many petty  
divisions, they rejoin one by one into a *grofs*. *Dryden.*

## GRO

4. The chief part; the main mass.  
Comets, out of question, have likewise power and effect  
over the *grofs* and mass of things. *Bacon, Essay 24.*

The articulate sounds are more confused, though the *grofs*  
of the sound be greater. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. The number of twelve dozen. [*Grosse*, French.]  
It is made up only of that simple idea of an unite repeated;  
and repetitions of this kind, joined together, make those dis-  
tinct simple modes of a dozen, a *grofs*, and a million. *Locke.*

GRO'SLY. *adv.* [from *grofs*.]  
1. Bulkily, in bulky parts; coarsely: as, *this matter is grossly*  
*paltrified*.

2. Without subtlety; without art; without delicacy; without  
refinement; coarsely; palpably.

Such kind of ceremonies have been so *grofs*ly and shame-  
fully abused in the church of Rome, where they remain, are  
scandalous. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 12.*

Treason and murder ever kept together,  
As two yoke devils sworn to others purpose;  
Working so *grofs*ly in a natural cause,  
That admiration did not whoop at them. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*

And thine eyes  
See it so *grofs*ly shown in thy behaviour,  
That in their kind they speak it. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

What! are we cuckolds ere we have deserv'd it?  
—Speak not so *grofs*ly. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

What I have said has been forced from me, by seeing a  
noble sort of poetry so happily restored by one man, and so  
*grofs*ly copied by almost all the rest. *Dryden.*

If at any time I speak of light and rays as 'coloured, or  
ended with colours, I would be understood to speak not phi-  
losophically and properly, but *grofs*ly, and according to such  
conceptions as vulgar people, in seeing all these experiments,  
would be apt to frame. *Newton's Opt.*

While it is so difficult to learn the springs and motives of  
some facts, it is no wonder they should be so *grofs*ly misrepre-  
sented to the publick by curious inquisitive heads. *Swift.*

GRO'SNESS. *n. f.* [from *grofs*.]  
1. Coarseness; not subtilty; thickness; greatness of parts.

The purpose is periphrastic, even as substance,  
Whole *grofs*ness little characters sum up. *Shakespeare.*

And I will purge that mortal *grofs*ness so,  
That thou shalt like an airy spirit go. *Shakespeare.*

The cause of the epilepsy from the stomach is the *grofs*ness  
of the vapours which rise and enter into the cells of the brain.

*Bacon's Natural History, No. 966.*  
Then all this earthy *grofs*ness quit;  
Attir'd with stars we shall for ever live,  
Triumphing over death. *Milton.*

So this being the first colour which vapours begin to reflect,  
it ought to be the colour of the finest and most transparent  
skies, in which vapours are not arrived to that *grofs*ness requi-  
site to reflect other colours. *Newton's Opt.*

For envy'd wit, like Sol eclips'd, was known  
Th' opposing body's *grofs*ness, not its own. *Pope.*

2. Inelegant fannels; unwieldy corpulence.  
Wile men, that be over-fat and fleshy, go to sojourn abroad  
at the temperate diet of some sober man; and so, by little  
and little, eat away the *grofs*ness that is in them. *Astham.*

3. Want of refinement; want of delicacy; intellectual coar-  
seness.

I was three or four times in the thought they were not fair-  
ies; and yet the guilefulness of my mind drove the *grofs*ness of  
the foppery into a received belief that they were fairies. *Shak.*

Whatever beauties it may want, 'tis free at least from the  
*grofs*ness of those faults I mentioned. *Dryden.*

What a *grofs*ness is there in the mind of that man, who  
thinks to reach a lady's heart by wounding her ears! *Clarissa.*

GROT. *n. f.* [*grotte*, French; *grotta*, Italian.] A cave; a ca-  
vern for coolness and pleasure.

In the remotest wood and lonely *grot*,  
Certain to meet that worst of evils, thought. *Prior.*

Awful see the Egerian *grot*. *Pope.*

GROTESQUE. *adj.* [*grotesque*, French; *grotesco*, Italian.]  
Distorted of figure; unnatural; wildly formed.

The campaign head  
Of a sleep wilderness, whose hairy sides  
With thicket overgrown, *grotesque* and wild,  
Access deny'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

There is yet a lower sort of poetry and painting, which is  
out of nature; for a farce is that in poetry which *grotesque* is  
in a picture: the persons and actions of a farce are all unna-  
tural, and the manners false, that is, inconsistent with the  
characters of mankind: *grotesque* painting is the just resem-  
blance of this. *Dryden's Discrepancy.*

An hideous figure of their foes they drew,  
Nor lines, nor looks, nor shades, nor colours true,  
And this *grotesque* design expos'd to publick view. *Dryden.*

*Grotesco* roofs, and stucco floors. *Pope's Sat. of Horace.*

GRO'TTO. *n. f.* [*grotte*, French; *grotta*, Italian.] A cavern or

## GRO

cave made for coolness. It is not used properly of a dark hot-  
rid cavern.

Their careless chiefs to the cool *grots*'d run,  
The bow'rs of kings, to shade them from the sun. *Dryden.*

This was found at the entry of the *grots* in the Peak.  
*Woodward on Fossils.*

GROVE. *n. f.* [from *grave*.] A walk covered by trees meeting  
above.

I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought  
The wood began to move:  
Within this three mile may you see it coming;  
I say, a moving *grove*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Fortunate fields, and *groves*, and flow'ry vales;  
Thrice happy isles! *Milton.*

She left the flow'ry field, and waving *grove*. *Blackmore.*

Banish'd from courts and love,  
Abandon'd truth seeks shelter in the *grove*. *Granville.*

Can fierce passions vex his breast,  
While every gale is peace, and every *grove*  
Is melody? *Thomson's Spring.*

To GRO'VE. *v. n.* [*grufte*, Islandick, flat on the face. It may  
perhaps come by gradual corruption from *ground fel*.]

1. To lie prone; to creep low on the ground.  
The steel-head passage wrought,  
And through his shoulder pierc'd; wherewith to ground  
He *groveling* fell, all gored in his gushing wound. *Fa. 2u.*

What see'st thou there? king Henry's diadem,  
Inch'd with all the honours of the world!  
If so, gaze on, and *grovel* on thy face,  
Until thy head be circled with the fame. *Shakespeare's Hen. IV.*

Now they lie  
*Groveling* and prostrate on yon lake of fire. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Upon thy belly *groveling* thou shalt go. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Let us then conclude that all painters ought to require this  
part of excellence: not to do it, is to want courage, and not  
dare to shew themselves: 'tis to creep and *grovel* on the  
ground. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. To be mean; to be without dignity or elevation.  
I must disclaim what'er he can express;  
His *groveling* sense will shew my passion less. *Dryden.*

Several thoughts may be natural which are low and *gro-  
veling*. *Addison's Spectator.*

GROUND. *n. f.* [*grunb*, Saxon; *grundi*, Danish.]

1. The earth, considered as solid, or as low.  
Israel shall go on dry *ground* through the sea. *Ex. xiv. 16.*

From the other hill  
To their fix'd station, all in bright array,  
The cherubim descended, on the *ground*  
Gliding meteorous. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

2. The earth as distinguished from air or water.  
I have made man and beast upon the *ground*. *Jer. xxvii. 5.*

There was dew upon all the *ground*. *Jude. vi. 40.*

It light on him as dew falleth on the *ground*. *2 Sa. xvii. 12.*

'Tis late young Turnus the delusion found;  
Far on the sea, still making from the *ground*. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. Land; country.  
The water breaks its bounds,  
And overflows the level *grounds*. *Hudibras.*

4. Region; territory.  
With these came they, who from the bord'ring flood  
Of old Euphrates to the brook that parts  
Egypt from Syrian *ground*, had general names  
Of Baalim and Ashtaroth. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

5. Farm; estate; possession.  
Uneasy still within these narrow bounds,  
Thy next design is on thy neighbours *grounds*;  
His crop invites, to full perfection grown;  
Thy own seems thin, because it is thy own. *Dryd. Juven.*

6. The floor or level of the place.  
Wherefore should I smite thee to the *ground*? *2 Sa. ii. 22.*

Dagon was fallen on his face to the *ground*. *1 Sa. v. 4.*

A multitude sit on the *ground*. *Ma. xv. 35.*

7. Dregs; lees; fæces; that which settles at the bottom of  
liquors.

Set by them cyder, verjuice, four drink, or *grounds*. *Mort.*

Some insist upon having had particular success in stopping  
gangrenes, from the use of the *grounds* of strong beer, mixed  
up with bread or oatmeal. *Sharp's Surgery.*

8. The first stratum of paint upon which the figures are after-  
wards painted.

We see the limner to begin with a rude draught, and the  
painter to lay his *grounds* with shadows and darksome colours.

When solid bodies, sensible to the feeling and dark, are  
placed on light and transparent *grounds*, as, for example, the  
heavens, the clouds and waters, and every other thing which  
is in motion, and void of different objects; they ought to be  
more rough, and more distinguishable, than that with which  
they are encompassed. *Dryden's Discrepancy.*

9. The fundamental substance; that by which the additional or  
accidental parts are supported.



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Indeed it was but just that the finest lines in nature should be drawn upon the most durable *ground*. *Pope*.

10. The plain song; the tune on which descants are raised. *Pope*.  
Get a prayer-book in your hand,  
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;  
For on that *ground* I'll build a holy descant. *Shakesp. R. III.*

11. First hints; first traces of an invention; that which gives occasion to the rest.  
Though jealousy of state th' invention found,  
Yet love refin'd upon the former *ground*;  
That way the tyrant had reserv'd to fly,  
Pursuing hate, now serv'd to bring two lovers nigh. *Dryden*.

12. The first principles of knowledge.  
The concords will easily be known, if the fore *grounds* be thoroughly beaten in. *Preface to Accidence*.  
Here statesmen, or of them they which can read,  
May of their occupation find the *ground*. *Donne*.  
After evening repasts, 'till bed-time, their thoughts will be best taken up in the early *grounds* of religion, and the story of scripture. *Milton on Education*.

13. The fundamental cause; the true reason; original principle.  
He desired the steward to tell him particularly the *ground* and event of this accident. *Sidney*.  
Making happiness the *ground* of his unhappiness, and good news the argument of his sorrow. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
The use and benefit of good laws all that live under them may enjoy with delight and comfort, albeit the *grounds* and first original causes from whence they have sprung be unknown. *Hooker, b. i. f. 1.*

- Thou could'st not have discern'd  
Fraud in the serpent, speaking as he spake,  
No *ground* of enmity between us known. *Mt. Par. Lyst*.  
Nor did either of them ever think fit to make any particular relation of the *grounds* of their proceedings, or the causes of their misadventures. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
Sound judgment is the *ground* of writing well. *Reflexion*.  
Love once given from her, and plac'd in you, *Dryden*.  
Would leave no *ground* I ever would be true.

- If it be natural, ought we not to conclude that there is some *ground* and reason for these fears, and that nature hath not planted them in us to no purpose. *Tillotson*.  
Upon that prince's death, although the *grounds* of our quarrel with France had received no manner of addition, yet this lord thought fit to alter his sentiments. *Swift*.  
The miraculous increase of the professors of Christianity was without any visible *grounds* and causes, and contrary to all human probability and appearance. *Asterbury's Sermons*.

14. The field or place of action.  
Here was thy end decreed, when these men rose;  
And ev'n with theirs this act thy death did bring.  
Or hasten'd at the least upon this *ground*. *Daniel's C. War*.

15. The space occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire.  
At length the left wing of the Arcadians began to lose *ground*. *Sidney*.  
Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their *ground*.  
While our's with easy victory were crown'd. *Dryd. Aureng*.  
He has lost *ground* at the latter end of the day, by pursuing his point too far, like the prince of Conde at the battle of Senepa. *Dryden's Fables, Preface*.

16. The intervening space between the flyer and pursuer.  
Ev'ning mist,  
Ris'n from a river, o'er the marsh glides,  
And gathers *ground* fast at the labourer's heels,  
Homeward returning. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*  
Superiors think it a detraction from their merit to see another get *ground* upon them, and overtake them in the pursuits of glory. *Addison's Spectator*.  
Even whilst we speak our conqueror comes on,  
And gathers *ground* upon us every moment. *Addison*.

17. The state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors.  
Had'st thou sway'd as kings should do,  
Giving no *ground* unto the house of York,  
They never then had sprung. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
If they get *ground* and vantage of the king,  
Then join you with them like a rib of steel,  
To make them stronger. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*  
He will stand his *ground* against all the attacks that can be made upon his probity. *Asterbury's Sermons*.

18. State of progress or recession.  
I have known so many great examples of this cure, and heard of its being so familiar in Austria, that I wonder it has gained no more *ground* in other places. *Temple*.  
The quirel is perpetually turning the wheel in her cage; she runs space, and wears herself with her continual motion, and gets no *ground*. *Dryden's Dufresney*.

19. The soil to set a thing off.  
Like bright metal on a fullen *ground*,  
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,  
Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes,  
Than that which hath no foil to set it off. *Shakespeare*.

- To *GROUND*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] *Shakespeare*.  
1. To fix on the ground.  
Wherever she had *grounded* her foot, neither gods nor men could force her to retire. *Rambler*.  
2. To found as upon cause or principle.  
Wisdom *groundeth* her laws upon an infallible rule of comparison. *Hooker, b. i. f. 8.*  
It may serve us to *ground* conjectures more approaching to the truth than we have hitherto met with. *Boh*.  
If your own actions on your will you *ground*,  
Mine shall hereafter know no other bound. *Dryd. Aureng*.  
Some eminent spirit, having signalized his valour, becomes to have influence on the people, to grow their leader in warlike expeditions; and this is *grounded* upon the principles of nature and common reason, which, where prudence and courage are required, rather incite us to fly to a single person than a multitude. *Swift*.

3. To settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge.  
Being rooted and *grounded* in love. *Eph. iii. 17.*  
*GROUND*. The preterite and part. pass. of *grind*.  
He took the calf which they had made, and burnt it in the fire, and *ground* it to powder. *Exo. xxxii. 20.*  
How dull and rugged, ere 'tis *ground* *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
And polish'd, looks a diamond? *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
*GROUND* is much used in composition for that which is next the ground, or near the ground.  
*GROUND-ASH*. *n. f.* A splin of ash taken from the ground; not a branch cut from a tree.  
A lance of tough *groundash* the Trojan threw,  
Rough in the rind, and knotted as it grew. *Dryden's En.*  
Some cut the young ashes off about an inch above the ground, which causes them to make very large straight shoots, which they call *groundash*. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

- GROUND-BAIT*. *n. f.* [from *ground* and *bait*.] A bait made of barley or malt boiled; which, being thrown into the place where you design to angle, sinks to the bottom, and draws the fish to it.  
Take the depth of the place where you mean after to cast your *groundbait*, and to fish. *Walton's Angler*.  
*GROUND-FLOOR*. *n. f.* [from *ground* and *floor*.] The lower story of a house.  
*GROUND-IVY*. *n. f.* [*hedera terrestris*, Latin.] Alehoof, or tunhoof.

- The shoots trail upon the ground, and emit roots from almost every joint, which fasten themselves into the earth: the leaves are roundish, thick, rough, and crenated on the edges: the helmet of the flower is roundish, bifid, and reflexed: the beard or lower lip is trifid, or cut into three segments; the middle segment is broad and bifid, and the flowers are produced at the joints of the shoots. The species are, first, common *groundivy*, or gill-go-by-ground; and second, lesser *groundivy*. *Miller*.  
Alehoof or *groundivy* is, in my opinion, of the most excellent use and virtue of any plants among us. *Temple*.

- GROUND-OAK*. *n. f.* [from *ground* and *oak*.]  
If the planting of oaks were more in use for underwoods, it would spoil the coopers trade for the making of hoops, either of hael or ash; because one hoop made of the young shoots of a *groundoak*, would outlast six of the best ash. *Mort.*  
*GROUND-PINE*. *n. f.* [*thamapitys*, Latin.]  
The leaves are narrow and trifid; the flower labiated: the place of the crest of the flower is supplied with little teeth: the lower lip is divided into three parts, the middle segment being split again into two parts. The flowers rarely grow in whorles, but one or two are produced at the wings of the leaves. *Miller*.

- The whole plant has a very singular smell, resembling that of resin; whence its name *groundpine*. It grows on dry and barren hills, and in some places on the ditch-banks by roadsides. It is highly extolled, by the generality of medical writers, as an aperient, cephalick, and nervous medicine; but it is however little used at present. *Hill's Mat. Med.*  
*GROUND-PLATE*. *n. f.* [In architecture.] The outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tenons. In these also are mortises made to receive the tenons of the joists, the summer and girders; and sometimes the trimmers for the stair-case and chimney way, and the binding joist. *Harris*.  
In the orthographical schemes there should be a true delineation, if it be a timber-building, of the several sizes of the *groundplate*, broad-summers, and beams. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

- GROUND-PILOT*. *n. f.*  
1. The ground on which any building is placed.  
Wretched Gynæcia, where can't thou find any small *groundplot* for hope to dwell upon? *Sidney*.  
2. The ichnography of a building.  
*GROUND-RENT*. *n. f.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground. *A foot*

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- The window-frame hath every one of its lights rabbetted on its outside about half an inch into the frame; and all these rabbets, but that on the *groundfel*, are grooved square; but the rabbets on the *groundfel* is levelled downwards, that rain or snow may the freer fall off. *Mason's Mech. Exer.*  
*GROUNDEL*. *n. f.* [*gravel*, Latin.]  
It hath a stoculous flower, consisting of many florets, divided into several segments fitting on the embryo, contained in an empalement consisting of one leaf, and divided into many parts, afterwards becoming of a conical figure: the embryo afterward becomes a seed, furnished with down; at which time the empalement is reflexed, to make way for the seeds to escape. *Miller*.

- GROUNDELL*. *n. f.* [from *ground* and *well*.]  
1. The ground; the first stratum; the first part of the whole; that to which the rest is additional.  
A way there is in heav'n's expanded plain,  
Which, when the skies are clear, is seen below,  
And mortals by the name of milky know;  
The *groundwell* is of stars. *Dryden's Fables*.  
2. The first part of an undertaking; the fundamentals.  
The main skill and *groundwell* will be to temper them such lectures and explanations, upon every opportunity, as may lead and draw them in willing obedience. *Milton*.  
3. First principle; original reason.  
The *groundwell* thereof is nevertheless true and certain, however they through ignorance disguise the same, or through vanity. *Spenser's State of Ireland*.  
The morals is the first business of the poet, as being the *groundwell* of his instruction. *Dryden*.

- GROUNDEL*. *n. f.* [*grappe*, French; *grappa*, Italian.] A croud; a cluster; a huddle; a number thronged together.  
In a picture, besides the principal figures which compose it, and are placed in the midst of it, there are less *groups* or knots of figures disposed at proper distances, which are parts of the piece, and seem to carry on the same design in a more inferior manner. *Dryden's Dufresney*.  
I cannot doubt but the poet had here in view the picture of Zetus, in the famous group of figures which represents the two brothers binding Dirce to the horns of a mad bull. *Addison*.  
You should try your graving tools  
On this odious group of fools. *Swift*.

- To *GROUPE*. *v. a.* [*grouper*, French.] To put into a croud; to huddle together.  
The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or, as the painters term it, in *grouping* such a multitude of different objects, preserving still the justice and conformity of style and colouring. *Prior*.

- GROUSE*. *n. f.* A kind of fowl; a heathcock.  
The 'squires in scorn will fly the house  
For better game, and look for *grouse*. *Swift*.  
*GROUT*. *n. f.* [*grut*, Saxon.] In Scotland they call it *groats*.  
1. Coarse meal; pollard.  
King Hardicnutte, 'midst Danes and Saxons stout,  
Carous'd in nut-brown ale, and din'd on *grouse*.  
Which dith its pristine honour still retains,  
And when each prince is crown'd in splendour reigns. *King*.

2. That which purges off.  
Sweet honey some condense, some purge the *grouse*;  
The rest, in cells apart, the liquid nectar shout. *Dryden*.  
3. A kind of wild apple. [*Agrimelum*, Latin].  
To *GROW*. *v. n.* preter. *grew*; part. pass. *grown*. [*gropian*, Saxon; *groeyen*, Dutch.]  
1. To vegetate; to have vegetable motion; to increase by vegetation.  
It is not the *growing* of fruit that nourisheth man; but it is thy word which prefereth them. *Wisd. xvi. 26.*  
He causeth the grass to *grow* for the cattle, and herb for the service of man. *Pf. civ. 14.*  
2. To be produced by vegetation.  
Ye shall eat this year such things as *grow* of themselves. *2 Kings xix. 29.*

- In this country *groweth* abundance of that wood, which since is brought into Europe to die red colours. *Abbot*.  
A bag, that *groweth* in the fields, at the first is hard like a tennis-ball, and white; and after growth of a mushroom-colour, and full of light dust. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
But say, where *grows* the tree? from hence how far?  
*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

- In colder regions men compose  
Poison with art; but here it *grows*. *Waller*.  
Those tow'rs of oak o'er fertile plains might go,  
And visit mountains where they once did *grow*. *Waller*.  
3. To shoot in any particular form.  
Children, like tender offers, take the bow;  
And as they first are fashion'd, always *grow*. *Dryden's Juv.*

4. To increase in stature.  
I long with all my heart to see the prince;  
I hope he is much *grown* since last I saw him. *Shakesp. R. III.*  
The poor man had nothing, save one little ew-lamb, which he had bought and reared up; and it *grew* up together with him and with his children. *2 Sa. xii. 3.*  
Thine own things, and such as are *grown* up with thee, can't thou not know. *2 Esdr. iv. 10.*

5. To come to manhood from infancy.  
Now the prince *groweth* up fast to be a man, and is of a sweet and excellent disposition. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*.  
The main thing to be considered, in every action of a child, is how it will become him when he is bigger, and whether it will lead him when he is *grown* up. *Locke*.  
We are brought into the world children, ignorant and impotent; and we *grow* up in vanity and folly. *Wake*.

6. To issue, as plants from a soil, or as branches from the main trunk.  
They will seem not stuck into him, but *growing* out of him. *Dryden's En. Dedication*.  
7. To increase in bulk; to become greater, or more numerous.  
Bones, after full growth, continue at a stay: as for nails, they *grow* continually. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
Then their numbers swell,  
And *grow* upon us. *Denham*.  
Divisions *grow* upon us, by neglect of practick duties: as every age degenerated from primitive piety, they advanced in nice enquiries. *Decay of Piety*.

8. To improve; to make progress.  
*Grow* in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. *2 Pet. iii. 18.*  
As he *grew* forward in years he was trained up to learning, under one Pronapides, who taught the Pelasgick letter invented by Linus. *Pope's Essay on Homer*.  
9. To advance to any state.  
Nature, as it *grows* again towards earth,  
Is fashion'd for the journey dull and heavy. *Shakespeare: Acts v. 24.*  
The kings, by this time, was *grown* to such an height of reputation for cunning and policy, that every accident and event that went well was laid and imputed to his foresight. *Bacon*.  
But when to ripen'd manhood he shall *grow*,  
The greedy sailor shall the seas forego. *Dryden's Virgil*.  
Verge, or the other harmony of prose, I have so long studied and practised, that they are *grown* into a habit, and become familiar to me. *Dryden's Fables, Preface*.  
10. To come by degrees; to reach any state gradually.  
After they *grew* to rest upon number, rather competent than vast, they *grew* to advantages of place, cunning diversions, and the like; and they *grew* more skilful in the ordering of their battles. *Bacon's Essays*.  
The trespasses of people are *grown* up to heaven, and their sins are got beyond all restraints of law and authority. *Rogers*.

11. To come forward; to gather ground.  
10 S  
Some

## GRO

A foot in front, and thirty-three five sevenths deep, would bring in a *ground-rent* of five pounds. *Arbutnot on Coins*.

- GROUND-ROOM*. *n. f.* A room on the level with the ground.  
I beleeched him hereafter to meditate in a *ground-room*; for that otherwise it would be impossible for an artist of any other kind to live near him. *Taiter, N<sup>o</sup>. 88.*  
*GROUNDEDLY*. *adv.* [from *grounded*.] Upon firm principles.  
He hath given the first hint of speaking *groundedly*, and to the purpose, upon this subject. *Glanville*.  
*GROUNDESS*. *n. f.* [from *ground*.] Void of reason; without ground.

- But when vain doubt and *groundless* fear  
Do that dear foolish bosom tear. *Prior*.  
We have great reason to look upon the high pretensions which the Roman church makes to miracles as *groundless*, and to reject her vain and fabulous accounts of them. *Asterbury*.  
The party who distinguish themselves by their zeal for the present establishment, should be careful to discover such a reverence for religion, as may shew how *groundless* that reproach is which is cast upon them, of being averse to our national worship. *Freibolder, N<sup>o</sup>. 129.*

- GROUNDESSLY*. *adv.* [from *groundless*.] Without reason; without cause; without just reason.  
Divers persons have produced the like by spirit of vitriol, or juice of lemons; but have *groundlessly* ascribed the effect to some peculiar quality of those two liquors. *Boyle on Colours*.  
*GROUNDESSNESS*. *n. f.* [from *groundless*.] Want of just reason.  
He durst not cite the words either of my book or sermons, lest the reader should have discovered the notorious falshood and *groundlessness* of his calumny. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*

- GROUNDLING*. *n. f.* [from *ground*.] A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water: hence one of the low vulgar. *Hann*.  
It offends me to the foul, to hear a robustious perrwig-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the *groundlings*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.  
*GROUNDLY*. *adv.* [from *ground*.] Upon principles; solidly; not superficially.  
A man, *groundly* learned already, may take much profit himself, in using by epitome to draw other mens works, for his own memory sake, into shorter room. *Aschani's Schoolm.*

- GROUNDEL*. *n. f.* [*grumb* and *rile*, the basis, Sax. perhaps from *jello*, Latin.] The timber or raised pavement next the ground.  
The window-frame hath every one of its lights rabbetted on its outside about half an inch into the frame; and all these rabbets, but that on the *groundfel*, are grooved square; but the rabbets on the *groundfel* is levelled downwards, that rain or snow may the freer fall off. *Mason's Mech. Exer.*  
*GROUNDEL*. *n. f.* [*gravel*, Latin.]  
It hath a stoculous flower, consisting of many florets, divided into several segments fitting on the embryo, contained in an empalement consisting of one leaf, and divided into many parts, afterwards becoming of a conical figure: the embryo afterward becomes a seed, furnished with down; at which time the empalement is reflexed, to make way for the seeds to escape. *Miller*.

- GROUNDELL*. *n. f.* [from *ground* and *well*.]  
1. The ground; the first stratum; the first part of the whole; that to which the rest is additional.  
A way there is in heav'n's expanded plain,  
Which, when the skies are clear, is seen below,  
And mortals by the name of milky know;  
The *groundwell* is of stars. *Dryden's Fables*.  
2. The first part of an undertaking; the fundamentals.  
The main skill and *groundwell* will be to temper them such lectures and explanations, upon every opportunity, as may lead and draw them in willing obedience. *Milton*.  
3. First principle; original reason.  
The *groundwell* thereof is nevertheless true and certain, however they through ignorance disguise the same, or through vanity. *Spenser's State of Ireland*.  
The morals is the first business of the poet, as being the *groundwell* of his instruction. *Dryden*.

- GROUNDEL*. *n. f.* [*grappe*, French; *grappa*, Italian.] A croud; a cluster; a huddle; a number thronged together.  
In a picture, besides the principal figures which compose it, and are placed in the midst of it, there are less *groups* or knots of figures disposed at proper distances, which are parts of the piece, and seem to carry on the same design in a more inferior manner. *Dryden's Dufresney*.  
I cannot doubt but the poet had here in view the picture of Zetus, in the famous group of figures which represents the two brothers binding Dirce to the horns of a mad bull. *Addison*.  
You should try your graving tools  
On this odious group of fools. *Swift*.

- To *GROUPE*. *v. a.* [*grouper*, French.] To put into a croud; to huddle together.  
The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or, as the painters term it, in *grouping* such a multitude of different objects, preserving still the justice and conformity of style and colouring. *Prior*.

- GROUSE*. *n. f.* A kind of fowl; a heathcock.  
The 'squires in scorn will fly the house  
For better game, and look for *grouse*. *Swift*.  
*GROUT*. *n. f.* [*grut*, Saxon.] In Scotland they call it *groats*.  
1. Coarse meal; pollard.  
King Hardicnutte, 'midst Danes and Saxons stout,  
Carous'd in nut-brown ale, and din'd on *grouse*.  
Which dith its pristine honour still retains,  
And when each prince is crown'd in splendour reigns. *King*.

2. That which purges off.  
Sweet honey some condense, some purge the *grouse*;  
The rest, in cells apart, the liquid nectar shout. *Dryden*.  
3. A kind of wild apple. [*Agrimelum*, Latin].  
To *GROW*. *v. n.* preter. *grew*; part. pass. *grown*. [*gropian*, Saxon; *groeyen*, Dutch.]  
1. To vegetate; to have vegetable motion; to increase by vegetation.  
It is not the *growing* of fruit that nourisheth man; but it is thy word which prefereth them. *Wisd. xvi. 26.*  
He causeth the grass to *grow* for the cattle, and herb for the service of man. *Pf. civ. 14.*  
2. To be produced by vegetation.  
Ye shall eat this year such things as *grow* of themselves. *2 Kings xix. 29.*

- In this country *groweth* abundance of that wood, which since is brought into Europe to die red colours. *Abbot*.  
A bag, that *groweth* in the fields, at the first is hard like a tennis-ball, and white; and after growth of a mushroom-colour, and full of light dust. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
But say, where *grows* the tree? from hence how far?  
*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

- In colder regions men compose  
Poison with art; but here it *grows*. *Waller*.  
Those tow'rs of oak o'er fertile plains might go,  
And visit mountains where they once did *grow*. *Waller*.  
3. To shoot in any particular form.  
Children, like tender offers, take the bow;  
And as they first are fashion'd, always *grow*. *Dryden's Juv.*

4. To increase in stature.  
I long with all my heart to see the prince;  
I hope he is much *grown* since last I saw him. *Shakesp. R. III.*  
The poor man had nothing, save one little ew-lamb, which he had bought and reared up; and it *grew* up together with him and with his children. *2 Sa. xii. 3.*  
Thine own things, and such as are *grown* up with thee, can't thou not know. *2 Esdr. iv. 10.*

5. To come to manhood from infancy.  
Now the prince *groweth* up fast to be a man, and is of a sweet and excellent disposition. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*.  
The main thing to be considered, in every action of a child, is how it will become him when he is bigger, and whether it will lead him when he is *grown* up. *Locke*.  
We are brought into the world children, ignorant and impotent; and we *grow* up in vanity and folly. *Wake*.

6. To issue, as plants from a soil, or as branches from the main trunk.  
They will seem not stuck into him, but *growing* out of him. *Dryden's En. Dedication*.  
7. To increase in bulk; to become greater, or more numerous.  
Bones, after full growth, continue at a stay: as for nails, they *grow* continually. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
Then their numbers swell,  
And *grow* upon us. *Denham*.  
Divisions *grow* upon us, by neglect of practick duties: as every age degenerated from primitive piety, they advanced in nice enquiries. *Decay of Piety*.

8. To improve; to make progress.  
*Grow* in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. *2 Pet. iii. 18.*  
As he *grew* forward in years he was trained up to learning, under one Pronapides, who taught the Pelasgick letter invented by Linus. *Pope's Essay on Homer*.  
9. To advance to any state.  
Nature, as it



## GRO

Some seeing the end of their government nigh, and troublous practice growing up, which may work trouble to the next governour, will not attempt redress. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
It was now the beginning of October, and Winter began to grow fast on: great rain, with terrible thunder and lightnings, and mighty tempests, then fell abundantly. *Kudles.*  
12. To be changed from one state to another; to become either better or worse; to turn.

A good man's fortune may grow out at heels. *Shaksp.*  
Hence, hence, and to some barbarous climate fly,  
Which only brutes in human form does yield,  
And man grows wild in nature's common field. *Dryden.*  
The nymph grew pale, and in a mortal fright,  
Spent with the labour of so long a flight. *Dryden.*

Patient of command  
In time he grew; and growing used to hand,  
He waited at his master's board for food. *Dryden's Æn.*  
We may trade and be busy, and grow poor by it, unless we regulate our expenses. *Locke.*

You will grow a thing contemptible, unless you supply the loss of beauty with more durable qualities. *Swift.*  
Delos, by being reckoned a sacred place, grew to be a free port, where nations warring traded, as in a neutral country. *Arbutnot on Cæsar.*

13. To proceed as from a cause.  
What will grow out of such errors, as masked under the cloak of divine authority, impossible it is that ever the wit of man should imagine, till time have brought forth the fruits of them. *Hooker.*

Shall we set light by that custom of reading, from whence so precious a benefit hath grown? *Hooker, b. v.*  
Take heed now that ye fail not to do this: why should damage grow to the hurt of the king. *Ex. iv. 22.*  
Scipio Nasica feared lest, if the dread of that enemy were taken away, the Romans would grow either to idleness or civil dissention. *Abbo.*

The want of trade in Ireland proceeds from the want of people; and this is not grown from any ill qualities of the climate or air, but chiefly from so many wars. *Temple.*

14. To accrue; to be forthcoming.  
Ev'n just the sum that I do owe to you,  
Is growing to me by Antipholus. *Shaksp. Com. of Errors.*

15. To adhere; to stick together.  
Honour and policy, like unlovely friends,  
I th' war do grow together. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
The frog's mouth grows up, and he continues so for at least six months without eating. *Walton's Angler.*

In burnings and scaldings the fingers would many times grow together: the chin would grow to the breast, and the arms to the sides, were they not hindered. *Wise man's Surgery.*

16. To swell: a sea term.  
Mariners are used to the tumbling and rolling of ships from side to side, when the sea is never so little grown. *Raleigh.*

GROWER. *n. f.* [from grow] An increaser.  
It will grow to a great bigness, being the quickest grower of any kind of elm. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

1. To snarl or roar like an angry cur.  
They roar amid' the fury of their heart,  
And growl their horrid loves. *Thomson's Spring.*

Dogs in this country are of the size of common mastiffs, and by nature never bark, but growl when they are provoked. *Ellis's Voyage.*

2. To murmur; to grumble.  
Othello, neighbours—how he would roar about a foolish handkerchief! and then he would growl so manfully. *Gay.*

GROWN. The participle passive of grow.

1. Advanced in growth.  
I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding; and lo, it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof. *Prov.*

2. Covered or filled by the growth of any thing.  
I saw lately a pair of China shoes, which I was told were for a grown woman, that would scarce have been big enough for one of our little girls. *Locke.*

GROWTH. *n. f.* [from growth.]  
1. Vegetation; vegetable life; increase of vegetation.  
Deep in the palace, of long growth there stood  
A laurel's trunk, a venerable wood. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii.*  
Those trees that have the slowest growth, are, for that reason, of the longest continuance. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Product; thing produced.  
Forbidding every bleak unkindly fog  
To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood. *Milton.*  
Our little world, the image of the great,  
Of her own growth hath all that nature craves,  
And all that's rare, as tribute from the waves. *Waller.*

The trade of a country arises from the native growths of the soil or seas. *Temple.*  
I had thought, for the honour of our nation, that this story was of English growth, and Chaucer's own. *Dryden.*

## GRU

3. Increase in number, bulk, or frequency.  
What I have tried, or thought, or heard upon this subject, may go a great way in preventing the growth of this disease, where it is but new. *Temple.*

4. Increase of stature; advance to maturity.  
They lay my son of York  
Has almost overtaken him in his growth. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

The flag, now conscious of his fatal growth,  
To some dark covert his retreat had made. *Denham.*  
Though an animal arrives at its full growth at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full bulk till the last period of life. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

5. Improvement; advancement.  
It grieved David's religious mind to consider the growth of his own estate and dignity, the affairs of religion continuing still in the former manner. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 2.*

GROWTHHEAD. *n. f.* [from grow, or great head; caput, GRO'WTNOL. Latin.]  
1. A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

2. An idle lazy fellow.  
Though sleeping one hour refresheth his long,  
Yet trust not Hob growthhead for sleeping too long. *Tusser.*

3. To GRUB. *v. a.* [from grub, preter. grub, to dig, Gothick.] To dig up; to destroy by digging; to root out of the ground; to eradicate by throwing up out of the soil.  
A foolish heir caused all the bushes and hedges about his vineyard to be grubbed up. *L'Estrange.*

From whence the furly ploughman grubs the wood. *Dryden.*  
The grubbing up of woods and trees may be very needful, upon the account of their unfruitfulness. *Mortimer's Husband.*

As for the thick woods, which in t only Virgil but Homer mentions, they are most of them grubbed up, since the promontory has been cultivated and inhabited. *Addison on Italy.*

GRUB. *n. f.* [from grubbing, or mining.]  
1. A small worm that eats holes in bodies.  
There is a difference between a grub and a butterfly, and yet your butterfly was a grub. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

New creatures rise,  
A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;  
I'll shooting out with legs, and imp'd with wings,  
The grub proceed to bees with pointed stings. *Dryden.*

Sometimes they are eaten with grubs. *Mortimer's Husband.*

The grub,  
Of unobscured, invades the vital core;  
Pernicious tenant! and her secret cave  
Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulp  
Cerebrals. *Phillips.*

2. A short thick man; a dwarf. In contempt.  
John Romane, a short clownish grub, would bear the whole carcase of an ox, yet never tugged with him. *Carver.*

3. To GRUBBLE. *v. n.* [from grub, German, from grub.] To feel in the dark.  
Thou hast a colour;  
Now let me rowl and grubble thee:  
Blind men say white feels smooth, and black feels rough:  
Thou hast a grubby skin; I do not like thee. *Dryden.*

GRUBSTREET. *n. f.* Originally the name of a street in Moorfields in London, much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called grubstreet.

The first part, though calculated only for the meridian of grubstreet, was yet taken notice of by the better sort. *Arbutnot.*

I'd sooner ballads write, and grubstreet lays.  
To GRUDGE. *v. a.* [from gruger, according to Skinner, which in French is to grind or eat. In this sense we say of one who resents any thing secretly, he chews it. Gragnach, in Welsh, is to murmur; to grumble. Grunig, in Scotland, denotes a grumbling morose countenance.]

1. To envy; to see any advantage of another with discontent.  
What means this banishing me from your counsels? Do you love your sorrow so well, as to grudge me part of it? *Sidney.*

'Tis not in thee  
To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train. *Shak. K. Lear.*  
He struggles into birth, and cries for aid;  
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid:  
He creeps, he walks; and, issuing into man,  
Grudges their life from whence his own began. *Dryden.*

These clamours with disdain he heard,  
Much grudge'd the praise, but more the rob'd reward. *Dryden.*  
Do not, as some men, run upon the tilt, and taste of the sediments of a grudging uncommunicative disposition. *Spenser.*

Let us consider the ample provision of waters, those inexhausted treasures of the ocean; and though some have grudge'd the great share that it takes of the surface of the earth, yet we shall propose this too, as a conspicuous mark and character of the wisdom of God. *Beatty's Sermons.*

I have often heard the Presbyterians say they did not grudge us our employments. *Swift.*

2. To give or take unwillingly. *Id.*

## GRU

Let me at least a funeral marriage crave,  
Nor grudge my cold embraces in the grave. *Dryd. Aurengz.*  
You steer betwixt the country and the court,  
Nor gratify what the great desire,  
Nor grudging give what publick needs require. *Dryd. Fab.*

They have grudge'd those contributions, which have set our country at the head of all the governments of Europe. *Addison.*

To GRUDGE. *v. n.*  
1. To murmur; to repine.  
They knew the force of that dreadful curse, whereunto idolatry maketh subject; nor is there cause why the guilty sustaining the same should grudge or complain of injustice. *Hook.*

2. To be unwilling; to be reluctant.  
Many times they go with as great grudging to serve in his majesty's ships, as if it were to be slaves in the gallees. *Raleigh.*

3. To be envious.  
Grudge not one against another, brethren, lest ye be condemned. *Ja. v. 9.*

4. To wish in secret. A low word.  
'E'en in the most sincere advice he gave,  
He had a grudging still to be a knave. *Dryden's Medal.*

5. To give or have any uneasy remains. I know not whether the word in this sense be not rather grugeous, or remains; grugeous being the part of corn that remains after the fine meal has passed the sieve.

My Dolabella,  
Hast thou not still some grudgings of thy fever? *Dryden.*

GRUDGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Old quarrel; inveterate malvolence; sullen malice.  
Many countries about her were full of wars, which, for old grudges to Corinth, were thought still would conclude there. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Two households, both alike in dignity,  
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny,  
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. *Shaksp. Romeo.*

Let me go in to see the generals:  
There is some grudge between 'em; 'tis not meet  
They be alone. *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*

Deep-feller'd hate;  
A grudge in both, time out of mind, begun,  
And mutually bequeath'd from fire to son. *Tate's Juvenal.*

2. Anger; ill-will.  
The god of wit, to shew his grudge,  
Clapt all's ears upon the judge. *Swift.*

3. Unwillingness to benefit.  
4. Envy; odium; invidious censure.  
Those to whom you have  
With grudge prefer'd me. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

5. Remote of conscience.  
Some little common, or forerunner of a diffeate. *Ainsworth.*

GRUDGINGLY. *adj.* [from grudge.] Unwillingly; malignantly; reluctantly.

Like harpies they could scent a pteous board;  
Then to be sure they never fail'd their lord:  
The rest was form, and bare attendance paid;  
They drank and eat, and grudgingly obey'd. *Dryden.*

GRUEL. *n. f.* [from gruel, French.] Food made by boiling oatmeal in water; any kind of mixture made by boiling ingredients in water.

Finger of birth-frang'd babe,  
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab;  
Make the gruel thick and slab. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Was ever Tartar fierce or cruel  
Upon the strength of water gruel? *Prior.*

Gruel made of grain, broths, malt-drink not much hopped, posset-drinks, and in general whatever relaxeth. *Arbutnot.*

GRUFF. *adj.* [gruff, Dutch] Sour of aspect; harsh of manners.

Around the fiend, in hideous order, fat  
Foul howling infamy and bold debate,  
Gruff discontent, through ignorance misled. *Carth.*

The appellation of honour was such an one the gruff, such an one the stocky.

GRUFFLY. *adv.* [from gruff.] Harshly; ruggedly; roughly.  
The form of Mars high on a chariot stood,  
All sheath'd in arms, and gruffly look'd the god. *Dryden.*

GRUFFNESS. *n. f.* [from gruff.] Ruggedness of mien; harshness of look or voice.

GRUM. *adj.* [contracted from grumble.] Sour; furly; severe.  
A low word.

Nic looked sour and grum, and would not open his mouth.  
Arbutnot's History of John Bull.

To GRUMBLE. *v. n.* [from grumelen, grummen, Dutch.]  
1. To murmur with discontent.

A bridegroom,  
A grumbling groom, and that the girl shall find. *Shaksp.*  
I hear grumble and rail every hour on Achilles, and thou art as full of envy at his greatness as Cerberus is at Proserpina's beauty. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Th' accurs'd Philistian stands on th' other side,  
Grumbling aloud, and smiles twixt rage and pride. *Cowley.*  
Suitors, all but one, will depart grumbling, because they mis of what they think their due. *South's Sermons.*

## GUA

Providence has allotted man a competency: all beyond it is superfluous; and there will be grumbling without end, if we reckon that we want this, because we have it not. *L'Estr.*

L'Avare, not using half his store,  
Still grumbles that he has no more. *Prior.*

2. To growl; to gnarl.  
The lion, though he fees the toils are set,  
Yet, pinch'd with raging hunger, scours away;  
Hunts in the face of danger all the day;  
At night, with fullen pleasure, grumbles o'er his prey. *Dryd.*

3. To make a hoarse rattle.  
Thou grumbling thunder join thy voice. *Motieux.*

Like a storm  
That gathers black upon the frowning sky,  
And grumbles in the wind. *Roué's Royal Convert.*

Vapours foul  
Dash on the mountains brow, and shake the woods  
That grumbling wave below. *Thomson's Winter.*

GRUMBLER. *n. f.* [from grumble.] One that grumbles; a murmurer; a discontented man.

The half-pence are good half-pence, and I will stand by it: if I made them of silver, it would be the same thing to the grumbler. *Swift.*

GRUMBLING. *n. f.* [from grumble.] A murmuring through discontent; a grudge.

I have serv'd  
Without or grudge or grumbings. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

GRUME. *n. f.* [grumeu, French; grumus, Latin.] A thick viscid consistence of a fluid: as the white of an egg, or clotted like cold blood. *Quincy.*

GRUMELY. *adv.* [from grum.] Sullenly; morosely.

GRUMMEL. *n. f.* [lithopermum, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

GRUMOUS. *adj.* [from grume.] Thick; clotted.  
The blood, when let, was black, grumous, the red part without a due consistence, the serum saline, and of a yellowish green. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

GRUMOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from grumous.] Thickness of a coagulated liquor.

The cause may be referred either to the coagulation of the serum, or grumousness of the blood. *Wise man's Surgery.*

GRUNSEL. *n. f.* [More usually grunsel, unless Milton intended to preserve the Saxon grunsel.] The grunsel; the lower part of the building.

Next came one  
Who mourn'd in earnest, when the captive ark  
Maim'd his brute image, head and hands lopp'd off  
In his own temple, on the grunsel edge.

Where he fell flat, and sham'd his worshippers. *Milton.*

To GRUNT. *v. n.* [grumie, Latin.] To murmur like a hog.

And neigh, and bark, and grunt, and roar and burn,  
Like horse, hound, hog, bear, fire, at every turn. *Shaksp.*

Lament, ye swine! in gruntings spend your grief;  
For you, like me, have lost your sole relief. *Gay's Past.*

Thy brinded boars may slumber undismay'd,  
Or grunt secure beneath the chestnut shade. *Tickel.*

The scolding quean to louder notes doth rise,  
To her full pipes the grunting hog replies;  
The grunting hogs alarm the neighbours round. *Swift.*

GRUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The noise of a hog.  
Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,  
In panick horror of pursuing dogs;  
With many a deadly grunt and doleful squeak,  
Poor swine, as if their pretty hearts would break. *Dryden.*

From hence were heard  
The grunts of bristled boars, and groans of bears,  
And herds of howling wolves. *Dryden's Æn.*

GRUNTER. *n. f.* [from grunt.]  
1. He that grunts.

2. A kind of fish. [Xgopis.] *Ainsworth.*

GRUNTLING. *n. f.* [from grunt.] A young hog.

To GRUTCH. *v. n.* [corrupted for the sake of rhyme from grudge.] To envy; to repine; to be discontented.

The poor at the enclosure doth grutch,  
Because of abuses that fall,  
Left some men should have but too much,  
And some again nothing at all.  
But what we're born for we must bear,  
Our frail condition it is such.

That what to all may happen here,  
If't chance to me, I must not grutch. *Ben. Johnson.*

GRUTCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Malice; ill-will.  
In it he melted leaden bullets,  
To shoot at foes, and sometimes pullets;  
To whom he bore so fell a grutch,  
He ne'er gave quarter t' any such. *Hudibras, p. i.*

GRY. *n. f.* [γρυ.] Any thing of little value: as, the paring of the nails. *Diët.*

GUAIACUM. *n. f.* [See LIGNUM-VITÆ.]  
Guaiacum is attenuant and aperient, and promotes discharges by sweat and urine. It is an excellent medicine in many chronick cases, and was once famous for curing the venereal.



## GUA

venereal disease, which it still does singly in warmer climates, but with us we find it insufficient. We have a resin of it, improperly called gum *guaiacum*, given in the same cases with the famous ballamum polycretum is made of it. *Hill.*

**GUARANTEE**. *n. f.* [*guarant*, French.] A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed.

God, the great *guarantee* for the peace of mankind, where laws cannot secure it, may think it the concern of his providence.

A prince distinguished by being a patron of Protestants, and *guarantee* of the Westphalian treaty.

**TO GUARANTY**. *v. a.* [*garantir*, French.] To undertake to secure the performance of any articles.

**TO GUARD**. *v. a.* [*garder*, French, from our word *ward*, the *to* being changed by the French into *g*; as *Gallus* for *Wales*.]

1. To watch by way of defence and security.

2. To protect; to defend.

Naked the graces *guarded* you from all Dangers abroad, and now your thunder shall.

Your pow'r you never use, but for defence, To guard your own or others innocence.

Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not slow To guard their shore from an expected foe.

The port of Genoa is very ill *guarded* against the storms.

3. To preserve by caution.

One would take care to *guard* one's self against this particular imperfection, because it is that which our nature very strongly inclines us to.

4. To provide against objections.

Homer has *guarded* every circumstance with as much caution as if he had been aware of the objection. *Notes on Odyssey.*

5. To adorn with gifts, laces, or ornamental borders.

Give him a livery More *guarded* than his fellows.

In a long motley, *guarded* with yellow.

There are other nice cases, in which a man must *guard*, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and turn the penny.

To *guard* against such mistakes, it is necessary to acquaint ourselves a little with words.

**GUARD**. *n. f.* [*garde*, French; *ward*, Teutonic.]

1. A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch by way of defence or prevention.

The *guard* bare them, and brought them back into the guard-chamber.

Up into heav'n, from paradise, in haste.

Oh! angelic *guards* ascended, mute, and sad,

For man.

With lifted hands, and gazing eyes,

His *guards* behold him soaring through the skies.

Others are cooped in close by the strict *guards* of those whose interest it is to keep them ignorant.

He must be trusted to his own conduct, since there cannot always be a *guard* upon him, except what you put into his own mind by good principles.

They, usurping arbitrary power, had their *guards* and spies, after the practice of tyrants.

2. A state of caution; a state of vigilance.

The great alteration which he made in the state ecclesiastical, caused him to stand upon his *guard* at home.

Temerity puts a man off his *guard*.

It is wisdom to keep ourselves upon a *guard*.

Now he stood collected and prepar'd;

For malice and revenge had put him on his *guard*.

Men are always upon their *guard* against an appearance of design.

3. Limitation; anticipation of objection; caution of expression.

They have expressed themselves with as few *guards* and restrictions as I.

4. An ornamental lace, or border.

5. Part of the hilt of a sword.

**GUARDAGE**. *n. f.* [from *guard*.] State of wardship.

A maid so tender, fair and happy,

Of such a thing as thou.

**GUARDER**. *n. f.* One who guards.

**GUARDIAN**. *n. f.* [*gardien*, French, from *guard*.]

1. One that has the care of an orphan; one who is to supply the want of parents.

I am sorry for her, as I have just cause, being her uncle and her *guardian*.

When perjur'd *guardians*, proud with impious gains,

Chok'd up the streets, too narrow for their trains!

Hocus, with two other of the *guardians*, thought it their duty to take care of the interest of the three girls.

2. One to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed.

I gave you all,

Made you my *guardians*, my depositaries;

But kept a reservation to be follow'd

## GUE

With such a number.

3. A repository or storehouse. Not used.

Where is Duncan's body?

—Carried to Colmekill,

The sacred storehouse of his predecessors,

And guardian of their bones.

**GUARDIAN** of the Spiritualities. He to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the see. He may be either guardian in law, or *jure majestatis*, as the archbishop is of any diocese within his province; or guardian by delegation, as he whom the archbishop or vicar-general doth for the time depute.

**GUARDIAN**. *adj.* Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendant.

My charming patroness protects me unseen, like my *guardian* angel; and thence my gratitude like a fairy, who is bountiful by stealth, and conceals the giver, when the bestows the gift.

Thus shall mankind his *guardian* care engage,

The promis'd father of the future age.

Mean while Minerva, in her *guardian* care,

Shoots from the starry vaults through fields of air.

**GUARDIANSHIP**. *n. f.* [from *guardian*.] The office of a guardian.

The curate stretched his patent for the cure of souls, to a kind of tutelar *guardianship* over goods and chattels.

Theseus is the first who established the popular state in Athens, assigning to himself the *guardianship* of the laws, and chief commands in war.

**GUARDLESS**. *adj.* [from *guard*.] Without defence.

So on the *guardless* herd, their keeper slain,

Rushes a tiger in the Libyan plain.

A rich land, *guardless* and undefended, must needs have been a double incitement.

**GUARDSHIP**. *n. f.* [from *guard*.]

1. Care; protection.

How blest'd am I, by such a man led!

Under whose wife and careful *guardship*

I now despise fatigue and hardship.

2. [Guard and ship.] A king's ship to guard the coast.

**GUAVA**. *n. f.*

The flowers consist of five leaves, produced in a circular order, having many stamina or threads surrounding the ovary: the ovary is of a long tubulous figure, which becomes a fleshy fruit, crowned on the top, and containing many small hard seeds. The fruit, says Sir Hans Sloane, is extremely delicious and wholesome. They have only this inconvenience, that, being very alluring, they stop up the belly, if taken in great quantities.

**GUVERNATION**. *n. f.* [*gubernatio*, Lat.] Government; superintendency; superior direction.

Perhaps there is little or nothing in the government of the kingdoms of nature and grace, but what is transacted by the man Jesus, inhabited by the divine power and wisdom, and employed as a medium or conscious instrument of this extensive *gubernation*.

**GU'DGEON**. *n. f.* [*guyjon*, French.]

1. A small fish found in brooks and rivers, easily caught, and therefore made a proverbial name for a man easily cheated.

'Tis true, no turbot dignify my boards;

But *gudgeons*, flounders, what my Thames affords.

This he did to draw you in, like so many *gudgeons*, to swallow his false arguments.

2. Something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage; a bait; an allurement: *gudgeons* being commonly used as baits for pike.

But fish not with this melancholy bait,

For this fool's *gudgeon*, this opinion.

**GUERDON**. *n. f.* [*guerdon*, *gardon*, French.] A reward; a recompense. A word now no longer in use.

He hearken'd, and did stay from further harms,

To gain to goodly *guerdon* as the stake.

But to the virgin comes, who all this while

Amaz'd stands herself so mock'd to see,

By him who has the *guerdon* of his guile,

For so misfiguring her true knight to be.

He shall, by thy revenging hand, at once receive the just *guerdon* of all his former villainies.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise

To torn delights, and live laborious days;

But the fair *guerdon* when we hope to find,

And think to burst into sudden blaze,

Comes the blind fury with th' abhorred fiends,

And slits the thin-spun life.

**TO GUESS**. *v. a.* [*ghissen*, Dutch.]

1. To conjecture; to judge without any certain principles of judgment.

Incapable and shallow innocents!

You cannot *guess* who caus'd your father's death.

Let not your ears despise my tongue for ever,

Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound

## GUI

That ever yet they heard.

—Hum! I *guess* at it.

He that, by reason of his swift motions, can inform himself of all places and preparations, should he not very often *guess* rightly of things to come, where God pleases not to give impediment?

There issue swarming bands

Of ambush'd men, whom, by their arms and drefs,

To be Taxcallan enemies I *guess*.

The same author ventures to *guess* at the particular fate which would attend the Roman government.

Nor can imagination *guess*,

How that ungrateful charming maid

My purest passion has betray'd.

2. To conjecture rightly.

One may *guess* by Plato's writings, that his meaning, as to the inferior deities, was, that they who would have them might, and they who would not, might let them alone; but that himself had a right opinion concerning the true God.

**TO GUESS**. *v. a.* To hit upon by accident; to determine rightly of any thing without certain direction of the judgment.

If Xerxes was able to call every common soldier by his name in his army, it may be *guessed* he got not this wonderful ability by learning his lessons by heart.

**GUESS**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Conjecture; judgment without any positive or certain grounds.

The enemy's in view; draw up your powers:

Hard is the *guess* of their true strength and forces.

A poet must confess

His art's like phylisy, but a happy *guess*.

It is a wrong way of proceeding to venture a greater good for a less, upon uncertain *guesses*, before a due examination.

We may make some *guess* at the distinction of things, into those that are according to, above, and contrary to reason.

This problem yet, this offspring of a *guess*,

Let us for once a child of truth confess.

**GUESSE**. *n. f.* [from *guess*.] Conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge.

It is the opinion of divers good *guesse*s, that the last fit will not be more violent than advantageous.

If fortune should please but to take such a crocheted,

To thee I apply, great Smidley's successor,

To give thee lawn-sleeves, a mitre and rochet,

Whom would'st thou resemble? I leave thee a *guesse*.

**GUESSELY**. *adv.* [from *guessing*.] Conjecturally; uncertainly.

What confederacy have you with the traitors

Late footed in the kingdom?

—I have a letter *guessing* set down,

Which came from one that's of a neutral heart,

And not from one oppos'd.

**GUEST**. *n. f.* [*gyste*, *gyst*, Saxon; *guest*, Welsh.]

1. One entertained in the house of another.

They all murmured, saying, that he was gone to be *guest* with a man that is a finer.

2. Methinks a father

Is, at the nuptial of his son, a *guest*

That best becomes the table.

Tell my royal *guest*

I add to his commands my own request.

3. A stranger; one who comes newly to reside.

O defarts, defarts! how fit a *guest* am I for you, since my heart can people you with wild ravenous beasts, which in you are wanting.

Those happiest smiles

That play'd on her ripe lip, seem'd not to know

What *guests* were in her eyes; which parted thence

As pearls from diamonds dropt.

**GUESTCHAMBER**. *n. f.* [*guest* and *chamber*.] Chamber of entertainment.

Where is the *guestchamber*, where I shall eat the passover with my disciples?

**TO GUGGLE**. *v. n.* [*gargulare*, Italian.] To found as water running with intermissions out of a narrow mouthed vessel.

**GUIDAGE**. *n. f.* [from *guide*.] The reward given to a guide.

**GUIDANCE**. *n. f.* [from *guide*.] Direction; government.

As to those who lived under the *guidance* of reason alone, without the assistance of supernatural light, it is highly probable that miracles, or a message from the dead, would persuade them.

Particular application must be left to Christian prudence, under the *guidance* of God's holy spirit, who knows our need.

A prince ought not to be under the *guidance* or influence of either faction, because he declines from his office of presiding over the whole to be the head of a party.

## GUI

**TO GUIDE**. *v. a.* [*guider*, French.]

1. To direct in a way.

When the spirit of truth is come, he will *guide* you into all truth.

The new light served to *guide* them to their neighbours coffer.

Whoever has a faithful friend to *guide* him in the dark passages of life, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see never the worse.

2. To govern by counsel; to instruct.

For thy name's sake lead me and *guide* me.

3. To regulate; to superintend.

Women neglect that which St. Paul assigns them as their proper business, the *guiding* of the house.

**GUIDE**. *n. f.* [*guide*, French, from the verb.]

1. One who directs another in his way.

Judas was *guide* to them that took Jesus.

Thou *guide* them a burning pillar of fire, to be a *guide* of the unknown journey.

Can knowledge have no bound, but must advance

So far to make us wist for ignorance?

And rather in the dark to grope our way,

Than led by a false *guide* to err by day?

2. One who directs another in his conduct.

While yet but young his father dy'd,

And left him to an happy *guide*.

3. Director; regulator.

Who the *guide* of nature, but only the God of nature? In him we live, move and are. Those things which nature is said to do, are by divine art performed, using nature as an instrument: nor is there any such art or knowledge divine in nature herself working, but in the *guide* of nature's work.

Some truths are not by reason to be tried,

But we have sure experience for our *guide*.

**GUIDELESS**. *adj.* [from *guide*.] Without a guide; without a governor or superintendant.

Th' ambitious Swede, like restless billows tost,

Though in his life he blood and ruin breath'd,

To his now *guideless* kingdom peace bequeath'd.

There fierce winds o'er dusky valleys blow,

Whose every puff bears empty shades away,

Which *guideless* in those dark dominions stray.

**GUIDER**. *n. f.* [from *guide*.] Director; regulator; guide.

Our *guider* came! to the Roman camp conduct us.

That person, that being provoked by excessive pain, thrust his dagger into his body, and thereby, instead of reaching his vitals, opened an imposthume, the unknown cause of all his pain, and so stabbed himself into perfect health and ease, surely had great reason to acknowledge chance for his surgeon, and providence for the *guider* of his hand.

**GUIDON**. *n. f.* [French.] A standardbearer; a standard.

**GUILD**. *n. f.* [*gylde*, Saxon, a fellowship, a corporation.]

A society; a corporation; a fraternity or company, combined together by orders and laws made among themselves by their prince's licence. Hence the common word *gild* or *guild* proceeds, being a fraternity or commonalty of men gathered into one combination, supporting their common charge by mutual contribution.

Towards three or four o'clock

Look for the news that the *guild* hall affords.

In woollen cloth it appears, by those ancient *guilds* that were settled in England for this manufacture, that this kingdom greatly flourished in that art.

As when the long-eared milky mothers wait

For their defrauded absent foals they make

A moan so loud, that all the *guild* awake.



# GUI

He saw his *guileful* act  
By Eve, though all unweeting, seconded  
Upon her husband. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x.  
The *guileful* phantom now forsook the shroud,  
And flew sublime, and vanish'd in a cloud. *Dryden's Æn.*  
2. Treacherous; secretly mischievous.  
I train'd thy brethren to that *guileful* hole,  
Where the dead corps of Bessus lay. *Shaksp. Tit. Andr.*  
*GUILEFULLY*. *adv.* [from *guileful*.] Infidiously; treacherously.  
To whom the tempter *guilefully* reply'd. *Milton's P. Lost.*  
*GUILEFULNESS*. *n. f.* [from *guileful*.] Secret treachery; tricking cunning.  
*GUILELESS*. *adj.* [from *guile*.] Without deceit; without infiduousness; simply honest.  
*GUILER*. *n. f.* [from *guile*. See *BEGUILE*.] One that betrays into danger by infiduous practices.  
But he was wary wife in all his way,  
And well perceived his deceitful sleight;  
Ne suffered lust his safety to betray;  
So goodly did beguile the *guiler* of the prey. *Fairy Queen.*  
*GUILT*. *n. f.* [gilt, Saxon, originally signified the fine or mulct paid for an offence, and afterward the offence itself.]  
1. The state of a man justly charged with a crime; the contrary to innocence.  
It was neither *guilt* of crime, nor reason of state, that could quench the envy that was upon the king for this execution. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
When these two are taken away, the possibility of *guilt*, and the possibility of innocence, what restraint can the belief of the creed lay upon any man? *Hammond on Fundamentals.*  
2. A crime; an offence.  
Close pent up *guilts*  
Rive your concealing continents, and ask  
These dreadful summoners grace. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
*GUILTY*. *adv.* [from *guilty*.] Without innocence; without clearness of conscience.  
Bloody and *guilty*, *guiltily* awake,  
And in a bloody battle end thy days.  
Think on lord Hastings, and despair and die. *Shak. R. III.*  
*GUILTINESS*. *n. f.* [from *guilty*.] The state of being guilty; wickedness; consciousness of crime.  
He thought his flight rather to proceed of a fearful *guiltiness* than of an humble faithfulness. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
The last was I that felt thy tyranny;  
O, in the battle think on Buckingham,  
And die in terror of thy *guiltiness*. *Shaksp. Richard III.*  
I should be *guiltier* than my *guiltiness*. *Shaksp. Richard III.*  
*GUILTLESS*. *adj.* [from *guilt*.] Innocent; free from crime.  
I am in this commanded to deliver  
The noble duke of Clarence to your hands:  
I will not reason what is meant hereby,  
Because I will be *guiltless* of the meaning. *Shaksp. R. III.*  
Many worthy and chaste dames thus,  
All *guiltless*, meet reproach. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
Then shall the man be *guiltless* from iniquity, and this woman shall bear her iniquity. *Num. v. 31.*  
Thou, who do'st all thou wishest at thy will,  
And never wildest aught but what is right,  
Preserve this *guiltless* blood they seek to spill;  
Thine be my kingdom. *Fairfax.*  
*Guiltless* of greatness, thus he always pray'd,  
Nor knew nor wish'd he, that those vows he made  
On his own head should be at last repaid. *Dryden.*  
Thou know'st how *guiltless* first I met thy flames,  
When love approach'd me under friendship's name. *Pope.*  
*GUILTLESSLY*. *adv.* [from *guiltless*.] Without guilt; innocently.  
*GUILTLESSNESS*. *n. f.* [from *guiltless*.] Innocence; freedom from crime.  
A good number, trusting to their number more than to their value, and valuing money higher than equity, felt that *guiltlessness* is not always with ease oppressed. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
I would not have had any hand in his death, of whose *guiltlessness* I was better assured than any man living could be. *King Charles.*  
*GUILTY*. *adj.* [gilt, Saxon, one condemned to pay a fine for an offence.]  
1. Justly chargeable with a crime; not innocent.  
Is there not a ballad of the king and the beggar?  
—The world was *guilty* of such a ballad some three ages since. *Shaksp. Love's Labour Lost.*  
Mark'd you not  
How that the *guilty* kindred of the queen  
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence' death? *Shak.*  
We are verily *guilty* concerning our brother, in that we saw the anguish of his soul when he befoUGHT us, and we would not hear. *Gen. xlii. 21.*  
With mortal hatred I purfu'd his life,  
Nor he, nor you, were *guilty* of the strife;  
Nor I, but as I lov'd; yet all combin'd,  
Your beauty and my impotence of mind. *Dryden.*

# GUL

Farwel the stones  
And threshold, *guilty* of my midnight moans. *Dryden.*  
There is no man, that is knowingly wicked, but is *guilty* to himself; and there is no man, that carries guilt about him, but he receives a sting into his soul. *Tillotson's Sermon.*  
2. Wicked; corrupt.  
All the tumult of a *guilty* world,  
Tost by ungenerous passion, sinks away. *Thomson's Spring.*  
*GUINEA*. *n. f.* [from *Guinea*, a country in *Africa* abounding with gold.] A gold coin valued at one and twenty shillings.  
By the word gold I must be understood to design a particular piece of matter; that is, the last *guinea* that was coined. *Lake.*  
*GUINEADROPPER*. *n. f.* [from *guinea* and *drop*.] One who cheats by dropping guineas.  
Who now the *guineadropper's* bait regards,  
Trick'd by the sharper's dice, or juggler's cards. *Goy.*  
*GUINEAHEN*. *n. f.* A small Indian hen.  
*GUINEAPEPPER*. *n. f.* [from *Guinea*, Latin.]  
The characters are: the flowers consist of one leaf, and are expanded like those of nighthade: the fruit is soft, fleshy and membranous, divided into two or more cells, in which are contained many flat kidney-shaped seeds. *Miller.*  
*GUINEAPIG*. *n. f.* A small animal with a pig's snout.  
*GUISE*. *n. f.* [The same with *wise*; *guise*, French; *pyra*, Saxon, the *p* or *w* being changed as is common into *g*.]  
1. Manner; mien; habit; cast of behaviour.  
His own fire, and master of his *guise*,  
Did often tremble at his horrid view. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
Thus women know, and thus they use the *guise*,  
To enchant the valiant and beguile the wife. *Fairfax, b. iv.*  
Lo you! here comes: this is her very *guise*; and, upon my life, fast asleep: observe her, stand close. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
They stand a horrid front  
Of dreadful length, and dazzling arms, in *guise*  
Of warriors old, with order'd spear and shield,  
Awaiting what command their mighty chief  
Had to impose. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*  
By their *guise*  
Just men they seem, and all their study bent  
To worship God a-right. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*  
Back, shepherds, back;  
Here be without duck or nod,  
Other trippings to be trod,  
Of lighter toes and such court *guises*,  
As Mercury did first devise. *Milton.*  
Their external shapes are notoriously accommodated to that law or *guise* of life that nature has designed them. *Mor.*  
2. Practice; custom; property.  
This would not be slept;  
Old *guise* must be kept. *Ben. Johnson.*  
The swain reply'd, it never was our *guise*  
To slight the poor, or aught humane despise. *Pope.*  
3. External appearance; dress.  
When I was very young, nothing was so much talk'd of as rickets among children, and consumptions among young people: after these the spleen came in play, and then the scurvy, which was the general complaint, and both were thought to appear in many various *guises*. *Temple.*  
The Hugonots were engaged in a civil war, by the specious pretences of some, who, under the *guise* of religion, sacrificed so many thousands to their own ambition. *Swift.*  
*GUITA'R*. *n. f.* [from *guitar*, Italian; *guitarra*, French.] A stringed instrument of musick.  
Sallads and eggs, and lighter fare,  
Tune the Italian spark's *guitar*. *Prior.*  
*GULCH*. *n. f.* [from *gule*, Latin.] A little glutton.  
*GULCHIN*. *v.* *Shimmer.*  
*GULES*. *adj.* [perhaps from *gule*, the throat.] Red: a barbarous term of heraldry.  
Follow thy drum;  
With man's blood paint the ground: *gules, gules*;  
Religious canons, civil laws are cruel;  
Then what should war be? *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*  
He whose fable arms,  
Black as his purpose, did the knight resemble,  
When he laid couched in the ominous horse,  
Hath now his dread and black complexion smear'd  
With heraldry more dismal; head to foot,  
Now he is total *gules*. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
*GULF*. *n. f.* [from *gulf*, Italian.]  
1. A bay; an opening into land.  
Pisauius, the Venetian admiral, knowing himself unable to encounter with the Turks great fleet at sea, withdrew himself farther off from the island Corfu, into the *gulf* of the Adriatic. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*  
2. An abyss; an unmeasurable depth.  
Thence turning back, in silence soft they stole,  
And brought the heavy corse with easy pace  
To yawning *gulf* of deep Avernus' hole;  
By that same hole, an entrance dark and bale,  
With smoke and sulphur hiding all the place,  
Descends to hell. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 5.*

# GUL

I know thou'd'st rather  
Follow thine enemy in a fiery *gulf*. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
Than flatter him in a bower.  
This is the *gulf* through which Virgil's Alecto shoots herself into hell: the fall of waters, the woods that encompass it, are all in the description. *Addison on Italy.*  
The sea could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loss to the world; and must we now have an ocean of mere flats and shallows, to the utter ruin of navigation, for fear our heads should turn giddy at the imagination of gaping abysses and unfathomable *gulfs*? *Bentley.*  
3. A whirlpool; a sucking eddy.  
England his approaches makes as fierce  
As waters to the sucking of a *gulf*. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
4. Any thing insatiable.  
Sculd of dragon, tooth of wolf,  
Witches mummy; maw and *gulf*  
Of the ravening salt sea shark;  
Of hemlock, digg'd i' th' dark. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
*GULF*. *adj.* [from *gulf*.] Full of gulfs or whirlpools; vertiginous.  
Rivers arise; whether thou be the son  
Of utmost Tweed, or Ouse, or *gulfy* Dun. *Milton.*  
At their native realms the Greeks arriv'd,  
All who the war of ten long years surviv'd,  
And leap'd the perils of the *gulfy* main. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
High o'er a *gulfy* sea the Pharian isle  
Fronts the deep roar of disemboguing Nile. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
To *GULL*. *v. a.* [from *guller*, to cheat, old French.] To trick; to cheat; to defraud; to deceive.  
If I do not *gull* him into a nay word, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*  
Yet love these fore-ries did remove, and move  
Thee to *gull* thine own mother for my love. *Donne.*  
He would have *gull'd* him with a trick,  
But Mart was too too politic. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
They are not to be *gull'd* twice with the same trick. *L'Estr.*  
The Roman people were grossly *gull'd* twice or thrice over, and as often enslaved in one century, and under the same pretence of reformation. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*  
By their designing leaders taught,  
The vulgar, *gull'd* into rebellion, arm'd;  
For this advantage age from youth has won,  
As not to be out-riden, though out-run;  
By fortune he was now to Venus triu'd;  
And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd:  
Of him disposing in his own abode,  
He sooth'd the goddess, while he *gull'd* the god. *Dryden.*  
*GULL*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A sea-bird.  
2. A cheat; a fraud; a trick.  
I should think this a *gull*, but that the white-bearded fellow speaks it. *Shaksp. Much Ado about Nothing.*  
Either they have these excellencies they are praised for, or they have not; if they have not, 'tis an apparent cheat and *gull*. *Government of the Tongue.*  
3. A stupid animal; one easily cheated.  
Being fed by us you us'd us so,  
As that ungente *gull*, the cuckoo bird,  
Utch the sparrow. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. i.*  
Why have you suffer'd me to be imprison'd,  
Kept in a dark house, visited by the priest,  
And made the most notorious geck and *gull*  
That e'er invention plaid on. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*  
That paltry story is untrue,  
And forg'd to cheat such *gulls* as you. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
*GULLCATCHER*. *n. f.* [from *gull* and *catch*.] A cheat; a man of trick; one who catches silly people.  
Here comes my noble *gullcatcher*. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*  
*GULLER*. *n. f.* [from *gull*.] A cheat; an impostor.  
*GULLERY*. *n. f.* [from *gull*.] Cheat; imposture. *Ansforth.*  
*GULLET*. *n. f.* [from *gulet*, French; *gula*, Latin.] The throat; the passage through which the food passes; the meat-pipe; the oesophagus.  
It might be his doom  
One day to sing  
With *gullet* in firing. *Denham.*  
Many have the *gullet* or feeding channel which have no lungs or windpipe; as fishes which have gills, whereby the heart is refrigerated; for such thereof as have lungs and respiration are not without wizzon, as whales and cetaceous animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 8.*  
Nature has various tender muscles plac'd,  
By which the artful *gullet* is embrac'd. *Blackmore's Creation.*  
The liquor in the stomach is a compound of that which is separated from its inward coat, the spittle which is swallowed, and the liquor which distils from the *gullet*. *Arbutnot.*  
To *GULLY*. *v. n.* [corrupted from *gurgle*.] To run with noise.  
*GULLYHOLE*. *n. f.* [from *gully* and *hole*.] The hole where the gutters empty themselves in the subterraneous sewer.

# GUN

*GULO'SITY*. *n. f.* [from *gulus*, Latin.] Greediness; gluttony; voracity.  
They are very temperate, seldom offending in ebriety, or excess of drink; nor erring in *gulsity*, or superfluity of meats. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 10.*  
To *GULP*. *v. a.* [from *guls*, Dutch.] To swallow eagerly; to suck down without intermission.  
He loosens the fish, *gulps* it down, and so soon as ever the morfel was gone wipes his mouth. *L'Estrange.*  
I thirsty stand,  
And see the double flaggon charge their hand;  
See them puff off the froth, and *gulp* amain,  
While with dry tongue I lick my lips in vain. *Goy.*  
*GULP*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] As much as can be swallowed at once.  
In deep suspirations we take more large *gulps* of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love and sorrow. *More.*  
As oft as he can catch a *gulp* of air,  
And peep above the seas, he names the fair. *Dryden's Fables.*  
*GUM*. *n. f.* [from *gummi*, Latin.]  
1. A vegetable substance differing from a resin, in being more viscid and less friable, and generally dissolving in aqueous menstrua; whereas resins, being more sulphurous, require a spirituous dissolvent. *Quincy.*  
One whose eyes,  
Albeit unused to the melting mood,  
Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees  
Their medicinal *gum*. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
He ripens spices, fruit, and precious *gum*,  
Which from remotest regions hither come. *Waller.*  
Her maiden train,  
Who bore the vests that holy rites require,  
Incense, and od'rous *gums*, and cover'd fire. *Dryden's Fables.*  
2. [from *gummi*, Dutch.] The fleshy covering that invests and contains the teeth.  
From the babe that milks me  
I'd pluck my nipple from his boneless *gums*. *Shak. Macbeth.*  
Untwills a wire, and from her *gums*  
A set of teeth completely comes. *Swift.*  
To *GUM*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To close with *gum*; to smear with *gum*.  
The eyelids are apt to be *gummed* together with a viscous humour. *Wise's Surgery.*  
To prevent the *gumming* of the eyelids cut a piece of sponge, and lay it wet upon the eye. *Wise's Surgery.*  
*GUMMINESS*. *n. f.* [from *gummy*.] The state of being *gummy*; accumulation of *gum*.  
The tendons are involved with a great *gumminess* and collection of matter. *Wise's Surgery.*  
*GUMMO'SITY*. *n. f.* [from *gummosus*.] The nature of *gum*; *gumminess*.  
Sugar and honey make windy liquors, and the elastic fermenting particles are detained by their innate *gummosity*. *Floyer.*  
*GUMMOUS*. *adj.* [from *gum*.] Of the nature of *gum*.  
Observations concerning English amber, and relations about the amber of Prussia, prove that amber is not a *gummosus* or resinous substance drawn out of trees by the sun's heat, but a natural fossil. *Woodward's Natural History.*  
*GUMMY*. *adj.* [from *gum*.]  
1. Consisting of *gum*; of the nature of *gum*.  
From the utmost end of the head branches there issueth out a *gummy* juice, which hangeth downward like a cord. *Raleigh.*  
Nor all the *gummy* stores Arabia yields. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
How each arising alder now appears,  
And o'er the Po distills her *gummy* tears. *Dryden's Silenus.*  
2. Productive of *gum*.  
Late the clouds  
Justling, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,  
Tine the flant light'ning, whose thwart flame driv'n down,  
Kindles the *gummy* bark of fir and pine. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
3. Overgrown with *gum*.  
The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays  
His lazy limbs and dozy head to raise;  
Then rubs his *gummy* eyes, and scrubs his pate. *Dryden.*  
*GUN*. *n. f.* [Of this word there is no satisfactory etymology. Mr. Lye observes that *gun* in Iceland signifies *battle*; but when *guns* came into use we had no commerce with Iceland.] The general name for firearms; the instrument from which shot is discharged by fire.  
These dread curses, like the sun 'gainst glass,  
Or like an overcharged *gun*, recoil  
And turn upon thyself. *Shaksp. Henry VI. p. ii.*  
The emperor, smiling, said that never emperor was yet slain with a *gun*. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*  
The bullet flying, makes the *gun* recoil.  
In vain the dart or glit'ring sword we shun,  
Condemn'd to perish by the slaughter'ing *gun*. *Granville.*  
*GUNNEL*. *n. f.* [corrupted from *gunwale*. See *GUNWALE*.]  
*GUNNER*. *n. f.* [from *gun*.] Cannonier; he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship.

The



## GUS

- The nimble *gimmer*  
With lynstock now the devilish cannon touches,  
And down goes all before him. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
They flew the principal *gunners*, and carried away their artillery. *Hayward.*
- GUNNERY.** *n. f.* [from *gunner*.] The science of artillery; the art of managing cannon.
- GUNPOWDER.** *n. f.* [from *gun* and *powder*.] The powder put into guns to be fired. It consists of about twenty parts of nitre, three parts of sulphur, and three of charcoal. The proportions are not exactly kept.
- Gunpowder* consisteth of three ingredients, saltpetre, small-coal, and brimstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. ii.
- Burning by *gunpowder* frequently happens at sea. *Wiseham.*
- GUNSHOT.** *n. f.* [from *gun* and *shot*.] The reach or range of a gun; the space to which a shot can be thrown.
- Those who are come over to the royal party are supposed to be out of *gunshot*. *Dryden.*
- GUNSHOT.** *adj.* Made by the shot of a gun.
- The greater symptoms I have translated to *gunshot* wounds. *Wiseham's Surgery.*
- GUNSMITH.** *n. f.* [from *gun* and *smith*.] A man whose trade is to make guns.
- It is of particular esteem with the *gunsmiths* for stocks. *Mort.*
- GUNSTICK.** *n. f.* [from *gun* and *stick*.] The rammer; or stick with which the charge is driven.
- GUNSTOCK.** *n. f.* [from *gun* and *stock*.] The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.
- The timber is useful for bows, pullies, screws, mills, and *gunstocks*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- GUNSTONE.** *n. f.* [from *gun* and *stone*.] The shot of cannon. They used formerly to shoot stones from artillery.
- Tell the pleasant prince, this mock of his  
Hath turn'd his ball to *gunstones*, and his foul  
Shall stand fore charged for the wasteful vengeance  
That shall fly with them. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*
- GUNWALE.** or **GUNNEL** of a Ship. That piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half-deck to the forecable, being the uppermost bend which finisheth the upper works of the hull in that part, and wherein they put the flanchions which support the waste trees; and this is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ship or no; and the lower part of any port, where any ordnance are, is also termed the *gunwale*. *Harrii.*
- GURGE.** *n. f.* [from *gurges*, Latin.] Whirlpool; gulf.
- Marching from Eden he shall find  
The plain, wherein a black bituminous *gurge*  
Boils out from under ground. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, l. xii.
- GURGEON.** *n. f.* The coarser part of the meal, sifted from the bran.
- To **GURGLE.** *v. n.* [from *gorgogliare*, Italian.] To fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle.
- Then when a fountain's *gurgling* waters play,  
They rush to land, and end in seas the day. *Pope.*
- GURNARD.** *n. f.* [from *gurnel*, French.] A kind of sea-fish.
- GURNET.** *n. f.* [from *gurnet*, French.] A kind of sea-fish.
- If I be not ashamed of my soldiers I am a fow'd *gurnet*:  
I have misus'd the king's prels damnably. *Shak. Henry IV.*
- To **GUSH.** *v. n.* [from *gushen*, Dutch.]
- To flow or rush out with violence; not to spring in a small stream, but in a large body.
  - A sea of blood *gush'd* from the gaping wound,  
That her gay garments stain'd with filthy gore. *Fai. Queen.*
  - The covering of this abyss was broken afunder, and the water *gush'd* out that made the deluge. *Burnet.*
  - Excessant streams of thin magnetick rays  
*Gush* from their fountains with impetuous force,  
In either pole, then take an adverse course. *Blackmore.*
  - On either hand the *gushing* waters play;  
And down the rough cascade white-dashing fall. *Thomson.*
2. To emit in a copious effluxion.
- The gaping wound *gush'd* out a crimson flood. *Dryden.*
- Line after line my *gushing* eyes o'erflow,  
Led through a sad variety of woe. *Pope.*
- GUSH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once; the liquor so emitted.
- If a lung-vein be bursted, generally at the first cough a great *gush* of blood is coughed up. *Harvey on Consumpt.*
- GUSSET.** *n. f.* [from *gusset*, French.] Any thing sewed on to cloath, in order to strengthen it.
- GUST.** *n. f.* [from *gust*, French; *gustus*, Latin.]
- Sense of tasting.
  - Destroy all creatures for thy sport or *gust*,  
Yet cry, if man's unhappy, God's unjust.  
They fondly thinking to allay  
Their appetite with *gust*, instead of fruit  
Chew'd bitter ashes, which th' offended taste  
With spattering noise rejected. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, l. x.
  - Where love is duty on the female side,  
On theirs meet sensual *gust*, and fought with fury pride. *Dryden's Fables.*

## GUT

- My sight, and smell, and hearing were employ'd.  
And all three senses in full *gust* enjoy'd. *Dryden's Fables.*
- Love; liking.
  - To kill, I grant, is sin's extremest *gust*;  
But, in defence, by mercy 'tis made just. *Shakespeare, Timon.*
  - Old age shall do the work of taking away both the *gust* and comfort of them. *L'Estrange, Table 38.*
  - We have left, in a great measure, the *gust* and relish of true happiness. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
  - Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.
  - The principal part of painting is to find what nature has made most proper to this art, and a choice of it may be made according to the *gust* and manner of the ancients. *Dryden.*
  - [From *gust*, Islandick.] A sudden violent blast of wind.
  - Some troops pursue the bloody-minded queen,  
That led calm Henry, though he were a king,  
As doth a fall, fill'd with a fretting *gust*,  
Command an argosie to stem the waves. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
  - You may as well forbid the mountain pines  
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,  
When they are fretted with the *gusts* of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*
  - Presently come forth swarms and volleys of libels, which are the *gusts* of liberty of speech restrained. *Bacon's H. VII.*
  - As when fierce northern blasts from th' Alps descend,  
From his firm roots with struggling *gusts* to rend  
An aged sturdy oak, the rattling sound  
Grows loud. *Dehman.*
  - Part stay for passage, 'till a *gust* of wind  
Ships o'er their forces in a shining sheet. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*
  - Pardon a weak distemper'd soul, that wells  
With sudden *gusts*, and sinks as soon in calms,  
The sport of passions. *Addison's Cato.*
  - It is written in *Spenser* vitiously for *gusts*, sports.
  - Full jolly knight he seem'd, and fair did sit,  
As one for knightly *gusts* and fierce encounters fit. *Fa. 29.*
  - GUSTABLE.** *n. f.* [from *gusto*, Latin.]
  - To be tasted.
  - This position informs us of a vulgar error, terming the gall bitter; whereas there is nothing *gustable* sweeter. *Harvey.*
  - Pleasant to the taste.
  - A *gustable* thing, seen or smelt, excites the appetite, and affects the glands and parts of the mouth.
  - GUSTATION.** *n. f.* [from *gusto*, Latin.] The act of tasting.
  - In it the gullet and conveying parts are only fed, which partake of the nerves of *gustation*, or appetizing unto sapor. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. vii.
  - GUSTFUL.** *adj.* [from *gust* and *full*.] Tasteful; well-tasted.
  - What he defaults from some dry insipid sin, is but to make up for some other more *gustful*.
  - GUSTO.** *n. f.* [Italian.]
  - The relish of any thing; the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate.
  - Pleasant *gusts* gratify the appetite of the luxurious. *Dich.*
  - Intellectual taste; liking.
  - In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular *gusto* along with them. *Dryden.*
  - GUSTY.** *adj.* [from *gust*.] Stormy; tempestuous.
  - Once upon a raw and *gusty* day,  
The troubled Tyber chafing with his shores. *Sh. Jul. Cæs.*
  - Or whirl'd tempestuous by the *gusty* wind. *Thomson.*
  - GUT.** *n. f.* [from *kutteln*, German.]
  - The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the stomach to the vent.
  - This lord wears his wit in his belly, and his *guts* in his head. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*
  - Revenge'd I will be, as sure as his *guts* are made of, puddings. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
  - A viol should have a lay of wire-strings below, close to the belly, and then the strings of *guts* mounted upon a bridge, that by this means the upper strings stricken should make the lower resound. *Bacon's Natural History.*
  - The intestines or *guts* may be inflamed by any acid or poisonous substance taken inwardly. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
  - The stomach; the receptacle of food; proverbially.
  - And cramm'd them 'till their *guts* did ache,  
With cawdle, custard, and plum-cake. *Hudibras*, p. ii.
  - With false weights their servants *guts* they cheat,  
And pinch their own to cover the deceit. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
  - Gluttony; love of gormandizing.
  - Apicius, thou did'st on thy *guts* bestow  
Full ninety millions; yet, when this was spent,  
Ten millions still remain'd to thee; which thou,  
Fearing to suffer thirst and famishment,  
In poison'd potion drank 'st. *Hakewill on Providence.*
  - To **GUT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
  - To eviscerate; to draw; to exenterate.
  - The fishermen save the most part of their fish: some are *gutted*, splitted, powdered and dried. *Carew's Sur. of Cornwall.*
  - To plunder of contents.
  - In Nero's arbitrary time,  
When virtue was a guilty, and wealth a crime. *A troop*

## GYB

- A troop of cut-throat guards were sent to seize  
The rich men's goods, and *gut* their palaces. *Dryd. Juven.*
- Tom Brown, of facetious memory, after having *gutted* a proper name of its vowels, used it in his works as free as he pleased. *Spektor, N. 567.*
- GU'TTATED.** *adj.* [from *gutta*, Latin, a drop.] Besprinkled with drops; bedropped. *Diët.*
- GU'TTER.** *n. f.* [from *guttur*, a throat, Latin.] A passage for water.
- The *gutter* tiles are in length ten inches and a half. *Moxon.*
- Rocks rise one above another, and have deep *gutters* worn in the sides of them by torrents of rain. *Addison on Italy.*
- To **GU'TTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in small hollows.
- Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds;  
The *gutter'd* rocks, and congregated fands,  
Traitors entrap'd to clog the guiltless keel,  
As having sense of beauty, do omit  
Their mortal natures, letting fall go by  
The divine Desdemona. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
- My cheeks are *gutter'd* with my fretting tears. *Sandys.*
- First in a place, by nature close, they build  
A narrow flooring, *gutter'd* wall'd, and til'd. *Dryden.*
- The *gutter'd* rocks, and mazy-running clefts. *Thomson.*
- To **GU'TTLE.** *v. n.* [from *gut*.] To feed luxuriously; to gormandize. A low word.
- His jolly brother, opposite in sense,  
Laughs at his thrift; and, lavish of expence,  
Quaffs, crams, and *guttles* in his own defence. *Dryden.*
- To **GU'TTLE.** *v. a.* [from *gut*.] To swallow.
- The fool spit in his porridge, to try if they'd hiss: they did not hiss, and so he *guttled* them up, and scalded his chops. *L'Estrange.*
- GU'TLER.** *n. f.* [from *guttle*.] A greedy eater.
- GU'TTULOUS.** *adj.* [from *guttula*, Latin.] In the form of a small drop.
- Ice is plain upon the surface of the water, but round in hail, which is also a glaciation, and figured in its *guttulous* descent from the air. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. ii.
- GUTTURAL.** *adj.* [from *gutturalis*, Latin.] Pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat.
- The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which dental, and which *guttural*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- In attempting to pronounce the nasals, and some of the vowels spiritaly, the throat is brought to labour, and makes that which we call a *guttural* pronunciation. *Holder.*
- GUTTURALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *guttural*.] The quality of being guttural. *Diët.*
- GU'TWORT.** *n. f.* [from *gut* and *wort*.] An herb.
- GUY.** *n. f.* [from *guide*.] A rope used to lift any thing into the ship.
- To **GUZZLE.** *v. n.* [from *gut*, or *gust*, to *guttle*, or *gustle*.] To gormandize; to feed immoderately; to swallow any liquor greedily.
- Well feaon'd bowls the gossip's spirits raise,  
Who while the *guzzles* chats the doctor's praise. *Roscommon.*
- They fell to lapping and *guzzling*, 'till they burst themselves. *L'Estrange.*
- No more her care shall fill the hollow tray,  
To fat the *guzzling* hogs with floods of whey. *Gay.*
- To **GUZZLE.** *v. a.* To swallow with immoderate *gust*.
- The Pylion king  
Was longest liv'd of any two-legg'd thing,  
Still *guzzling* must of wine. *Dryd. Juvenal.*
- GUZZLER.** *n. f.* [from *guzzle*.] A gormandiser; an immoderate eater or drinker.
- GYBE.** *n. f.* [See *GIBE*.] A sneer; a taunt; a farcasm.

## GYV

- Ready in *gytes*, quick answer'd, saucy, and as quarrellous as the weazel. *Shakespeare's Cymb. linc.*
- To **GYBE.** *v. n.* To sneer; to taunt.
- The vulgar yield an open ear,  
And common courtiers love to *gybe* and flier. *Hubb. Tale.*
- GYMNASTICALLY.** *adv.* [from *gymnastick*.] Athletically; fitly for strong exercise.
- Such as with agility and vigour have not the use of either, who are not *gymnastically* compos'd, nor actively use those parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iv. c. 5.
- GYMNASTICK.** *adj.* [from *gymnasticus*; *gymnastique*, French.] Pertaining to athletic exercises; consisting of leaping, wrestling, running, throwing the dart, or quoit.
- The Cretans wisely forbid their servants *gymnasticks* as well as arms; and yet your modern footmen exercise themselves daily, whilst their enervated lords are softly loling in their chariots. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*
- GYMNICK.** *adj.* [from *gymnicks*; *gymnique*, French.] Such as practice the athletic or gymnastick exercises.
- Have they not sword-players, and ev'ry fort  
Of *gymnick* artists, wrestlers, riders, runners. *Milton.*
- GYMNOSEPHROUS.** *adj.* [from *gymnos* and *sephros*.] Having the seeds naked.
- GYNECOCRASY.** *n. f.* [from *gynocrazia*; *gynecocratie*, French.] Petticoat government; female power.
- GYRATION.** *n. f.* [from *gyre*, Latin.] The act of turning any thing about.
- This effluvia attenueth and impelleth the neighbour air, which, returning home, in a *gyration* carrieth with it the obvious bodies into the electrick. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- If a burning coal be nimbly moved round in a circle with *gyrations*, continually repeated, the whole circle will appear like fire; the reason of which is, that the sensation of the coal in the several places of that circle remains impressed on the sensorium, until the coal return again to the same place. *Newt.*
- GYRE.** *n. f.* [from *gyrus*, Latin.] A circle described by any thing going in an orbit.
- Ne thenceforth his approved skill to ward,  
Or strike, or hurlen round in warlike *gyres*,  
Remember'd he; ne car'd for his safe guard,  
But rudely rag'd. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii. cant. 5.
- Does the wild haggard tow'r into the lky,  
And to the South by thy direction fly?  
Or eagle in her *gyres* the clouds embrace? *Sandys.*
- He fashion'd those harmonious orbs, that roll  
In restless *gyres* about the Arctick pole. *Sandys.*
- Quick and more quick he spins in giddy *gyres*,  
Then falls, and in much foam his soul expires. *Dryden.*
- GYVES.** *n. f.* [from *geyn*, Welsh.] Fetters; chains for the legs.
- The villains march wide betwixt the legs, as if they had *gyves* on. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.* p. i.
- And knowing this, should I yet stay,  
Like such as blow away their lives,  
And never will redeem a day,  
Enamour'd of their golden *gyves*? *Ben. Johnson's Forest.*
- The poor prisoners, ready to take the occasion offered,  
boldly starting up, break off their chains and *gyves*. *Knolles.*
- Do'st thou already fingle me? I thought  
*Gyves* and the mill had tam'd thee. *Milton's Agonistes.*
- But Telamon rush'd in, and hap'd to meet  
A rising root, that held his fasten'd feet;  
So down he fell, whom sprawling on the ground,  
His brother from the wooden *gyves* unbound. *Dryd. Fables.*
- To **GYVE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fetter; to shackle; to enchain; to ensnare.
- With as little a web as this, will I ensnare as great a fly as Cassio. Ay, smile upon her, do. I will *gyve* thee in thine own courtship. *Shakespeare's Othello.*



# H.

## HAB

**H** is in English, as in other languages, a note of aspiration, founded only by a strong emission of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of speech, and is therefore by many grammarians accounted no letter. The *h* in English is scarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word, or where it immediately precedes a vowel; as *house*, *behaviour*: where it is followed by a consonant it has no sound, according to the present pronunciation: but anciently, as now in Scotland, it made the syllable guttural; as *right*, *bought*.

**HA.** *interject.* [*ha*, Latin.]

1. An expression of wonder, surprize, sudden question, or sudden exertion.

You shall look fairer ere I give or hazard:  
What says the golden chest? *ha!* let me see. *Shaksp.*

*Ha!* what art thou! thou horrid headless trunk!  
It is my Haflings! *Rew's Jane Shore.*

2. An expression of laughter.

He faith among the trumpets *ha, ha*, and he smelleth the battle afar off. *Job xxxix. 25.*

*Ha, ha*, 'tis what so long I wish'd and vow'd;  
Our plots and delusions  
Have wrought such confusions,  
That the monarch's a slave to the crowd. *Dryd. Allion.*

**HAAR.** *n. f.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

**HABEAS CORPUS.** [Latin.] A writ, the which, a man indicted of some trespass, being laid in prison for the same, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himself thither at his own costs, and to answer the cause there. *Cowell.*

**HABERDASHER.** *n. f.* [This word is ingeniously deduced by *Minshaw* from *habt ibr dafs*, German, *have you this*, the expression of a shopkeeper offering his wares to sale.] One who sells small wares; a pedlar.

Because these cunning men are like *haberdashers* of small wares, it is not amiss to set forth their shop. *Bacon's Essays.*

A *haberdasher*, who was the oracle of the coffeehouse, declared his opinion. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 48.*

**HABERDINE.** *n. f.* A dried salt cod. *Ainsworth.*

**HABERGEON.** *n. f.* [*habergeon*, French; *halbergium*, low Lat.] Armour to cover the neck and breast; breastplate; neckpiece; gorget.

And halbert some, and some a *haberton*;  
So every one in arms was quickly dight. *Fairfax, b. i.*

The shot let fly, and grazing  
Upon his shoulder, in the passing,  
Lodg'd in Magnano's brafs *habergen*. *Hudibras, p. i.*

**HABILIMENT.** *n. f.* [*habiliment*, French.] Dress; cloaths; garment.

He the fairest *Una* found,  
Strange lady, in so strange *habiliment*,  
Teaching the fatyres. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 6.*

My riches are these poor *habiliments*,  
Of which if you should here disfigure me,  
You take the sum and substance that I have. *Shaksp.*

The clergy should content themselves with wearing gowns and other *habiliments* of Irish drapery. *Swift.*

**TO HABILITATE.** *v. n.* [*habilitare*, French.] To qualify; to entitle.

Divers persons in the house of commons were attainted, and thereby not legal, nor *habilitate* to serve in parliament, being disabled in the highest degree. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**HABILITATION.** *n. f.* [from *habilitate*.] Qualification.

The things formerly spoken of, are but *habilitations* towards arms; and what is *habilitation* without intention and act? *Bacon, Essay 30.*

**HABILITY.** *n. f.* [*habilitas*, French.] Faculty; power.

**HABIT.** *n. f.* [*habitus*, Latin.]

1. State of any thing: as, *habit* of body.

2. Dress; accoutrement.

I shifted  
Into a madman's rage, I assume a semblance  
The very dogs disdain'd; and in this *habit*  
Met I my father. *Shaksp.'s King Lear.*

If you have any justice, any pity;  
If ye be any thing, but churchmen's *habits*. *Shaksp.*

Both the poets being dressed in the same English *habit*,  
story compared with story, judgment may be made be-  
twixt them. *Dryden's Fables, Prefat.*

The scenes are old, the *habits* are the same  
We wore last year. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

There are among the statues several of *Venus*, in different *habits*. *Addison on Italy.*

The clergy are the only set of men who wear a distinct *habit* from others. *Swift.*

*Habit* is a power or ability in man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequent doing the same thing. *Locke.*

He hath a better bad *habit* of frowning than the count Palatine. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

Custom; inveterate use.

This is the last fatal step but one, which is, by frequent repetition of the sinful act, to continue and persist in it, till at length it settles into a fixed confirmed *habit* of sin; which being properly that which the apostle calls the finishing of sin, ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual infiction. *South's Sermon.*

No civil broils have since his death arose,  
But faction now by *habit* does obey;  
And wars have that respect for his repose,  
As winds for halcyons when they breed at sea. *Dryden.*

The force of education is so great, that we may mould the minds and manners of the young into what shape we please, and give the impressions of such *habits* as shall ever afterwards remain. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

**TO HABIT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress; to accoutre; to array.

Present yourself and your fair prince's  
Before Leontes:  
She shall be *habited* as it becomes *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

The partner of your bed.  
Having called to his memory Sir George Villiers, and the cloaths he used to wear, in which at that time he seemed to be *habited*, he thought him to be that person. *Clarendon.*

They *habited* themselves like those rural deities, and imitated them in their rustic dances. *Dryden.*

**HABITABLE.** *adj.* [*habitabilis*, Fr. *habitabilis*, Lat.] Capable of being dwelt in; capable of sustaining human creatures.

By means of our solitary situation, we know well most part of the *habitable* world, and are ourselves unknown. *Bacon.*

That was her torrid and inflaming time;  
This is her *habitable* tropique cline. *Dana.*

Look round the *habitable* world, how few  
Know their own good, or knowing it, pursue. *Dryden.*

**HABITABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *habitabile*.] Capacity of being dwelt in.

The cutting of the Equinoctial line decides that controversy of the *habitableness* of the Torrid zone. *Mora.*

Those ancient problems of the spherical roundness of the earth, the being of antipodes, and of the *habitableness* of the torrid zone, are abundantly demonstrated. *Ray.*

**HABITANCE.** *n. f.* [*habitation*, Latin.] Dwelling; abode.

What art thou, man, if man at all thou art,  
That here in desert hast thine *habitation*?  
And these rich heaps of wealth do't hide apart  
From the world's eye, and from her right glance. *Fa 2y.*

**HABITANT.** *n. f.* [*habitant*, Fr. *habitans*, Latin.] Dweller; one that lives in any place; inhabitant.

Not to earth are those bright luminaries  
Officious; but to the earth's *habitants*:  
And for the heav'n's wide circuit, let it speak  
The maker's high magnificence. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Pow'r's celestial to each other's view  
Stand still confess, though distant far they lie,  
Or *habitants* of earth, or sea, or sky. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**HABITATION.** *n. f.* [*habitation*, French; *habitation*, Latin.]

1. The act of dwelling; the state of a place receiving dwellers. *Amplitude*

## HAB

Amplitude almost immense, with stars  
Numerous, and ev'ry star perhaps a world  
Of distant *habitation*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

For want of *habitation* and repair,  
Dissolve to heaps of ruins. *Denham's Suppl.*

Rocks and mountains, which in the first ages were high  
and craggy, and consequently then inconvenient for *habitation*,  
were by continual deterration brought to a lower pitch. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Place of abode; dwelling.

Wisdom, to the end she might save many, built her house  
of that nature which is common unto all; she made not this  
or that man her *habitation*, but dwelt in us. *Flucker, b. v.*

God oft descends to visit men  
Unseen, and through their *habitations* walks  
To mark their doings. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

**HABITATOR.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Dweller; inhabitant.

So is his presence more continued unto the northern inhabitants;  
and the longest day in Cancer is longer unto us than that in Capricorn unto the northern *habitators*. *Brown.*

**HABITUAL.** *adj.* [*habitus*, from *habit*, French.] Customary; accustomed; inveterate; established by frequent repetition.

Sin, there in pow'r before  
Once actual; now in body, and to dwell  
*Habitual* habitant. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

Art is properly *anhabitual* knowledge of certain rules and maxims. *South.*

By length of time  
The scurf is worn away of each committed crime:  
No speck is left of their *habitual* stains;  
But the pure ether of the soul remains. *Dryden's Æn.*

'Tis impossible to become an able artist, without making  
your art *habitual* to you. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

**HABITUALLY.** *adv.* [from *habitual*.] Customarily; by habit.

Internal graces and qualities of mind sanctify our natures,  
and render us *habitually* holy. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

**TO HABITUATE.** *v. a.* [*habituare*, French.] To accustom; to use one's self by frequent repetition.

Men are first corrupted by bad counsel and company, and next they *habituate* themselves to their vicious practices. *Tillot.*

Such as live in a rarer air are *habituated* to the exercise of a greater muscular strength. *Arbutnot on Air.*

**HABITUDE.** *n. f.* [*habitus*, Latin; *habitude*, French.]

1. Relation; respect; state with regard to something else.

We cannot conclude this complexion of nations from the vicinity or *habitude* they hold unto the sun. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

The will of God is like a straight unalterable rule; but the various comportments of the creature, either thwarting this rule, or holding conformity to it, occasions several *habitudes* of this rule into it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

It results from the very nature and being of things, as they stand in such a certain *habitude*, or relation to one another.

As by the objective part of perfect happiness we understand that which is best and last, and to which all other things are to be referred; so by the formal part must be understood the best and last *habitude* of man toward that best object. *Narr.*

In all the *habitudes* of life  
The friend, the mistress, and the wife;  
Variety we still pursue. *Swift.*

2. Familiarity; converse; frequent intercourse.

His knowledge in the noblest useful arts,  
Was such dead authors could not give;  
But *habitudes* with those who live or give;  
To write well, one must have frequent *habitudes* with the best company. *Dryden.*

3. Long custom; habit; inveterate use.

Mankind is not more liable to deceit than willing to continue in a pleasing error, strengthened by a long *habitude*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Thy ear, inur'd to charitable sounds,  
And pitying love, must feel the hateful wounds  
Of jest obscene, and vulgar ribaldry,  
The ill-bred question, and the loud reply,  
Brought by long *habitude* from bad to worse;  
Must hear the frequent oath, the direful curse. *Prior.*

4. The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition.

It is impossible to gain an exact *habitude*, without an infinite number of acts and perpetual practice. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*

**HABNAB.** *adv.* [*hap ne hap*, or *nap*; as *would ne would*, *will ne will*; that is, *let it happen or not*.] At random; at the mercy of chance; without any rule or certainty of effect.

He circles draws and squares,  
With cyphers, astral characters;  
Then looks 'em o'er to understand 'em,  
Although set down *habnab* at random. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

**TO HACK.** *v. a.* [*hacan*, Saxon; *hacken*, Dutch; *hacken*, Fr. from *acare*, an axe, Saxon.]

1. To cut into small pieces; to chop; to cut slightly with frequent or unskilful blows.

He put on that armour, whereof there was no one piece wanting, though *hacked* in some places, bewraying some fight not long since passed. *Shaksp.*

What a slave art thou, to *hack* thy sword as thou hast done, and say it was in fight! *Shaksp.'s Henry IV. p. i.*

Richard the second here was *hack'd* to death. *Shak. R. III.*

I'll fight 'till from my bones my flesh be *hackt*. *Shaksp.*

One flourishing branch of his most royal root  
Is *hackt* down, and his summer leaves all faded,  
By envy's hand, and murder's bloody axe. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*

Burn me, *hack* me, hew me into pieces. *Dryden.*

But fate with butchers plac'd thy priestly stall,  
Meek modern faith to murder, *hack* and mawl. *Pope.*

Not the *hack'd* helmet, nor the dusty field,  
But purple vests and flow'ry garlands please. *Addis. Ovid.*

2. To speak unready, or with hesitation.

Disarm them, and let them question; let them keep their limbs whole, and *hack* our English. *Shaksp.*

**TO HACK.** *v. n.* To hackney; to turn hackney or prostitute.

I could be knighted.—What! thou liest. Sir Alice Ford, these knights will *hack*, and so thou shouldst alter the article of thy gentry. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

**HA'CKLE.** *n. f.* Raw silk; any filmy substance unspun.

Take the *hackle* of a cock or capon's neck, or a plover's top: take off one side of the feather, and then take the *hackle* silk, gold or silver thread, and make these fast at the bent of the hook. *Walton's Angler.*

**TO HA'CKLE.** *v. a.* [from *hack*.] To dress flax.

**HA'CKNEY.** *n. f.* [*hacnai*, Welch; *hackney*, Teuton. *haqueite*, French.]

1. A pacing horse.

2. A hired horse; hired horses being usually taught to pace, or recommended as good pacers.

Light and lewd persons were as easily suborned to make an affidavit for money, as post-horses and *hackneys* are taken to hire. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

Who, mounted on a broom, the nag  
And *hackney* of a Lapland hag,  
In quest of you came hither post,  
Within an hour, I'm sure, at most. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

3. A hireling; a prostitute.

Three kingdoms rung  
With his accumulative and *hackney* tongue. *Recommen.*

That is no more than every lover  
Does from his *hackney* lady suffer. *Hudibras.*

Shall each purgall'd *hackney* of the day,  
Or each new pension'd sycophant, pretend  
To break my windows. *Pope, Dial. 2.*

4. Any thing let out for hire.

A wit can study in the streets;  
Not quite so well, however, as one mought;  
A *hackney* coach may chance to spoil a thought. *Pope.*

5. Much used; common.

These notions young students in physick derive from their *hackney* authors. *Harvey on Consumption.*

**TO HA'CKNEY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To practise in one thing; to accustom to the road.

He is long *hackney'd* in the ways of men. *Shaksp.*

**HA'CKNETON.** *n. f.* [*haquet*, old French, a little horse.] Some piece of armour.

You may see the very fashion of the Irish horseman in his long hose, riding shoes of costly cordwain, his *hackneton*, and his habergeon. *Spenfer's State of Ireland.*

**HAD.** The preterite and part. pass. of *have*.

I *had* rather be a country servant maid,  
Than a great queen with this condition,  
To be thus taunted. *Shaksp.'s Richard III.*

*Had* we not better leave this Utica,  
To arm Numidia in our cause? *Addison's Cato.*

**HA'DDOCK.** *n. f.* [*hadot*, French.] A sea-fish of the cod kind, but small.

The coast is plentifully stored with pilchards, herrings, and *haddock*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

**HAFT.** *n. f.* [*hæft*, Saxon; *hast*, Dutch, from *To have* or *hold*.] A handle; that part of any instrument that is taken into the hand.

This brandish'd dagger  
I'll bury to the *haft* in her fair breast. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedip.*

These extremities of the joints are the *hafts* and handles of the members. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

A needle is a simple body, being only made of steel; but a sword is a compound, because its *haft* or handle is made of materials different from the blade. *Watts's Logic.*

**TO HAFT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit in a haft. *Ainsw.*

**HAG.** *n. f.* [*hægerre*, a goblin, Saxon; *hecke*, a witch, Dutch.]

1. A fury; a the monster.

## HAG

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# HAI

Thus spoke th' impatient prince, and made a pause;  
His foul *bag*, rais'd their heads, and clapt their hands;  
And all the powers of hell, in full applause,  
Flourish'd their snakes, and tost their flaming brands. *Craß.*  
2. A witch; an enchantress.  
Out of my door, you witch! you *bag*; you baggage, you  
poulcat, you runnion. *Shakef. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
3. An old ugly woman.  
Such affectations may become the young;  
But thou, old *bag*, of threescore years and three,  
Is shewing of thy parts in Greek for thee? *Dryden's Juven.*  
To HAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment; to harraß  
with vain terror.  
That makes them in the dark see visions,  
And *bag* themselves with apparitions. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
How are superstitious men *bagged* out of their wits with the  
fancy of omens, tales, and visions! *L'Estrange.*  
HAGARD. *adj.* [*bagard*, French.]  
1. Wild; untamed; irreclaimable.  
To let them down before that his flights end,  
As *bagard* hawks, presuming to contend  
With hardy fowl above his able might,  
His weary pounces all in vain doth spend,  
To trust the prey too heavy for his flight. *Fairy Queen.*  
2. [*Hager*, German.] Lean. To this fence I have put the fol-  
lowing passage; for so the author ought to have written.  
A *bagged* carion of a wolf, and a jolly sort of dog, with  
good flesh upon his back, fell into company together. *L'Estr.*  
3. [*Hag*, Welsh.] Ugly; rugged; deformed; wildly disordered.  
She's too disdainful;  
I know her spirits are as coy and wild,  
As *bagard* as the rock. *Shakespeare.*  
Fearful besides of what in fight had pass'd,  
His hands and *bagard* eyes to heav'n he cast. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Where are the conscious looks, the face now pale,  
Now flushing red, the down-cast *bagard* eyes,  
Or fixt on earth, or slowly rais'd! *Smith's Phæd. and Hipp.*  
HAGGARD. *n. f.*  
1. Any thing wild or irreclaimable.  
I will be married to a wealthy widow,  
Ere three days pass, which has as long lov'd me  
As I have lov'd this proud disdainful *haggard*. *Shakespeare.*  
2. A species of hawk.  
Does the wild *haggard* tow'r into the sky,  
And to the South by thy direction fly?  
I enlarge my discourse to the observation of the aires, the  
brancher, the ramish hawk, and the *haggard*. *Walton's Angler.*  
3. A hag.  
So *Garth* has us'd it for want of understanding it.  
Beneath the gloomy covert of an yew,  
In a dark grove, the baleful *haggard* lay,  
Breathing black vengeance, and infecting day. *Garth.*  
HAGGARDLY. *adv.* [from *haggard*.] Deformed; ugly.  
For her the rich Arabia sweats her gum;  
And precious oils from distant Indies come,  
How *haggardly* fo'er the looks at home. *Dryd. Juven.*  
HAGGESS. *n. f.* [from *bag* or *back*.] A mass of meat, gene-  
rally pork chopped, and inclosed in a membrane. In Scotland  
it is commonly made in a sheep's maw of the entrails of  
the same animal, cut small, with fuet and spices.  
HAGGISH. *adj.* [from *bag*.] Of the nature of a *bag*; de-  
formed; horrid.  
He lasted long;  
But on us both did *haggish* age steal on,  
And wore us out of act. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*  
To HAGGLE. *v. a.* [corrupted from *hackle* or *back*.] To cut;  
to chop; to mangle.  
Suffolk first died, and York all *bagged* o'er  
Comes to him where in gore he lay inteept'd. *Shakef. H. V.*  
To HAGGLE. *v. n.* To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in  
coming to the price.  
HAGGLER. *n. f.* [from *haggle*.]  
1. One that cuts.  
2. One that is tardy in bargaining.  
HAGIOGRAPHER. *n. f.* [*ἅγιος* and *γράφω*.] A holy writer.  
The Jews divide the Holy Scriptures of the Old Testament  
into the law, the prophets, and the *hagiographers*.  
HAIH. *interj.* An expression of sudden effort.  
Her coats tuck'd up, and all her motions just,  
She stamps, and then cries *hai!* at ev'ry thrust. *Dryden.*  
HAIL. *n. f.* [hazel, Saxon.]  
1. Drops of rain frozen in their falling. *Locke.*  
As thick as *bail* *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Came post on post.  
To HAIL. *v. n.* To pour down hail.  
My people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation when it  
shall *hail*, coming down on the forest. *If. xxxii. 19.*  
HAIL. *interj.* [heal, health, Saxon: *hail*, therefore, is the same  
as *salus* of the Latins, or *ὑγιαίνω* of the Greeks, health be to  
you.] A term of salutation now used only in poetry; health  
be to you.  
Hail, hail, brave friend!

# HAI

Say to the king the knowledge of the broil  
As thou did'st leave it. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Her sick head is bound about with clouds:  
It does not look as it would have a *bail*  
Or health with'd in it, as on other morns. *Den. Johnson.*  
The angel *bail*  
Bestow'd, the holy salutation us'd  
Long after to blest Mary, second Eve. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*  
Farewel, happy fields,  
Where joy for ever dwells! *bail* horrors! *bail*  
Infernal world! and thou profoundest hell  
Receive thy new possessor! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*  
All *bail*, he cry'd, thy country's grace and love;  
Once first of men below, now first of birds above. *Dryd.*  
Hail to the sun! from whose returning light  
The cheerful foldier's arms new lustre take,  
To deck the pomp of battle. *Race's Tamarlane.*  
To HAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To salute; to call to.  
A galley well appointed, with a long boat, drawing near  
unto the shore, was *hailed* by a Turk, accompanied with a  
troop of horsemen. *Knolle's History of the Turks.*  
I thrice call upon my name, thrice beat your breast,  
And *bail* me thrice to everlasting rest. *Dryden.*  
HAILED. *adj.* [from *bail*.] Struck with hail.  
HAILED. *n. f.* [from *bail* and *stone*.] Small shot scattered like  
hail.  
The master of the artillery did visit them sharply with mur-  
dering *bailshot*, from the pieces mounted towards the top of the  
building. *Hayward.*  
HAILEDSTONE. *n. f.* [*bail* and *stone*.] A particle or single ball  
of hail.  
You are no furer, no,  
Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,  
Or *bailstone* in the fun. *Shakespeare.*  
Hard *bailstones* lye not thicker on the plain,  
Nor shaken oaks such show'rs of acorns rain. *Dryden.*  
HAILED. *adj.* [from *bail*.] Consisting of hail.  
From whose dark womb a rattling tempest pours,  
Which the cold North congeals to *bail* flowers. *Pope.*  
HAIR. *n. f.* [hær, Saxon.]  
1. One of the common teguments of the body. It is to be  
found upon all the parts of the body, except the soles of the  
feet and palms of the hands. When we examine the hairs  
with a microscope, we find that they have each a round bul-  
bous root, which lies pretty deep in the skin, and which draws  
their nourishment from the surrounding humours: that each  
hair consists of five or six others, wrapt up in a common tegu-  
ment or tube. They grow as the nails do, each part near the  
root thrusting forward that which is immediately above it, and  
not by any liquor running along the hair in tubes, as plants  
grow. *Quincy.*  
2. A single hair.  
My fleece of woolly *hair* uncurls. *Shakef. Tit. Andr.*  
Shall the difference of *hair* only, on the skin, be a mark of  
a different internal constitution between a changeling and a  
drill? *Locke.*  
Naughty lady,  
These *hairs* which thou do'st ravish from my chin,  
Will quicken and accute thee. *Shakef. King Lear.*  
Much is breeding;  
Which, like the courser's *hair*, hath yet but life,  
And not a serpent's poison. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
3. Any thing proverbially small.  
If thou tak'st more  
Or less than just a pound; if the scale turn  
But in the estimation of a *hair*,  
Thou die'st. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
He judges to a *hair* of little indecencies, and knows better  
than any man what is not to be written. *Dryden.*  
4. Course; order; grain; the hair falling in a certain direction.  
Mr. doctor, he is a curer of fowls, and you a curer of bo-  
dies: if you should fight, you go against the *hair* of your pro-  
fession. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
HAIRBRAINED. *adj.* [This should rather be written *bare-*  
*brained*, unconstant, unfettered, wild as a *hare*.] Wild; irre-  
gular; unsteady.  
Let's leave this town; for they are *hairbrained* slaves,  
And hunger will enforce them to be eager. *Shakef. H. VI.*  
HAIRBREADTH. *n. f.* [*hair* and *breadth*.] A very small dif-  
ference; the diameter of a hair.  
Seven hundred chosen men left-handed could sling stones at  
an *hairbreadth*, and not miss. *Judg. xx. 16.*  
I spoke of most disastrous chances,  
Of moving accidents by flood and field;  
Of *hairbreadth* escapes in th' imminent deadly breach. *Shak.*  
HAIRBEL. *n. f.* The name of a flower; the hyacinth.  
HAIRCLOTH. *n. f.* [*hair* and *cloth*.] Stuff made of hair, very  
rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification.  
It is composed of reeds and parts of plants woven together,  
like a piece of *haircloth*. *Grew's Musæum.*  
HAIRLACE.

# HAL

HAIRLACE. *n. f.* [*hair* and *lace*.] The fillet with which wo-  
men tie up their hair.  
Worms are commonly resembled to a woman's *hairlace* or  
fillet, thence called *tenia*. *Harvey on Consumption.*  
If Molly happens to be careless,  
And but neglects to warm her *hairlace*,  
She gets a cold as sure as death. *Swift.*  
HAIRLESS. *adj.* [from *hair*.] Without hair.  
White beards have arm'd their thin and *hairless* scalps  
Against thy majesty. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*  
HAIRINESS. *n. f.* [from *hair*.] The state of being covered  
with hair, or abounding with hair.  
HAIRY. *adj.* [from *hair*.]  
1. Overgrown with hairs; covered with hair.  
She his *hairy* temples then had rounded  
With coronet of flowers. *Shakef. Midsum. Night's Dream.*  
Children are not *hairy*, for that their skins are more perspi-  
rable. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
2. Consisting of hair.  
Storms have shed  
From vines the *hairy* honours of their head. *Dryd. Virgil.*  
HAKE. *n. f.* A kind of fish.  
The coast is plentifully stored with mackerel and *hake*.  
HAKE. *n. f.* [from *hake*.] A kind of fish.  
HAL. is derived like *al* from the Saxon *healle*, i. e. a hall, a pa-  
lace. In Gothic *al* signifies a temple, or any other famous  
building. *Gilbert's Commen.*  
HALBERD. *n. f.* [*halebarde*, French; *halebarde*, Dutch, from  
*barde*, an ax, and *hale*, a court, halberds being the common  
weapons of guards.] A battle-ax fixed to a long pole.  
Advance thy *halberd* higher than my breast,  
Or 'I'll strike thee to my foot. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*  
Our *halberds* did shut up his passage. *Shakef. Henry VI.*  
Four knives in garbs fuccin's, a trusty band,  
Caps on their heads, and *halberds* in their hand,  
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain. *Pope.*  
HALBERDIER. *n. f.* [*halebardier*, French, from *halberd*.] One  
who is armed with a halberd.  
The dutcheß appointed him a guard of thirty persons, *hal-*  
*berdiers*, in a livery of murrey and blue, to attend his person.  
*Bacon's Henry VII.*  
The king had only his *halberdiers*, and they fewer of them than  
used to go with him. *Clarendon.*  
HALCYON. *n. f.* [*halcyo*, Latin.] A bird, of which it is said  
that the breeds in the sea, and that there is always a calm  
during her incubation.  
Such smiling rogues, as these, sooth ev'ry passion,  
Bring oil to fire, snow to their colder moods;  
Renege, affirm, and turn their *halcyon* beaks  
With ev'ry gale and vary of their masters. *Shakef. K. Lear.*  
Amidst our arms as quiet you shall be.  
As *halcyons* brooding on a Winter sea. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*  
HALCYON. *adj.* [from the noun.] Placid; quiet; still;  
peaceful.  
When great Augustus made war's tempests cease,  
His *halcyon* days brought forth the arts of peace. *Denham.*  
No man can expect eternal serenity and *halcyon* days from  
so incompetent and partial a cause, as the constant course of  
the sun in the equinoctial circle. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
HALE. *adj.* [This should rather be written *bail*, from *hæl*,  
health.] Healthy; sound; hearty; well complexioned.  
My feely sheep like well below,  
For they been *bale* enough I trow,  
And liken their *bale*. *Spenser's Pastorals.*  
Some of these wise partizans concluded the government  
had hired two or three hundred *hale* men, to be pinioned, if  
not executed, as representatives of the pretended captives.  
*Adolf's Freeholder, N. 7.*  
His stomach too begins to fail;  
Last year we thought him strong and *bale*,  
But now he's quite another thing:  
I wish he may hold out 'till Spring. *Swift.*  
To HALE. *v. a.* [*halen*, Dutch; *haler*, French.] To drag by  
force; to pull violently.  
Fly to your house;  
The plebeians have got your fellow tribune,  
And *bale* him up and down. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*  
My third comfort,  
Star'd most unluckily, is from my breast  
Hal'd out to murder. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
Give diligence that thou mayest be delivered from him, lest  
he *bale* thee to the judge. *Lu. xii. 58.*  
He by the neck hath *hal'd*, in pieces cut,  
And set me as a mark on every butt. *Sandys.*  
Thicker by happy-footed furies *hal'd*,  
At certain revolutions, all the damnd  
Are brought.  
This finistrous gravity is drawn that way by the great artery,  
which then subsideth, and *balath* the heart unto it. *Brewin.*  
Who would not be disgusted with any recreation, in itself

# HAL

indifferent, if he should with blows be *baled* to it when he had  
no mind? *Locke.*  
In all the tumults at Rome, though the people proceeded  
sometimes to pull and *bale* one another about, yet no blood  
was drawn 'till the time of the Gracchi. *Swift.*  
HA'LER. *n. f.* [from *bale*.] He who pulls and hales.  
HALF. *n. f.* plural. [peal; Saxon, and all the Teutonick dia-  
lects. The *l* is often not founded.]  
1. A moiety; one part of two; an equal part.  
An *half* acre of land. *1 Sa. xiv. 14.*  
Many might go to heaven with *half* the labour they go to  
hell, if they would venture their industry the right way.  
*Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*  
Well chosen friendship, the most noble  
Of virtues, all our joys makes double,  
And into *ha'ues* divides our trouble. *Denham.*  
Or what but riches is there known  
Which man can solely call his own;  
In which no creature goes his *half*,  
Unless it be to squint and laugh? *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
No mortal tongue can *half* the beauty tell;  
For none but hands divine could work so well. *Dryden.*  
Of our manufacture foreign markets took off one *half*, and  
the other *half* were consumed amongst ourselves. *Locke.*  
The council is made up *half* out of the noble families, and  
*half* out of the plebeian. *Addison on Italy.*  
Half the misery of life might be extinguished, would men  
alleviate the general curse by mutual compassion. *Addison.*  
Her beauty, in thy softer *half*  
Bury'd and lost, she ought to grieve. *Prior.*  
Natural was it for a prince, who had propos'd to himself  
the empire of the world, not to neglect the sea, the *half* of  
his dominions. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
2. It sometimes has a plural signification when a number is  
divided.  
Had the land selected of the best,  
*Half* had come hence, and let the world provide the  
rest. *Dryden.*  
3. It is much used in composition to signify a thing imperfect,  
as the following examples will show.  
HALF. *adv.* In part; equally.  
I go with love and fortune, two blind guides,  
To lead my way; *half* loth, and *half* consenting. *Dryden.*  
HALF-BLOOD. *n. f.* One not born of the same father and  
mother.  
Which shall be heir of the two male twins, who, by the  
dissection of the mother, were laid open to the world? Whe-  
ther a sister by the *half-blood* shall inherit before a brother's  
daughter by the whole-blood? *Locke.*  
HALF-BLOOD. *adj.* [*half* and *blood*.] Mean; degenerate.  
The let alone lies not in your good will.  
— Nor in thine, lord.  
— *Half-blooded* fellow, yes. *Shakef. King Lear.*  
HALF-CAP. *n. f.* Cap imperfectly put off, or faintly moved.  
After distasteful looks, and these hard fractions,  
With certain *half-caps* and cold moving nods,  
They froze me into silence. *Shakef. Timon of Athens.*  
HALF-DEAL. *n. f.* [*half* and *deäl*, Saxon.] Part. *Spenser.*  
HALF-FACED. *adj.* [*half* and *faced*.] Showing only part of the  
face; small faced.  
Proud incroaching tyranny  
Burns with revenging fire, whose hopeful colours  
Advance, a *half-faced* sun striving to shine. *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
This same *half-faced* fellow, Shadow; give me this man:  
he presents no mark to the enemy: the foe-man may with as  
great aim level at the edge of a penknife. *Shak. Henry IV.*  
HALF-HATCHED. *adj.* [*half* and *hatch*.] Imperfectly hatched.  
Here, thick as hailstones pour,  
Turnips, and *half-hatch'd* eggs, a mingled show'r,  
Among the rabble rain. *Gay's Trivia.*  
HALF-HEARD. *adj.* Imperfectly heard; not heard to an end.  
Not added years on years my talk could clofe;  
Back to thy native islands might'st thou fail,  
And leave *half-heard* the melancholy tale. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
HALF-MOON. *n. f.*  
1. The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease.  
2. Any thing in the figure of a half moon.  
See how in warlike muster they appear,  
In rhombs and wedges, and *half-moons* and wings. *Milton.*  
HALF-PENY. *n. f.* plural *half-pence*. [*half* and *peny*.] A copper  
coin, of which two make a penny.  
There shall be in England seven *half-penny* leaves fold for a  
peny. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*  
Bardolph stole a lute-case, bore it twelve leagues, and fold  
it for three *half-pence*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
I thank you; and sure, dear friend, my thanks are too dear  
of a *half-penny*. *Shakespeare.*  
He cheats for *half-pence*, and he doffs his coat  
To fave a farthing in a ferryboat. *Dryden's Persf.*  
Never admit this pernicious coin, no not so much as one  
single *half-penny*. *Swift.*  
to X  
You



# HAL

You will wonder how Wood could get his majesty's broad seal for so great a sum of bad money, and that the nobility here could not obtain the same favour, and make our own *half-pence* as we used to do. *Swift.*

**HALF-PIKE.** *n. f.* [*half* and *pik*.] The small pike carried by officers.

The various ways of paying the salute with the *half-pike*. *Taylor, N° 60.*

**HALF-PINT.** *n. f.* [*half* and *pint*.] The fourth part of a quart.

One *half-pint* bottle serves them both to dine; And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope's Horace.*

**HALF-SCHOLAR.** *n. f.* Imperfectly learned.

We have many *half-scholars* now-a-days, and there is much confusion and inconsistency in the notions and opinions of some persons. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

**HALF-SEAS over.** A proverbial expression for any one far advanced. It is commonly used of one half drunk.

I am *half-seas o'er* to death.

And since I must die once, I would be loth To make a double work of what's half finish'd. *Dryden.*

**HALF-SIGHTED.** *adj.* [*half* and *sight*.] Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment.

The officers of the king's household had need be provident, both for his honour and thrift: they must look both ways, else they are but *half-sighted*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

**HALF-SPHERE.** *n. f.* [*half* and *sphere*.] Hemisphere.

Let night grow blacker with thy plots; and day, At shewing but thy head forth, start away From this *half-sphere*. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

**HALF-STRAINED.** *adj.* [*half* and *strain*.] Half-bred; imperfect.

I find I'm but a *half-strain'd* villain yet, But mungil-mitchievous; for my blood boil'd To view this brutal act. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

**HALF-SWORD.** *n. f.* Close fight; within half the length of a sword.

I am a rogue, if I were not at *half-sword* with a dozen of them two hours together. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. 1.*

**HALF-WAY.** *adv.* [*half* and *way*.] In the middle.

Fearless he fees, who is with virtue crown'd, The tempest rage, and hears the thunder found; Ever the fame, let fortune smile or frown; Serenely as he liv'd reigns his breath;

Meets destiny *half-way*, nor shrinks at death. *Granville.*

**HALF-WIT.** *n. f.* [*half* and *wit*.] A blockhead; a foolish fellow.

*Half-wits* are fleas, so little and so light, We scarce could know they live, but that they bite. *Dryden.*

**HALF-WITTED.** *adj.* [*from half-wit*.] Imperfectly furnished with understanding.

I would rather have trusted the refinement of our language, as to sound, to the judgment of the women than of *half-witted* poets. *Swift.*

Jack had passed for a poor, well-meaning, *half-witted*, crack-brained fellow: people were strangely surpris'd to find him in such a roguery. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

**HALIBUT.** *n. f.* A sort of fish.

**HALIDOM.** *n. f.* [*halig* dom, holy judgment, or *palig* and *dame*, for lady.] Our blessed lady.

By my *halidoms*, quoth he, Ye a great master are in your degree: *Hubbard's Tale.*

**HALIMASS.** *n. f.* [*palig* and *mass*.] The feast of All-souls.

My queen to France; from whence set forth in pomp, She came adorned hither like sweet May;

Sent back like *balmas*, or shortest day; *Shakesp. Rich. II.*

**HALITIVOUS.** *adj.* [*halitus*, Latin.] Vaporous; fumous.

We speak of the atmosphere as of a peculiar thin and *halituous* liquor, much lighter than spirit of wine. *Boyle.*

**HALL.** *n. f.* [*pal*, Saxon; *halle*, Dutch.]

1. A court of justice.

2. A manour-house so called, because in it were held courts for the tenants.

Captain Sentry, my master's nephew, has taken possession of the *hall* house, and the whole estate. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. The public room of a corporation.

With expedition on the beadle call, To summon all the company to the *hall*. *Garth.*

4. The first large room of a house.

That light we see is burning in my *hall*. *Shakespeare.*

Courtesy is sooner found in lowly sheds With smoky rafters, than in tapstry halls

And courts of princes. *Milton.*

**HALLELUJAH.** *n. f.* [*הללויה*] Praise ye the Lord. A song of thanksgiving.

Then shall thy faints Unfaint *hallelujahs* to Thee sing.

Hymns of high praise. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

Singing those devout hymns and heavenly anthems, in which the church militant seems ambitious to emulate the triumphant, and echo back the solemn praises and *hallelujahs* of the celestial choirs. *Boyle.*

# HAL

**HALLOO.** *interj.* [The original of this word is controverted: some imagine it corrupted from a *luis*, to him! others from *allons*, let us go! and *Skinner* from *halter*, to draw.] A word of encouragement when dogs are let loose on their game.

Some popular chief, More noisy than the rest, but cries *halloo*, And, in a trice, the following herd come out. *Dryden.*

To HALLOO. *v. n.* [*haler*, Fr.] To cry as after the dogs.

A number of country folks *halloed* and houted after me, as at the arrantest coward that ever shewed his shoulders to his enemy. *Sidney, b. ii.*

A cry more tuneable Was never *halloed* to, nor cheer'd with horn. *Shakespeare.*

To HALLOO. *v. a.*

1. To encourage with shouts.

If, whilst a boy, Jack ran from school, Fond of his hunting-horn and pole, Though gout and age his speed detain, Old John *halloes* his hounds again. *Prior.*

2. To chafe with shouts.

If I fly, Marcias, *Halloo* me like a hare. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. To call or shout to.

When we have found the king, he that first lights on him, *Halloo* the other. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To HALLOW. *v. a.* [*halgan*, *palig*, Saxon, holy.]

1. To consecrate; to make holy.

When we sanctify or *halloo* churches, it is only to testify that we make them places of public resort; that we invest God himself with them, and that we sever them from common uses. *Hooker, b. v. f. 12.*

With us it cannot be endured to hear a man openly profess that he putteth fire to his neighbour's house, but yet to *hallo* the same with prayer, that he hopeth it shall not burn. *Hooker, b. v. f. 29.*

Is't Cade that I have slain, that monstrous traitor? Sword, I will *halloo* thee for this thy deed,

And hang thee o'er my tomb, when I am dead. *Shakespeare.*

My prayers Are not words duly *halloed*, nor my wishes More worth than vanities; yet pray'r and wishes Are all I can return. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

And from work Now resting, blest'd and *halloed* the seventh day, As resting on that day from all his works,

But not in silence holy kept. *Milton.*

Then banish'd faith shall once again return, And vestal fires in *halloed* temples burn. *Dryden's Virgil.*

No satyr lurks within this *halloed* ground; But nymphs and heroines, kings and gods abound. *Grav.*

2. To reverence as holy; *halloed* be thy name.

**HALLUCINATION.** *n. f.* [*hallucinatio*, Latin.] Error; blunder; mistake; folly.

A wafting of flesh, without cause, is frequently termed a bewitched disease; but questionless a meet *hallucination* of the vulgar. *Harvey on Conjunction.*

This must have been the *hallucination* of the transcriber, who probably mistook the dash of the I for a T. *Addis. Spel.*

**HALM.** *n. f.* [*pealm*, Saxon.] Straw. Pronounced *baum*.

**HALO.** *n. f.* A red circle round the sun or moon.

And, if the hail be a little flatted, the light transmitted may grow so strong, at a little less distance than that of twenty-six degrees, as to form a *halo* about the sun or moon; which *hal*, as often as the hailstones are duly figured, may be coloured. *Newton's Opt.*

I saw by reflexion, in a vessel of stagnating water, three *halo's*, crowns or rings of colours about the sun, like three little rainbows, concentrick to his body. *Newton's Opt.*

**HALSING.** *adj.* [*halz*, German; *halz*, Scottish, the neck.]

Sounding harshly; inharmonious in the throat or tongue.

This ill *halsing* horny name hath, as comuto in Italy, opened a gap to the scoffs of many. *Cerv.*

**HALSER.** *n. f.* [*from palz*, neck, and *reel*, a rope. It is now in marine pronunciation corrupted to *haufer*.] A rope less than a cable.

A beechen mast then in the hollow bafe They hoisted, and with well-wreath'd *halfers* hoise Their white sails. *Chapman's Odyssey, b. ii.*

No *halfers* need to bind these vessels here, Nor bearded anchors; for no storms they fear. *Dryd. Virg.*

To HALT. *v. n.* [*pealte*, Saxon, lame; *pealtan*, to limp.]

1. To limp; to be lame.

And will the yet debate her eyes On me, that *halt* and am mis-shapen thus? *Shakesp. R. III.*

Thus inborn broils the factions would engage, Or wars of exil'd heirs, or foreign rage, 'Till *halting* vengeance overtook our age. *Dryden.*

Spenser himself affects the obsolete, And Sidney's verse *halts* ill on Roman feet. *Pope.*

2. To stop in a march.

I was forced to *halt* in this perpendicular march. *Addison.*

3. To hesitate; to stand dubious. *How*

# HAM

How long *halt* ye between two opinions? *1 Kings xviii.*

4. To fall; to falter.

Here's a paper written in his hand; A *halting* sonnet of his own pure brain, Fashion'd to Beatrice. *Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

All my familiars watched for my *halting*, saying, peradventure he will be enticed, and we shall prevail against him. *Jer.*

**HALT.** *adj.* [*from the verb*.] Lame; crippled.

Bring in hither the poor, the maimed, the *halts*, and the blind. *Lu. xiv. 21.*

**HALT.** *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. The act of limping; the manner of limping.

2. [*Alte*, French.] A stop in a march.

The heavenly bands Down from a sky of Jasper lighted now In Paradise, and on a hill made *halt*. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

Scouts each coast light armed four Each quarter to defy the distant foe;

In motion, or in *halt*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

Without any *halt* they marched between the two armies. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

He might have made a *halt* 'till his foot and artillery came up to him. *Clarendon, b. ii.*

**HALTER.** *n. f.* [*from halt*.] He who limps.

**HALTER.** *n. f.* [*pealtes*, Saxon, from *palz*, the neck.]

1. A rope to hang malefactors.

He's dead, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield; And humbly thus, with *halters* on their necks, Expect your highness' doom of life or death. *Shak. H. VI.*

Answer was made, it was by the sword if they stood upon defence, and by the *halter* if they yielded; wherefore they made choice to die rather as soldiers than as dogs. *Hayward.*

Were I a drowsy judge, whose dismal note Disgorgeth *halters*, as a juggler's throat Doth ribbands. *Claveland.*

When the times begin to alter, None rise so high as from the *halter*. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

He gets renown, who, to the *halter* near, But narrowly escapes, and buys it dear. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. A cord; a strong string.

Whom neither *halter* binds nor burthens charge. *Sandys.*

To HALTER. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To bind with a cord; to catch in a noose.

He might have employed his time in the frivolous delights of catching moles and *haltering* frogs. *Atterbury.*

To HALVE. *v. a.* [*from half*, *halves*.] To divide into two parts.

**HALVES.** *interj.* [*from half*, *halves* being the plural.] An expression by which any one lays claim to an equal share.

Have you not seen how the divided dam Runs to the fummons of her hungry lamb?

But when the twin cries *halves*, the quits the first. *Claveland.*

**HAM.** whether initial or final, is no other than the Saxon *ham*, a house, farm, or village. *Gilbey's Camden.*

**HAM.** *n. f.* [*ham*, Saxon; *banne*, Dutch.]

1. The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh with the knee.

The *ham* was much relaxed; but there was some contraction remaining. *Wifeman.*

2. The thigh of a hog salted.

Who has not learn'd, fresh sturgeon and *ham* pye Are no rewards for want and infamy. *Pope's Horace.*

**HAMATED.** *adj.* [*hamatur*, Latin.] Hooked; fet with hooks.

To HAMBLE. *v. a.* [*from ham*.] To cut the sinews of the thigh; to hamstring.

**HAME.** *n. f.* [*hama*, Saxon.] The collar by which a horse draws in a waggon.

**HAMLET.** *n. f.* [*ham*, Saxon, and *let*, the diminutive termination.] A small village.

Within the self-same lordship, parish, or *hamlet*, lands have divers degrees of value. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

He pitch'd upon the plain His mighty camp, and, when the day return'd, The country wait'd and the *hamlets* burn'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

**HAMMER.** *n. f.* [*hamer*, Saxon; *hammer*, Danish.]

1. The instrument consisting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forged or driven.

The armourers, With busy *hammers* closing rivets up, Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

The stuff will not work well with a *hammer*. *Bacon.*

It is broken not without many blows, and will break the best anvils and *hammers* of iron. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Every morning he rises fresh to his *hammer* and his anvil. *South's Sermons.*

The smith prepares his *hammer* for the stroke. *Dryd. Juu.*

2. Any thing destructive.

That renowned pillar of truth and *hammer* of heresies, St. Augustine. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To HAMMER. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To beat with a hammer.

# HAN

His bones the *hammer'd* steel in strength surpass. *Sandys.*

2. To forge or form with a hammer.

Some *hammer* helmets for the fighting field. *Dryd. Æn.*

Drudg'd like a smith, and on the anvil beat, 'Till he had *hammer'd* out a vast estate. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

I must pay with *hammered* money instead of milled. *Dryden.*

3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour.

Wilt thou still be *hammering* treachery, To humble down thy husband and thyself? *Shakespeare's H. VI.*

He was nobody that could not *hammer* out of his name an invention by this vitcraft, and picture it accordingly. *Camden.*

Some spirits, by whom they were stirred and guided in the name of the people, *hammered* up the articles. *Hayward.*

To HAMMER. *v. n.*

1. To work; to be busy.

Nor need't thou much importune me to that, Whereon this month I have been *hammering*. *Shakespeare.*

I have been studying how to compare This prison where I live unto the world;

And, for because the world is populous, And here is not a creature but myself, I cannot do it; yet I'll *hammer* on't. *Shakespeare.*

2. To be in agitation.

Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand; Blood and revenge are *hammering* in my head. *Sh. Tit. Andr.*

**HAMMERER.** *n. f.* [*from hammer*.] He who works with a hammer.

**HAMMERHARD.** *n. f.* [*hammer* and *hard*.]

*Hammerhard* is when you harden iron or steel with much hammering on it. *Alexander's Mech. Exerc.*

**HAMMOCK.** *n. f.* [*hamaca*, Saxon.] A swinging bed.

Prince Maurice of Nassau, who had been accustomed to *hammocks*, used them all his life. *Temple.*

**HAMPER.** *n. f.* [*Supposed by Minshew to be contracted from hand panier*; but *hanaperium* appears to have been a word long in use, whence *hanaper*, *hamper*.] A large basket for carriage.

What powder'd wigs! what flames and darts! What *hamper* full of bleeding hearts. *Swift.*

To HAMPER. *v. a.* [*The original of this word, in its present meaning, is uncertain: Junius observes that hamphus in Teutonic is a quarrel: others imagine that hamper or hanaper, being the treasury to which fines are paid, to hamper, which is commonly applied to the law, means originally to fine.*]

1. To thackle; to entangle in chains.

O loose this frame, this knot of man untie! That my free soul may use her wings.

Which now is pinion'd with mortality, As an entangl'd, *hamper'd* thing. *Herbert.*

We shall find such engines to assail, And *hamper* thee, as thou shalt come of force: *Milton.*

What was it but a lion *hamper'd* in a net? *L'Estrange.*

They *hamper* and entangle our souls, and hinder their flight upwards. *Milton's Sermons.*

2. To enframe; to inveigle; to catch with allurements.

She'll *hamper* thee, and dandle thee like a baby. *Shakespeare.*

Wear under vizard-masks their talents, And mother wits before their gallants;



## H A N

HAND. *n. f.* [Danb, Jonb, Saxon, and in all the Teutonic dialects.]

1. The palm with the fingers; the member with which we hold or use any instrument.

They laid *hands* upon him, and bound him *hand* and foot.

*Kneller's History of the Turks.*

So *hand* in *hand* they pass'd, the loveliest pair

That ever since in love's embraces met. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

They *hand* in *hand*, with wandering steps and flow,

Through Eden took their solitary way. *Milton.*

That wonderful instrument the *band*, was it made to be

idle? *Berkley.*

2. Measure of four inches; a measure used in the matches of

horses; a palm. *Ex. xxxviii. 15.*

3. Side, right or left.

For the other side of the court-gate on this *band*, and that

*band*, were hangings of fifteen cubits. *Ex. xxxviii. 15.*

4. Part; quarter; side.

It is allowed on all *bands*, that the people of England are

more corrupt in their morals than any other nation this day

under the sun. *Swift.*

5. Ready payment with respect to the receiver.

Of which offer the balsa accepted, receiving in *hand* one

year's tribute. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

These two must make our duty very easy; a considerable

reward in *bands*, and the assurance of a far greater recompense

hereafter. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

6. Ready payment with regard to the payer.

Let not the wages of any man tarry with thee, but give it

him out of *band*. *Tob. iv. 14.*

7. Rate; price.

Time is the measure of business, as money of wares: business

is bought at a dear *band*, where there is small dispatch.

*Bacon, Essay 26.*

8. Terms; conditions.

With simplicity admire and accept the mystery; but at no

*band* by pride, ignorance, interest, or vanity wrest it to ignoble

senses. *Taylor's Worshy Communicant.*

It is either an ill sign or an ill effect, and therefore at no *band*

consistent with humility. *Taylor's Rule of living body.*

9. Act; deed; external action.

Thou sawest the contradiction between my heart and

*band*. *King Charles.*

10. Labour; act of the hand.

Alnashar was a very idle fellow, that never would let his

*band* at any business during his father's life. *Addison's Spectator.*

I rather suspect my own judgment than I can believe a fault

to be in that poem, which lay so long under Virgil's correction,

and had his last hand put to it. *Addison.*

11. Performance.

Where are these porters,

These lazy knaves? Y'ave made a fine *band*! fellows,

There's a trim rabble let in. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

12. Power of performance.

Will Honeycomb has told me, that he had a great mind to

try his *band* at a Spectator, and that he would fain have one

of his writing in my works. *Addison's Spectator.*

A friend of mine has a very fine *band* on the violin.

*Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 98.*

13. Attempt; undertaking.

Out of them you dare take in *band* to lay open the original

of such a nation. *Spenser on Ireland.*

14. Manner of gathering or taking.

As her majesty hath received great profit, so may she, by a

moderate *band*, from time to time reap the like. *Bacon.*

15. Workmanship; power or act of manufacturing or making.

An intelligent being, coming out of the *bands* of infinite

perfection, with an aversion or even indifference to be re-

united with its Author, the source of its utmost felicity, is

such a flock and deformity in the beautiful analogy of things,

as is not consistent with finite wisdom and perfection. *Cheyne.*

16. Manner of acting or performing.

The master saw the madman's rise;

His glowing cheeks, his ardent eyes;

And while he heav'n and earth defy'd,

Chang'd his *band*, and check'd his pride. *Dryden.*

17. Agency; part in action.

God must have set a more than ordinary esteem upon that

which David was not thought fit to have an *band* in. *South.*

18. The act of giving or presenting.

Let Tamar dress the meat in my fight, that I may eat it at

her *band*. *2 Sa. xiii. 5.*

19. To-night the poet's advocate I stand,

And he deserves the favour at my *band*.

20. Act of receiving any thing ready to one's *band*, when it only

wants to be taken.

His power reaches no farther than to compound and divide

the materials that are made to his *band*; but can do nothing

towards the making or destroying one atom of what is already

in being. *Locke.*

Many, whose greatness and fortune were not made to their

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*hands*, had sufficient qualifications and opportunities of rising

to these high posts. *Addison's Freeholder.*

21. Care; necessity of managing.

Jupiter had a farm a long time upon his *hands*, for want of

a tenant to come up to his price. *L'Estrange.*

When a statesman wants a day's defence,

Or envy holds a whole week's war with sense,

Or simple pride for flattery makes demands,

May dunce by dunce be whistled off my *hands*. *Pope.*

22. Discharge of duty.

Let it therefore be required, on both parts, at the *hands* of

the clergy, to be in meanness of estate like the apostles; at

the *hands* of the laity, to be as they who lived under the

apostles. *Hooker, Preface.*

23. Reach; nearness: as, at *band*, within reach, near, ap-

proaching.

Your husband is at *band*, I hear his trumpet. *Shakep.*

Cousins, I hope the days are near at *band*

That chambers will be safe. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He is at *band*, and Pindarus is come

To do you salutation. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

The fight of his mind was like some lights of eyes; rather

strong at *band* than to carry afar off. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind, shew-

eth a wind at *band*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A very great found near *band* hath stricken many dead.

*Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 128.*

It is not probable that any body should effect that at a dis-

tance, which, nearer *band*, it cannot perform. *Brown.*

When mineral or metal is to be generated, nature needs

not to have at *band* salt, sulphur, and mercury. *Boyle.*

24. Manual management.

Nor fwords at *band*, nor hissing darts afar,

Are doom'd t'avenge the tedious bloody war. *Dryd. Juven.*

25. State of being in preparation.

Where is our usual manager of mirth?

What revels are in *band*? Is there no play,

To ease the anguish of a torturing hour? *Shakespeare.*

26. State of being in present agitation.

I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye;

That lik'd, but had a rougher talk in *band*

Than to drive liking to the name of war. *Shakespeare.*

It is indifferent to the matter in *band* which way the learned

shall determine of it. *Locke.*

27. Cards held at a game.

There was never an *band* drawn, that did double the rest of

the habitable world, before this; for so a man may term it, if

he shall put to account that which may be hereafter, by the

occupation and colonizing of those countries. *Bacon.*

28. That which is used in opposition to another.

He would dispute,

Confute, change *bands*, and still confute. *Hudibras, p. i.*

29. Scheme of action.

Consult of your own ways, and think which *band*

Is best to take. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

They who thought they could never be secure, except the

king were first at their mercy, were willing to change the *band*

in carrying on the war. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

30. Advantage; gain; superiority.

The French king, supposing to make his *band* by those rude

ravages in England, broke off his treaty of peace, and pro-

claimed hostility. *Hoyward.*

31. Competition; contest.

She in beauty, education, blood,

Holds *band* with any prince of the world. *Shakep. K. Lear.*

32. Transmission; conveyance; agency of conveyance.

The salutation by the *band* of me Paul. *Col. iv. 18.*

33. Possession; power.

Sacraments serve as the moral instruments of God to that pur-

pose; the use whereof is in our *bands*, the effect in his. *Hooker.*

And though you war, like petty wrangling states,

You're in my *band*; and when I bid you cease,

You shall be crush'd together into peace. *Dryden.*

Between the landlord and tenant there must be a quarter of

the revenue of the land constantly in their *bands*.

It is fruitless pains to learn a language, which one may

guess by his temper he will wholly neglect, as soon as an ap-

proach to manhood, setting him free from a government, shall

put him into the *bands* of his own inclination. *Locke.*

Vedigales Agri were lands taken from the enemy, and

distributed amongst the soldiers, or left in the *bands* of the pro-

prietors under the condition of certain duties. *Arbutnot.*

34. Preflure of the bride.

There are no tricks in plain and simple faith;

But hollow men, like horses hot at *band*,

Make gallant show and promise of their mettle. *Shakep.*

35. Method of government; discipline; restraint.

Menelaus bare an heavy *band* over the citizens, having a

malicious mind against his countrymen. *2 Mac. v. 24.*

He kept a strict *band* on his nobility, and chose rather to

advance clergymen and lawyers. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

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However strict a *band* is to be kept upon all desires of fancy,

yet in recreation fancy must be permitted to speak. *Locke.*

36. Influence; management.

Flattery, the dangerous nurse of vice,

Got *band* upon his youth, to pleasures bent. *Daniel.*

37. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing.

The body, though it moves, yet changing perceivable dis-

tance with other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our own minds

do naturally follow one another, the thing seems to stand still;

as is evident in the *bands* of clocks and shadows of sun-

dials. *Locke.*

38. Agent; person employed.

The wisest prince, if he can save himself and his people

from ruin, under the worst administration, what may not his

subjects hope for when he changeth *bands*, and maketh use of

the best? *Swift.*

39. Giver, and receiver.

This tradition is more like to be a notion bred in the mind

of man, than transmitted from *band* to *band* through all ge-

nerations. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*

40. An actor; a workman; a soldier.

Your wrongs are known: impose but your commands,

This hour shall bring you twenty thousand *hands*. *Dryd. n.*

Demetrius appointed the painter guards for his security,

pleased that he could preserve that *band* from the barbarity and

insolence of soldiers. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

A dictionary containing a natural history requires too many

*hands*, as well as too much time, ever to be hoped for. *Locke.*

41. Catch or reach without choice.

The men of Israel smote as well the men of every city as

the beasts, and all that came to *band*. *Judg. xx. 48.*

A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought

First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf,

Uncull'd as came to *band*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

42. Form or cast of writing.

Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,

Which in a set *band* fairly is engros'd;

Eleven hours I've spent to write it over. *Shakep. Rich. III.*

Solyman slewed him his own letters intercepted, asking

him if he knew not that *band*, if he knew not that seal. *Knoll.*

Being discovered by their knowledge of Mr. Cowley's *band*,

I happily escaped. *Denham, Dedication.*

If my debtors do not keep their day,

Deny their *bands*, and then refuse to pay,

I must attend. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

Whether men write court or Roman *band*, or any other,

there is something peculiar in every one's writing. *Cockburn.*

The way to teach to write, is to get a plate graved with the

characters of such *band* you like. *Locke.*

Constantia saw that the *band* writing agreed with the con-

tents of the letter. *Addison's Spectator.*

I present these thoughts in an ill *band*; but scholars are bad

penmen: we seldom regard the mechanic part of writing.

*Felton on the Classics.*

They were wrote on both sides, and in a small *band*. *Arbut.*

43. HAND OVER HEAD. Negligently; rashly; without seeing what



## HAN

Being in possession of the town, they had their *handful* to defend themselves from firing. *Raleigh's Apology.*  
He could not, with such a *handful* of men, and without cannon, propose reasonably to fight a battle. *Clarendon.*  
**HAND-GALLOP.** *n. f.* A slow easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.

Ovid, with all his sweetness, has as little variety of numbers and sound as he: he is always upon a *hand-gallop*, and his verse runs upon carpet ground. *Dryden.*

**HAND-GUN.** *n. f.* A gun wielded by the hand.

They have names given them, some from serpents or ravenous birds, as culverines or colubines; others in other respects, as cannons, demicannons, *handguns* and muskets. *Camd.*  
**HANDICRAFT.** *n. f.* [*hand and craft.*] Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.

The nurseries for children of ordinary gentlemen and *handicrafts* are managed after the same manner. *Gulliver's Trav.*  
The cov'nants thou shalt teach by candle-light,

When puffing smiths, and ev'ry painful trade  
Of *handicrafts*, in peaceful beds are laid. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Particular members of convents have excellent mechanical genius, and divert themselves with painting, sculpture, architecture, gardening, and several kinds of *handicrafts*. *Addison.*  
**HANDICRAFTSMAN.** *n. f.* [*handicraft and man.*] A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation.

O miserable age! virtue is not regarded in *handicraftsmen*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

He has simply the best wit of any *handicraftsman* in Athens. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

The principal bulk of the vulgar natives are tillers of the ground, free servants, and *handicraftsmen*; as smiths, masons and carpenters. *Bacon, Essay 30.*

The profaneness and ignorance of *handicraftsmen*, small traders, servants, and the like, are to a degree very hard to be imagined greater. *Swift.*

It is the landed man that maintains the merchant and shop-keeper, and *handicraftsmen*. *Swift.*

**HANDILY.** *adv.* [*from handy.*] With skill; with dexterity.  
**HANDINESS.** *n. f.* [*from handy.*] Readiness; dexterity.

**HANDIWORK.** *n. f.* [*handy and work.*] Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture.

In general they are not repugnant unto the natural will of God, which witheth to the works of his own hands, in that they are his own *handiworks*, all happiness; although perhaps, for some special cause in our own particular, a contrary determination have seemed more convenient. *Hooker, b. v.*

As proper men as ever trod upon neat-leather have gone upon my *handiwork*. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his *handiwork*. *Pf. xix. 1.*

He parted with the greatest blessing of human nature for the *handiwork* of a taylor. *L'Estrange.*

**HANDKERCHIEF.** *n. f.* [*hand and kerchief.*] A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face, or cover the neck.

She found her sitting in a chair, in one hand holding a letter, in the other her *handkerchief*, which had lately drunk up the tears of her eyes. *Sidney, b. ii.*

He was torn to pieces with a bear: this avouches the shepherd's son, who has not only his innocence, but a *handkerchief* and rings of his, that Paulina knows. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

They did not make use of *handkerchiefs*, but of the lacinia or border of the garment, to wipe their face. *Arbutnot.*

**HANDLE.** *v. a.* [*handelen, Dutch, from hand.*] To touch; to feel with the hand.

The bodies which we daily *handle* make us perceive, that whilst they remain between them, they hinder the approach of the parts of our hands that press them. *Locke.*

2. To manage; to wield.

That fellow *handles* his bow like a cowkeeper. *Shakespeare.*

3. To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching.

An incurable thyness is the general vice of the Irish horses, and is hardly ever seen in Flanders, because the hardness of the Winters forces the breeders there to house and *handle* their colts six months every year. *Temple.*

4. To treat in discourse.

He left nothing fitting for the purpose  
Untouch'd, or slightly *handled* in discourse. *Shakesf. R. III.*  
I tell thee, I am mad  
In Cressid's love: thou answer'st, she is fair;  
Pour'st in the open ulcer of my heart  
Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice,  
Thou *handlest* in thy discourse. *Shakesf. Troilus and Cressida.*

Leaving to the author the exact *handling* of every particular, and labouring to follow the rules of abridgment. *2 Mac.*

Of a number of other like instances we shall speak more, when we *handle* the communication of founts. *Bacon.*

By Guidus Ubaldis, in his treatise, for the explication of this instrument, the subtleties of it are largely and excellently *handled*. *Wilkini's Dædalus.*

In an argument, *handled* thus briefly, every thing cannot be said. *Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.*

5. To deal with; to practise.

## HAN

They that *handle* the law know me not. *Jer. ii. 8.*  
6. To treat well or ill.

Talbot, my life, my joy, again return'd!  
How wert thou *handled*, being prisoner? *Shak. Henry VI.*  
They were well enough pleased to be rid of an enemy that had *handled* them so ill. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

7. To practise upon; to do with.

Pray you, my lord, give me leave to question; you shall see how I'll *handle* her. *Shakesf. Measure for Measure.*

**HANDLE.** *n. f.* [*handle, Saxon.*]

1. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand.

No hand of blood and bone  
Can gripe the sacred *handle* of our sceptre,  
Unless he do prophane, steal, or usurp. *Shakesf. Rich. II.*  
Fortune turneth the *handle* of the bottle, which is easy to be taken hold of; and after the belly, which is hard to grasp. *Bacon's Ornam. Nation.*

There is nothing but hath a double *handle*, or at least we have two hands to apprehend it. *Taylor's Rule of Living.*

A carpenter, that had got the iron work of an ax, begged only so much wood as would make a *handle* to it. *L'Estrange.*

Of bone the *handles* of my knives are made,  
Yet no ill taste from thence affects the blade,  
Or what I carve; nor is there ever left  
Any unfavourable haught from the haft. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

A beam there was, on which a beechen pail  
Hung by the *handle* on a driven nail. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. That of which use is made.

They overturned him in all his interests by the sure but fatal *handle* of his own good nature. *South's Sermons.*

**HANDLESS.** *adj.* [*hand and less.*] Without a hand.

Speak, my Lavinia, what accursed hand  
Hath made thee *handleless*? *Shakesf. Titus Andronicus.*

His mangled Myrmidons,  
Noseless, *handleless*, hackt and clipt, come to him,  
Crying on Hector. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

**HANDMAID.** *n. f.* A maid that waits at hand.

Brave Burgundy, undoubted hope of France!  
Stay, let thy humble *handmaid* speak to thee. *Sh. Hen. VI.*  
She gave the knight great thanks in little speech,  
And said she would his *handmaid* poor remain. *Fairfax.*

I will never set politics against ethics, especially for that true ethics are but as a *handmaid* to divinity and religion. *Ecc.*

Heav'n's youngest teamed star  
Hath fix'd her polish'd car,  
Her sleeping Lord with *handmaid* lamp attending. *Milton.*  
Love led them on; and faith, who knew them best  
Thy *handmaids*, clad them o'er with purple beams  
And azure wings, that up they flew so swift,  
And speak the truth of thee on glorious themes  
Before the judge. *Milton.*

Those of my family their master slight,  
Grown despicable in my *handmaid's* sight. *Sandys.*

By viewing nature, nature's *handmaid*, art,  
Makes mighty things from small beginnings great;  
Thus fishes first to shipping did impart,  
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*  
Since he had placed his heart up, wisdom, health, wealth,  
Victory and honour should always wait on her as her *hand-*  
*maids*. *Addison's Guardian.*

The great master will descend to hear  
The humble series of his *handmaid's* care. *Prior.*

Then criticise the muse's *handmaid* prov'd,  
To dress her charms and make her more below'd. *Pf.*

**HANDMILL.** *n. f.* [*hand and mill.*] A mill moved by the hand.

Of the drudging ass is driv'n with toil;  
Returning late, and laden home with gain  
Of barley pitch, and *handmills* for the grain. *Dryd. Virg.*

**HANDS OFF.** A vulgar phrase for keep off; forbear.

They cut a stag into parts; but as they were entering upon the dividend, *hands off*, says the lion. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

**HANDSALES.** *n. f.* Sales managed by the hand.

The seamen will neither stand to their *handsails*, nor suffer the pilot to steer.

**HANDSAW.** *n. f.* Saw manageable by the hand.

My buckler cut through and through, and my sword hack'd like a *handsaw*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

To perform this work it is necessary to be provided with a strong knife and a small *handsaw*. *Martinet's Husbandry.*

**HANSEL.** *n. f.* [*hansel, a gift gift, Dutch.*] The first act of using any thing; the first act of sale.

The apostles term it the pledge of our inheritance, and the *hansel* or earnest of that which is to come. *Hooker.*

Thou art joy's *hansel*; heav'n lies flat in thee;  
Subject to ev'ry mounter's bended knee. *Herbert.*

**HANSEL.** *v. a.* To use or do any thing the first time.

In timorous deer he *hansels* his young paws,  
And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws. *Cowley.*

I'd show you  
How easy 'tis to die, by my example,  
And *hansel* fate before you. *Dryden.*

HANDSOME.

## HAN

**HANDSOME.** *adj.* [*handsam, Dutch, ready, dextetous.*]

1. Ready; gainly; convenient.

For a thief it is so *handsome*, as it may seem it was first invented for him. *Spenser.*

2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful.

A great man entered by force into a peasant's house, and, finding his wife very *handsome*, turned the good man out of his dwelling. *Addison's Guardian.*

3. Elegant; graceful.

That calms and *handsome* address in writing, which is hardest to be attained by persons bred in a meaner way, will be familiar to you. *Fulton on the Classics.*

4. Ample; liberal: as, a *handsome* fortune.

5. Generous; noble: as, a *handsome* action.

To *HANDSOME*. *v. a.* [*from the adjective.*] To render elegant or neat.

Him all repute  
For his device in *handsome* a suit;  
To judge of lace he hath the best conceit. *Donne.*

**HANDSOMELY.** *adv.* [*from handsome.*]

1. Conveniently; dexterously.

Under it he may clearly convey any fit pillage that cometh *handsomely* in his way. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Where the kind nymph, changing her faultless shape,  
Becomes unhandsome, *handsomely* to 'scape. *Waller.*

2. Beautifully; gracefully.

3. Elegantly; neatly.

A carpenter, after he hath fawn down a tree, hath wrought it *handsomely*, and made a vessel thereof. *Wf. xiii. 11.*

4. Liberally; generously.

I am finding out a convenient place for an a'mis-house, which I intend to endow very *handsomely* for a dozen superannuated husbandmen. *Addison.*

**HANDSOMENESS.** *n. f.* [*from handsome.*] Beauty; grace; elegance.

Accompanying her mourning garments with a doleful countenance, yet neither forgetting *handsomeness* in her mourning garments, nor sweetness in her doleful countenance. *Sidney.*

For *handsomeness* sake, it were good you hang the upper glass upon a nail. *Bacon's Natural History.*

In cloths, cheap *handsomeness* doth bear the bell. *Herbert.*

Persons of the fairer sex like that *handsomeness* for which they find themselves to be the most liked. *Boyle.*

**HANDVICE.** *n. f.* [*hand and vice.*] A vice to hold small work in.

**HANDWRITING.** *n. f.* [*hand and writing.*] A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

That you beat me at the mart, I have your hand to show; if the skin were parchment, and the blows you gave me ink, Your own *handwriting* would tell you what I think. *Shak.*

To no other cause than the wise providence of God can be referred the diversity of *handwritings*. *Cockburn.*

**HANDY.** *adj.* [*from hand.*]

1. Executed or performed by the hand.

Proudly vaunting, that although they were but few, yet they would easily overthrow the great numbers of them, if ever they came to *handy* blows. *Knight's Hist. of the Turks.*

Both parties now were drawn so close,  
Almost to come to *handy* blows. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3.*

2. Ready; dexterous; skillful.

She stript the stalks of all their leaves; the best  
She cull'd, and them with *handy* care she dress'd. *Dryden.*

The servants wash the platter, scour the plate;  
And each is *handy* in his way. *Dryden.*

3. Convenient.

The strike-block is a plane shorter than the jointer, and is more *handy* than the long jointer. *Moxon's Mech. Exor.*

**HANDYANDY.** *n. f.* A play in which children change hands and places.

See how yond justice rails upon yond simple thief! Hark in thine ear: change places, and, *handyandandy*, which is the justice, which is the thief. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Neither cross and pile, nor ducks and drakes, are quite so ancient as *handyandandy*. *Arbutnot, and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

To *HANG*. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *hanged* or *hung*, anciently *hong*. [*hangan, Saxon.*]

1. To suspend; to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained not below, but above.

Strangely visited people he cures;  
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,  
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

His great army is utterly ruined, he himself slain in it, and his head and right hand cut off, and *hung* up before Jerusalem. *South's Sermons.*

2. To place without any solid support.

Thou all things hast of nothing made,  
That *hang'st* the solid earth in fleeting air,  
Vein'd with clear springs, which ambient seas repair. *Sandys.*

3. To choke and kill by suspending by the neck, so as that the ligature intercepts the breath and circulation.

He hath commision from thy wife and me  
To *hang* Cordelia in the prison. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

## HAN

*Hanging* supposes human soul and reason;  
This animal's below committing treason:  
Shall he be *hang'd*, who never could rebel? *Dryden.*  
That's a preferment for Achitophel.  
Virgil has described *hanging* more happily than Homer. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

4. To display; to show aloft.

This unlucky mole mislaid several coxcombs; and, like the *hanging* out of false colours, made some of them converse with Rosalinda in what they thought the spirit of her party. *Addison.*

5. To let fall below the proper situation; to decline.

There is a wicked man that *hangeth* down his head sadly; but inwardly he is full of deceit. *Ecclus. xix. 26.*

The beauties of this place should mourn;  
Th' immortal fruits and flow'rs at my return  
Should *hang* their wither'd head; for sure my breath  
Is now more poisonous. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

The rose is fragrant, but it fades in time;  
The violet sweet, but quickly past the prime;  
The white lilies *hang* their heads, and soon decay;  
And whiter snow in minutes melts away. *Dryden.*

Each drops his head, and *hangs* his wing. *Prior.*

6. To fix in such a manner as in some directions to be moveable.

The gates and the chambers they renewed, and *hanged* doors upon them. *1 Mac. iv. 57.*

7. To adorn by hanging upon.

*Hung* be the heav'ns with black, yield day to night! *Sh.*  
The pavement ever foul with human gore;  
Heads and their mangled members *hung* the door. *Dryden.*

8. To furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall.

Musick is better in chambers waincotted than *hanged*. *Bacon.*

If e'er my pious father for my sake  
Did grateful off'rings on thy altars make,  
Or I increas'd them with my filvan toils,  
And *hung* thy holy roofs with savage spoils,  
Give me to scatter these. *Dryden's Æn.*

Sir Roger has *hung* several parts of his house with the trophies of his labours. *Addison's Spectator.*

To *HANG*. *v. n.*

1. To be suspended; to be supported above, not below.

Over it a fair portcullis *hangs*,  
Which to the gate directly did incline,  
With comely compas and compacture strong. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To depend; to fall loosely on the lower part; to dangle.

A tower full of ashes had a round instrument, which every side *hanged* down. *2 Mac. xiii. 5.*

Upon her shoulders wings she wears  
Like *hanging* sleeves, lin'd through with ears. *Hudibras.*

If gaming does an aged fire entice,  
Then my young master swiftly learns the vice,  
And shakes in *hanging* sleeves the little box and dice. *Dry.*

3. To bend forward.

By *hanging* is only meant a posture of bending forward to strike the enemy. *Addison.*

4. To float; to play.

And fall these sayings from that gentle tongue,  
Where civil speech and soft persuasion *hang*. *Prior.*

5. To be supported by something raised above the ground.

Whatever is placed on the head may be said to *hang*; as we call *hanging* gardens such as are planted on the top of the house. *Addison on Italy.*

6. To rest upon by embracing.

She *hung* about my neck, and kiss on kiss  
She vied. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

To-day might I, *hanging* on Hotspur's neck,  
Have talk'd of Monmouth's grave. *Shakesf. Henry IV.*

Faufstina is described in the form of a lady sitting upon a bed, and two little infants *hanging* about her neck. *Peasbarn.*

7. To hover; to impend.

With this strange virtue  
He hath a heavenly gift of prophecy;  
And sundry blessings *hang* about his throne,  
That speak him full of grace. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Odious names of distinction, which had slept while the dread of popery *hung* over us, were revived. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

8. To be loosely joined.

Whither go you?  
—To see your wife: is she at home?  
—Ay, and as idle as the may *hang* together, for want of company. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

9. To drag; to be incommoiously joined.

In my Lucia's absence  
Life *hangs* upon me, and becomes a burden. *Addison, Cata.*

10. To be compact or united.

In the common cause we are all of a piece; we *hang* together. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

Your device *hangs* very well together; but is it not liable to the same exceptions you made to such explications as have nothing but the writer's imagination to support them? *Addison.*

11. To adhere.

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## HAN

disseminates those apprehensions which hang on the timorous or the modest, when admitted to her presence. *Addison*.  
Shining landfills, gilded triumphs, and beautiful faces, disperse that gloominess which is apt to hang upon the mind in those dark disconsolate seasons. *Addison's Spectator*.

12. To rest.  
Sleep shall neither night nor day  
Hang upon his penthouse lid. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
Two women, the babes hanging at their breasts, were cast headlong from the wall. *Mac. vi. 10.*

13. To be in suspense; to be in a state of uncertainty.  
Thy life shall hang in doubt before thee, and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy life. *Deut.*

14. To be delayed; to linger.  
A noble stroke he lifted,  
Which hung not, but for swift with tempest fell  
On the proud crest of Satan. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*  
She thrice essay'd to speak: her accents hung,  
And faulting dy'd unfinished on her tongue. *Dryden*.

15. To be dependant on.  
Oh, how wretched  
Is that poor man that hangs on princes favours. *Shakespeare*.  
Great queen! whose name strikes haughty monarchs pale,  
On whose just sceptre hangs Europe's scale. *Prior*.

16. To be fixed or suspended with attention.  
Though wond'ring fates hang on all he spoke,  
The club must hail him master of the joke. *Pope's Epistles*.

17. To have a steep declivity.  
Suffex marl shews itself on the middle of the sides of hanging grounds. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

18. To be executed by the halter.  
The court forsakes him, and fit Balaam hangs. *Pope*.

19. To decline; to tend down.  
His neck obliquely o'er his shoulders hung,  
Press'd with the weight of sleep that tames the strong. *Pope*.

HAN'GER. *n. f.* [from hang.] That by which any thing hangs: as, the pot hangers.

HAN'GER. *n. f.* [from hang.] A short broad sword.

HAN'GER-ON. *n. f.* [from hang.] A dependant; one who eats and drinks without payment.

If the wife or children were absent, their rooms were supplied by the umbra, or hangers-on. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
They all excused themselves save two, which two he reckoned his friends, and all the rest hangers-on. *L'Estrange*.  
He is a perpetual hanger-on, yet nobody knows how to be without him. *Swift*.

HAN'GINGS. *n. f.* [from hang.] Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms by way of ornament.

A storm, or robbery, call it what you will,  
Shook down my mellow hangings, nay, my leaves,  
And left me bare to weather. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.  
Like rich hangings in an homely house,  
So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Being informed that his breakfast was ready, he drew towards the door, where the hangings were held up. *Clarendon*.  
Now purple hangings cloath the palace walls,  
And sumptuous feasts are made in splendid halls. *Dryden*.  
Lucas Van Leyden has infected all Europe with his designs for tapestry, which, by the ignorant, are called ancient hangings. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.

Rome oft has heard a cross haranguing,  
With prompting priest behind the hanging. *Prior*.  
HAN'GING. *participial adj.* [from hang.]

1. Foreboding death by the halter.  
Surely, sir, a good favour you have; but that you have a hanging look. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure*.  
What Ethiops lips he has!

How foul a snout, and what a hanging face! *Dryd. Juven.*  
2. Requiring to be punished by the halter.

HAN'GMAN. *n. f.* [hang and man.] The public executioner.  
This monster sat like a hangman upon a pair of gallows; in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, and in his left hand a purse of money. *Sidney, b. ii.*

One cried, God bless us! and amen! the other;  
As they had seen me with these hangman's hands:  
Listening their fear, I could not say amen,  
When they did say God bless us. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstrings, and the little hangman dare not shoot at him. *Shakespeare*.

Who makes that noise there? Who are you?  
—Your friend, sir, the hangman: you must be so good, sir, to rise, and be put to death. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure*.  
Men do not stand

In so ill case, that God hath with his hand  
Sign'd kings blank charters to kill whom they hate;  
Nor are they vicars, but hangmen to fate. *Donne*.  
I never knew a critick, who made it his business to lash the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himself; as the hangman is generally a worse malefactor than the criminal that suffers by his hand. *Addison's Whig Examiner*.

HANK. *n. f.* [hank, Ilandick, a chain or coil of rope.]  
1. A skein of thread.  
2. A tye; a check; an influence. A low word.

## HAP

Do we think we have the bank that some gallants have on their trusting merchants, that, upon peril of losing all former scores, he must still go on to supply? *Dryden's Day of Power*.  
To HAN'KER. *v. n.* [hanken, Dutch.] To long importunately; to have an incessant wish.

And now the fairs began their reign,  
For which th' had yearn'd so long in vain,  
And felt such bowel hankering. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 2.*  
To see an empire all of kings.

Among women and children, care is to be taken that they get not a hankering after these juggling astrologers and fortune-tellers. *L'Estrange's Fables*.

The shepherd would be a merchant, and the merchant hankers after something else. *L'Estrange's Fables*.  
Do'st thou not hanker after a greater liberty in some things?

If not, there's no better sign of a good resolution. *Calamy*.  
The wife is an old coquette, that is always hankering after the diversions of the town. *Addison's Spectator*.

The republic that fell under the subjection of the duke of Florence, still retains many hankering after its ancient liberty. *Addison on Italy*.

HAN'T, for has not, or have not.  
That roguish leer of your's makes a pretty woman's heart ache: you han't that simper about the mouth for nothing. *Addison*.  
HAP. *n. f.* [happ, in Welsh, is misfortune.]

1. Chance; fortune.  
Things casual do vary, and that which a man doth but chance to think well of cannot still have the like hap. *Hosier*.  
Whether art it were, or heedless hap,  
As through the flowing forest rash the sled,  
In her rude hairs sweet flowers themselves did lap,  
And flourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did enwrap. *F. 2.*  
A fox had the hap to fall into the walk of a lion. *L'Estr.*

2. That which happens by chance or fortune.  
Curst be good haps, and curst be they that build  
Their hopes on haps, and do not make despair  
For all these certain blows the surest shield. *Sidney*.  
To have ejected whatsoever that church doth make account of, without any other crime than that it hath been the hap thereof to be used by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, might haply have pleased some few men, who, having begun such a course themselves, must be glad to see their example followed. *Hosier, b. iv.*

3. Accident; casual event; misfortune.  
Solyman commended them for their valour in their evil haps, more than the victory of others got by good fortune. *Knox*.  
Nor feared he among the bands to stray  
Of armed men; for often had the seen  
The tragick end of many a bloody fray:  
Her life had full of haps and hazards been. *Fairfax, b. vi.*

HAP-HAZARD. *n. f.* Chance; accident.  
The former of these is the most sure and infallible way; but so hard that all shun it, and had rather walk as men do in the dark by hap-hazard, than tread so long and intricate mazes for knowledge sake. *Hosier, b. i. f. 7.*

We live at hap-hazard, and without any insight into causes and effects. *L'Estrange*.  
We take our principles at hap-hazard upon trust, and without ever having examined them; and then believe a whole system, upon a presumption that they are true. *Locke*.

To HAP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To come by accident; to fall out; to happen.

It will be too late to gather provision from abroad, for the furnishing of ships or soldiers, which peradventure may need to be presently employed, and whose want may hap to hazard a kingdom. *Spenser on Ireland*.

Run you to the citadel,  
And tell my lord and lady what hath hap'd. *Shak. Othello*.  
In destructions by deluge, the remnant which hap to be reserved are ignorant people. *Bacon*.

HAP'LY. *adv.* [from hap.]  
1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be.  
This love of theirs myself have often seen,  
Haply when they have judg'd me fast asleep. *Shakespeare*.  
To warn

Us, haply too secure, of our discharge  
From penalty, because from death releas'd  
Some days. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*  
Then haply yet your breast remains untouched,  
Though that seems strange. *Rowe's Royal Convert*.

Let us now see what conclusions may be found for instruction of any other state, that may haply labour under the like circumstances. *Swift on the Dissent in Athens and Rome*.

2. By chance; by accident.  
Leviathan, which God of all his works  
Created huge, that swims the ocean stream,  
Him haply humbling on the Norway foam,  
The pilot of some small night-founder'd kiff  
Deciding some island off, as scamen tell,  
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,  
Moors by his side. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

HAP'LESS. *a. f.* [from hap.] Unhappy; unfortunate; luckless; unlucky.

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Hapless Egeon, whom the fates have mark'd  
To bear th' extremity of dire mishap! *Shakespeare*.  
Here hapless Icarus had found his part, *Dryden's Æn.*  
Had not the father's grief restrain'd his art,  
Did his hapless passion equal mine,  
I would refuse the bliss. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus*.

To HA'PPEN. *v. n.* [from hap.]  
To fall out; to chance; to come to pass.  
Bring forth your strong reasons, and shew us what shall happen. *J. xi. 22.*

Say not I have finned, and what harm hath happened unto me. *Ecclus. v. 4.*  
If it so fall out that thou art miserable for ever, thou hast no reason to be surprized, as if some unexpected thing had happened to thee. *Tillotson's Sermons*.

2. To light; to fall by chance.  
I have happened on some other accounts relating to mortalities. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality*.

HA'PPILY. *adv.* [from happy.]  
1. Fortunately; luckily; successfully.  
Were the as rough

As are the swelling Adriatick seas,  
I come to wive it wealthily in Padua: *Shakespeare*.  
If wealthily, then happily in Padua.  
Prefer'd by conquest, happily o'erthrown, *Waller*.  
Falling they rise to be with us made one.

Neither is it to trivial an undertaking to make a tragedy end happily; for 'tis more difficult to save than kill. *Dryden*.  
2. Addressfully; gracefully; without labour.  
Form'd by thy converse, happily to steer  
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope*.

3. In a state of felicity: as, he lives happily.

4. By chance; peradventure. In this sense happily is written erroneously for happy.  
One thing more I shall wish you to desire of them, who happily may peruse these two treatises. *Digby*.

HA'PPINESS. *n. f.* [from happy].  
1. Felicity; state in which the desires are satisfied.  
Happiness is that estate whereby we attain, so far as possibly may be attained, the full possession of that which simply for itself is to be desired, and containeth in it after an eminent sort the contentation of our desires, the highest degree of all our perfection. *Hosier, b. i.*

Oh! happiness of sweet retir'd content,  
To be at once secure and innocent. *Denham*.  
The various and contrary choices that men make in the world, argue that the same thing is not good to every man alike: this variety of pursuits shews, that every one does not place his happiness in the same thing. *Locke*.

2. Good luck; good fortune.  
3. Fortuitous elegance; unstudied grace.  
Certain graces and happinesses, peculiar to every language, give life and energy to the words. *Denham*.

Some beauties yet no precepts can declare;  
For there's a happiness as well as care. *Pope on Criticism*.

HA'PPY. *adj.* [from hap; as lucky for luck.]  
1. In a state of felicity; in a state where the desire is satisfied.  
At other end Uran did Strephon lend  
Her happy making hand. *Sidney*.

—If to have done the thing you gave in charge  
Beget you happiness, be happy then;  
For it is done. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Truth and peace, and love, shall ever shine  
About the supreme throne  
Of him, whose happy making fight alone,  
When once our heav'nly guided soul shall climb. *Milton*.  
Though the presence of imaginary good cannot make us happy, the absence of it may make us miserable. *Addison*.

2. Lucky; successful; fortunate.  
Chymists have been more happy in finding experiments than the causes of them. *Boyle*.

Yet in this agony his fancy wrought,  
And fear supply'd him with this happy thought. *Dryden*.

3. Addressful; ready.  
One gentleman is happy at a reply, and another excels in a rejoinder. *Swift*.

HA'QUETON. *n. f.* A piece of armour. *Spenser*.

HARA'NGUE. *n. f.* [harangue, French.] The original of the French word is much questioned: *Menage* thinks it a corruption of *hearing*, English; *Jamieson* imagines it to be *discours au rang*, to a circle, which the Italian *arringo* seems to favour. Perhaps it may be from *arare*, or *oratoris orationis*, or *ararer*, *aranger*, *haranguer*. A speech; a popular oration.

Gray-headed men, and grave, with warriors mix'd,  
Assamble, and harangues are heard; but soon  
In factious opposition. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*  
Nothing can better improve political schoolboys than the art of making plausible or implausible harangues, against the very opinion for which they resolve to determine. *Swift*.

A multitude of preachers neglect method in their harangues. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.

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To HARA'NGUE. *v. n.* [harangue, French.] To make a speech; to pronounce an oration.

HARA'NGUER. *n. f.* [from harangue.] An orator; a publick speaker: generally with some mixture of contempt.

To HARA'SS. *v. a.* [harasser, French, from harasse, a heavy buckler, according to *Du Cange*.] To weary; to fatigue; to tire with labour and uneasiness.

These troops came to the army but the day before, harass'd with a long and wearisome march. *Bacon's War with Spain*.  
Our walls are thinly mann'd, our best men slain;  
The rest, an heartless number, spent with watching  
And harg'd out with duty. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar*.  
Nature oppress'd, and harg'd out with care,  
Sinks down to rest. *Addison's Cato*.

HA'RASS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Waste; disturbance.  
The men of Judah, to prevent  
The haras of their land, beset me round. *Milton's Agonist*.

HA'RINGER. *n. f.* [herberger, Dutch, one who goes to provide lodgings or an harbour for those that follow.] A forerunner; a precursor.  
Make all our trumpets speak, give them all breath,  
Those clam'rous harbingers of blood and death. *Sh. Macb.*

I'll be myself the harbingers, and make joyful  
The hearing of my wife with your approach. *Shak. Macb.*  
Sin, and her shadow death, and misery,  
Death's harbingers. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. ix. l. 13.*

And now of love they treat, 'till th' evening star,  
Love's harbinger, appear'd. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. xi.*  
Before him a great prophet, to proclaim  
His coming, is sent harbinger, who all  
Invites. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd, b. i.*

As Ormond's harbinger to you they run;  
For Venus is the promise of the Sun. *Dryden*.

HA'ROUR. *n. f.* [harberge, French; herberg, Dutch; albergo, Italian.]  
1. A lodging; a place of entertainment.  
For harbour at a thousand doors they knock'd;  
Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd. *Dryd. Fables*.  
Doubly curs'd

Be all these easy fools who give it harbour. *Rowe's J. Shew*.  
2. A port or haven for shipping.  
Three of your argosies  
Are richly come to harbour suddenly. *Shakesf. Merch. of Ven.*  
They leave the mouths of Po.  
That all the borders of the town o'erflow;  
And spreading round in one continu'd lake,  
A spacious hospitable harbour make. *Addison on Italy*.

3. An asylum; a shelter; a place of shelter and security.  
To HA'ROUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To receive entertainment; to sojourn; to take shelter.  
This night let's harbour here in York. *Shakesf. Henry VI.*  
They are sent by me,  
That they should harbour where their lord would be. *Shakesf.*

Southwards they bent their flight,  
And harbour'd in a hollow rock at night:  
Next morn they rose, and set up every sail;  
The wind was fair, but blew a mackerel gale.  
Let me be grateful; but let far from me  
Be fawning cringe, and false dissembling look,  
And servile flattery, that harbours oft  
In courts and gilded roofs. *Phillips*.

To HA'ROUR. *v. a.*  
1. To entertain; to permit to reside.  
My lady bids me tell you, that though the harbours you as her uncle, she's nothing allied to your disorders. *Shakespeare*.  
Knives I know, which in this plainness  
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,  
Than twenty silky ducking observants,  
That stretch their duties nicely. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.  
Let not your gentle breast harbour one thought  
Of outrage from the king. *Rowe's Royal Convert*.  
We owe this old house the same kind of gratitude that we do to an old friend who harbours us in his declining condition, nay even in his last extremities. *Pope*.

How people, so greatly warmed with a sense of liberty, should be capable of harbouring such weak superstition; and that so much bravery and so much folly can inhabit the same breasts. *Pope*.

2. To shelter; to secure.  
Harbour yourself this night in this castle, because the time requires it; and, in truth, this country is very dangerous for murdering thieves to trust a sleeping life among them. *Sidney*.

HA'ROURAGE. *n. f.* [herbergeage, Fr. from harbour.] Shelter; entertainment.

Let in us, your king, whose labour'd spirits,  
Foreworn in this action of swift speed,  
Grave harbourage within your city walls. *Shakespeare's King John*.

HA'ROURER. *n. f.* [from harbour.] One that entertains another.

HA'ROURLESS. *adj.* [from harbour.] Without harbour; without lodging; without shelter.

HARBROUGH for harbour.



## HAR

- HARD**, *adj.* [Hebr. Saxon; *hard*, Dutch.]  
 1. Firm; resisting penetration or separation; not soft; not easy to be pierced or broken.  
 Repose you there, while I to the hard house,  
 More *hard* than is the stone whereof 'tis rais'd;  
 Which even but now, demanding after you,  
 Denied me to come in. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect.  
 Some diseases, when they are easy to be cured, are *hard* to be known.  
 The *hard* causes they brought unto Moses; but every small matter they judged themselves. *Sidney, b. ii. Ex. xviii. 26.*  
 When *hard* words, jealousies, and fears,  
 Set folks together by the ears. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
 'Tis *hard* to say if Clymene were mov'd  
 More by his pray'r, whom she so dearly lov'd,  
 Or more with fury fir'd. *Dryden.*  
 As for the *hard* words, which I was obliged to use, they are either terms of art, or such as I substituted in place of others that were too low. *Arbutnot.*  
 3. Difficult of accomplishment; full of difficulties.  
 Is any thing too *hard* for the Lord? *Gen. xviii. 14.*  
 As lords a spacious world, t' our native heav'n  
 Little inferior, by my adventure *hard*  
 With peril great achiev'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*  
 Long is the way  
 And *hard*, that out of hell leads up to light:  
 Our prison strong. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*  
 He now discerned he was wholly to be on the defensive,  
 And that was like to be a very *hard* part too. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
 Nervous and tendinous parts have worse symptoms, and are *harder* of cure, than fleshy ones. *Wise man on Inflammation.*  
 The love and pious duty which you pay,  
 Have pass'd the perils of so *hard* a way. *Dryden's Zen.*  
 4. Painful; distressful; laborious.  
 Rachael travelled, and she had *hard* labour. *Gen. xxxv. 16.*  
 And now their pride and mettle is asleep,  
 Their courage with *hard* labour tame and dull,  
 That not a horse is half of himself. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*  
 Continual *hard* duty, with little fighting, lessened and diminished his army. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
 When Sebastian weeps, his tears  
 Come *harder* than his blood. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
 A man obliged to *hard* labour is not reduced to the necessity of having twice as much victuals as one under no necessity to work. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*  
 5. Cruel; oppressive; rigorous.  
 The bargain of Julius III. may be accounted a very *hard* one. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 23.*  
 Whom scarce my sheep, and scarce my painful plough,  
 The needful aids of human life allow;  
 So wretched is thy son, to *hard* a mother thou. *Dryden.*  
 If you thought that *hard* upon you, we would not refuse you half your time. *Dryden's Juven. Dedication.*  
 It will be a loss to all those, who have their estates in money, of one third of their estates; which will be a very *hard* case upon a great number of people.  
 No people live with more ease and prosperity than the subjects of little commonwealths; as, on the contrary, there are none who suffer more under the grievances of a *hard* government than the subjects of little principalities. *Addison.*  
 Rough ungovernable passions hurry men on to say or do very *hard* or offensive things. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
 To find a bill that may bring punishment upon the innocent, will appear very *hard*. *Swift.*  
 6. Sower; rough; severe.  
 What, have you given him any *hard* words of late? *Shak.*  
 7. Unfavourable; unkind.  
 As thou lov'st me, do him not that wrong,  
 To bear a *hard* opinion of his truth. *Shakespeare.*  
 Abfalom and Achitophel he thinks is a little *hard* on his fanatic patrons. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*  
 Some *hard* rumours have been transmitted from t'other side the water, and rumours of the severest kind. *Swift.*  
 8. Inflexible; untouched.  
 If I by chance succeed  
 In what I write, and that's a chance indeed,  
 Know I am not so stupid, or so *hard*,  
 Not to feel praise, or fame's deserv'd reward. *Dryd. Pers.*  
 9. Unhappy; vexatious.  
 It is a very *hard* quality upon our soil or climate, that so excellent a fruit, which prospers among all our neighbours, will not grow here. *Temple.*  
 10. Vexatious; keen; severe; as, a *hard* winter.  
 11. Unreasonable; unjust.  
 It is a little *hard*, that in an affair of the last consequence to the very being of the clergy, this whole reverend body should be the sole persons not consulted. *Swift.*  
 It is the *hardest* case in the world, that Steele should take

## HAR

- up the reports of his faction, and put them off as additional fears. *Swift.*  
 12. Forced; not easily granted.  
 If we allow the first couple, at the end of one hundred years, to have left ten pair of breeders, which is no *hard* supposition; there would arise from these, in fifteen hundred years, a greater number than the earth was capable of. *Burnet.*  
 13. Powerful.  
 The flag was too *hard* for the horse, and the horse flies for succour to one that's too *hard* for him, and rides the one to death, and outright kills the other. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
 Let them consider the vexation they are treasuring up for themselves, by struggling with a power which will be always too *hard* for them. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
 A disputant, when he finds that his adversary is too *hard* for him, with flyness turns the discourse. *Watts.*  
 14. Austere; rough; as liquids.  
 In making of vinegar, set vessels of wine over against the noon sun, which calleth out the more oily spirits, and leaveth the spirit more four and *hard*. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 15. Harsh; stiff; constrained.  
 Others, scrupulously tied to the practice of the ancients, make their figures *harder* than even the marble itself. *Dryden.*  
 His diction is *hard*, his figures too bold, and his tropes; particularly his metaphors, inflexibly strained. *Dryden.*  
 16. Not plentiful; not prosperous.  
 You have got a famous victory: there are bonfires decreed; and, if the times had not been *hard*, my billet should have burnt too. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
 17. Avaricious; faultily sparing.  
**HARD**, *adv.* [*harde*, very old German.]  
 1. Close; near.  
*Hard* by was a house of pleasure, built for a Summer retiring place.  
 They doubted a while what it should be, 'till it was call'd up even *hard* before them; at which time they fully saw it was a man. *Sidney.*  
 A little lowly hermitage it was,  
 Down in a dale *hard* by a forest's side,  
 Far from resort of people that did pass  
 In travel to and fro. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
 Scarce had he said, when *hard* at hand they spied  
 That quicksand night, with water covered. *Fairy Queen.*  
 When these marshal the way, *hard* at hand comes the master and main exercise. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
 Abimeleck went *hard* unto the door of the tower, to burn it with fire. *Judg. ix. 52.*  
*Hard* by a cottage chimney smokes,  
 From betwixt two aged oaks. *Milton.*  
 2. Diligently; laboriously; incessantly; vehemently; earnestly; importunately.  
 Geneva rose in his defence,  
 And pray'd to *hard* for mercy from the prince,  
 That to his queen the king th' offender gave. *Dryden.*  
 An ant works as *hard* as a man who should carry a very heavy load every day four leagues. *Addison's Guardian.*  
 Whoever my unknown correspondent be, he presses *hard* for an answer, and is earnest in that point. *Atterbury.*  
 3. Uneasily; vexatiously.  
 When a man's servant shall play the cur with him, look you it goes *hard*. *Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*  
 4. Vehemently; distressfully.  
 The question is *hard* set, and we have reason to doubt. *Bra.*  
 A flag, that was *hard* set by the huntmen, betook himself to a stall for sanctuary. *L'Estrange.*  
 5. Fast; nimble.  
 The Philistines followed *hard* upon Saul. *2 Sa. xxxi. 2.*  
 The wolves scamper'd away as *hard* as they could drive. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
 6. With difficulty; in a manner requiring labour.  
 Solid bodies foreshow rain, as boxes and pegs of wood when they draw and wind *hard*. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 7. Tempestuously; boisterously.  
 When the North wind blows *hard*, and it rains sadly, none but fools sit down in it and cry; wile people defend themselves against it. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*  
**HARD**, *adj.* [*hard* and *bound*.] Coactive.  
 Just writes to make his barrenness appear,  
 And strains from *hardbound* brains eight lines a year. *Pope.*  
 To *HARDEN*, *v. n.* [*from hard*.] To grow hard.  
 The powder of loadstone and flint, by the addition of whites of eggs and gum-dragon, made into paste, will in a few days *harden* to the hardness of a stone. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 To *HARDEN*, *v. a.* [*from hard*.]  
 1. To make hard; to indurate.  
 Sure he, who first the passage try'd,  
 In *hardened* oak his heart did hide,  
 And ribs of iron arm'd his side,  
 Who tempted first the briny flood.  
 A piece of the *hardened* marl. *Dryden.*  
 2. To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent.  
 3. To confirm in wickedness; to make obdurate. *But*

## HAR

- But exhort one another daily, lest any of you be *hardened* through the deceitfulness of sin. *Hebr. iii. 13.*  
 He stiffen'd his neck, and *hardened* his heart from turning unto the Lord. *2 Chron. xxxvi. 13.*  
 It is a melancholy consideration, that there should be several among us so *hardened* and deluded as to think an oath a proper subject for a jest. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
 4. To make inflexible; to stupify.  
 Our religion sets before us not the example of a stupid stoick, who had by obstinate principles *hardened* himself against all sense of pain; but an example of a man like ourselves, that had a tender sense of the least suffering, and yet patiently endured the greatest. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
 Years have not yet *hardened* me, and I have an addition of weight on my spirits since we lost him. *Swift to Pope.*  
 5. To make firm; to endure with constancy.  
 Then should I yet have comfort? yea, I would *harden* myself in sorrow. *Job vi. 10.*  
 One raises the soul, and *hardens* it to virtue; the other softens it again, and undens it into vice. *Dryden.*  
**HARDEN**, *n. f.* [*from harden*.] One that makes any thing hard.  
**HARDFAVOUR**, *adj.* [*hard* and *favour*.] Coarse of feature; harsh of countenance.  
 When the blast of war blows in your ears,  
 Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,  
 Disguise fair nature with *hardfavour'd* looks,  
 Then lend the eye a terrible aspect.  
 The brother a very lovely youth, and the sister *hardfavour'd*. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*  
 When Vulcan came into the world he was so *hardfavour'd* that both his parents frowned on him. *L'Estrange.*  
**HARDHANDED**, *adj.* [*hard* and *hand*.] Coarse; mechanic; one that has hands hard with labour.  
 What are they that do play it?  
 —*Hardhanded* men that work in Athens here,  
 Which never labour'd in their minds till now. *Shakespeare.*  
**HARDHEAD**, *n. f.* [*hard* and *head*.] Clash of heads; manner of fighting in which the combatants dash their heads together.  
 I have been at *hardhead* with your butting citizens; I have routed your herd, I have dispers'd them. *Dryden's Span. Fryar.*  
**HARDHEARTED**, *adj.* [*hard* and *heart*.] Cruel; inexorable; merciless; pitiless; barbarous; inhuman; savage; uncompassionate.  
*Hardhearted* Clifford, take me from the world;  
 My soul to heav'n. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
 Can you be so *hardhearted* to destroy  
 My ripening hopes, that are so near to joy? *Dryden.*  
 John Bull, otherwise a good-natured man, was very *hardhearted* to his sister Peg. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*  
**HARDHEARTEDNESS**, *n. f.* [*from hardhearted*.] Cruelty; want of tenderness; want of compassion.  
*Hardheartedness* and cruelty is not only an inhuman vice, but worse than brutal. *L'Estrange.*  
 How black and base a vice ingratitude is, may be seen in those vices which it is always in combination with, pride and *hardheartedness*, or want of compassion. *South's Sermons.*  
*Hardheartedness* is an essential in the character of a libertine. *Clarissa.*  
**HARDHEAD**, *n. f.* [*from hardy*.] Stoutness; bravery. *Ob-*  
**HARDHOOD**, *s. folete.*  
 Enflam'd with fury and fierce *hardyhead*,  
 He seem'd in heart to harbour thoughts unkind,  
 And nourish bloody vengeance in his bitter mind. *Fa. Qu.*  
 If you have this about you,  
 Boldly assault the necromancer's hall,  
 Where if he be, with dauntless *hardhood*. *Milton.*  
 Courage; stoutness; bravery. *French.*  
 But full of fire and greedy *hardiment*,  
 The youthful knight could not for aught be staid. *Fa. Qu.*  
 On the gentle Severn's feldgy bank,  
 In single opposition, hand to hand,  
 He did confound the best part of an hour  
 In changing *hardiment* with great Glendower. *Shak. H. IV.*  
 Zeal was the spring whence flowed her *hardiment*. *Fairf.*  
**HARDINESS**, *n. f.* [*hardiesse*, French, from *hardy*.]  
 1. Hardship; fatigue.  
 They are valiant and hardy; great endurers of cold, hunger, and all *hardiesse*. *Spenser.*  
 2. Stoutness; courage; bravery.  
 If with these such powers left at home,  
 Cannot defend our own doors from the dogs,  
 Let us be worried; and our nation lose  
 The name of *hardiesse* and policy. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*  
 Perkin had gathered together a power of all nations, neither in number nor in the *hardiesse* and courage of their persons contemptible. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 He has the courage of a rational creature, and such a *hardiesse* we should endeavour by custom and use to bring children to. *Locke.*

## HAR

- Criminal as you are, you avenge yourself against the *hardness* of one that should tell you of it. *Spectator.*  
 3. Effrontery; confidence.  
**HARDBOURN**, *adj.* [*hard* and *labour*.] Elaborate; studied; diligently wrought.  
 How cheerfully the hawkers cry  
 A satire, and the gentry buy!  
 While my *hardlabour'd* poem pines,  
 Unfold upon the printer's lines. *Swift.*  
**HARDLY**, *adv.* [*from hard*.]  
 1. With difficulty; not easily.  
 For the most part it so falleth out, touching things which generally are received, that although in themselves they be most certain, yet, because men presume them granted of all, we are *hardly* able to bring such proof of their certainty as may satisfy gainers, when suddenly and besides expectation they require the same at our hands. *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*  
 There are but a few, and they endued with great ripeness of wit and judgment, free from all such affairs as might trouble their meditations, instructed in the sharpest and subtlest points of learning; who have, and that very *hardly*, been able to find out but only the immortality of the soul. *Hooker.*  
 God hath delivered a law as sharp as the two-edged sword, piercing the very closest and most unsearchable corners of the heart, which the law of nature can *hardly*, human laws by no means, possibly reach unto. *Hooker, b. i.*  
 There are in living creatures parts that nourish and repair easily, and parts that nourish and repair *hardly*. *Bacon.*  
 The barks of those trees are more close and soft than those of oaks and ashes, whereby the moths can the *hardlier* issue out. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 False confidence is easily taken up, and *hardly* laid down. *South's Sermons.*  
 The father, mother, daughter they invite;  
*Hardly* the dame was drawn to this repast. *Dryden.*  
 Recovering *hardly* what he lost before,  
 His right endears it much, his purchase more. *Dryden.*  
 2. Scarcely; scant; not lightly.  
 The fish that once was caught, new bait will *hardly* bite. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 1.*  
 They are worn, lord consul, so  
 That we shall *hardly* in our ages see  
 Their banners wave again. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
*Hardly* shall you find any one so bad, but he desires the credit of being thought good. *South's Sermons.*  
 The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part,  
 Weak was the pulse, and *hardly* heav'd the heart. *Dryden.*  
 There is *hardly* a gentleman in the nation who hath not a near alliance with some of that body. *Swift.*  
 3. Grudgingly; as an injury.  
 If I unwittingly  
 Have aught committed that is *hardly* borne  
 By any in this presence, I desire  
 To reconcile me. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*  
 4. Severely; unfavourably.  
 If there are some reasons inducing you to think *hardly* of our laws, are those reasons demonstrative, are they necessary, or meer possibilities only? *Hooker, Preface.*  
 5. Rigorously; oppressively.  
 Many men believed that he was *hardly* dealt with. *Clarendon.*  
 They are now in prison, and treated *hardly* enough; for there are fifteen dead within two years. *Addison on Italy.*  
 They have begun to say, and to fetch instances, where he has in many things been *hardly* used. *Swift.*  
 6. Unwelcomely; harshly.  
 Such information, even from those who have authority over them, comes very *hardly* and harshly to a grown man; and, however softened, goes but ill down. *Locke.*  
 7. Not softly; not tenderly; not delicately.  
 Heav'n was her canopy, bare earth her bed;  
 So *hardly* lodg'd. *Dryden.*  
**HARDMOUTHED**, *adj.* [*hard* and *mouth*.] Disobedient to the rein; not sensible of the bit.  
 'Tis time my *hardmouth'd* couriers to controul,  
 Apt to run riot, and transgress the goal,  
 And therefore I conclude. *Dryden's Fables.*  
 But who can youth, let loose to vice, restrain?  
 When once the *hardmouth'd* horse has got the rein,  
 He's past thy pow'r to stop. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
**HARDNESS**, *n. f.* [*from hard*.]  
 1. Durity; power of resistance in bodies.  
*Hardness* is a firm cohesion of the parts of matter that make up masses of a sensible bulk, so that the whole does not easily change its figure. *Locke.*  
 From the various combinations of these corpuscles happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them, in colour, taste, smell, *hardness*, and specific gravity. *Woodward.*  
 2. Difficulty to be understood.  
 I found  
 This label on my bosom, whose containing  
 Is so from sense in *hardness*, that I can  
 Make no collection of it. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
 3. Difficulty



## HAR

3. Difficulty to be accomplished.  
It was time now or never to sharpen my intention to pierce through the *hardness* of this enterprise. *Sidney*  
Concerning the duty itself, the *hardness* thereof is not such as needeth much art. *Hooker, b. v. f. 31.*
4. Scarcity; penury.  
The tenants poor, the *hardness* of the times, *Swift*  
Are ill excuses for a servant's crimes.
5. Obduracy; profligateness.  
Every commission of sin introduces unto the soul a certain degree of *hardness*, and an aptness to continue in that sin. *South's Sermons.*
6. Coarseness; harshness of look.  
By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the *hardness* of their favour, and by the pulchritude of their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *Roy.*
7. Keenness; vehemence of weather or seasons.  
If the *hardness* of the Winter should spoil them, neither the loss of seed nor labour will be much. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
8. Cruelty of temper; savageness; harshness; barbarity.  
We will ask,  
That if we fail in our request, the blame  
May hang upon your *hardness*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
They quicken sloth, perplexities untie,  
Make roughness smooth, and *hardness* mollify. *Denham.*
9. Stiffness; harshness.  
Sculptors are obliged to follow the manners of the painters, and to make many ample folds, which are insufferable *hardnesses*, and more like a rock than a natural garment. *Dryden.*
10. Faulty parimony; stinginess.  
*HARDOCK, n. f.* I suppose the fame with *burdock*.  
Why he was met ev'n now,  
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,  
With *hardocks*, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers. *Shakespeare.*
- HARDS, n. f.* The refuse or coarser part of flax.  
*HARDSHIP, n. f.* [from *hard*.]
1. Injury; oppression.  
They are ripe for a peace, to enjoy what we have conquered for them; and so are we, to recover the effects of their *hardships* upon us. *Swift.*
2. Inconvenience; fatigue.  
They were exposed to *hardship* and penury. *Sprat's Sermon.*  
You could not undergo the toils of war,  
Nor bear the *hardships* that your leaders bore. *Addis. Cato.*  
In journeys or at home, in war or peace,  
By *hardships* many, many fall by ease. *Prior.*
- HARDWARE, n. f.* [from *hard* and *ware*.] Manufactures of metal.  
*HARDWAREMAN, n. f.* [from *hardware* and *man*.] A maker or seller of metalline manufactures.  
One William Wood, an *hardwareman*, obtains by fraud a patent in England to coin 108,000 l. in copper to pass in Ireland, leaving us liberty to take or refuse. *Swift.*
- HARDY, adj.* [from *hard*, French.]
1. Bold; brave; stout; daring.  
Try the imagination of some in cock-fights, to make one cock more *hardy*, and the other more cowardly. *Bacon.*
2. Strong; hard; firm.  
The feats of Amazons, the fatal fight  
Betwixt the *hardy* queen and hero knight. *Dryd. Fables.*  
Who is there *hardy* enough to contend with the reproach which is prepared for those, who dare venture to dissent from the received opinions of their country? *Locke.*  
Could thirst of vengeance, and desire of fame,  
Excite the female breast with martial flame?  
And shall not love's diviner pow'r inspire  
More *hardy* virtue, and more gen'rous fire? *Prior.*
3. Confident; firm.  
Is a man confident of his present strength? An unwholesome blast may shake in pieces his *hardy* fabrick. *South.*
- HARE* and *HERE*, differing in pronunciation only, signify both an army and a lord. So *Harold* is a general of an army; *Hareman*, a chief man in the army; *Herwin*, a victorious army; which are much like *Stratocles*, *Polemarchus*, and *Hegesistratus* among the Greeks. *Gibson's Camden.*
- HARE, n. f.* [from *hara*, Saxon; *karb*, Erse.]
1. A small quadruped, with long ears and short tail, that moves by leaps, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; the common game of hunters.  
Dismay'd not this  
Our captains Macbeth and Banquo?  
—Yes,  
As sparrows, eagles; or the hare, the lion. *Shakespeare. Macb.*  
We view in the open champaign a brace of swift greyhounds courting a good stout and well breathed hare. *More.*  
Your dressings must be with Galen's powder and hare's fur. *Wife's Surgery.*  
Poor is the triumph o'er the timid hare. *Thomson's Autumn.*
2. A constellation.  
The hare appears, whose active rays supply  
A nimble force, and hardly wings deny. *Crech.*

## HAR

- To *HARE, v. n.* [from *harier*, French.] To fright; to hurry with terror.  
To hare and rate them, is not to teach but vex them. *Lack.*
- HAREBELL, n. f.* [from *hare* and *bell*.] A blue flower campaniform. Thou shalt not lack  
The flow'r that's like thy face, pale primrose; nor  
The azur'd *harebell*, like thy veins. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
- HAREBRAINED, adj.* [from *hare* the verb and *brain*.] Volatile; unsettled; wild; fluttering; hurried.  
That *harebrained* wild fellow begins to play the fool, when others are weary of it. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- HAREFOOT, n. f.* [from *hare* and *foot*.]
1. A bird. *Ainsworth.*  
2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- HARELIP, n. f.* A fissure in the upper lip with want of substance, a natural defect.  
The blots of nature's hand  
Shall not in their issue stand;  
Never mole, *harlip*, nor fear,  
Shall upon their children be. *Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream.*  
The third stitch is performed with pins or needles, as in *harlips*. *Wife's Surgery.*
- HARESEAR, n. f.* [from *harsium*, Latin.] A plant.  
The characters are: the leaves grow alternately upon the branches, and for the most part surround the stalk, having no footstalk: the seeds are oblong, smooth, and furrowed. *Müller.*
- HARRIER, n. f.* [from *hare*.] A dog for hunting hares. *Ainsworth.*
- To *HARK, v. n.* [Contracted from *harken*.] To listen.  
The king,  
To me inveterate, *harks* my brother's tale. *Shakespeare.*  
Pricking up his ears, to *hark*  
If he could hear too in the dark. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
- HARK, interj.* [It is originally the imperative of the verb *hark*.]  
Lift! hear! listen!  
What harmony is this? My good friends, *hark!* *Shakespeare.*  
The butcher saw him upon the gallop with a piece of fluff, and called out, *hark ye*, friend, you may make the best of your purchase. *LeStrange's Fables.*  
*Hark!* methinks the roar that late pur'd me,  
Sinks like the murmurs of a falling wind. *Rowe's Ja. Spera.*  
*Hark* how loud the woods  
Invite you forth! *Thomson's Spring.*
- HARE, n. f.*
1. The filaments of flax.  
2. Any filamentous substance.  
The general sort are wicker hives, made of privet, willow, or *hark*, daubed with cow-dung. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- HARELEQUIN, n. f.* [This name is said to have been given by Francis of France to a busy buffoon, in ridicule of his enemy Charles le quint. Menage derives it more probably from a famous comedian that frequented M. Harlay's house, whom his friends called *Harlequin*, little Harley. 7. rev.] A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a Jack-pudding; a zani.  
The joy of a king for a victory must not be like that of a *harelequin* upon a letter from his mistresses. *Dryden.*  
The man in graver tragick known,  
Though his best part long since was done,  
Still on the stage desires to tarry;  
And he who play'd the *harelequin*,  
After the jest still loads the scene. *Prior.*
- Unwilling to retire, though weary.  
*HARLOT, n. f.* [from *harlot*, Welsh, a girl. Others for *harlet*, a little whore. Others from the name of the mother of William the Conqueror. *Harlet* is used in Chaucer for a low male drudge.] A whore; a strumpet.  
Away, my disposition, and possess me with  
Some *harlot's* spirit. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
They help thee by such aids as geese and *harlots*. *Ben. Jonson.*  
The barbarous *harlots* crowd the publick place;  
Go, fools, and purchase an unclean embrace. *Dryd. Juven.*
- HARLOTRY, n. f.* [from *harlot*.]
1. The trade of a harlot; fornication.  
Nor shall,  
From Rome's tribunal, thy harangues prevail  
'Gainst *harlotry*, while thou art clad so thin. *Dryd. Juven.*
2. A name of contempt for a woman.  
A peevish self-will'd *harlotry*,  
That no persuasion can do good upon. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
- HARM, n. f.* [from *harm*, Saxon.]
1. Injury; crime; wickedness.  
2. Mischief; detriment; hurt.  
We, ignorant of ourselves,  
Beg often our own *harm*, which the wise powers  
Deny us for our good. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
They should be suffered to write on: it would keep them out of *harm's* way, and prevent them from evil courses. *Swift.*
- To *HARM, v. a.* To hurt; to injure.  
What sense had I of her stol'n hours or lust?  
I saw't not, thought it not, it *harm'd* not me. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
Passions ne'er could grow  
To *harm* another, or impeach your rest. *Wallers.*

## HAR

- After their young are hatched, they brood them under their wings, lest the cold, and sometimes the heat, should *harm* them. *Roy on the Creation.*
- HARMFUL, adj.* [from *harm* and *full*.] Hurtful; mischievous; noxious; injurious; detrimental.  
His dearly loved squire  
His spear of heben-wood behind him bare,  
Whose *harmful* head, thrice heated in the fire,  
Had riven many a breast with pike-head square. *Fa. Queen.*  
Let no man fear that *harmful* creature less, because he sees the apostle safe from that poison. *Hall.*  
The earth brought forth fruit and food for man, without any mixture of *harmful* quality. *Raleigh's History.*  
For flax and oats will burn the tender field. *Dryden's Georg.*  
And sleepy poppies *harmful* harvests yield. *Dryden's Georg.*
- HARMFULLY, adv.* [from *harmful*.] Hurtfully; noxiously; detrimentally.  
A scholar is better occupied in playing or sleeping, than spending his time not only vainly, but *harmfully* in such kind of exercise. *Afham's Schoolmaster.*
- HARMFULNESS, n. f.* [from *harmful*.] Hurtfulness; mischievousness; noxiousness.
- HARMLESS, adj.* [from *harm*.] Innoxious; not hurtful.  
1. Touching ceremonies *harmless* in themselves, and hurtful only in respect of number, was it amiss to decree that those things that were least needful, and newliest come, should be the first that were taken away? *Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*  
She, like *harmless* lightning, throws her eye  
On him, her brothers, me, her master; hitting  
Each object with a joy. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
2. Unhurt; undamaged.  
The shipwright will be careful to gain by his labour, or at least to save himself *harmless*, and therefore fuit his work slightly, according to a slight price. *Raleigh's Essays.*
- HARMLESSLY, adv.* [from *harmless*.] Innoctently; without hurt; without crime.  
He spent that day free from worldly trouble, *harmlessly*, and in a recreation that became a churchman. *Walton.*  
Bullets batter the walls which stand inflexible, but fall *harmlessly* into wood or feathers. *Decay of Piety.*
- HARMLESSNESS, n. f.* [from *harmless*.] Innocence; freedom from injury or hurt.  
When, through tasteless flat humility,  
In dough-bak'd men some *harmlessness* we see,  
'Tis but his phlegm that's virtuous, and not he. *Donne.*  
Compare the *harmlessness*, the credulity, the tenderness, the modesty, and the ingenious pliancy to virtuous counsels, which is in youth untainted, with the mischievousness, the slyness, the craft, the impudence, the falshood, and the confirmed obliquity in an aged long-practised sinner. *South.*
- HARMONICAL, adj.* [from *harmonia*, French.] Pro-
- HARMONICK, s.* portioned to each other; adapted to each other; concordant; musical.  
After every three whole notes, nature requireth, for all *harmonic* use, one half note to be interposed. *Bacon's N. Hist.*  
*Harmonic* founds, and discordant founds, are both active and passive; but blackness and darkness are, indeed, but privatives. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- So swells each wind-pipe; als intones to a/s,  
*Harmonick* twang of leather, horn, and brass. *Pope.*
- HARMONIOUS, adj.* [from *harmonia*, French, from *harmony*.]
1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other.  
All the wide-extended sky,  
And all th' *harmonious* worlds on high,  
And Virgil's sacred work shall dye. *Cowley.*  
God has made the intellectual world *harmonious* and beautiful without us; but it will never come into our heads all at once; we must bring it home piece-meal. *Locke.*
2. Having founds concordant to each other; musical.  
Harmony in wedded pair,  
More grateful than *harmonious* founds to th' ear. *Milton.*  
The verse of Chaucer is not *harmonious* to us: they who lived with him, and some time after him, thought it musical. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*
- HARMONIOUSLY, adv.* [from *harmonious*.]
1. With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other.  
Not chimes-like, together crush'd and bruised;  
But as the world, *harmoniously* confus'd:  
Where order in variety we see,  
And where, though all things differ, they agree. *Pope.*  
That all these distances, motions, and quantities of matter should be so accurately and *harmoniously* adjusted in this great variety of our system, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material causes, and must certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wisdom. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. Musically; with concord of sounds.  
If we look upon the world as a musical instrument, well-tuned, and *harmoniously* struck, we ought not therefore to worship the instrument, but him that makes the music. *Stillington's Def. of Dife. on Rom. Idol.*

## HAR

- HARMONIOUSNESS, n. f.* [from *harmonious*.] Proportion; musicalness.
- To *HARMONIZE, v. a.* [from *harmony*.] To adjust in fit proportions; to make musical.  
Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhyme,  
The motion measur'd, *harmoniz'd* the chime. *Dryden.*
- HARMONY, n. f.* [from *harmonia*, French.]
1. The just adaptation of one part to another.  
The pleasures of the eye and ear are but the effects of equality, good proportion, or correspondence; so that equality and correspondence are the causes of *harmony*. *Bacon.*  
The *harmony* of things,  
As well as that of founds, from discord springs. *Denham.*  
Sure infinite wisdom must accomplish all its works with consummate *harmony*, proportion, and regularity. *Cheyne.*
2. Just proportion of found; musical concord.  
*Harmony* is a compound idea, made up of different founds united. *Watts's Logic.*
3. Concord; correspondent sentiment.  
In us both one soul,  
*Harmony* to behold in wedded pair!  
More grateful than *harmonious* founds to th' ear. *Milton.*  
I no sooner in my heart divin'd,  
My heart, which by a secret *harmony*  
Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet! *Milton.*
- HARNESSE, n. f.* [from *harnais*, French, supposed from *iern* or *hiern*, Runnick; *hiarn*, Welsh and Erse, iron.]
1. Armour; defensive furniture of war.  
A goodly knight, all dress'd in *harnesse* meet,  
That from his head no place appeared to his feet. *F. Queen.*  
Doff thy *harnesse*, youth:  
I am to-day i' th' vein of chivalry. *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cress.*  
Of no right, nor colour like to right,  
He doth fill fields with *harnesse*. *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. i.*  
Were I a great man, I should fear to drink:  
Great men should drink with *harnesse* on their throats. *Shakespeare.*
2. The traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure or state: of other carriages we say *gear*.  
Or wilt thou ride? Thy horses shall be trapp'd,  
Their *harnesse* fludded all with gold and pearl. *Shakespeare.*  
Their steeds around,  
Free from their *harnesse*, graze the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*
- To *HARNESSE, v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dress in armour.  
He was *harness'd* light, and to the field goes he. *Shakespeare.*  
Full fifty years, *harness'd* in rugged steel,  
I have endur'd the biting Winter's blast. *Rowe.*
2. To fix horses in their traces.  
Before the door her iron chariot stood,  
All ready *harness'd* for journey new. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
*Harness* the horses, and get up the horsemen, and stand forth with your helmets. *Jer. xlv. 4.*  
When I plow my ground, my horse is *harness'd* and chained to my plough. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
- To the *harness'd* yoke  
They lend their shoulder, and begin their toil. *Thomson.*
- HARP, n. f.* [from *harp*, Saxon; *harpe*, French. It is used through both the Teutonic and Roman dialects, and has been long in use.  
*Romanus*, *lyra* plaudat tibi, *Barbarus* harpa. *Ven. Fort.*
1. A lyre; an instrument strung with wire and struck with the finger.  
Arion, when through tempests cruel wreck  
He forth was thrown into the greedy seas,  
Through the sweet music which his *harp* did make,  
Allur'd a dolphin him from death to ease. *Spenser.*  
They touch'd their golden *harps*, and hyming prais'd  
God and his works. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*  
The mutes sung, Apollo touch'd the lyre. *Dryden.*
2. A constellation.  
Next shines the *harp*, and through the liquid skies  
The shell, as lightest, first begins to rise;  
This when sweet Orpheus struck, to lift'ning rocks  
He senses gave, and ears to wither'd oaks. *Cicero's Manilus.*
- To *HARP, v. n.* [from *harp*, French, from the noun.]
1. To play on the harp.  
I heard the voice of harpers *harping* with their harps. *Rev.*  
Things without life giving found, whether pipe or harp, except they give a distinction in the founds, how shall it be known what is piped or *harp'd*. *1 Cor. xiv. 7.*  
The helmeted cherubim,  
And sworded seraphim,  
Are seen in glitt'ring ranks with wings display'd,  
*Harping* in loud and solemn quire,  
With unexpressive notes to heav'n's new-born hero. *Milton.*  
I conceive you *harp* a little too much upon one string.
2. To touch any passion, as the harper touches a string; to dwell on a subject.  
Gracious duke,  
Harp not on that, nor do not banish reason  
11 A



## H A R

For inequality; but let your reason serve  
To make the truth appear. *Shaksp. Meas. for Measure.*  
Macbeth, beware Macduff!  
Beware the thane of Fife: dismiss me: enough.  
—Whate'er thou art, for thy good caution, thanks:  
Thou'lt barp'd my fear aright. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

He seems  
Proud and disdainful, barping on what I am,  
Not what he knew I was. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
HARPER. *n. f.* [from *barp*.] A player on the harp.

Never will I trust to speeches penn'd,  
Nor to the motion of a schoolboy's tongue;  
Nor woode in rhyme, like a blind harper's song. *Shaksp.peare.*  
I'm the god of the harp: stop, my fairest:—in vain;  
Nor the harp, nor the harper, could fetch her again. *Tickell.*  
HARPING IRON. *n. f.* [from *barpage*, Latin.] A bearded dart  
with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are  
struck and caught.

The boat which on the first assault did go,  
Struck with a *barping iron* the younger foe;  
Who, when he felt his side so rudely go'd,  
Loud as the sea that nourish'd him he ro'd. *Waller.*

HARPOURER. *n. f.* [*harponneur*, French, from *harpoon*.] He  
that throws the harpoon in whale-fishing.

HARPOON. *n. f.* [*harpon*, French.] A harping iron.

HARPSICORD. *n. f.* A musical instrument.

HARPY. *n. f.* [*harpia*, Latin; *harpie*, *harpie*, French.]

The *harpies* were a kind of birds which had the faces of  
women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures; which,  
when the table was furnished for Phineus, came flying in,  
and devouring or carrying away the greater part of the victuals,  
did so defile the rest that they could not be endured. *Raleigh.*  
That an *harpy* is not a centaur is by this way as much a  
truth, as that a square is not a circle. *Locke.*

2. A ravenous wretch.

I will do you any ambassage to the pigmies, rather than hold  
three words conference with this *harpy*. *Shaksp.peare.*

HARQUEBUSE. *n. f.* [See *ARQUEBUSE*.] A handgun.

HARQUEBUSTER. *n. f.* [from *harquebuis*.] One armed with  
a harquebuis.

About thirty paces off were placed twenty thousand nimble  
*harquebustiers*, ranged in length, and but five in a rank. *Koller.*

HARRIDAN. *n. f.* [corrupted from *haridelle*, a worn-out  
worthless horse.] A decayed strumpet.

She just endur'd the winter the began,  
And in four months a batter'd *harridan*;  
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and shrunk,  
To bawd for others, and go shares with punk. *Swift.*

HARROW. *n. f.* [*charrue*, French; *harcke*, German, a rake.]

A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth,  
drawn over sowed ground to break the clods and throw the  
earth over the seed.

The land with daily care  
Is exercis'd, and with an iron war  
Of rakes and harrows. *Dryden's Georgick.*

Two small harrows, that clap on each side of the ridge,  
harrow it right up and down. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To HARROW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To break with the harrow.

Friend, harrow in time, by some manner of means.

Not only thy peafon, but also thy beans. *Tuff. Husbandry.*

Can't thou bind the unicorn with his band in the furrow?  
or will he harrow the valleys after thee? *Job xxxix. 10.*

Let the Volcians  
Plow Rome, and harrow Italy, I'll never  
Be such a gossling to obey infinit. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

2. To tear up; to rip up.

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word  
Would harrow up thy soul, freeze thy young blood,  
Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres. *Sh.*

Imagine you behold me bound and scour'd,  
My aged muscles harrow'd up with whips;  
Or hear me groaning on the rending rack. *Rowe.*

3. To pillage; to strip; to lay waste. See HARRY, which in  
Scottish is the same thing.

As the king did excel in good commonwealth laws, so he  
had in secret a design to make use of them, as well for col-  
lecting of treasure as for correcting of manners; and so mean-  
ing thereby to harrow his people, did accumulate them the  
rather. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

4. To invade; to harass with incursions. [From *pergan*,  
Saxon.]

And he that harrow'd hell with heavy frowne,  
The faulty souls from thence brought to his heavenly bowne. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 10.*

Most glorious Lord of life, that on this day  
Did'st make thy triumph over death and sin;  
And having harrow'd hell, did'st bring away  
Captivity thence captive, us to win. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

5. To disturb; to put into commotion. [This should rather  
be written *harpy*, *harer*, French.]

Most like: it harrows me with fear and wonder. *Shaksp.*

## H A R

Amaz'd I stood, harrow'd with grief and care. *Milton.*  
Harrow now out and weal away, he cried;  
What dismal day hath sent this cur'd light,  
To see my lord so deadly damnify'd? *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

HARROW. *interj.* An exclamation of sudden distress. Now  
out of use.

HARROWER. *n. f.* [from *harrow*.]

1. He who harrows.

2. A kind of hawk. *Answer.*

To HARRY. *v. a.* [*harer*, French.]

1. To tease; to hare; to ruffle.

Thou must not take my former sharpness ill.  
—I repent me much.

That I so harry'd him. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

2. In Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder, or oppress: as, one  
harry'd a *neft*; that is, he took the young away: as also, he  
harry'd me out of *house* and *home*; that is, he robbed me of my  
goods, and turned me out of doors. See To HARROW.

HARSH. *adj.* [*herfische*, German, *Skinner*.]

1. Austere; roughly four.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine;  
Some forts, when old, continue brisk and fine:  
So age's gravity may seem severe.

But nothing *harsh* or bitter ought t' appear. *Denham.*

Sweet, bitter, four, *harsh* and salt, are all the epithets we  
have to denominate that numberless variety of relishes. *Locke.*

The same defect of heat which gives a fierceness to our na-  
tures, may contribute to that roughness of our language,  
which bears some analogy to the *harsh* fruit of colder coun-  
tries. *Swift to the Lord High Treasurer.*

2. Rough to the ear.

A name unmusical to Volcian ears,  
And *harsh* in found to thine. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

Age might, what nature never gives the young,  
Have taught the smoothness of thy native tongue;  
But satire needs not that, and wit will shine  
Through the *harsh* cadence of a rugged line. *Dryden.*

The unnecessary consonants made their spelling tedious,  
and their pronunciation *harsh*. *Dryden.*

Thy lord commands thee now  
With a *harsh* voice, and supercilious brow,  
To serve duties. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. 5.*

3. Crabbed; morose; peevish.

He was a wife man and an eloquent; but in his nature  
*harsh* and haughty. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Bear patiently the *harsh* words of thy enemies, as knowing  
that the anger of an enemy admonishes us of our duty. *Taylor.*

No *harsh* reflection let remembrance raise;  
Forbear to mention what thou can't not praise.

A certain quickness of apprehension inclined him to kindle  
into the first motions of anger; but, for a long time before  
he died, no one heard an intemperate or *harsh* word proceed  
from him. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

4. Rugged to the touch.

Black feels as if you were feeling needles points, or some  
*harsh* sand; and red feels very smooth. *Boyle on Colours.*

5. Unpleasing; rigorous.

With eloquence innate his tongue was arm'd;  
Though *harsh* the precept, yet the preacher charm'd. *Dryd.*

HARSHLY. *adv.* [from *harsh*.]

1. Sourly; austere to the palate, as unripe fruit.

2. With violence; in opposition to gentleness, unless in the fol-  
lowing passage it rather signifies unripe.

Till, like ripe fruit, thou drop  
Into thy mother's lap; or be with care  
Gather'd, not *harshly* pluck'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

3. Severely; morose; crabbedly.

I would rather he was a man of a rough temper, that would  
treat me *harshly*, than of an effeminate nature. *Addison.*

4. Ruggedly to the ear.

My wife is in a wayward mood to-day:  
I tell you, 'twould found *harshly* in her ears. *Shaksp.peare.*

Get from him why he puts on this confusion,  
Grating so *harshly* his dangerous lunacy. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

A hollow groan, a murr'ring wind arose;  
The rings of iron that on the doors were hung,  
Sent out a jarring found, and *harshly* rung. *Dryd. Fables.*

HARSHNESS. *n. f.* [from *harsh*.]

1. Sourness; austere taste.

Take an apple and roll it upon a table hard: the rolling  
doth soften and sweeten the fruit, which is nothing but the  
smooth distribution of the spirits into the parts; for the un-  
equal distribution of the spirits maketh the *harshness*. *Bacon.*

2. Roughness to the ear.

Neither can the natural *harshness* of the French, or the per-  
petual ill accent, be ever refined into perfect harmony like the  
Italian. *Dryden.*

Cannot I admire the height of Milton's invention, and the  
strength of his expression, without defending his antiquated  
words, and the perpetual *harshness* of their sound? *Dryden.*

'Tis

## H A R

'Tis not enough no *harshness* gives offence;  
The found must seem an echo to the sense. *Pope.*

3. Ruggedness to the touch.

*Harshness* and ruggedness of bodies is unpleasant to the  
touch. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. Crabbedness; moroseness; peevishness.

No, Regan, you shall never have my curse:  
Thy tender-hearted nature shall not give  
Thee o'er to *harshness*: her eyes are fierce, but thine  
Do comfort and not burn. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

HART. *n. f.* [poet, Saxon.] A he-deer of the large kind;  
the male of the roe.

That infant was I turn'd into a *hart*,  
And my desires, like fell and cruel hounds,  
E'er since pursue me. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*

The deer

And fearful *harts* do wander every where  
Amidst the dogs. *Mary's Virgil's Georg.*

HARTSHORN. *n. f.*

*Harshorn* is a drug that comes into use as many ways, and  
under as many forms, as any one in the whole *materia medica*.

What is used here are the whole horns of the common male  
deer, which fall off every year. This species is the fallow  
deer; but some tell us, that the medicinal *harshorn* should be  
that of the true hart or stag, called the red deer. The salt of  
*harshorn* is a great sudorific, and the spirit has all the virtues  
of volatile alkalis: it is used to bring people out of faintings  
by its pungency, holding it under the nose, and pouring down  
some drops of it in water. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Ramose concretions of the volatile salts are observable upon  
the glais of the receiver, whilst the spirits of vipers and *harsh*-  
*horn* are drawn. *Woodward on Fossils.*

HARTSHORN. *n. f.* An herb.

HART-ROYAL. *n. f.* A plant. A species of buckthorn plan-  
tain.

HARTSTONGUE. *n. f.* [*lingua cervina*, Latin.] A plant.

It commonly grows out from the joints of old walls and  
buildings, where they are moist and shady. There are very  
few of them in Europe. *Miller.*

*Harstongue* is propagated by parting the roots, and also by  
seed.

HARTSWORT. *n. f.* [*torilium*, Latin.] It is an umbelliferous  
plant, with a rose-shaped flower, consisting of five unequal  
heart-shaped petals, which are placed circularly and rest on  
the empalement, which afterward becomes an almost round  
fruit, composed of two flat seeds, which easily cast off their  
covering with a raised border, which are commonly indented.

It is an annual plant, and perishes soon after it has perfected  
its seed. It is found wild in several parts of England. *Miller.*

HARVEST. *n. f.* [*hæpeter*, Saxon.]

1. The season of reaping and gathering the corn.

As it ebbs, the seedman  
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain,  
And shortly comes to harvest. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

With *harvest* work he is worse than he was in the spring.

2. The corn ripened, gathered and inned.

From Ireland come I with my strength,  
And reap the *harvest* which that rascal sow'd. *Shak. H. VI.*

Such seed he sows, such *harvest* shall he find. *Dryden.*

3. The product of labour.

Let these small cotts and hills suffice:  
Let us the *harvest* of our labour eat;  
'Tis labour makes the coarsest diet sweet. *Dryden's Juven.*

HARVEST-HOME. *n. f.*

1. The song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having  
inned the harvest.

Your hay it is mow'd, and your corn is reap'd;  
Your barns will be full, and your hovels heap'd;  
Come, my boys, come,  
Come, my boys, come,  
And merrily roar out *harvest-home*. *Dryden's K. Arthur.*

2. The time of gathering harvest.

At *harvest-home*, and on the shearing-day,  
When he should thanks to Pan and Pales pay,  
And better Ceres, trembling to approach  
The little barrel. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. 4.*

3. The opportunity of gathering treasure.

His wife seems to be well favoured: I will use it as the key  
of the cuckoldry rogue's coffer; and there's my *harvest-home*. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

HARVEST-LORD. *n. f.*

Grant *harvest-lord* more by a penny or two,  
To call on his fellows the better to do. *Tuff. Husbandry.*

HARVESTER. *n. f.* [from *harvest*.] One who works at the  
harvest.

HARVESTMAN. *n. f.* [*harvest* and *man*.] A labourer in  
harvest.

Like to a *harvestman*, that's talk'd to mow  
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

## H A S

To HASH. *v. n.* [*hacher*, French.] To mince; to chop into  
small pieces, and mingle.

He rais'd his arm  
Above his head, and rain'd a storm  
Of blows so terrible and thick,  
As if he meant to *hash* her quick. *Hudibras, p. i.*

What have they to complain of but too great variety, tho'  
some of the dishes be not served in the exactest order, and  
politely; but *hashed* up in haste. *Garth.*

HASK. *n. f.* This seems to signify a cafe or habitation made  
of rushes or flags.

Phœbus, weary of his yearly task,  
Establish'd hath his steeds in lowly lays. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

And taken up his inn in fishes' *hask*. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

HASLET. *n. f.* [*hasla*, Ilmandick, a bundle; *haslet*, *has-*  
*HASLET*. } *terau*, *haslet*, French.] The heart, liver, and  
lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat  
to it.

HASP. *n. f.* [*hæpp*, Saxon, whence in some provinces it is yet  
called *hasp*.] A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened on  
with a padlock.

Have doors to open and shut at pleasure, with *hasps* to  
them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To HASP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shut with a hasp.

HASSOCK. *n. f.* [*hasack*, German. *Skiner*.]

1. A thick mat on which men kneel at church.

He found his parishioners very irregular; and in order to  
make them kneel, and join in the responses, he gave every  
one of them a *hasp* and common prayer book. *Addison.*

2. In Scotland it is applied to any thing made of rushes or privet,  
on which a person may sit: it is therefore probable that *hasp* and  
*hasp* are the same.

HAST. The second person singular of *have*.

HASTE. *n. f.* [*haste*, French; *haeste*, Dutch.]

1. Hurry; speed; nimbleness; precipitation.

Spare him, death!

Let not pity with her tears  
Keep such distance from thine ears:  
But O, thou wilt not, canst not spare!  
*Haste* hath never time to hear. *Craßaw.*

Our lines reform'd, and not compos'd in *haste*,  
Polish'd like marble, would like marble last;  
But as the present, so the last age writ;  
In both we find like negligence and wit.

In as much *haste* as I am, I cannot forbear giving an ex-  
ample. *Dryden's Duffessy.*

The wretched father, running to their aid  
With pious *haste*, but vain, they next invade. *Dryden.*

2. Passion; vehemence.

I said in my *haste*, all men are liars. *Pf. cxvi. 11.*

To HASTE. *v. n.* [*haster*, French; *hassten*, Dutch.]

To HASTEN. *v. n.* [*haster*, French; *hassten*, Dutch.]

1. To make haste; to be in a hurry; to be busy; to be speedy.

I have not *hastened* from being a pastor to follow thee. *Jer.*

2. To move with swiftness.

'Tis Cinna, I do know him by his gait;  
He is a friend. Cinna, where *haste* you to? *Shaksp.peare.*

They were troubled and *hasted* away. *Pf. xviii. c.*

All those things are pass'd away like a shadow, and as a post  
that *hastes* by. *Wisjd. v. 9.*

*Hasting* to pay his tribute to the sea,  
Like mortal life to meet eternity.

These rites perform'd, the prince, without delay,  
*Hastes* to the nether world, his destin'd way. *Dryden's Æn.*

To distant Sparta, and the spacious waste  
Of sandy Pyle, the royal youth shall *haste*. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Soon as the sun awakes the sprightly court,  
Leave their repose, and *hasten* to the sport. *Prior.*

To HASTE. *v. a.* To push forward; to urge on; to pre-  
cipitate; to drive to a swifter pace.

Let it be so *hasted*, that supper be ready at the farthest by  
five of the clock. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

All hopes of succour from your arms is past;  
To save us now, you must our ruin *haste*. *Dryden.*

Each fees his lamp with diff'rent lustre crown'd;  
Each knows his course with diff'rent periods bound;  
And in his passage through the liquid space,  
Nor *hastens*, nor retards his neighbour's race. *Prior.*

HASTENER. *n. f.* [from *hasten*.] One that hastens or hurries.

HASTILY. *adv.* [from *hasty*.]

1. In a hurry; speedily; nimbly; quickly.

A voice, that called loud and clear,  
Come hither, hither, O come *hastily*! *Fa. Queen.*

If your grace incline that we should live,  
You must not, sir, too *hastily* forgive. *Waller.*



# H A T

1. Haſte; ſpeed.  
A fellow being out of breath, or ſeeming to be for haſte,  
with humble *haſtineſs* told Baſilius. *Sidney, b. i.*
2. Hurry; precipitation.  
There is moſt juſt cauſe to fear, left our *haſtineſs* to embrace  
a thing of fo perilous conſequence, ſhould cauſe poſterity to  
feel thoſe evils. *Hooker, Preface.*  
The turns of his verſe, his breakings, his propriety, his  
numbers, and his gravity, I have as far imitated as the po-  
verty of our language, and the *haſtineſs* of my performance,  
would allow. *Dryden.*
3. Angry teſtineſs; paſſionate vehemence.  
*HAſTINGS. n. f.* [from *haſty*.] Peas that come early.  
The large white and green *baſtings* are not to be fet 'till  
the cold is over. *Morimer's Huſbandry.*  
*HAſTY. adj.* [*haſty*, French, from *baſte*; *haſtig*, Dutch.]
1. Quick; ſpeedy.  
Is all the counſel that we two have ſhar'd,  
The filters wove, the hours that we have ſpent,  
When we have chid the *haſty* footed time  
For parting us. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*
2. Paſſionate; vehement.  
He that is flow to wrath is of great underſtanding; but he  
that is *haſty* of ſpirit exalteth folly. *Prov. xiv. 29.*
3. Raſh; precipitate.  
Seſt thou a man that is *haſty* in his words? There is more  
hope of a fool than of him. *Prov. xxix. 20.*  
Be not raſh with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be  
*haſty* to utter any thing before God. *Ecl. v. 2.*
4. Early ripe.  
Beauty ſhall be a fading flower, and as the *haſty* fruit before  
the Summer. *Jf. xxviii. 4.*
- HAſTY-PUDDING. n. f.* A pudding made of milk and flour,  
boiled quick together; as alſo of oatmeal and water boiled  
together.  
Sure *haſty-pudding* is thy chiefſt diſh,  
With bullock's liver, or ſome flinking fiſh. *Dorſet.*
- HAT. n. f.* [*hæc*, Saxon; *hatt*, German.] A cover for the  
head.  
She's as big as he is; and there's her thrum hat, and her  
muffler too. *Shakeſpear's Merry Wives of Winſdor.*
- Out of meer ambition they have made  
Your holy hat be flampt on the king's coin. *Shak. H. VIII.*
- His hat was o'er a helmet, or Spaniſh montera. *Bacon.*
- Hermes o'ke his head in air appear'd,  
And with ſoft wove his drooping ſpirits cheer'd;  
His hat adorn'd with wings diſclos'd the god,  
And in his hand he bore the ſleep compelling rod. *Dryden.*
- HAſTBAND. n. f.* [*hat* and *band*.] A ſtring tied round the  
hat.  
They had hats of blue velvet, with fine plumes of divers  
colours, let round like *hathbands*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
- Room for the noble gladiator! ſee  
His coat and *hathband* were his quality. *Dryden's Juven.*
- HAſT-CASE. n. f.* [*bat* and *caſe*.] A flight box for a hat.  
I might mention a *batecaſe*, which I would not exchange  
for all the beavers in Great Britain. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
- TO HATCH. v. a.* [*hecken*, German, as *ſkinner* thinks, from  
*heghen*, *eghen*, *eggs*, *eggs*, Saxon.]
1. To produce young from eggs by the warmth of incubation.  
When they have laid chuſt a number of eggs as they can  
conveniently cover and *hatche*, they give over, and begin to  
ſit. *Ray on the Creation.*
- He kindly ſpreads his ſpacious wings,  
And *hatches* plentifully for th'enſuing Spring. *Denham.*
- The tepid caves, and fens and ſhores,  
Their brood as numerous *hatche* from th' eggs, that ſoon  
Burſtling with kindly rupture, forth diſclos'd  
Their callow young. *Milton's Paraſiſe Loſt, b. vii.*
2. To quicken the egg by incubation.  
Others *hatch* their eggs and tend the birth, 'till it is able to  
ſhift for itſelf. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
3. To produce by precedent action.  
4. To form by meditation; to contrive.  
Which thing they very well know, and, I doubt not, will  
easily confeſs, who live to their great both toil and grief,  
to *hatch* their heresy, have choſen thoſe churches as fitteſt ſeats  
where Athanaſius's creed is not heard. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*
- He was a man harmleſs and faithful, and one who never  
*hatched* any hopes prejudicial to the kings, but always intended  
his ſafety and honour. *Hayward.*
5. [From *hacher*, to cut.] To ſhade by lines in drawing or  
graving.  
Who firſt ſhall wound, through others arms, his blood  
appearing freſh, *Chapm. Iliads.*
- Shall win this ſword, ſilver'd and *hatche*. *Chapm. Iliads.*
- Such as Agamemnon and the hand of Greece.  
Should hold up high in braſs; and ſuch again  
As venerable Neſtor, *b-tell'd* in ſilver,  
Should with a bond of air, ſtrong as the axle-tree  
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian ears

## H A T

- To his experienced tongue. *Shakespeare's Tril, and Cressida.*  
 Those tender hairs, and those battling locks of the pen-  
 cil, which make a kind of minced meat in painting, are ne-  
 ver able to deceive the fight. *Dryden's DuRfney.*
- To HATCH, *v. n.*  
 1. To be in the state of growing quick.  
 He observed circumstances in eggs, whilst they were  
*hatching*, which varied. *Dybl.*  
 2. To be in a state of advance towards effect.  
*HATCH, n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. A brood excluded from the egg.  
 2. The act of exclusion from the egg.  
 3. Disfigure; discovery.  
 Something's in his soul,  
 O'er which his melancholy fits on brood;  
 And, I do doubt, the hatch and the disclosure  
 Will be some danger. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
 4. [Hæca, Saxon; *hæce*, Dutch, a bolt.] 'T he half door, the  
 opening over the door.  
 Something about, a little from the right,  
 In at the window, or else o'er the hatch. *Shak. K. John.*  
 5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings by which they descend  
 from one deck or floor of a ship to another.  
 To the king's ship, invisible as thou art,  
 There shalt thou find the mariners asleep  
 Under the hatches. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
 There she's hid;  
 The mariners all under hatches flow'd. *Shak. Tempest.*  
 So seas, impell'd by winds with added pow'r,  
 Affault the fides, and o'er the hatches tow'd. *Dryden.*  
 A ship was ready'to the shore;  
 The plank was lately laid for safe ascent,  
 For flieper there the trembling shadow bent,  
 And kick'd and foul'd; and under hatches went. *Dryden.*  
 6. To be under HATCHES. To be in a state of ignominy, po-  
 verty, or deprecation.  
 He afflures us how this fatherhood began in Adam, con-  
 tinued its course 'till the Flood, got out of the ark with Noah,  
 made and supported all the kings of the earth, 'till the cap-  
 tivity in Egypt, and then the poor fatherhood was under  
 hatches. *Laker.*  
 7. HATCHEL, Floodgates. *Anfairth.*  
 To HATCHEL, *v. a.* [*hacheln*, German.] To beat flax to  
 as to separate the fibrous from the brittle part.  
 This adverb seems different from that mentioned by  
 Kircher in his description of China; which he says, put into  
 water, moulds like clay, and is a fibrous film excrecences,  
 like hairs growing upon the bones; and for the *hatchelling*,  
 spinning, and weaving it, he refers to his *mundus alternaus*.  
*Woodward on Fossils.*  
 HA'TCHEL, *n. f.* [from the verb; *hachel*, German.] The in-  
 strument with which flax is beaten.  
 HA'TCHELLER, *n. f.* [from *hatchel*.] A beater of flax.  
 HA'TCHET, *n. f.* [*hache*, *hachette*, French; *ascia*, Latin]  
 A small axe.  
 The hatchet is to hew the irregularities of pieces of stuff.  
*Moxon's Mach. Extr.*  
 His harmful hatchet he hent in his hand,  
 And to the field he speedeth. *Spenser's Pastoral.*  
 Ye shall have a hempen cable then, and the help of a  
 hatchet. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*  
 Nails, hammers, hatchets sharp, and halters strong;  
 Swords, spears, twice dip't in the dire flames  
 Of brothers blood. *Crofton.*  
 Tyrrhus, the foster-father of the beast,  
 Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny fist. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 Our countryman presented him with a curious hatchet; and  
 asking him whether it had a good edge, tried it upon the  
 donor. *Addison's Fables.*  
 HA'TCHET-FACE, *n. f.* An ugly face; such, I suppose, as  
 might be hewn out of a block by a hatchet.  
 An ape his own dear image will embrace;  
 An ugly beard adds a hatchet-face. *Dryden.*  
 HA'TCHMENT, *n. f.* [Corrupted from *atchement*. See AT-  
 CHIEVEMENT.] Armorial escutcheon placed over a door at  
 a funeral.  
 His means of death, his obscure funeral,  
 No trophæ, sword, nor hatchment o'er his bones,  
 No noble rites nor formal oblation,  
 Could be heard. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
 HA'TCHWAY, *n. f.* [*hatches* and *way*.] The way over or  
 under the hatches.  
 To HATCH, *v. a.* [Daxian, Saxon.] To detest; to abhor; to  
 abominate; to regard with the passion contrary to love.  
 You are, I think, assur'd I love you not.  
 —I am afraid, if I be fearful'd rightly,  
 Your majesty hath no just cause to hate me. *Shak. Hen. IV.*  
 Do all men kill the thing they do not love?  
 —Hates any man the thing he would not kill?  
 —Flyence offence is not a hate at first. *Shakespeare's*  
 Those old inhabitants of thy holy land thou hatch'st for giving  
 most odious wars. *W. J. fil. xii.*

## H A V

- But whatsoever our jarring fortunes prove,  
Though our lords hate, methinks we may love. *Dryden.*  
**HATE.** *n. f.* [hate, Saxon.] Malignity; detestation; the con-  
trary to love.  
Speak then to me, who neither beg nor fear  
Your favours nor your hate. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
*Hate* to Mercurius, arm'd five hundred more.  
While Minicius from his fire Benacus bore. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Necessa teaches that the afflicted are not always the objects  
of divine hate. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*  
**HATEFUL.** *adj.* [hate and full.]  
1. That which causes abhorrence; odious; abominable; de-  
testable.  
My name's Macbeth.  
—The devil himself could not pronounce a title  
More hateful to mine ear. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
There is no vice more hateful to God and man than ingra-  
titude. *Feuchtm.*  
What owe I to his commands  
Who hates me, and hath either thrust me down,  
To sit in hateful office here confin'd,  
Inhabitant of heav'n, and heav'nly born? *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
I hear the tread  
Of hateful steps: I must be viewless now. *Milton.*  
And Umbriel, *hateful* gnomes! forbears not fo;  
He breaks the will whence the frowns flow. *Pope.*  
2. Abhorrent; detesting; malignant; malevolent.  
Palamon, compell'd  
No more to try the fortune of the field;  
And, worse than death, to view with *hateful* eyes  
His rival's conquest, and renounce the prize. *Dryden.*  
**HATEFULLY.** *adv.* [from *hateful*.]  
1. Odiously; abominably.  
2. Malignantly; maliciously.  
All their hearts flood *hatefully* afraid  
Long since. *Chapman's Iliads.*  
They shall deal with thee *hatefully*, take away all thy labour,  
and leave thee naked and bare. *Ezek. xxiii. 29.*  
**HATEFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *hateful*.] Odiousness.  
**HATER.** *n. f.* [from *hate*.] One that hates; an abject;  
a detester.  
I of her underfoot of that most noble constancy in my  
lord Argalus; which whosoever loves not, shews himself to  
be a kind of virtue, and unworthy to live in the society of  
mankind. *Sidney.*  
Whilft he stood up and spoke,  
He was my master, and I wore my life  
To spend upon his *haters*. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
An enemy to God, and a *hater* of all good. *Brown.*  
They never wanted to know knowledge as to inform and  
convince them of the unlawfulness of a man's being a mur-  
derer, an *hater* of God, and a covenant-breaker. *South.*  
**HATED.** *n. f.* [from *hate*.] Hate; ill-will; malignity; ma-  
levolence; dislike; abhorrence; detestation; abomination;  
the passion contrary to love.  
*Hated* is the thought of the pain which any thing present  
or absent is apt to produce in us. *Lacke.*  
I with had a cause to seek him there,  
To oppose his *hated* fully. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
*Hated* is the passion of defiance, and there is a kind of  
aversion and hostility included in its very effence; but then,  
if there could have been *hated* in the world when there was  
scarcely any thing odious, it would have acted within the com-  
pacts of its proper object. *South's Sermons.*  
*Hateds* are often begotten from flight and almost innocent  
occasions, and quarrels propagated and continued in the  
world. *Lacke.*  
Retain no malice nor *hated* against any: be ready to do  
them all the kindness you are able. *Wake's Preparat. for Death.*  
She is a Presbyterian of the most rank and virulent kind,  
and consequently has an inveterate *hated* to the church. *Swift.*  
To **HATER.** *v. a.* [Perhaps corrupted from *batter*.] To  
harass; to weary; to wear out with fatigue.  
His *hater* 'd out with pennance. *Dryden.*  
**HATER.** *n. f.* [from *hate*.] A maker of hats.  
A *hater* sells a dozen of hats for five shillings a piece. *Swift.*  
**HAT-ROCK.** *n. f.* [attack, Erie.] A flock of corn. *Diet.*  
**HAUBERK.** *n. f.* [hauberg, old French.] A coat of mail; a  
breastplate.  
Him on the *hauberk* struck the princefs fore,  
That quite dispar'd all the linked frame,  
And pierced to the kin. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
*Hauberks* and helms are hew'd with many a wound;  
The mighty maces with such *hate* descend,  
They break the bones, and make the solid armour bend.  
*Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
To **HAVE.** *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *had.* [haben, Gothic;  
habban, Saxon; *haben*, Dutch; *avoir*, French; *avere*, Ital.]  
1. Not to be without.  
I have brought him before you, that after examination had  
I might have something to write. *dels xxv. 2.*

## H A V

2. To carry; to wear.  
Upon the maff they faw a young man, who fat as on horfe-  
back, *having* nothing upon him. *Sidney.*
3. To make use of.  
I have no Levite to my prieft. *Judg. xvii. 13.*
4. To pollifs.  
He that gathered much *had* nothing over, and he that gav-  
ereth little *had* no lack. *Ex. xvi. 18.*
5. To bear; to carry; to be attended with or united to, as an  
accident or concomitant.  
I will never truft a man again for keeping his fword clean;  
nor believe he can *have* every thing in him, by wearing his  
apparel neatly. *Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.*
6. To obtain; to enjoy.  
Now, O Father, glorify me with thine own felf, with the  
glory which I *had* with thee before the world was. *Jſ. xvii. 5.*
7. To take; to receive.  
A ſecret happineſs, in Petronius, is called *curioſa felicitas*,  
and which I ſuppoſe he *had* from the *felicitas* auctore of Ho-  
race. *Dryden.*
8. To be in any flatne.  
Have I need of madmen, that ye *have* brought this fel-  
low? *1 Sa. xxi. 15.*
9. To put; to take.  
With toſſing and raking, and ſetting on cox,  
Grafs lately in ſwathes is meat for an ox;  
That done, go and cart it, and *have* it away. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*
10. To procure; to find.  
I would fain *have* any one name to me that tongue, that  
any one can ſpeak as he ſhould do, by the rules of grammar.  
*Locke on Education.*
11. Not to neglect; not to omit.  
I cannot pleaſe; if my heart be not ready to buſt. Well,  
ſweet Jack, *have* a care of thyſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*  
Your plea is good; but ſtill I ſay beware:  
Laws are explain'd by men; *to have* a care. *Peſpe.*
12. To hold; to regard.  
Of the maid ſervants ſhall I *be had* in honour. *2 Sa. vi. 22.*  
The proud *have had* me greatly in deriſion. *Pſ. cxix. 51.*
13. To maintain; to hold opinion.  
Sometimes they will *have* them to be natural heat, whereas  
ſome of them are crude and cold; and ſometimes they will  
*have* them to be the qualities of the tangible parts, whereas  
they are things by themſelves. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
14. To contain.  
You *have* of theſe pedlars that *have* more in 'em than  
you'd think, filiter. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*
15. To require; to claim.  
What would theſe madmen *have*?  
Fiſt they would bribe us without pence,  
Deceive us without common ſenſe,  
And without pow'r enſlave. *Cryden.*
16. To be a huſband or wife to another.  
If I had been married to him, for all he was in woman's  
apparel, I would not *have had* him. *Shakeſpeare.*
17. To be engaged, as in a taſk.  
If we maintain things that are eſtabliſhed, we *have* to ſtrive  
with a number of heavy prejudices, deeply rooted in the hearts  
of men. *Hosker, b. i. ſ. 1.*  
The Spaniards captain never *hath* to meddle with his ſoldiers  
pay. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
You did ſet your courſe to treat of the evils which hin-  
dered the peace and good ordering of that land, among which  
that of the inconvenience of the laws was the fiſt which you  
*had* in hand. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Kings *have* to deal with their neighbours, their wives, their  
children, their prelates or clergy, their nobles, their merchants  
and their commons. *Eſſayen's Eſſays.*
18. To wiſh; to deſire.  
I *had* rather be a door-keeper in the houſe of my God, than  
to dwell in the tents of wickedneſs. *Pſ. lxxxix. 10.*  
I would *have* no man diſcouraged with that kind of life  
ſeries of actions, in which the choice of others, or his own  
neceſſities, may have engaged him. *Adiſon.*
19. To buy.  
If theſe trifles were rated only by art and artfulneſs, we  
ſhould *have* them much cheaper. *C. Liller on human Reaſon.*
20. It is moſt uſed in Engliſh, as in other European languages,  
as an auxiliary verb to make the tenſes. *Have* the preter-  
perfect, and *had* the preterpluperfect.  
If there had been words conneſt between them to have ex-  
preſſed provocation, they *had* gone together by the ears. *Cong.*  
I have heard one of the greateſt geniſſus this age *has* pro-  
duced, who *had* been trained up in all the polite ſtudies of an-  
tiquity, aſſure me, upon his being obliged to ſearch into re-  
cords, that he at laſt took an incredible pleaſure in it. *Adiſon.*  
I have not here conſidered cuſtom as it makes things eaſy,  
but as it renders them delightful; and though others may not  
make the ſame reflections, it is impoſſible they may not *have*  
drawn thoſe uſes from it. *Adiſon.*



## H A V

That admirable precept which Pythagoras is said to have given to his disciples, and which that philosopher must have drawn from the observation I have enlarged upon. *Addison.*  
The gods have placed labour before virtue. *Addison.*  
This observation we have made on man. *Addison.*  
Evil spirits have contracted in the body habits of lust and sensuality, malice and revenge. *Addison.*  
There tortures have already taken root in them. *Addison.*  
It has been finely improved by many divines. *Addison.*  
That excellent author has shewn how every particular custom and habit of virtue will, in its own nature, produce the heaven, or a state of happiness, in him who shall hereafter practise it. *Addison.*

21. HAVE at, or with, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt.  
He that will coper with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him. *Shak. Henry IV. p. ii.*  
I can bear my part; 'tis my occupation: have at it with you. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

I never was out at a mad frolic, though this is the maddest I ever undertook: have with you, lady mine; I take you at your word. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

HA'VEN. *n. f.* [haven, Dutch; havre, French.]  
1. A port; a harbour; a safe station for ships.  
Only love was threatened and promised to him, and so to his cousin, as both the tempest and haven of their best years. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Order for sea is given:  
They have put forth the haven. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopat.*  
After an hour and a half sailing, we entered into a good haven, being the port of a fair city. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
The queen beheld, as soon as day appear'd,  
The navy under sail, the haven clear'd.  
We may be shipwreck by her breath:  
Love, favour'd once with that sweet gale,  
Doubles his haste, and fills his sail,  
'Till he arrive, where the must prove  
The haven, or the rock of love. *Waller.*

2. A shelter; an asylum.  
All places, that the eye of heaven visits,  
Are to a wife man ports and happy havens. *Shaksp. R. II.*  
HA'VENER. *n. f.* [from haven.] An overseer of a port.  
These earls and dukes appointed their special officers, as receiver, haveners, and customers. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
HA'VEY. *n. f.* [from have.] Possessor; holder.  
Valour is the chiefest virtue, and

Most dignifies the havey. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
HA'VEY is a common word in the northern counties for oats: as, havey bread for oaten bread.

When you would anneal, take a blue stone, such as they make havey or oat cakes upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron. *Peacham.*

HAUGHT. *adj.* [haught, French.]

1. Haughty; insolent; proud; contemptuous; arrogant.  
The proud insulting queen,  
With Clifford and the haught Northumberland,  
Have wrought the easy melting king, like wax. *Shaksp.*  
No lord of thine, thou haught insulting man;  
Nor no man's lord. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

2. High; proudly magnanimous.

His courage haught,  
Defr'd of foreign foemen to be known,  
And far abroad for strange adventures fought. *Fairy Queen.*  
HAUGHTILY. *adv.* [from haughty.] Proudly; arrogantly; contemptuously.

Her heav'nly form too haughtily she priz'd;  
His person hated, and his gifts despis'd. *Dryden.*  
HAUGHTINESS. *n. f.* [from haughty.] Pride; arrogance; the quality of being haughty.

By the head we make known our supplications, our threatenings, our mildness, our haughtiness, our love, and our hatred. *Dryden's Dufresny.*

HAUGHTY. *adj.* [haughtine, French.]

1. Proud; lofty; insolent; arrogant; contemptuous.  
His wife, being a woman of a haughty and imperious nature, and of a wit superior to his, quickly repented the disrespect she received from him. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

I shall sing of battles, blood and rage,  
And haughty souls, that mov'd with mutual hate,  
In fighting fields pursu'd and found their fate. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. Proudly great.

Our vanquish'd wills that pleasing force obey:  
Her goodness takes our liberty away;  
And haughty Britain yields to arbitrary sway. *Prior.*

3. Bold; adventurous.

Who now shall give me words and sound  
Equal unto this haughty enterprise?  
Or who shall lend me wings, with which from ground  
My lowly verse may loftily arise? *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

HAVING. *n. f.* [from have.]

## H A U

1. Possession; estate; fortune.

My having is not much;  
I'll make division of my present with you:  
Hold, there's half my coffer. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*

2. The act or state of possessing.  
Of the one side was alleged the having a picture, which the other wanted; of the other side, the first striking the shield. *Sidney.*

Thou art not for the fashion of these times,  
Where none will sweat but for promotion;  
And having that, do choke their service up,  
Even with the having. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

3. Behaviour; regularity. This is still retained in the Scottish dialect.

The gentleman is of no having: he kept company with the wild prince and Poins: he is of too high a region; he knows too much. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

HA'VOUR. *n. f.* [for behaviour.] Conduct; manners.

Their ill havour garres men mislay

Both of their doctines and their fay. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

To HAUL. *v. a.* [hailer, French, to draw.] To pull; to draw; to drag by violence. A word which, applied to things, implies violence; and, to persons, awkwardness or rudeness.

Thy Dol, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,  
Is in base durand and contagious prison,  
Haul'd thither by mechanick dirty hands. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

The youth with songs and rhimes,  
Some dance, some haul the rope. *Dunham.*

Some the wheels prepare,  
And fasten to the horses feet; the rest  
With cables haul along th' unwieldy beast. *Dryden's Æn.*

In his grandeur he naturally chafes to haul up others  
after him whose accomplishments most resemble his own Swift.

Thither they bent, and haul'd their ships to land;  
The crooked keel divides the yellow sand. *Pope's Odyssey.*

While romp-loving misfs  
Is haul'd about in gallantry robust. *Thomson's Autumn.*

HAUL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Pull; violence in dragging.

The leap, the flap, the haul; and shoo to notes  
Of native music, the respondent dance. *Thomson's Winter.*

HAUM. *n. f.* [or haums, or haum; jealm, Saxon; haums, Dutch and Danish.] Straw.

In champion countrie a pleasure they take  
To mow up their haume for to brew and to bake:

The haume is the straw of the wheat or the rice,  
Which once being reaped, they mow by and by. *Tusser.*

Having stripped off the haum or binds from the poles, as  
you pick the hops, stack them up for their security in Winter.

HAUNCH. *n. f.* [haunche, Dutch; hanche, French; anca, Italian.]

1. The thigh; the hind hip.

Hail, groom! didst thou not see a bleeding hind,  
Whose right haunch cast my steadfast arrow strike?

If thou didst, tell me. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 3.*

To make a man able to teach his horse to stop and turn  
quick, and to rest on his haunches, is of use to a gentleman  
both in peace and war. *Lace.*

2. The rear; the hind part.

O Westmorland, thou art a Summer bird,  
Which ever in the haunch of Winter sings

The lifting up of day. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

To HAUNT. *v. a.* [haunter, French.]

1. To frequent; to be much about any place or person.

A man who for his hospitality is so much haunted, *Sidney.*  
news stir but come to his ears.

Now we being brought known unto her, the time that we  
spent in curing some very dangerous wounds, after once we  
were acquainted, and acquainted we were sooner than our-  
selves expected, the continually almost haunted us. *Sidney.*

I do haunt thee in the battle thus,  
Because some tell me that thou art a king. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

She this dangerous forest haunts,  
And in sad accents utters her complaints. *Waller.*

Earth now

Secur'd like to heav'n, a seat where gods might dwell,  
Or wander with delight, and love to haunt  
Her sacred shades. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

Celestial Venus haunts Idalia's groves;  
Diana Cynthus, Ceres Hybla loves. *Pope's Spring.*

2. It is used frequently in an ill sense of one that comes un-  
welcome.

You wrong me, fir, thus still to haunt my house;  
I told you, fir, my daughter is dispos'd of. *Shaksp. Lear.*

Oh, could I see my country-fer!

There leaning near a gentle brook,  
Sleep, or peruse some ancient book;  
And there in sweet oblivion drown  
Those cares that haunt the court and town. *Swift.*

3. It is eminently used of apparitions or spectres that appear in  
a particular place. *Foul*

## H A W

Foul spirits haunt my resting place,  
And ghastly visions break my sleep by night. *Fairfax.*

All these the woes of Oedipus have known,  
Your fates, your furies, and your haunted town. *Pope.*

To HAUNT. *v. n.* To be much about; to appear frequently.

I've charged thee not to haunt about my doors:  
In honest plainness thou hast heard me say,  
My daughter's not for thee. *Shaksp. Othello.*

Where they most breed and haunt, I have observ'd  
The air is delicate. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

HAUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Place in which one is frequently found.

We set toils, nets, gins, snares and traps for beasts and  
birds in their own haunts and walks, and without any seal of  
faith and confidence. *L'Estrange.*

To me pertains not, she replies,  
To know or care where Cupid flies;

What are his haunts, or which his way,  
Where he would dwell, or whither stray. *Prior.*

A scene where, if a god should cast his sight,  
A god might gaze and wonder with delight!

Joy touch'd the messenger of heav'n; he stay'd  
Entranc'd, and all the blissful haunt survey'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Habit of being in a certain place.

The haunt you have got about the courts will one day or  
another bring your family to beggary. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*

HAUNTER. *n. f.* [from haunt.] Frequenter; one that is often  
found in any place.

The ancient Grecians were an ingenious people, of whom  
the vulgar sort, such as were haunters of theatres, took plea-  
sure in the conceits of Aristophanes. *Wotton on Education.*

Queen of the nether sties, *Dryden's Fables.*

HA'VOCK. *n. f.* [haveseg, Welsh, devastation.] Waste; wide and  
general devastation; merciless destruction.

Having been never used to have any thing of their own,  
and now being upon spoil of others, they make no spare of  
any thing, but havock and confusion of all they meet with. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Saul made havock of the church. *Acts viii. 3.*

Ye gods, what havock does ambition make  
Among your works!

The Rabbits, to express the great havock which has been  
made of them, tells us, that there were such torrents of holy  
blood shed, as carried rocks of a hundred yards in circum-  
ference above three miles into the sea. *Addison's Spectator.*

If it had either air or fuel, it must make a greater havock  
than any history mentions. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

HA'VOCK. *intj.* [from the noun.] A word of encourage-  
ment to laughter.

Why stand these royal fronts amazed thus?  
Cry havock, kings! *Shaksp. King John.*

At by his side,

Cries havock! and lets loose the dogs of war. *Shaksp. Lear.*

To HA'VOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waste; to destroy;  
to lay waste.

Whatever they leave, the soldier spoileth and havocketh  
likewise; so that, between both, nothing is very shortly left.

See I with what heat these dogs of hell advance,  
To waste and havock yonder world, which I

So fair and good created! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

HA'UTBOY. *n. f.* [haut and boir.] A wind instrument.

I saw it, and told John of Gaunt he beat his own name;  
for you might have trust'd him and all his apparel into an eel-  
skin: the case of a treble hautboy was a mansion for him, a  
court; and now hath he land and bees. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

Now give the haughties breath; he comes, he comes. *Dry.*

HA'UTBOY STRAWBERRY. See STRAWBERRY.

HAW. *n. f.* [haz, Saxon.]

1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn.

Now low and go harrow, where ridge ye did draw  
The seed of the bremble with kernel and harrow. *Tusser.*

Years of store of haws and hips commonly portend cold  
Winters. *Bacon's Natural History.*

His quarrel to the hedge was, that his thorns and his bram-  
bles did not bring forth raisins, rather than haws and black-  
berries. *L'Estrange.*

2. An excrescence in the eye.

3. [haz, Saxon; haw, a garden, Danish.] A small piece of  
ground adjoining to an house. In Scotland they call it hawth.

Upon the brow at Plymouth is cut out in the ground the  
portraiture of two men, with clubs in their hands, whom they  
term Gog and Magog. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HA'WTHORN. *n. f.* [hæw ðorn, Saxon.] A species of med-  
lar; the thorn that bears haws.

The great use to which it is applied in England is to make  
hedges and fences; and there are two or three varieties of it  
about London; but that sort which produces the smallest  
leaves is preferable, because its branches always grow close  
together. *Miller.*

## H A Y

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young  
plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs odes upon  
hawthorns, and elegies on brambles. *Shak. As you like it.*

The hawthorn fly is all black, and not big. *Waller's Angler.*

Some in their hands, beside the lance and shield,  
The boughs of woodbine, or of hawthorn held. *Dryden.*

Now hawthorn blossom, now the dailies spring.  
The hawthorn whitens, and the juicy groves  
Put forth their buds. *Thomson's Spring.*

To HAW. *v. n.* [Perhaps corrupted from hawk or hawk.] To  
speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation.

'Tis a great way; but yet, after a little humming and haw-  
ing upon it, he agreed to undertake the job. *L'Estrange.*

HAWK. *n. f.* [habeg, Welsh; hawc, Saxon.]

1. A bird of prey, used much anciently in sport to catch other  
birds.

Do'st thou love hawking? Thou hast hawks will soar  
Above the morning lark. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to draw a fair  
picture, than to cut his hawk's meat. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Whence borne on liquid wing,  
The founding culver shoots; or where the hawk,  
High in the beetling cliff, his airy builds. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. [Hawk, Welsh.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat.

To HAWK. *v. n.* [from hawk.]

1. To fly hawks at fowls; to catch birds by means of a hawk.

'Tis his highness's pleasure  
You do prepare to ride unto St. Alban's,  
Whereas the king and queen do mean to hawk. *Shaksp. Lear.*

Do'st thou love hawking? Thou hast hawks will soar  
Above the morning lark. *Shaksp. Lear.*

One followed study and knowledge, and another hawking  
and hunting. *Locke.*

He that hawks at larks and sparrows has no less sport, though  
much less considerable quarry, than he that flies at nobler  
game. *Locke.*

A false Henry is, when Emma hawks;  
With her of tartsels and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

2. To fly at; to attack on the wing.

A falcon tow'ring in her pride of place,  
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd. *Shaksp. Macb.*

Whether upward to the moon they go,  
Or dream the Winter out in caves below,

Or hawk at flies elsewhere, concerns us not to know. *Dry.*

3. [Hawk, Welsh.] To force up phlegm with a noise.

Come, sit, sit, and a song.—Shall we clap into't round-  
ly, without hawking or spitting, or saying we are hoarse,  
which are the only prologues to a bad voice. *Shaksp. Lear.*

She complained of a forens of her throat, and of a stink-  
ing tough phlegm which she hawk'd up in the mornings.

Wifeman's Surgery.

Blood, cast out of the throat or windpipe, is spit out with  
a hawking or small cough; that out of the gums is spit out  
without hawking, coughing, or vomiting. *Harvey on Consump.*

4. To fly by proclaiming it in the streets. [From hawk, German,  
a falseman.]

His works were hawk'd in ev'ry street;  
But seldom rose above a sheet. *Swift.*

HA'WKED. *adj.* [from hawk.] Formed like a hawk's bill.

Flat noses seem comely unto the Moor, an aquiline or  
hawk'd one unto the Persian, a large and prominent nose unto  
the Roman. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

HA'WKER. *n. f.* [from hawk, German.] One who sells his  
wares by proclaiming them in the street.

I saw my labours, which had cost me so much thought and  
watching, hawk'd about by common hawkers, which I once  
intended for the weighty consideration of the greatest person.

Swift's Vindication of Isaac Bickerstaff.

To grace this honour'd day the queen proclaims,  
By herald hawkers, high heroic games:

She summons all her sons; an endless band  
Pours forth, and leaves unpeopled half the land. *Pope.*

HA'WKWEED. *n. f.*

The characters are: the stalks are branched and slender,  
the leaves produced alternately, and the flower consists of  
many leaves placed in an orbicular order, and open in form  
of a marigold: the seeds are slender and angular, or furrowed:  
the whole plant hath a milky juice. Oxtongue is a species of  
this plant. *Miller.*

HA'WSES. *n. f.* [of a ship.] Two round holes under the ship's  
head or beak, through which the cables pass when she is at  
anchor. *Harris.*

HAY. *n. f.* [hæg, haz, Saxon; hey, Dutch.] Grass dried to  
fodder cattle in Winter.

Make hay while the sun shines. *Camden's Remains.*

Make poor men's cattle break their necks;  
Set fire on barns and hay stacks in the night,  
And bid the owners quench them with their tears. *Shaksp.*

We have heats of dung, and of hay, and herbs laid up  
moist. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The



# HAZ

Or if the earlier season lead  
To the tain'd bay cock in the mead.  
Bring them for food sweet boughs and oars cut,  
Nor all the Winter long thy bay rick shut.  
Some turners turn long and slender sprigs of ivory, as small  
as an bay stalk,  
The best manure for meadows is the bottom of bay mows  
and bay facks.  
Hay and oats, in the management of a groom, will make  
zie.  
By some bay cock, or some shady thorn,  
He bids his beads both even song and morn.  
Blouzelinda, in a gamefome mood,  
Behind a bay cock loudly laughing food.  
The hum of bees inviting deep sincere,  
Into the guileless breast, beneath the shade,  
Or thrown at large amid the fragrant bay, *Thomf. Autumn.*  
To dance the HAY. To dance in a ring: probably from dancing  
round a hay cock.  
I will play on the tabor to the worthies,  
And let them dance the bay. *Shaksp. Love's Labour Lost.*  
This maids think on the hearth they see,  
When fires well nigh consumed be,  
There dancing bays by two and three,  
Just as your fancy calls them. *Dryden's Nymphid.*  
The gum and glitt'ning, which with art  
And study'd method, in each part  
Hangs down the heart,  
Looks just as if that day  
Snails there had crawl'd the bay. *Suckling.*  
HAY. *n. f.* [from *hais*, French, a hedge.] A net which incloses  
the haunt of an animal.  
Coneys are destroyed by bays, curs, spaniels, or tumblers  
bred up for that purpose. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
HAYMAKER. *n. f.* [bay and make.] One employed in drying  
grafs for hay.  
As to the return of his health and vigour, were you here,  
you might enquire of his haymakers. *Pope to Swift.*  
HAZARD. *n. f.* [hazard, French; azar, Spanish; basit, Ru-  
nick, danger.]  
1. Chance; accident; fortuitous hap.  
I have set my life upon a cast,  
And I will stand the hazard of the die. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*  
I will upon all hazards well believe  
Thou art my friend, that know'st my tongue so well. *Shak.*  
Where the mind does not perceive this connection, there  
mens opinions are not the product of judgment, but the  
effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all adven-  
tures, without choice and without direction. *Locke.*  
2. Danger; chance of danger.  
We are bound to yield unto our Creator, the father of all  
mercy, eternal thanks, for that he hath delivered his law unto  
the world; a law wherein so many things are laid open, as a  
light which otherwise would have been buried in darkness,  
not without the hazard, or rather not with the hazard, but  
with the certain loss of thousands of souls, most undoubtedly  
now saved. *Hooker, b. i.*  
The hazard I have run to see you here, should inform you  
that I love not at a common rate. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
Men are led on from one stage of life to another in a con-  
dition of the utmost hazard, and yet without the least appre-  
hension of their danger. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
3. A game at dice.  
The duke playing at hazard at the groom-porter's, in much  
company, held in a great many hands together, and drew a  
huge heap of gold. *Swift.*  
To HAZARD. *v. a.* [hazard, French.] To expose to chance;  
to put into danger.  
They might, by persisting in the extremity of that opinion,  
hazard greatly their own estates, and so weaken that part  
which their places now give. *Hooker, b. v.*  
It was not in his power to adventure upon his own fortune,  
or bearing a public charge to hazard himself against a man  
of private condition. *Hayward.*  
To HAZARD. *v. n.*  
1. To try the chance.  
I pray you tarry; pause a day or two,  
Before you hazard; for in chusing wrongs,  
I lose your company. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*  
2. To adventure.  
She from her fellow-provinces would go,  
Rather than hazard to have you her foe. *Waller.*  
HAZARDABLE. *adj.* [from hazard.] Venturefome; liable to  
chance.  
An hazardable determination it is, unto fluctuating and indif-  
ferent effects, to affix a positive type or period. *Brown.*  
HAZARDER. *n. f.* [from hazard.] He who hazards.  
HAZARDRY. *n. f.* [from hazard.] Temerity; precipitation;  
rash adventuroufness. Obsolete.  
Hasty wrath, and heedless hazardry,  
Do breed repentance late, and lasting infamy.  
*Fairy Queen.*

# HEA

HAZARDOUS. *adj.* [hazardous, Fr. from hazard] Dangerous;  
exposed to chance.  
Grant that our hazardous attempt prove vain,  
We feel the worst, secur'd from greater pain. *Dryden.*  
HAZARDOUSLY. *adv.* [from hazardous.] With danger or  
chance.  
HAZE. *n. f.* [The etymology unknown.] Fog; mist.  
To HAZE. *v. n.* To be foggy or misty.  
To HAZE. *v. a.* To fright one. *Ainsworth.*  
HAZEL. *n. f.* [hazel, Saxon; corylus, Latin.]  
It hath male flowers growing at remote distances from the  
fruit on the same tree: the nuts grow in clusters, and are close-  
ly joined together at the bottom, each being covered with an  
outward hulk or cup, which opens at the top, and when the  
fruit is ripe it falls out: the leaves are roundish and intire.  
The species are hazelnut, cobnut, and filbert. The red and  
white filberts are mostly esteemed for their fruit. *Miller.*  
Kate, like the hazel twig,  
Is straight and slender; and as brown in hue  
As hazelnuts, and sweeter than the kernels. *Shakspere.*  
Her chariot is an empty hazel nut. *Shak. Rem. and Jul.*  
Why fit we not beneath the grateful shade,  
Which hazels, intermix'd with elms, have made? *Dryden.*  
There are some from the size of a hazel nut to that of a  
man's fist.  
HAZEL. *adj.* [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour  
of hazel.  
Chufe a warm dry soil, that has a good depth of light hazel  
mould. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
HAZELLY. *adj.* Of the colour of hazel; a light brown.  
Uplands consist either of sand, gravel, chalk, rock or stone,  
hazelly loam, clay, or black mould. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
HAZY. *adj.* [from haze.] Dark; foggy; misty.  
Our clearest day here is misty and hazy; we see not far,  
and what we do see is in a bad light. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
Oft engender'd by the hazy North,  
My riads on myriads, insect armies waft. *Thomson.*  
HE. *pronoun.* gen. him; plur. they; gen. them. [by, Dutch; je, Saxon. It seems to have borrowed the plural from *vir*, plural *bar*, dative *byrum*.]  
1. The man that was named before.  
All the conspirators, save only he,  
Did that they did in envy of great Caesar. *Shakspere.*  
If much you note him,  
You shall offend him, and increase his passion;  
Feed and regard him not. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*  
I am weary of this moon; would he would change. *Shaksp.*  
Adam spake;  
So cheer'd he his fair spouse, and she was cheer'd. *Milton.*  
When Adam wak'd, he on his side  
Leaning half rais'd hung over her.  
Thus talking, hand in hand along they pass'd  
On to their blissful bow'rs. *Milton.*  
Extol  
Him first, him last, him midst. *Milton.*  
2. The man; the person. It sometimes stands without refer-  
ence to any foregoing word.  
He is never poor  
That little hath, but he that much desires. *Daniel.*  
3. Man or male being.  
Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law  
Is death to any he that utters them. *Shaksp. Rem. and Jul.*  
Ay, crook-back, here I stand to answer thee, or any he the  
proudest of thy sort. *Shakspere's Henry VI. p. iii.*  
Tros and his race the sculptor shall employ,  
And he the god who built the walls of Troy. *Dryd. Virg.*  
4. Male; as, a he bear, a he goat. It is used where the male  
and female have not different denominations.  
The he's in birds have the fairest feathers. *Bacon's N. Hist.*  
5. In the two last senses he is rather a noun than pronoun.  
HEAD. *n. f.* [heaf, heaf, Saxon; heaf, Dutch; heaf, old  
English, whence by contraction head.]  
1. The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ  
of sensation or thought.  
Vein healing verven, and head purging dill. *Spenser.*  
Over head up-grew  
Insufferable height of loftiest shade. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
My head geers off, what filthy work you make. *Dryden.*  
The dewy paths of meadows we will tread,  
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy head. *Dryden.*  
I could still have offers, that some, who hold their heads  
higher, would be glad to accept.  
2. Person as exposed to any danger or penalty.  
What he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on  
my head. *Shakspere's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
Who of all ages to succeed, but feeling  
The evil on him brought by me, will curse  
My head? ill fare our ancestor impure. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*  
3. HEAD and EARS. The whole person.  
In jingling rhimes well fortify'd and strong,  
He bled repentance late, and lasting infamy. *Graville.*  
4. Denomination of any animals. *When*

# HEA

When Innocent XI. desired the marquis of Carpio to fur-  
nish thirty thousand head of swine, he could not spare them;  
but thirty thousand lawyers he had at his service. *Addison.*  
The tax upon pasturage was raised according to a certain  
rate per head upon cattle. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
5. Chief; principal person; one to whom the rest are subordi-  
nate; leader; commander.  
For their commons, there is little danger from them, ex-  
cept it be where they have great and potent heads. *Bacon.*  
Your head I him appoint;  
And by myself have sworn, to him shall bow  
All knees in heav'n, and shall confess him lord. *Milton.*  
The heads of the chief sects of philosophy, as Thales,  
Anaxagoras, and Pythagoras, did likewise consent to this  
tradition. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
6. Place of honour; the first place.  
Notwithstanding all the justices had taken their places upon  
the bench, they made room for the old knight at the head of  
them. *Addison's Spectator.*  
7. Place of command.  
An army of fourscore thousand troops, with the duke of  
Marlborough at the head of them, could do nothing against  
an enemy. *Addison on the War.*  
8. Countenance; presence.  
Richard not far from hence hath hid his head. *Sh. R. II.*  
With Cain go wander through the shade of night,  
And never shew thy head by day or light. *Shak. Rich. II.*  
Ere to-morrow's fun shall shew his head. *Dryden.*  
9. Understanding; faculties of the mind.  
The wenches laid their heads together. *L'Estrange.*  
A fox and a goat went down a well to drink: the goat fell  
to hunting which way to get back; oh, says Reynard, never  
trouble your head, but leave that to me. *L'Estrange.*  
Work with all the ease and speed you can, without break-  
ing your head, and being so very indolent in flaring  
scruples. *Dryden's Duffessy.*  
The lazy and inconsiderate took up their notions by  
chance, without much beating their heads about them. *Locke.*  
If a man shews that he has no religion, why should we  
think that he beats his head and troubles himself to examine  
the grounds of this or that doctrine. *Locke.*  
When in ordinary discourse we say a man has a fine head,  
we express ourselves metaphorically, and speak in relation to  
his understanding; and when we say of a woman she has a  
fine head, we speak only in relation to her comode. *Addison.*  
We laid our heads together, to consider what grievances  
the nation had suffered under king George. *Addison's Freshfielder.*  
10. Face; front; fore part.  
The gathering crowd pursues;  
The ravishers turn head, the fight renews. *Dryden.*  
11. Resistance; hostile opposition.  
Then made he head against his enemies,  
And hymmer flew. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
Sometimes hath Henry Bolingbroke made head against my  
power. *Shakspere's Henry IV. p. i.*  
Two valiant gentlemen first making head against them, se-  
conded by half a dozen more, made forty of them run away.  
Sin having depraved his judgment, and got possession of his  
will, there is no other principle left him naturally, by which  
he can make head against it. *South's Sermons.*  
12. Spontaneous resolution.  
The bordering wars in this kingdom were made altogether  
by volunteers, upon their own heads, without any pay or com-  
mission from the state. *Davies on Ireland.*  
13. State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known.  
It was a buck of the first head. *Shaksp. Love's Labour Lost.*  
The buck is called the fifth year a buck of the first head. *Shak.*  
14. Individual. It is used in numbers or computation.  
If there be six millions of people, then there is about four  
acres for every head. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*  
15. The top of any thing bigger than the rest.  
His spear's head weighed six hundred shekels of iron. *1 Sa:*  
As his proud head is rais'd towards the sky,  
So low tow'rsd hell his roots descend. *Denham.*  
Trees, which have large and spreading heads, would lie  
with their branches up in the water. *Woodward.*  
If the buds are made our food, they are called heads or  
tops; so heads of asparagus and artichokes. *Watt's Logick.*  
It is an equivocal term; for it signifies the head of a nail,  
or of a pin, as well as of an animal. *Watt's Logick.*  
16. Place of chief report.  
The horse took the alarm, and made their escape to Win-  
chester, the head quarters. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
17. The fore part of any thing, as of a ship.  
By galleys with brazen heads the might transport over In-  
dus at once three hundred thousand soldiers. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
On oozy ground his galleys moor;  
Their heads are turn'd to sea, their sterns to shore. *Dryden.*

# HEA

18. That which rises on the top.  
Let it stand in a tub four or five days before it be put into  
the cask, stirring it twice a day, and beating down the head or  
yeast into it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
19. The blade of an axe.  
A man fetcheth a stroke with the axe to cut down the tree,  
and the head slippeth from the helve. *Deutr. xix. 5.*  
20. Upper part of a bed.  
Israel bowed upon the bed's head. *Gen. xlviii. 31.*  
21. The brain.  
As eastern priests in giddy circles run,  
And turn their heads to imitate the fun. *Pope's Essays.*  
22. Drefs of the head.  
Politick ladies think they gain a great point when they have  
teazed their husbands to buy them a laced head, or a fine petti-  
coat. *Swift.*  
23. Principal topics of discourse.  
These heads are of a mixed order, and we propose only  
such as belong to the natural world. *Burnet's Theor. of the Earth.*  
These heads are set down more fully in the arguments of  
each chapter. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
'Tis our great interest, and our chief duty, to satisfy our-  
selves on this head, upon which our whole conduct depends.  
*Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.*  
24. Source of a stream.  
It is the glory of God to give; his very nature delighteth in  
it: his mercies in the current, through which they would pass,  
may be dried up, but at the head they never fail. *Hooker.*  
The current by Gaza is but a small stream, rising between  
it and the Red sea, whose head from Gaza is little more than  
twenty English miles. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
Some did the song, and some the choir maintain,  
Beneath a laurel shade, where mighty Po  
Mounts up to woods above, and hides his head below. *Dry.*  
25. Crisis; pitch.  
The indisposition which has long hung upon me, is at last  
grown to such a head, that it must quickly make an end of  
me, or of itself. *Addison's Spectator.*  
26. Power; influence; force; strength; dominion.  
Within her breast though calm, her breast though pure,  
Motherly cares and fears got head, and rais'd  
Some troubled thoughts. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*  
God will not admit of the passionate man's apology, that  
he has so long given his unruly passions their head, that he can-  
not now govern nor controul them. *South's Sermons.*  
27. Body; conflus.  
People under command chuse to consult, and after to march  
in order; and rebels, contrariwise, run upon an head together  
in confusion. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Let all this wicked crew gather  
Their forces to one head. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*  
28. Power; armed force.  
My lord, my lord, the French have gather'd head. *Shaksp.*  
At sixteen years,  
When Tarquin made a head for Rome, he fought  
Beyond the mark of others. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*  
A mighty and a fearful head they are,  
As ever offer'd foul play in a state. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
Far in the marches here we heard you were,  
Making another head to fight again. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*  
29. Liberty in running a horse.  
He gave his able horse the head,  
And bounding forward struck his agile heels  
Against the panting sides of his poor jade  
Up to the rowel-head. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. ii.*  
30. It is very improperly applied to roots.  
How turneps hide their swelling heads below,  
And how the clove coleworts upwards grow. *Gay.*  
31. HEAD and SHOULDERS. By force; violently.  
People that hit upon a thought that tickles them, will be  
still bringing it in by head and shoulders, over and over, in  
several companies. *L'Estrange.*  
They can bring in every odd exception in grammar, every  
figure of speech, head and shoulders by main force, in spite of  
nature and their subject. *Felton on the Classics.*  
To HEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern.  
Nor is what has been said of princes less true of all other  
governours, from him that heads an army to him that is master  
of a family, or of one single servant. *South.*  
Abas, who seem'd our friend, is either fled,  
Or, what we fear, our enemies does head. *Dryd. Aurengz.*  
This lord had headed his appointed bands,  
In firm allegiance to his king's commands. *Prior.*  
2. To behead; to kill by taking away the head.  
If you head and hang all that offend that way but for ten  
years together, you'll be glad to give out a commission for  
more heads. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*  
3. To fit any thing with a head, or principal part.  
Headed with flints and feathers bloody dy'd,  
Such as the Indians in their quivers hide. *Fairy Queen.*  
11 C  
Of



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Of cornel-wood a spear upright,  
Headed with piercing steel, and polish'd bright. *Dryden.*

4. To lop trees.  
You must disbranch them, leaving only the summit entire:  
unless the soil be very good, it may be necessary to head them too. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

HE'ADACH. *n. f.* [head and ach.] Pain in the head.  
From the cruel headach,  
Riches do not preserve. *Sidney, b. i.*  
Nothing more exposes to headachs, colds, catarrhs, and  
coughs, than keeping the head warm. *Locke.*  
In the headach he orders the opening of the vein of the  
forehead. *Arbutnot.*

At some dear idle time,  
Not plagu'd with headachs, or the want of rhyme. *Pope.*

HE'ADBAND. *n. f.* [head and band.]  
1. A fillet for the head; a topknot.  
The Lord will take away the bonnets, and the head-  
bands. *Is. iii. 20.*

2. The band at each end of a book.  
HE'ADBOROUGH. *n. f.* [head and borough.] A constable; a  
subordinate constable.  
Here lies John Dod, a servant of God, to whom he is gone,  
Father or mother, sister or brother, he never knew none;  
A headborough and a constable, a man of fame,  
The first of his house, and last of his name. *Camden.*

This none are able to break through,  
Until they're freed by head of borough. *Hudibras, p. i.*

HE'ADDRESS. *n. f.* [head and dress.]  
1. The covering of a woman's head.  
There is not so variable a thing in nature as a lady's head-  
dress: I have known it rise and fall. *Addison's Spectator.*

If ere with airy horns I planted heads,  
Or discompos'd the head-dress of a prude. *Pope.*

2. Any thing resembling a head-dress, and prominent on the  
head.  
Among birds the males very often appear in a most beauti-  
ful head-dress, whether it be a crest, a comb, a tuft of feathers,  
or a natural little plume, erected like a kind of pinnacle on the  
very top of the head. *Addison's Spectator.*

HE'ADER. *n. f.* [from head.]  
1. One that heads nails or pins, or the like.  
2. The first brick in the angle.  
If the header of one side of the wall is toothed as much as  
the stretcher on the outside, it would be a stronger toothing,  
and the joints of the headers of one side would be in the mid-  
dle of the headers of the course they lie upon of the other  
side. *Mason's Mech. Exerc.*

HE'ADGARGLE. *n. f.* [head and gargle.] A disease, I sup-  
pose, in cattle.  
For the headgargle give powder of fenugreek. *Mortimer.*

HE'ADINESS. *n. f.* [from heady.] Hurry; rashness; stubborn-  
ness; precipitation; obstinacy.  
If any will rashly blame such his choice of old and un-  
wonted words, him may I more justly blame and condemn,  
either of witless headiness in judging, or of headless hardiness  
in condemning. *Spenser.*

HE'ADLAND. *n. f.* [head and land.]  
1. Promontory; cape.  
An heroic play ought to be an imitation of an heroic  
poem, and consequently love and valour ought to be the sub-  
ject of it: both these Sir William Davenant began to shadow;  
but it was so as discoverers draw their maps, with headlands  
and promontories. *Dryden.*

2. Ground under hedges.  
Now down with the grafts upon headlands about,  
That groweth in shadow so rank and so stout. *Tusser.*

HE'ADLESS. *adj.* [from head.]  
1. Without an head; beheaded.  
His shining helmet he can soon unlace,  
And left his headless body bleeding at the place. *Fairy Queen.*  
Were I a man, a duke, and next of blood,  
I would remove these tedious stumbling blocks,  
And smooth my way upon their headless necks. *Shak. H. VI.*  
On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,  
A headless carcass, and a nameless thing. *Denham.*  
Prickly stubs, instead of trees, are found;  
Headless the most, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

2. Without a chief.  
They rested not until they had made the empire stand head-  
less about seventeen years. *Raleigh's Essays.*

3. Obdurate; inconsiderate; ignorant; wanting intellects;  
perhaps for headless.  
If any will rashly blame such his choice of old unwonted  
words, him may I more justly blame and condemn, either of  
witless headiness in judging, or of headless hardiness in con-  
demning. *Spenser.*

HE'ADLONG. *adj.*  
1. Rash; thoughtless.  
2. Sudden; precipitate.  
It suddenly fell from an excess of favour, which, many ex-

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amples having taught them, never slept his race 'till it came to  
a headlong overthrow. *Sidney, b. ii.*

HE'ADLONG. *adv.* [head and long.] It is often doubtful whether this  
word be adjective or adverb.  
I'll look no more,  
Left my brain turn, and the deficient sight  
Tumble down headlong. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
Who, while he's fleeing view'd the stars, and bore  
His course from Africa to the Latian shore,  
Fell headlong down. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*  
Headlong from thence the glowing fury springs,  
And o'er the Theban palace spreads her wings. *Pope.*

2. Rashly; without thought; precipitately.  
To give Ahab such warning, as might infallibly have pre-  
vented his destruction, was esteemed by him evil; and to push  
him on headlong into it, because he was fond of it, was ac-  
counted good. *Scotch's Sermon.*

Some ask for envy'd pow'r, which publick hate  
Pursues and hurries headlong to their fate;  
Down go the titles. *Dryden's Jew. Sat. x.*

3. Hastily; without delay or respite.  
Unhappy offspring of my teeming womb!  
Dragg'd headlong from thy cradle to thy tomb. *Dryden.*

4. It is very negligently used by *Shakspere*.  
Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels  
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave. *Shaksp. H. VI.*

HE'ADMOULD-SHOT. *n. f.* [head, mould, and shot.] This is when  
the futures of the skull, generally the coronal, ride; that is,  
have their edges shot over one another; which is frequent  
in infants, and occasions convulsions and death. *Quincy.*

HE'ADPIECE. *n. f.* [head and piece.]  
1. Armour for the head; helmet; morion.  
I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly intreated her pardon,  
or knowledge why she was cruel. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
The word is giv'n; with eager speed they lace  
The shining headpiece, and the shield embrace. *Dryden.*  
Another reason for this fiction was their wearing a head-  
piece, or martial vizor, that had but one sight through it.  
*Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*

This champion will not be in such haste to come into the  
field, before his great blunderbus can be got ready, his old  
rusty breastplate scoured, and his cracked headpiece mended. *Swift.*

2. Understanding; force of mind.  
'Tis done by some severals  
Of headpiece extraordinary, lower messes  
Perchance are to this business purblind. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*  
Eumenides had the best headpiece of all Alexander's cap-  
tains. *Pridaun.*

HE'ADQUARTERS. *n. f.* [head and quarters.] The place of ge-  
neral rendezvous, or lodgment for soldiers.  
Those spirits, posted upon the out-guards, immediately  
scour off to the brain, which is the headquarters, or office of  
intelligence, and there they make their report. *Collier.*

HE'ADSHIP. *n. f.* [from head.] Dignity; authority; chief  
place.

HE'ADSMAN. *n. f.* [head and man.] Executioner; one that  
cuts off heads.  
Rods broke on our associates bleeding backs,  
And headsmen lab'ring 'till they blurt their ax? *Dryden.*

HE'ADSTALL. *n. f.* [head and stall.] Part of the bridle that  
covers the head.  
His horse near legg'd before, and with a half-check'd bit,  
and a headstall of sheep's leather, which being restrained to  
keep him from stumbling, hath been often burnt, and now re-  
paired with knots. *Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*

HE'ADSTONE. *n. f.* [head and stone.] The first or capital  
stone.  
The stone, which the builders refused, is become the head-  
stone. *Psal. cxviii. 22.*

HE'ADSTRONG. *adj.* [head and strong.] Unrestrained; violent;  
ungovernable; resolute to run his own way: as a horse whose  
head cannot be held in.  
An example, for headstrong and inconsiderate zeal, no less  
fearful than Achan's for proud and irreligious wisdom. *Hacker, Dedication.*

How now, my headstrong! where have you been gadding?  
—Where I have learnt me to repent the sin  
Of disobedient opposition.  
But such a headstrong potent fault it is,  
That it but mocks reproof. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*

He ill aspires to rule  
Cities of men or headstrong multitudes,  
Subject himself to anarchy within. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
There's no opposing the torrent of a headstrong multi-  
tude. *Leffing.*

Now let the headstrong boy my will controul:  
Virtue's no slave of man; no sex confines the soul:  
I, for myself, th' imperial seat will gain,  
And he shall wait my leisure for his reign. *Dryd. Aurengzeib.*

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Your father's folly took a headstrong course;  
But I'll rule yours, and teach you love by force. *Dryden.*

I'll try if yet I can reduce to reason  
This headstrong youth, and make him spurn at Cato. *Addis.*

Why there it is, you will be both judge and party: I am  
sorry thou discoverest so much of thy headstrong humour. *Arb.*

Can we forget how the mad headstrong rout  
Defy'd their prince to arms, nor made account  
Of faith or duty, or allegiance sworn? *Phillips.*

HE'ADWORKMAN. *n. f.* [head work and man.] The foreman,  
or chief servant over the rest.  
Can Wood be otherwise regarded than as the mechanick,  
the headworkman, to prepare his furnace, metal, and stamps?  
*Swift's Address to Parliament.*

HE'ADY. *adj.* [from head.]  
1. Rash; precipitate; hasty; violent; ungovernable; hurried  
on with passion.  
Take pity of your town and of your people,  
While yet the cool and temperate wind of grace  
O'erblows the filthy and contagious clouds  
Of heady murder, spoil and villany. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

I am advised what I say;  
Neither disturb'd with the effect of wine,  
Nor, heady rash, provok'd with raging ire;  
Albeit my wrongs might make one wiser mad. *Shakspere.*

I'll forbear,  
And am fall'n out with my more heady will,  
To take the indispos'd and sickly fit  
For the found man. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

Never came reformation in a flood  
With such a heady current scow'ring faults;  
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulness  
So soon did lose his seat, and all at once,  
As in this king. *Shakspere's Henry V.*

Wives, the readiest helps  
To betray head-husbands, rob the easy. *Ben. Jonst. Catil.*

Men, naturally warm and heady, are transported with the  
greatest flush of good nature. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Apt to affect the head.  
I was entertained with a sort of wine which was very  
heady, but otherwise seem'd to be fact. *Boyle.*

Since hearty beef and mutton will not do,  
Here's julep-dance, pilsen of long and flow:  
Give you strong sense, the liquor is too heady;  
You're come to farce, that's affix milk, already. *Dryden.*

Flow, Wellfed flow, like thine inspirer, beer;  
Heady, not strong; and foaming, though not full. *Pope.*

To HEAL. *v. a.* [healgen, Gothick; hæljan, Saxon; helen,  
Dutch.]  
1. To cure a person; to restore from hurt or sickness.  
I will restore health, and heal thee of thy wounds. *Jer. xxx.*  
Who would not believe that our Saviour healed the sick, and  
raised the dead, when it was published by those who themselves  
often did the same miracles? *Addison.*

Physicians, by just observations, grow up to an honourable  
degree of skill in the art of healing. *Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*

2. To cure a wound or distemper.  
Thou hast no healing medicines. *Jer. xxx. 13.*  
A fontanel had been made in the same leg, which he was  
forced to heal up, by reason of the pain. *Wise's Surgery.*

3. To perform the act of making a fore to cicatrize, after it is  
cleansed.  
After separation of the eschar, I derterged and healed. *Wise.*

4. To reconcile: as, he healed all dissensions.  
To HEAL. *v. n.* To grow well. Used of wounds or sores.  
Those wounds heal that men do give themselves. *Shaksp.*  
Abscesses will have a greater or less tendency to heal, as  
they are higher or lower in the body. *Sharp's Surgery.*

HE'ALER. *n. f.* [from heal.] One who cures or heals.  
I will not be an healer. *Is. iii. 7.*

HE'ALING. *participial adj.* [from heal.] Mild; mollifying;  
gentle; assuasive: as, he's of a healing pacifick temper.

HEALTH. *n. f.* [from heal, Saxon.]  
1. Freedom from bodily pain or sickness.  
Health is the faculty of performing all actions proper to a  
human body, in the most perfect manner. *Quincy.*  
Our father is in good health, he is yet alive. *Gen. xliii. 28.*  
May be he is not well;  
Infirmity doth still neglect all office,  
Whereto our health is bound. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

2. Welfare of mind; purity; goodness; principle of salvation.  
There is no health in us. *Common Prayer.*  
The best preservative to keep the mind in health, is the  
faithful admonition of a friend. *Bacon's Essay 28.*

3. Salvation spiritual and temporal.  
My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me, and art so  
far from my health, and from the words of my complaint? *Pf.*

4. With of happiness in drinking.  
Come, love and health to all;  
I drink to th' general joy of the whole table. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

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He asked leave to begin two healths: the first was to the  
king's mistrels, and the second to his wife.  
For peace at home, and for the publick wealth,  
I mean to crown a bowl to Cæsar's health. *Dryden's Pers.*

HEALTHFUL. *adj.* [health and full.]  
1. Free from sickness.  
Adam knew no disease, so long as temperance from the for-  
bidden fruit secured him: nature was his physician, and inno-  
cence and abstinence would have kept him healthful to immor-  
tality. *South's Sermons.*

2. Well disposed.  
Such an exploit have I in hand, Ligarius,  
Had you an healthful ear to hear it. *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*

3. Wholesome; salubrious.  
There be many good and healthful airs that do appear by  
habitation and proofs, that differ not in smell from other airs.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*

While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules  
To loathsome sickness; worthily since they  
God's image did not reverence in themselves. *Milt. P. Lost.*

Our healthful food the stomach labours thus,  
At first embracing what it straight doth crush. *Dryden.*

4. Salutary; productive of salvation.  
Pour upon them the healthful spirit of thy grace. *Com. Prayer.*

HEALTHFULLY. *adv.* [from healthful.]  
1. In health.  
2. Wholly.  
HEALTHFULNESS. *n. f.* [from healthful.]  
1. State of being well.  
2. Wholeness; salubrious qualities.  
You have tasted of that cup whereof I have liberally drank;  
which I look upon as God's phylick, having that in healthful-  
ness which it wants in pleasure. *King Charles.*

We ventured to make a standard of the healthfulness of the  
air from the proportion of acute and epidemical diseases. *Graunt.*  
To the winds the inhabitants of Geneva ascribe the health-  
fulness of their air; for as the Alps surround them on all sides,  
there would be a constant stagnation of vapours, did not the  
north wind put them in motion. *Addison on Italy.*

HEALTHILY. *adv.* [from healthy.] Without sickness or  
pain.

HEALTHINESS. *n. f.* [from healthy.] The state of health.

HEALTHLESS. *adj.* [from health.] Weak; sickly; infirm.  
He that spends his time in sports, is like him whose gar-  
ment is all made of fringes, and his meat nothing but sauces;  
they are healthful, chargeable, and useless. *Taylor.*

HEALTHSOME. *adj.* [from health.] Wholesome; salutary.  
Shall I not then be lifted in the vault,  
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in,  
And there be strang'd ere my Romeo comes? *Shakspere.*

HEALTHY. *adj.* [from health.] In health; free from sickness;  
 hale; found.  
The husbandman returns from the field, and from manuring  
his ground, strong and healthy, because innocent and labo-  
rious. *South's Sermons.*

Gardening or husbandry, and working in wood, are fit and  
healthy recreations for a man of study or business. *Locke.*

Temperance, industry, and a publick spirit, running thro'  
the whole body of the people in Holland, hath preserved an  
infant commonwealth, of a sickly constitution, through so  
many dangers, as a much more healthy one could never have  
struggled against without those advantages. *Swift.*

Air and exercise contribute to make the animal healthy. *Arb.*

HEAM. *n. f.* In beats the fame as the after-birth in women.

HEAP. *n. f.* [heap, Saxon; hoop, Dutch and Scottish.]  
1. Many single things thrown together; a pile; an accumulation.  
The way to lay the city flat,  
And bury all which yet distinctly ranges,  
In heaps and piles of ruin. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*  
The dead were fallen down by heaps, one upon another. *Wisd. xviii. 23.*

Huge heaps of slain around the body rise. *Dryden's Æn.*  
One may form from it an idea of Venice in its first begin-  
nings, when it had only a few heaps of earth for its domi-  
nions. *Addison on Italy.*

2. A crowd; a throng; a rabble.  
A cruel tyranny, bathed in the blood of their emperors; a  
heap of vassals and slaves, no freemen, no inheritance, no  
stir or ancient families. *Bacon's holy War.*

3. Cluster; number driven together.  
An universal cry rebounds aloud;  
The sailors run in heaps, a helpless crowd. *Dryden.*

To HEAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To throw on heaps; to pile; to throw together.  
Heap on wood, kindle the fire, consume the flesh, and  
spice it well. *Exek. xxiv. 10.*

2. To accumulate; to lay up.  
Though the wicked heap up silver as the dust, and raiment  
as the clay; but the just shall put it on, and the innocent shall  
divide the silver. *Job xxvii. 16.*

How great the credit was, wherein that oracle was pre-  
served,



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served, may be gathered from the vast riches which were there  
*heaped up* from the offerings of all the Grecian nations. *Temple.*  
 They who will make profession of painting, must *heap up*  
 treasures out of their reading, and there will find many won-  
 derful means of raising themselves above others. *Dryden.*  
 3. To add to something else.  
 For those of old,  
 And the late dignities *heaped* up to them,  
 We rest you hermits. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 HE'APER. *n. f.* [from *heap*.] One that makes piles or heaps.  
 HE'APY. *adj.* [from *heap*.] Lying in heaps.  
 Where a dim gleam the paly lantern throws  
 O'er the mid pavement, *heapy* rubbish grows. *Gay.*  
 Scarce his head  
 Rais'd o'er the *heapy* wreath, the branching elk  
 Lies slumbering fulgent in the white abyss. *Thomson's Winter.*  
 To HEAR. *v. n.* [from *hear*.] To hear.  
 1. To enjoy the sense by which sounds are distinguished.  
 Sound is nothing but a certain modulation of the external  
 air, which, being gathered by the external ear, beats, as is  
 supposed, upon the membrana tympani, which moves the  
 four little bones in the tympanum: in like manner as it is beat  
 by the external air, these little bones move the internal air  
 which is in the tympanum and vestibulum; which internal  
 air makes an impression upon the auditory nerve in the laby-  
 rinth and cochlea, according as it is moved by the little bones  
 in the tympanum: so that, according to the various reflexions  
 of the external air, the internal air makes various impressions  
 upon the auditory nerve, the immediate organ of *hearing*; and  
 these different impressions represent different sounds. *Quincy.*  
 The object of *hearing* is found, whose variety is so great,  
 that it brings in admirable store of intelligence. *Heldner.*  
 2. To listen; to hearken.  
 Since 'tis your command, what you so well  
 Are pleas'd to *hear*, I cannot grieve to tell. *Denham.*  
 3. To be told; to have an account.  
 I have *heard* by many of this man. *Acts ix. 13.*  
 I was bow'd down at the *hearing* of it; I was dismay'd at  
 the seeing of it. *Is. xxi. 3.*  
 Prepare to *hear* of such a crime  
 As tragic poets, since the birth of time,  
 Ne'er feign'd. *Tate's Juven. Sat. 15.*  
 This, of eldest parents, leaves us more in the dark, who,  
 by divine institution, has a right to civil power, than those  
 who never *heard* anything at all of heir or descent. *Locke.*  
 To HEAR. *v. a.*  
 1. To perceive by the ear.  
 The trumpeters and fingers were as one found to be *heard*  
 in praising the Lord. *2 Chron. v. 13.*  
 2. To give an audience, or allowance to speak.  
 He sent for Paul, and *heard* him concerning the faith in  
 Christ. *Acts xxiv. 24.*  
 I must beg the forbearance of censure, 'till I have been *heard*  
 out in the sequel of this discourse. *Locke.*  
 3. To attend; to listen to; to obey.  
*Hear* the word at my mouth, and give them warning from  
 me. *Ezek. lili. 17.*  
 4. To attend favourably.  
 They think they shall be *heard* for their much speaking. *Mat.*  
 5. To try; to attend judicially.  
*Hear* the causes, and judge righteously. *Deutr. i. 16.*  
 6. To acknowledge. A Latin phrase.  
 Or *hear'st* thou rather pure ethereal stream,  
 Whose fountain who shall tell?  
*Hear'st* thou submissive, but a lowly birth?  
*Prior.*  
 HEARD signifies a keeper, and is sometimes initial; as *heard-  
 bearbit*, a glorious keeper: sometimes final, as *oneheard*, a  
 royal keeper. *Gibson's Camden.* It is now written *berd*: as,  
*covberd*, a cowkeeper; *pyrb*, Saxon.  
 HE'ARER. *n. f.* [from *hear*.] One who attends to any doctrine  
 or discourse delivered orally by another.  
 And so was the dulled withal, that we could come so near  
 as to hear her speeches, and yet she not perceive the *hearers* of  
 her lamentation. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 St. John and St. Mathew, which have recorded these fer-  
 mons, *heard* them; and being *hearers*, did think themselves  
 as well respected as the pharisees. *Hooker, b. v. f. 19.*  
 Words, be they never so few, are too many, when they  
 benefit not the *hearer*. *Hooker, b. v.*  
 The *hearers* will shed tears,  
 And say, alas, it was a piteous deed! *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
 Tell thou the lamentable fall of me,  
 And fend the *hearers* weeping to their beds.  
*Shakespeare's Richard II.*  
 Plays in themselves have neither hopes nor fears;  
 Their fate is only in their *hearers* ears. *Ben. Jonson.*  
 Her *hearers* had no share  
 In all the spoke, except to stare. *Swift.*  
 HE'ARING. *n. f.* [from *hear*.]  
 1. The sense by which sounds are perceived.

# HEA

Bees are called with found upon *hears*, and therefore they  
 have *hearing*. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 2. Audience.  
 The French ambassador upon that instant  
 Crav'd audience; and the hour, I think, is come  
 To give him *hearing*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
 3. Judicial trial.  
 Agrippa and Bernice entered into the place of *hearing*. *Acts.*  
 The readers are the jury to decide according to the merits  
 of the cause, or to bring it to another *hearing* before some  
 other court. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*  
 Those of different principles may be betrayed to give you a  
 fair *hearing*, and to know what you have to say for yourself.  
*Addison's Freeholder.*  
 4. Reach of the ear.  
 If we profess, as Peter did, that we love the Lord, and  
 profess it in the *hearing* of men; charity is prone to hear all  
 things, and therefore charitable men are likely to think we do  
 so. *Hooker, b. iii.*  
 In our *hearing* the king charged thee, beware that none  
 touch Abfalom. *2 Sa. xviii. 12.*  
 You have been talked of since you travels much,  
 And that in Hamlet's *hearing*, for a quality  
 Wherein they say you shine. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
 The fox had the good luck to be within *hearing*. *L'Estrange.*  
 To HE'ARKEN. *v. n.* [from *hearken*.] To hear.  
 1. To listen by way of curiosity.  
 The youngest daughter, whom you *hearken* for,  
 Her father keeps from access of suitors. *Shakespeare.*  
 He *hearkens* after prophecies and dreams. *Shakespeare's King III.*  
 They do me too much injury,  
 That ever said I *hearken'd* for your death:  
 If it were so, I might have let alone  
 Th' insulting hand of Douglas over you. *Shakespeare.*  
 The gaping three-mouth'd dog forgets to snarl;  
 The furies *hearken*, and their snakes uncurl. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
 Louder, and yet more loud, I hear the alarms  
 Of human cries:  
 I mount the terrass, thence the town survey,  
 And *hearken* what the fruitful sounds convey. *Dryden.*  
 He who makes much necessary, will want much; and,  
 wearied with the difficulty of the attainment, will incline to  
*hearken* after any expedient that offers to shorten his way to  
 it. *Rogers's Sermon.*  
 2. To attend; to pay regard.  
*Hearken* unto me, thou son of Zippor. *Nu. xxiii. 18.*  
 Those who put passion in the place of reason, neither use  
 their own, nor *hearken* to other people's reason, any farther  
 than it suits their humour. *Locke.*  
 There's not a blessing individuals find,  
 But some way leans and *hearkens* to the kind. *Pope.*  
 HE'ARKENER. *n. f.* [from *hearken*.] Listener; one that  
 hearkens.  
 HE'ARSAY. *n. f.* [from *hear* and *say*.] Report; rumour; what is  
 not known otherwise than by account from others.  
 For prey these shepherds two he took,  
 Whose metal stiff he knew he could not bend  
 With *hearsay* pictures, or a window look. *Sidney.*  
 He affirms by *hearsay*, that some giants sav'd themselves  
 upon the mountain Baris in Armenia. *Raleigh's History.*  
 All the little scramblers after fame fall upon him, publish  
 every blot in his life, and depend upon *hearsay* to defame  
 him. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
 HEARSE. *n. f.* [of unknown etymology.]  
 1. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.  
 2. A temporary monument set over a grave.  
 To add to your laments,  
 Wherewith you now bedew king Henry's *hearse*,  
 I must inform you of a dismal fight. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
 HEART. *n. f.* [from *hearth*, Saxon; *hertz*, German.]  
 1. The muscle which by its contraction and dilation propels  
 the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore  
 considered as the source of vital motion. It is supposed in  
 popular language to be the seat sometimes of courage, some-  
 times of affection.  
 He with providence and courage so pass'd over all, that the  
 mother took such piteous grief at it, that her *heart* brake  
 withal, and she died. *Sidney.*  
 Thou wouldst have left thy dearest *heart* blood there,  
 Rather than made that savage duke thine heir,  
 And disinherited thine only son. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
 Snakes, in my *heart* blood warm'd, that sting my heart.  
*Shakespeare's Richard II.*  
 Our battle is more full of names than your's,  
 Our men more perfect in the use of arms,  
 Our armour all as strong, our cause the best;  
 Then reason wills our *hearts* should be as good. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
 I thank you for my venison, master Shallow.  
 —Master Page, much good do it your good *heart*. *Shakespeare.*  
 But

# HEA

But since the brain doth lodge the pow'rs of sense,  
 How makes it in the *heart* those passions spring?  
 The mutual love, the kind intelligence  
 'Twixt *heart* and brain, this sympathy doth bring. *Davies.*  
 We all set our *hearts* at rest, since whatever comes from  
 above is for the best.  
 The only true zeal is that which is guided by a good light  
 in the head, and that which consists of good and innocent af-  
 fections in the *heart*. *Spratt's Sermon.*  
 Prett with *heart* corroding grief and years,  
 To the gay court a rural life prefers. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
 2. The chief part; the vital part.  
 Barley being steeped in water, and turned upon a dry floor,  
 will sprout half an inch; and, if it be let alone, much more,  
 until the *heart* be out. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 3. The inner part of any thing.  
 Some Englishmen did with great danger pass by water into  
 the *heart* of the country. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
 The king's forces are employed in appeasing disorders more  
 near the *heart* of the kingdom. *Hayward.*  
 Generally the inside or *heart* of trees is harder than the  
 outward parts. *Boyle.*  
 Here in the *heart* of all the town I'll stay,  
 And timely succour, where it wants, convey. *Dryden.*  
 If the foundations be bad, provide good piles made of *heart*  
 of oak, such as will reach ground. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*  
 4. Person; character. Used with respect to courage or kindness.  
 The king's a bawcock, and a *heart* of gold.  
 A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
 Hey, my *heart's*; cheerly, my *heart's*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
 What says my *heart* of elder? Ha! I is he dead, bully-fale?  
 Is he dead? *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
 5. Courage; spirit.  
 If it please you to make his fortune known, as I have done  
 Erona's, I will after take *heart* again to go on with his false-  
 hood. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 There did other like unhappy accidents happen out of Eng-  
 land, which gave *heart* and good opportunity to them to re-  
 gain their old possessions. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
 Wide was the wound; and a large lukewarm flood,  
 Red as the rose, thence gush'd grievously,  
 That when the painim sp'd the streaming blood,  
 Gave him great *heart* and hope of victory. *Fairy Queen.*  
 Eve, recover *heart*, reply'd. *Milton.*  
 Having left that city well provided, and in good *heart*, his  
 majesty removed with his little army to Bewdley. *Clarendon.*  
 Finding that it did them no hurt, they took *heart* upon't,  
 went up to't, and viewed it. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
 The expelled nations take *heart*, and when they fly from  
 one country invade another. *Temple.*  
 6. Seat of love.  
 Ah! what avails it me the flocks to keep,  
 Who lost my *heart* while I preserv'd my sheep? *Pope.*  
 7. Affection; inclination.  
 Joab perceived that the king's *heart* was towards Abfalom. *2 Sa. xiv. 1.*  
 Means how to feel, and learn each other's *heart*,  
 By th' abbot's skill of Westminster is found. *Daniel.*  
 Nor set thy *heart*,  
 Thus over-found, on that which is not thine. *Milton.*  
 'Tis well to be tender; but to set the *heart* too much upon  
 any thing, is what we cannot justify. *L'Estrange.*  
 A friend makes me a feast, and sets all before me; but I  
 set my *heart* upon one dish alone, and if that happen to be  
 thrown down, I scorn all the rest. *Temple.*  
 Then mixing pow'ful herbs with magic art,  
 She chang'd his form who could not change his *heart*. *Dryden.*  
 What did I not, her stubborn *heart* to gain?  
 But all my vows were answer'd with disdain. *Dryden.*  
 8. Memory.  
 Whatsoever was attained to, concerning God and his work-  
 ing in nature, the same was delivered over by *heart* and tradi-  
 tion from wife men to a posterity equally zealous. *Raleigh.*  
 We call the committing of a thing to memory the getting  
 it by *heart*; for it is the memory that must transmit it to the  
 heart; and it is in vain to expect that the *heart* should keep  
 its hold of any truth, when the memory has let it go. *South.*  
 Shall I in London act this idle part?  
 Composing songs for fools to get by *heart*. *Pope.*  
 9. Good-will; ardour of zeal. To take to *heart* any thing, is to  
 be zealous or solicitous or ardent about it.  
 If he take not their causes to *heart*, how should there be  
 but in them frozen coldness, when his affections seem be-  
 numbed, from whom theirs should take fire? *Hooker.*  
 If he would take the business to *heart*, and deal in it effec-  
 tually, it would succeed well. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 The lady marchioness of Hertford engaged her husband to  
 take this business to *heart*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
 Amongst those, who took it most to *heart*, Sir John Stawell  
 was the chief. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
 Every prudent and honest man would join himself to that  
 side which had the good of their country most at *heart*. *Addis.*

# HEA

Learned men have been now a long time searching after the  
 happy country from which our first parents were exiled: if  
 they can find it, with all my *heart*. *Woodward's Nat. History.*  
 I would not be sorry to find the Presbyterians mistaken in  
 this point, which they have most at *heart*. *Swift.*  
 What I have most at *heart* is, that some method should be  
 thought on for ascertaining and fixing our language. *Swift.*  
 10. Passions; anxiety; concern.  
 Set your *heart* at rest;  
 The fairy land buys not the child of me. *Shakespeare.*  
 11. Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind.  
 Michal saw king David leaping and dancing before the  
 Lord, and she despised him in her *heart*. *2 Sa. vi. 16.*  
 The next generation will in tongue and *heart*, and every  
 way else, become English; so as there will be no difference or  
 distinction, but the Irish sea, betwixt us. *Davies on Ireland.*  
 Thou fawest the contradiction between my *heart* and  
 hand. *King Charles.*  
 Would you have him open his *heart* to you, and ask your  
 advice, you must begin to do so with him first. *Locke.*  
 Men, some to pleasure, some to business take;  
 But every woman is, at *heart*, a rake. *Pope's Epistle ii.*  
 12. Disposition of mind.  
 Doing all things with so pretty a grace, that it seem'd ig-  
 norance could not make him do amiss, because he had a *heart*  
 to do well. *Sidney.*  
 13. The *heart* is considered as the seat of tenderness: a *hard  
 heart* therefore is cruelty.  
 I've seen thee stern, and thou hast oft beheld  
*Heart* hardening spectacles. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 Such iron *hearts* we are, and such  
 The base barbarity of human kind. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*  
 14. To find in the *HEART*. To be not wholly averse.  
 For my breaking the laws of friendship with you, I could  
 find in my *heart* to ask you pardon for it, but that your now  
 handling of me gives me reason to condemn my former deal-  
 ing. *Sidney.*  
 15. Secret meaning; hidden intention.  
 I will on with my speech in your praise,  
 And then shew you the *heart* of my message. *Shakespeare's*  
 16. Conscience; sense of good or ill.  
 Every man's *heart* and conscience doth in good or evil;  
 even secretly committed, and known to none but itself, either  
 like or disallow itself. *Hooker, b. i. f. 9.*  
 17. Strength; power.  
 Try whether leaves of trees, swept together, with some  
 chalk and dung mixed, to give them more *heart*, would not  
 make a good compost. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 He keeps a sabbath of alternate years,  
 That the spent earth may gather *heart* again,  
 And, better'd by cessation, bear the grain. *Dryden's Georg.*  
 Care must be taken not to plow ground out of *heart*, because  
 if 'tis in *heart*, it may be improved by man again. *Mortimer.*  
 18. Utmost degree.  
 This gay charm,  
 Whose eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd thee home,  
 Whose bosom was my crownnet, my chief end,  
 Like a right gipsey, hath, at fast and loose,  
 Beguill'd me to the very *heart* of loss. *Shakespeare.*  
 19. Life. For my *heart* seems sometimes to signify, if life was  
 at stake; and sometimes for tenderness.  
 I bid the rascal knock upon your gate,  
 And could not get him for my *heart* to do it. *Shakespeare.*  
 I gave it to a youth,  
 A prating boy, that begg'd it as a fee:  
 I could not for my *heart* deny it him. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*  
 Profoundly skill'd in the black art,  
 As English Merlin for his *heart*. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
 20. It is much used in composition for mind, or affection.  
 HEART-ACH. *n. f.* [from *heart* and *ach*.] Sorrow; pang; anguish  
 of mind.  
 To die—to sleep—  
 No more; and, by a sleep, to say we end  
 The *heart-ach*, and the thousand natural shocks  
 That flesh is heir to. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
 HEART-BREAK. *n. f.* [from *heart* and *break*.] Overpowering for-  
 row.  
 Better a little chiding than a great deal of *heartbreak*. *Shakespeare.*  
 HEART-BREAKER. *n. f.* A cant name for a woman's curis,  
 supposed to break the heart of all her lovers.  
 Like Sampson's *heartbreakers*, it grew  
 In time to make a nation rue. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
 HEART-BREAKING. *adj.* Overpowering with sorrow.  
 Those piteous plaints and forrowful sad time,  
 Which late you pour'd forth, as ye did fit  
 Beside the silver springs of Helicone,  
 Making your mulick of *heartbreaking* mone. *Spenser.*  
 HEART-BREAKING. *n. f.* Overpowering grief.  
 What greater *heartbreaking* and confusion can there be to  
 one, than to have all his secret faults laid open, and the sen-  
 tence of condemnation pass'd upon him? *Hakewill.*



# H E A

HEART-BURNED. *adj.* [*heart* and *burn*.] Having the heart inflamed.

How tartly that gentleman looks! I never can see him but I am heart-burn'd an hour after. *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*

HEART-BURNING. *n. f.* [*heart* and *burn*.] 1. Pain at the stomach, commonly from an acrid humour.

Fine clean chalk is one of the most noble absorbents, and powerfully corrects and subdues the acrid humours in the stomach: this property renders it very serviceable in the cardiac, or heart-burning. *Woodward on Puffils.*

2. Discontent; secret enmity.

In great changes, when right of inheritance is broke, there will remain much heart-burning and discontent among the meaner people. *Swift to Pope.*

HEART-DEAR. *adj.* Sincerely beloved.

The time was, father, that you broke your word, When you were more endeard to it than now;

When your own Percy, when my heart-dear Harry, Threw many a northward look to see his father

Bring up his power; but he did long in vain! *Shak. H. IV.*

HEART-EASE. *n. f.* Quiet; tranquillity.

What infinite heart-ease mult kings neglect, That private men enjoy? *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

HEART-EASING. *adj.* Giving quiet.

But come, thou goddess fair and free, In heav'n yclep'd Euphrosyne, And by men heart-easing mirth. *Milton.*

HEART-FELT. *adj.* Felt in the conscience.

What nothing earthly gives, or can destroy, The foul's calm fun-thine, and the heart-felt joy, Is virtue's prize. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

HEART-PEAS. *n. f.* A plant.

The characters are: it hath a trailing stalk, emitting clasps, whereby it fastens itself to whatever plant stands near it: the flower-cup consists of three leaves, the flower of eight leaves, and are of an anomalous figure: the ovary becomes a fruit like a bladder, divided into three cells, in which are contained round seeds in form of peas, of a black colour, having the figure of an heart of a white colour upon each. *Miller.*

HEART-QUELLING. *adj.* Conquering the affection.

And let fair Venus, that is queen of love, With her heart-quelling son, upon you smile. *Spenser.*

HEART-RENDING. *adj.* Killing with anguish.

Heart-rending news, and dreadful to those few Who her resemble, and her steps pursue; That death should licence have to rage among

The fair, the wife, the virtuous, and the young! *Waller.*

HEART-ROBBING. *adj.* Ecstatic; depriving of thought.

Sweet is thy virtue, as thyself sweet art; For when on me thou thindest, late in sadness, A melting pleasure ran through every part, And me revived with heart-robbing gladness. *Spenser.*

HEART-SICK. *adj.*

1. Pained in mind.

If we be heart-sick, or afflicted with an uncertain soul, then we are true desirers of relief and mercy. *Taylor.*

2. Mortally ill; hurt in the constitution.

Good Romeo, hide thyself. —Not I, unless the breath of heart-sick groans, Miff like, unfold me from the search of eyes. *Shakespeare.*

HEARTS-EASE. *n. f.* A plant.

Hearts-ease is a sort of violet that blows all Summer, and often in Winter: it fows itself. *Mortimer.*

HEART-SORE. *n. f.* Struck with sorrow.

Wherever he that godly knight may find, His only heart-sore and his only foe. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

HEART-STRING. *n. f.* [*string* and *heart*.] The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

He was by love deprived Of life himself, and heart-strings of an eagle rived. *Fa. Qu.*

How, out of tune on the strings? —Not so; but yet so false, that he grieves my very heart-strings. *Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

That grates my heart-strings: what should discontent him! Except he thinks I live too long. *Denham's Sophy.*

If thou thinkest thou shalt perish, I cannot blame thee to be sad till thy heart-strings crack. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

There's the fatal wound, That tears my heart-strings; but he shall be found, My arms shall hold him. *Granville.*

HEART-STUCK. *adj.*

1. Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind.

Who is with him? —None but the fool who labours to out-jeft His heart-struck injuries. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. Shocked with fear or dismay.

He added not; for Adam, at the news Heart-struck, with chilling grips of sorrow stood, That all his senses bound. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

HEART-SWELLING. *adj.* Rankling in the mind.

Drawn into arms, and proof of mortal fight, Through proud ambition and heart-swelling hate. *Spenser.*

# H E A

HEART-WHOLE. *adj.*

1. With the affections yet unfixed.

You have not seen me yet, and therefore I am confident you are heart-whole. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

Cupid hath clapt him o' th' shoulder; but I'll warrant him heart-whole. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

2. With the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEART-WOUNDED. *adj.* Filled with passion of love or grief.

Mean time the queen, without reflection due, Heart-wounded, to the bed of state withdrew. *Pope's Ode.*

HEART-WOUNDING. *adj.* Filling with grief.

With a shriek heart-wounding loud the cry'd, While down her cheeks the gulthing torrents ran, Fast falling on her hands. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

HEARTED. *adj.* It is only used in composition: as, hard hearted.

TO HEARTEN. *v. a.* [*from heart*.]

1. To encourage; to animate; to stir up.

Palladius blaming those that were slow, heartening them that were forward, but especially with his own example leading them, made an impression into the squadron. *Sidney.*

My royal father, cheer these noble lords, And hearten those that fight in your defence:

Unfeath your sword, good father; cry, St. George! *Shak.*

That he might conquer, hearten'd him, and taught him tricks. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Thus hearten'd well, and flesh'd upon his prey, The youth may prove a man another day. *Dryden.*

2. To meliorate with manure.

The ground one year at rest; forget not then With richest dung to hearten it again. *May's Virg. Georg.*

HEARTH. *n. f.* The pavement of a room in which a fire is made; the ground under the chimney.

Hoop'd out of Rome: now this extremity Hath brought me to this hearth. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Crickets, to Windsor chimneys shalt thou leap, Whereas thou didst unak'd, and hearths unweep, There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry. *Shakespeare.*

Good luck befriend thee, son; for at thy birth The fairy ladies danced upon the hearth. *Milton.*

The vanquish'd fires withdraw from every place; Or, full with feeding, sink into a sleep:

Each household genius flees again its face, And from the hearth the little lares creep. *Dryden.*

HEARTILY. *adv.* [*from heartily*.]

1. Sincerely; actively; diligently; vigorously.

Where his judgment led him to oppose men on a publick account, he would do it vigorously and heartily; yet the opposition ended there. *Austerbury's Sermon.*

2. From the heart; fully.

I bear no malice for my death; But those that fought it, I could wish more Christians; Be what they will, I heartily forgive them. *Shak. H. VIII.*

If to be sad is to be wise, I do most heartily despise

Whatever Socrates has said, Or Tully writ, or Wansley read. *Prior.*

3. Eagerly; with desire.

As for my eating heartily of the food, know that anxiety has hindered my eating till this moment. *Addison's Guardian.*

HEARTINESS. *n. f.* [*from heartily*.]

1. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.

This entertainment may a free face put on; derive a liberty from heartiness, and well become the agent. *Shakespeare.*

2. Vigour; diligence; strength.

The anger of an enemy represents our faults, or admonishes us of our duty, with more heartiness than the kindness of a friend. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

HEARTLESS. *adj.* [*from heart*.] Without courage; spiritless.

I joyed oft to chase the trembling prickets, Or hunt the heartless hare till she were tame. *Spenser.*

Then hopeles, heartless gan the cunning thief, Persuade us die, to stint all further strife. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

What, art thou drawn among these heartless hinds? Turn thee, Benvolio; look upon thy death. *Shakespeare.*

Thousands besides stood mute and heartless there, Men valiant all; nor was I us'd to fear. *Cauby.*

The peasants were accustomed to payments, and grew heartless as they grew poor.

Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their ground, While our's with easy victory were crown'd. *Dryden.*

HEARTLESSLY. *adv.* [*from heartless*.] Without courage; faintly; timidly.

HEARTLESSNESS. *n. f.* [*from heartless*.] Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind.

HEARTY. *adj.* [*from heart*.]

1. Sincere; undissembled; warm; zealous.

They did not bring that hearty inclination to peace, which they hoped they would have done. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

But

# H E A

But the kind hosts their entertainment grace With hearty welcome and an open face;

In all they did, you might discern with ease A willing mind, and a desire to please. *Dryden.*

Every man may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and frequent in declaring himself hearty for the government. *Swift.*

2. In full health.

3. Vigorous; strong.

Whose laughs are hearty, though his jests are coarse, And loves you best of all things but his horse. *Pope.*

4. Strong; hard; durable.

Oak, and the like true hearty timber, being strong in all positions, may be better trusted in cross and transverse work. *Watson's Architecture.*

HEARTY-HALE. *adj.* [*heart* and *hale*.] Good for the heart.

Vein-healing verben, and head-purging dill, Sound favery, and basil hearty-hale. *Spenser.*

HEAT. *n. f.* [*heat*, *hæ*, Saxon; *hæte*, Danish.]

1. The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire.

Heat is a very brisk agitation of the insensible parts of the object, which produces in us that sensation from whence we denominate the object hot; so what in our sensation is heat, in the object is nothing but motion.

The word heat is used to signify the sensation we have when we are near the fire, as well as the cause of that sensation, which is in the fire itself; and thence we conclude, that there is a sort of heat in the fire resembling our own sensation: whereas in the fire there is nothing but little particles of matter, of such particular shapes as are fitted to impress such motions on our flesh as excite the sense of heat. *Watts.*

2. The cause of the sensation of burning.

The sword which is made fiery doth not only cut by reason of the sharpness which simply it hath, but also burn by means of that heat which it hath from fire. *Hooker, b. v.*

After they came down into the valley, and found the intolerable heats which are there, and knew no means of lighter apparel, they were forced to begin the custom of going naked. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

3. Hot weather.

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood; The glebe will answer to the sylvan reign;

Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

The pope would not comply with the proposal, as fearing the heats might advance too far before they had finished their work, and produce a pestilence among the people. *Addison.*

4. State of any body under the action of the fire.

The heats smiths take of their iron are a blood-red heat, a white flame heat, and a sparkling or welding heat. *Moxon.*

5. One violent action unintermitted.

The continual agitations of the spirits must needs be a weakening of any constitution, especially in age; and many causes are required for refreshment betwixt the heats. *Dryden.*

6. The state of being once hot.

I'll strike my fortune with him at a heat, And give him not the leisure to forget. *Dryden's Auzeng.*

7. A course at a race, between each of which courses there is an intermission.

Feign'd zeal, you saw, set out the speedier pace; But the last heat, plain dealing won the race. *Dryden.*

8. Pimples in the face; fluff.

It has raised animosities in their hearts, and heats in their faces, and broke out in their ribbons. *Addison's Freeholder.*

9. Agitation of sudden or violent passion; vehemence of action.

They seeing what forces were in the city with them, issued against the tyrant while they were in this heat, before practices might be used to disfigure them. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The friend hath lost his friend; And the best quarrels, in the heat, are curst

By those that feel their sharpness. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

It might have pleased in the heat and hurry of his rage, but must have displeased in the cool sedate reflections of his mind. *South's Sermons.*

We have spilt no blood but in the heat of the battle, or the chase. *Austerbury's Sermons.*

One playing at hazard, held in many hands together, and drew a huge heap of gold; but, in the heat of play, never observed a sharper, who swept it into his hat. *Swift.*

10. Faction; content; party rage.

Our state thinks not so: they are in a most warlike preparation, and hope to come upon them in the heat of their division. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

I was sorry to hear with what partiality and popular heat elections were carried. *King Charles.*

What can more gratify the Phrygian foe Than those diffemper'd heats? *Dryden's Homer.*

11. Ardour of thought or eloquence.

Plead it to her With all the strength and heats of eloquence, Fraternal love and friendship can inspire. *Addison's Cato.*

TO HEAT. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To make hot; to endue with the power of burning.

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He commanded that they should heat the furnace one seven times more than it was wont to be heated. *Dan. iii. 19.*

2. To cause to ferment.

Hops lying undried heats them, and changes their colour. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. To make the constitution feverish.

Thou art going to lord Timon's feast. —Ay, to see meat fill knaves, and wine heat fools. *Shaksp.*

Whatever increaseth the density of the blood, even without increasing its celerity, heats, because a denser body is hotter than a rarer. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To warm with vehemence of passion or desire.

A noble emulation heats your breast, And your own fame now robs you of your rest. *Dryden.*

5. To agitate the blood and spirits with action.

When he was well heated the younger champion could not stand before him; and we find the elder contented not for the gift, but for the honour. *Dryden's En. Dedication.*

HEATER. *n. f.* [*from heat*.] An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth and plait linnen.

HEATH. *n. f.* [*eric*, Latin.]

1. A plant.

It is a shrub of low stature: the leaves are small, and abide green all the year: the flower consists of one leaf, is naked, and, for the most part, shaped like a pitcher: the ovary, which is produced in the bottom of the flower, becomes a roundish fruit, divided into four cells, in which are contained many small seeds. *Müller.*

In Kent they cut up the heath in May, burn it, and spread the ashes.

Oft with bolder wing they soaring dare The purple heath. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. A place overgrown with heath.

Say, from whence You owe this strange intelligence? or why Upon this blasted heath you stop our way

With such prophetic greeting. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. A place covered with shrubs of whatever kind.

Some woods of oranges, and heaths of rosemary, will smell a great way into the sea. *Bacon's Natural History.*

HEATH-CHICK. *n. f.* [*heath* and *cock*.] A large fowl that frequents heaths.

Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, pheasant, heath-cock, and plover. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HEATH-POUT. *n. f.* [*heath* and *pout*.] A bird.

Not heath-pout, or the rarer bird Which Phædri or Ionis yields;

More pleasing movels would afford Than the fat olives of my fields. *Dryden.*

HEATH-PEAS. *n. f.* A species of bitter VETCH, which see.

HEATH-ROSE. *n. f.* [*heath* and *rose*.] A plant. *Linnaeus.*

HEATHEN. *n. f.* [*heiden*, German.] The gentiles; the pagans; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.

Deliver us from the heathen, that we may give thanks to thy holy name. *Chor. xvi. 35.*

If the opinions of others, whom we think well of, be a ground of assent, men have reason to be heathens in Japan, mahometans in Turkey, papists in Spain, and protestants in England. *Locke.*

In a paper of morality, I consider how I may recommend the particular virtues I treat of, by the precepts or examples of the ancient heathens. *Addison's Spectator.*

HEATHEN. *adj.* Gentile; pagan.

It was impossible for a heathen author to relate these things, because, if he had believed them, he would no longer have been a heathen. *Addison.*

HEATHENISH. *adj.* [*from heathen*.]

1. Belonging to the gentiles.

When the apostles of our Lord and Saviour were ordained to alter the laws of heathenish religion, chosen they were, St. Paul excepted; the rest unschooled altogether, and unlettered men. *Hooker, b. iv.*

2. Wild; savage; rapacious; cruel.

The Moors did tread under their heathenish feet whatever little they found yet there standing. *Spenser.*

That execrable Cromwel made a heathenish or rather inhuman edict against the poor episcopal clergy, that they should neither preach, pray in publick, baptize, marry, bury, nor teach school. *South's Sermons.*

HEATHENISHLY. *adv.* [*from heathenish*.] After the manner of heathens.

HEATHENISM. *n. f.* [*from heathen*.] Gentilism; paganism.

It signifies the acknowledgedness of the true God, in opposition to heathenism. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

HEATHY. *adj.* [*from heath*.] Full of heath.

This sort of land they order the same way with the heathy land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

TO HEAVE. *v. a.* pret. *heaved*, anciently *have*; part. *heav'd*, or *hove*.

1. To lift; to raise from the ground.

So stretch'd out huge in length the arch fiend lay, Chain'd on the burning lake; nor ever hence



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Had ris'n, or heav'd his head, but that the will  
And high permission of all-ruling heaven  
Left him at large. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

2. To carry.  
Now we bear the king  
Tow'rd Calais: grant him there; and there being seen,  
Heave him away upon your winged thoughts  
Athwart the sea. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

3. To raise; to lift.  
So daunted, when the giant saw the knight,  
His heavy hand he heav'd up on high,  
And him to dust thought to have batter'd quite. *Fa. Queen.*  
Unhappy that I am, I cannot heave  
My heart into my mouth: I love your majesty  
According to my bond, no more nor less. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
He dy'd in fight;  
Fought next my person, as in comfort fought,  
Save when he heav'd his shield in my defence,  
And on his naked side receiv'd my wound. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

4. To cause to swell.  
The groans of ghosts, that cleave the earth with pain,  
And heave it up: they pant and flick half way. *Dryden.*  
The glittering finny swarms,  
That heave our friths and crowd upon our shores. *Thomson.*

5. To force up from the breast.  
Made the no verbal quest?  
—Yes, once or twice she heav'd the name of father  
Pantingly forth, as if it prest her heart. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
The wretched animal heav'd forth such groans,  
That their discharge did stretch his leathern coat  
Almost to bursting. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

6. To exalt; to elevate.  
Poor shadow, painted queen;  
One heav'd on high, to be hurl'd down below. *Shakespeare's R. III.*

7. To puff; to elate.  
The Scots, heav'd up into high hope of victory, took the  
English for foolish birds fallen into their net, forsook their hill,  
and marched into the plain. *Hayward.*

TO HEAVE. *v. n.*  
1. To pant; to breathe with pain.  
'Tis such as you,  
That creep like shadows by him, and do sigh  
At each his needless heavings; such as you  
Nourish the cause of his awaking. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
He heaves for breath, which, from his lungs supply'd,  
And fash'd from far, diffends his lab'ring side. *Dryden.*

2. To labour.  
The church of England had struggled and heav'd at a re-  
formation ever since Wickliff's days. *Atterbury.*

3. To rise with pain; to swell and fall.  
Thou hast made my curdled blood run back,  
My heart heave up, my hair to rise in bristles. *Dryden.*  
The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part;  
Weak was the pulse, and hardly heav'd the heart. *Dryden.*  
No object affects my imagination so much as the sea or  
ocean: I cannot see the heaving of this prodigious bulk of  
waters, even in a calm, without a very pleasing astonish-  
ment. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Frequent for breath his panting bosom heaves. *Prior.*  
The heaving tide  
In widen'd circles beats on either side. *Gay's Trivia.*

4. To heave; to feel a tendency to vomit.  
HEAVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Lift; exertion or effort upwards.  
None could guess whether the next heave of the earthquake  
would fettle them on the first foundation, or swallow them. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

2. Rising of the breast.  
There's matter in these sighs; these profound heaves  
You must translate; 'tis fit we understand them. *Shakespeare.*

3. Effort to vomit.

4. Struggle to rise.  
But after many strains and heaves,  
He got up to his saddle caves. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. i.*

HEAVE OFFERING. *n. f.* An offering among the Jews.  
Ye shall offer a cake of the first of your dough for an heave  
offering, as ye do the heave offering of the threshing floor. *Numb.*

HEAVEN. *n. f.* [from heav, which seems to be derived from  
heave, the places over head, Saxon.]  
1. The regions above; the expanse of the sky.  
A station like the herald Mercury,  
New lighted on a heaven kissing hill. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
Thy race in time to come  
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome;  
Rome, whose ascending tow'rs shall heav'n invade,  
Involving earth and ocean in her shade. *Dryden's Zin.*  
The words are taken more properly for the air and ether  
than for the heavens, as the best Hebrews understand them.  
This act, with shouts heav'n high, the friendly band  
Applaud. *Dryden's Parnassus.*

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2. The habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed.  
It is a knell  
That summons thee to heaven, or to hell. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
These, the late  
Heav'n banish'd host, left desert utmost hell. *Milton.*  
All yet left of that revolted rout,  
Heav'n fall'n, in station stood, or just array,  
Sublime with expectation. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

3. The supreme power; the sovereign of heaven.  
Now heav'n help him!  
The will  
And high permission of all-ruling heav'n  
Left him at large. *Milton.*  
The prophets were taught to know the will of God, and  
thereby instructed the people, and enabled to prophecy, as a  
testimony of their being sent by heaven. *Temple.*

4. The pagan gods; the celestial.  
Our brows  
No more obey the heavens than our courtiers. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
Take physic, pomp;  
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,  
That thou may'st shake the superflux to them,  
And show the heavens more just. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
They can judge as fairly of his worth,  
As I can of those mysteries which heaven  
Will not have earth to know. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Heav'n's! what a spring was in his arm, to throw!  
How high he held his shield, and rose at ev'ry blow. *Dryden.*

5. Elevation; sublimity.  
O, for a muse of fire, that would ascend  
The brightest heav'n of invention. *Shakespeare's Henry V. Pro.*

6. It is often used in composition.  
HEAVEN-BEGOT. Begot by a celestial power.  
If I am heav'n-begot, assert your son  
By some sure sign. *Dryden.*

HEAVEN-BORN. Descended from the celestial regions; native  
of heaven.  
If a fever fires his sulphurous blood,  
In ev'ry fit he feels the hand of God,  
And heav'n-born flame. *Dryden's Jerusalem, Sat. 13.*  
Oh heav'n-born sitters! source of art!  
Who charm the senses, or mend the heart;  
Who lead fair virtue's train along  
Moral truth, and mystic fong! *Pope.*

HEAVEN-BRED. Produced or cultivated in heaven.  
Much is the force of heav'n-bred poetry. *Shakespeare.*

HEAVEN-BUILT. Built by the agency of gods.  
My soul inspire,  
As when we wrapt Troy's heav'n-built walls in fire. *Pope.*  
His arms had wrought the destin'd fall  
Of sacred Troy, and raz'd her heav'n-built wall. *Pope.*

HEAVEN-DIRECTED.  
1. Raised towards the sky.  
Who taught that heav'n-directed spirit to rise?  
2. Taught by the powers of heaven.  
O sacred weapon! left for truth's defence;  
To all but heav'n-directed hands deny'd;  
The muse may give it, but the gods must guide. *Pope.*

HEAVENLY. *adj.* [from heaven.]  
1. Resembling heaven; supremely excellent.  
As the love of heaven makes one heavenly, the love of vir-  
tue virtuous, so doth the love of the world make one become  
worldly. *Sidney.*  
Not Maro's muse, who sung the mighty man;  
Nor Pindar's heav'nly lyre, nor Horace when a swan. *Dryden.*

2. Celestial; inhabiting heaven.  
Adoring first the genius of the place,  
Then earth, the mother of the heav'nly race. *Dryden's Zin.*

HEAVENLY. *adv.*  
1. In a manner resembling that of heaven.  
In these deep solitudes and awful cells,  
Where heav'nly penive contemplation dwells,  
And ever-musing melancholy reigns,  
What means this tumult in a veil'd veins?  
2. By the agency or influence of heaven.  
Truth and peace and love shall ever shine  
About the supreme throne  
Of him, t' whose happy-making light alone,  
Our heav'nly guided soul shall climb. *Milton.*

HEAVENWARD. *adv.* [from heav and ward, Saxon.] Towards  
heaven.  
I prostrate lay,  
By various doubts impell'd, or to obey,  
Or to object; at length, my mournful look  
Heav'nward crept, determin'd, thus I spoke. *Prior.*

HEAVILY. *adv.* [from heavy.]  
1. With great ponderousness.  
2. Grievously; afflictively.  
Ease must be impracticable to the envious: they lie under  
a double misfortune; common calamities and common self-  
ings fall heavily upon them. *3. Sorrowfully;*

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3. Sorrowfully; with an air of dejection.  
I came hither to transport the tydings,  
Which I have heavily born. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Why looks your grace so heavily to-day?  
—O, I have past a miserable night.  
This O'Neil took very heavily, because his condition in  
the army was less pleasant to him. *Clarendon.*

HEAVINESS. *n. f.* [from heavy.]  
1. Ponderousness; the quality of being heavy; weight.  
The subject is concerning the heaviness of several bodies, or  
the proportion that is required betwixt any weight and the  
power which may move it. *Wilkins.*

2. Dejection of mind; depression of spirit.  
We are, at the hearing of some, more inclined unto sorrow  
and heaviness; of some more mollified, and softened in mind. *Hooker, b. v. f. 38.*  
Heaviness in the heart of man maketh it stoop; but a good  
word maketh it glad. *Prov. xii. 25.*  
Ye greatly rejoice; though now for a season ye are in  
heaviness, through manifold temptations. *1 Pet. i. 6.*  
Against ill chances men are ever merry;  
But heaviness foretells the good event. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
Let us not burthen our remembrance with  
An heaviness that's gone. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

3. Inaptitude to motion or thought; sluggishness; languor.  
Our strength is all gone into heaviness,  
That makes the weight. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*  
What means this heaviness that hangs upon me?  
This lethargy that creeps through all my senses? *Add. Cato.*  
He would not violate that sweet recess,  
And found besides a welcome heaviness. *Dryden.*  
Which seiz'd his eyes.  
A sensation of drowsiness, oppression, heaviness, and lass-  
itude, are signs of a too plentiful meal. *Arbutnot on Aliment.*

4. Oppression; crush; affliction.  
5. Deepness or richness of soil.  
As Alexandria exported many commodities, so it received  
some from other European ports, which, by reason of the fat-  
ness and heaviness of the ground, Egypt did not produce; such  
as metals, wood, and pitch. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

HEAVY. *adj.* [from heav, Saxon.]  
1. Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly to the center; con-  
trary to light.  
Mercurius tells us, that a little child, with an engine of an  
hundred double pulleys, might move this earth, though it were  
much heavier than it is. *Wilkins.*

2. Sorrowful; dejected; depressed.  
Let me not be light;  
For a light wife doth make a heavy husband. *Shakespeare.*

3. Grievous; oppressive; afflictive.  
Menelaus bore an heavy hand over the citizens, having a  
malicious mind. *2 Mac. v. 23.*  
Let not your ears despise my tongue for ever,  
Which shall possess them with the heaviness found  
That ever yet they heard. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
If the cause be not good, the king himself hath a heavy  
reckoning to make. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Are you so gossell'd  
To pray for this good man, and for his issue?  
Whole heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,  
And beggar'd yours for ever. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Chartres, at the levee,  
Tells with a sner the tydings heavy. *Swift.*

4. Wanting alacrity; wanting brilliancy of appearance.  
My heavy eyes, you say, confess  
A heart to love and grief inclin'd. *Prior.*

5. Wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment; unanimated.  
A work was to be done, a heavy writer to be encouraged,  
and accordingly many thousand copies were bespoken. *Swift.*

6. Wanting activity; indolent; lazy.  
Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd;  
But of a heavy, dull, degenerate mind. *Dryden's Fables.*

7. Drowsy; dull; torpid.  
Peter and they that were with him were heavy with  
sleep. *Lu. ix. 33.*

8. Slow; sluggish.  
But let thy spiders, that suck up thy venom,  
And heavy gaited toads lie in their way. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*

9. Stupid; foolish.  
This heavy headed revel, East and West  
Makes us traduc'd, and tax'd of other nations. *Shakespeare.*  
I would not be accounted too base minded, or heavy headed,  
that I will confess that any of them is for valour, power, or  
fortune better than myself. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

10. Burdensome; troublesome; tedious.  
I put into thy hands what has been the diversion of some of  
my idle and heavy hours. *Locke's Epistle to the Reader.*  
When alone, your time will not lie heavy upon your hands  
for want of some trifling amusement. *Swift.*

11. Loaded; incumbered; burthened.  
Hearing that there were forces coming against him, and not

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willing that they should find his men heavy and laden with  
booty, he returned unto Scotland. *Beacon's Henry VII.*

12. Not easily digested; not light to the stomach.  
Such preparations as retain the oil or fat, are most heavy to  
the stomach, which makes baked meat hard of digestion. *Arb.*

13. Rich in soil; fertile, as heavy lands.

14. Deep; cumbersome, as heavy roads.

HEAVY. *adv.* As an adverb it is only used in composition;  
heavily.  
Your carriages were heavy laden; they are a burden to the  
weary beast. *Jf. xlv. i.*  
Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and  
I will give you rest. *Mat. ii. 28.*

HEBDOMAD. *n. f.* [hebdomas, Latin.] A week; a space of  
seven days.  
Computing by the medical month, the first hebdomad or sep-  
tenary consists of six days, seventeen hours and a half. *Brown.*

HEBDOMADAL. *adj.* [from hebdomas, Latin.] Weekly;  
HEBDOMADARY. } consisting of seven days.  
As for hebdomadal periods, or weeks, in regard of their  
sabbaths, they were observed by the Hebrews. *Brown.*

TO HEBETATE. *v. a.* [hebetate, Latin; hebetate, French.] To  
dull; to blunt; to stupify.  
The eye, especially if hebetated, might cause the same per-  
ception. *Harvey on Consumption.*  
Beet may confer a robustness on the limbs of my son, but  
will hebetate and clog his intellects. *Arb. and Pope's M. Scrib.*

HEBETATION. *n. f.* [from hebetate.]  
1. The act of dulling.  
2. The state of being dulled.

HEBETUDE. *n. f.* [hebetudo, Latin.] Dulness; obtuseness;  
bluntness.  
The pestilent seminaries, according to their grossness or  
subtlety, activity or hebetude, cause more or less truculent  
plagues. *Harvey on the Plague.*

HEBRAISM. *n. f.* [hebraïsmos, French; hebraïsmos, Latin.] A  
Hebrew idiom.  
Milton has infused a great many Latinisms, as well as Græ-  
cisms, and sometimes Hebraïsm, into his poem. *Spectator.*

HEBRAIST. *n. f.* [hebraïstos, Latin.] A man skilled in Hebrew.

HEBRICIAN. *n. f.* [from Hebrew.] One skilful in Hebrew.  
The words are more properly taken for the air or ether than  
the heavens, as the best Hebrews understand them. *Raleigh.*  
The nature of the Hebrew verse, as the meanest Hebrician  
knoweth, consists of uneven feet. *Peachment.*

HECATOMB. *n. f.* [hecatombe, French; hecatomba, Latin.] A sacri-  
fice of an hundred cattle.  
In rich mens homes  
I bid kill some beasts, but no hecatombs;  
None starve, none furlief so. *Donne.*  
One of these three is a whole hecatomb,  
And therefore only one of them shall die. *Dryden.*  
And laughter'd hecatombs around 'em bleed. *Addison.*

HECTICAL. *adj.* [hectique, French, from hec, &c.]  
HECTICK. *adj.* [hectique, French, from hec, &c.]  
1. Habitual; constitutional.  
This word is joined only to that kind of fever which  
is slow and continual, and ending in a consumption, is the  
contrary to those fevers which arise from a plethora, or  
too great fulness from obstruction, because it is attended  
with too lax a state of the excretory passages, and gen-  
erally those of the skin; whereby so much runs off as  
leaves not resistance enough in the contractile vessels to keep  
them sufficiently distended, so that they vibrate oftener, agitate  
the fluids the more, and keep them thin and hot. *Quincy.*  
A hec tick fever hath got hold  
Of the whole substance, not to be controu'd. *Donne.*

2. Troubled with a morbid heat.  
No hec tick student fears the gentle maid. *Taylor.*

HECTICK. *n. f.* An hec tick fever.  
Like the hec tick in my blood he rages,  
And thou must cure me. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

HECTOR. *n. f.* [from the name of Hector, the great Homeric  
warrior.]  
1. A bully; a bluffing, turbulent, pervaacious, noisy fellow.  
Those usurping hec tors, who pretend to honour without re-  
ligion, think the charge of a lye a blot not to be washed out  
but by blood. *South's Sermons.*  
We'll take one cooling cup of nectar,  
And drink to this celestial hec tor. *Prior.*

TO HEC TOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To threaten; to treat  
with insolent authoritative terms.  
They reckon they must part with honour together with  
their opinion, if they suffer themselves to be hec tor'd out of  
it. *Government of the Tongue.*  
The weak low spirit, fortune makes her slave;  
But she's a drudge, when hec tor'd by the brave. *Dryden.*  
An honest man, when he came home at night, found another  
fellow domineering in his family, hec toring his servants, and  
calling for supper. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*



## HED

- To HEDGATOR. *v. n.* To play the bully; to bluster.  
They have attacked me, some with piteous moans and outcries, others grinning and only shewing their teeth, others ranting and *hedgaring*, others scolding and reviling. *Stillington.*  
One would think the *hedgaring*, the storming, the furling, and all the different species of the angry, should be cured. *Speltz.*  
Don Carlos made her chief director, *Swift.*  
That the might o'er the servants *hedgar*.  
HEDGACIOUS. *adj.* [*hedgacus*, Lat.] Producing ivy. *Diët.*  
HEDGE. *n. f.* [*pegge*, Saxon.] A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes.  
It is a good wood for fire, if kept dry; and is very useful for stakes in hedges. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
The gardens unfold variety of colours to the eye every morning, and the hedges breath is beyond all perfume. *Pope.*  
Through the verdant maze  
Of sweet-briar hedges I pursue my walk. *Thomson.*  
HEDGE, prefixed to any word, notes something mean, vile, of the lowest class: perhaps from a hedge, or hedge-born man, a man without any known place of birth.  
There are five in the first flew: the pedant, the braggart, the *hedge-priest*, the fool, and the boy. *Shakespeare.*  
The clergy do much better than a little hedge, contemptible, illiterate vicar can be presumed to do. *Swift.*  
A person, who, by his stile and literature, seems to have been the corrector of a *hedge-priest* in Little Britain, proceeded gradually to an author. *Swift.*  
To HEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To inclose with a hedge, or fence of wood dry or growing.  
*Hedge* thy possession about with thorns. *Ecclus. xxviii. 21.*  
Those alleys must be *hedged* at both ends, to keep out the wind. *Bacon, Essay 47.*  
2. To obstruct.  
I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns. *Hef. ii. 6.*  
3. To incircle for defence.  
England, *hedge'd* in with the main,  
That water-walled bulwark, still secure  
And confident from foreign purposes. *Shakespeare, King John.*  
There's such divinity doth *hedge* a king,  
That reason can but peep to what it would. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*  
4. To shut up within an inclosure.  
It must not be paid and exported in ready money; so says our law; but that is a law to *hedge* in the cuckoo, and serves for no purpose: for if we export not goods, for which our merchants have money due to them, how can it be paid by bills of exchange? *Locke.*  
5. To force into a place already full. This seems to be mistaken for *edge*. To *edge in*, is to put in by the way that requires least room; but *hedge* may signify to thrust in with difficulty, as into a hedge.  
Bay not me,  
I'll not endure it: you forget yourself  
To *hedge* me in: I am a soldier. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*  
When I was hasty, thou delay'dst me longer:  
I pray thee, let me *hedge* one moment more  
Into thy promise; for thy life preserv'd. *Dryden.*  
When you are sent on an errand, be sure to *hedge* in some business of your own. *Swift's Directions to the Postman.*  
To HEDGE. *v. n.* To shift; to hide the head.  
I myself sometimes, hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to *hedge*, and to lurch; and yet you rogue will enforce your rage, your catamountain looks, your red-lettice phrases. *Shakespeare.*  
HEDGE-BORN. *adj.* [*hedge* and *born*.] Of no known birth; meanly born.  
He then, that is not furnish'd in this fort,  
Doth but usurp the sacred name of knight,  
And should, if I were worthy to be judge,  
Be quite degraded, like a *hedge-born* swain,  
That doth presume to boast of gentle blood. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*  
HEDGE-FUMITORY. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*  
HEDGE-HOG. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *hog*.]  
1. An animal set with prickles, like thorns in an hedge.  
Like *hedge-hogs*, which  
Lie tumbling in my bare-foot way, and mount  
Their prickles at my foot-fall. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
Few have belief to swallow, or hope enough to experience, the collyrium of Albertus; that is, to make one see in the dark: yet thus much, according unto his receipt, will the right eye of an *hedge-hog*, boiled in oil, and preserved in a brazen vessel, effect. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*  
The *hedge-hog* hath his backside and flanks thick set with strong and sharp prickles; and besides, by the help of a muscle, can contract himself into a globular figure, and so withdraw his whole under part, head, belly and legs, within his thickest of prickles. *Ray on the Creation.*  
2. A term of reproach.  
Didst thou not kill this king?  
—I grant ye.  
—Do'st grant me, *hedge-hog*? *Shakespeare, Richard III.*  
3. A plant.  
4. The globe-fish.

## HEE

- HEDGE-HYSSOP. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *hyssop*.] A species of wil-low-wort.  
*Hedge-hyssop* is a purging medicine, and a very rough one: externally it is said to be a vulnerary. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*  
HEDGE-MUSTARD. *n. f.* A plant.  
The flower has four leaves, expanded in a crucial form: the pointal becomes a long, slender, bivalve pod, divided by a partition into two cells, which contain many round seeds. The species are five. *Miller.*  
HEDGE-NETTLE. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*  
HEDGE-NOTE. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *note*.] A word of contempt for low writing.  
When they began to be somewhat better bred, they left these *hedge-notes* for another sort of poem, which was also full of pleasant rallery. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*  
HEDGE-PIG. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *pig*.] A young hedge-hog.  
Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd,  
Thrice and once the *hedge-pig* whin'd. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
HEDGE-ROW. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *row*.] The series of trees or bushes planted for inclosures.  
Sometime walking not unseen  
By *hedge-row* elms, on hillocks green. *Milton.*  
The fields in the northern side are divided by *hedge-rows* of myrtle. *Berkeley to Pope.*  
HE'DGE-SPARROW. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *sparrow*.] A sparrow that lives in bushes.  
The *hedge-sparrow* feed the cuckoo so long,  
That it had its head bit off by its young. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*  
HE'DGING-BILL. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *bill*.] A cutting hook used in making hedges.  
Comes master Dametas with a *hedging-bill* in his hand, chaffing and swearing. *Sidney.*  
HE'DGER. *n. f.* [*from hedge*.] One who makes hedges.  
The labour'd ox  
In his loose traces from the furrow came,  
And the twink'd *hedger* at his supper fat. *Milton.*  
He would be laughed at, that should go about to make a fine dancer out of a country *hedger* at past fifty. *Locke.*  
To HEED. *v. a.* [*heban*, Saxon.] To mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend.  
With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds*;  
But wonders much at those new vocal reeds. *Dryden.*  
He will no more have clear ideas of all the operations of his mind, than he will have all the particular ideas of any landscape or clock, who will not turn his eyes to it, and with attention *heed* all the parts of it. *Locke.*  
HEED. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Care; attention.  
With wanton *heed* and giddy cunning,  
The melting voice through mazes running.  
Take *heed* that, in their tender years, ideas, that have no natural cohesion, come not to be united in their heads. *Locke.*  
Thou must take *heed*, my Fortius;  
The world has all its eyes on Cato's son. *Addison's Cato.*  
2. Caution; fearful attention; suspicious watch.  
Either wife bearing or ignorant carriage is caught as men catch diseases, one of another; therefore, let men take *heed* of their company. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*  
Take *heed*, have open eye; for thieves do foot by night:  
Take *heed* ere Summer comes, or cuckoo birds affright. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
3. Care to avoid.  
We should take *heed* of the neglect or contempt of his worship. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
4. Notice; observation.  
Speech must come by hearing and learning; and birds give more *heed*, and mark words more than beasts. *Bacon.*  
5. Seriousness; staidness.  
He did unfeal them; and the first he view'd,  
He did it with a serious mind; a *heed*. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*  
Was in his countenance.  
6. Regard; respectful notice.  
It is a way of calling a man a fool, when no *heed* is given to what he says. *L'Estrange.*  
HE'EDFUL. *adj.* [from *heed*.]  
1. Watchful; cautious; suspicious.  
Give him *heedful* note;  
For I mine eyes will rivet to his face;  
And, after, we will both our judgments join,  
In censure of his seeming. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
2. Attentive; careful; observing.  
I am commanded  
To tell the passion of my sovereign's heart;  
Where fame, late entering at his *heedful* ears,  
Hath plac'd thy beauty's image and thy virtue. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*  
To him one of the other twins was bound,  
Whilst I had been like *heedful* of the other. *Shakespeare.*  
Thou, *heedful* of advice, secure proceed;  
My praise the precept is, be thine the deed. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
HE'EDFULLY. *adv.* [from *heedful*.] Attentively; carefully; cautiously.  
Let the learner maintain an honourable opinion of his instructor,

## HEF

- structor, and *heedfully* listen to his instructions, as one willing to be led. *Watts.*  
HE'EDFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *heedful*.] Caution; vigilance; attention.  
HE'EDILY. *adv.* Cautiously; vigilantly. *Diët.*  
HE'EDINESS. *n. f.* Caution; vigilance. *Diët.*  
HE'EDLESS. *adj.* [from *heed*.] Negligent; inattentive; careless; thoughtless; regardless; unobserving.  
The *heedless* lover does not know  
Whole eyes they are that wound him so. *Waller.*  
*Heedless* of verse, and hopeles of the crown,  
Scarce half a wit, and more than half a clown. *Dryden.*  
Some ideas, which have more than once offered themselves to the senses, have yet been little taken notice of; the mind being either *heedless*, as in children, or otherwise employed, as in men. *Locke.*  
HE'EDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *heedless*.] Carelessly; negligently; inattentively.  
Whilst ye discharge the duty of matrimony, ye *heedlessly* slide into sin. *Arbutnot and Pope's Nov. Scriblerus.*  
HE'EDLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *heedless*.] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; inattention.  
In the little harms they suffer from knocks and falls, they should not be pitted, but bid do so again; which is a better way to cure their *heedlessness*. *Locke.*  
HEEL. *n. f.* [*hele*, Saxon.]  
1. The part of the foot that protuberates behind.  
He calls to mind his strength, and then his speed,  
His winged *heels*, and then his armed head;  
With these 't avoid, with that his fate to meet;  
But fear prevails, and bids him trust his feet. *Denham.*  
If the luxated bone be distorted backward, it lieth over the *heel* bone. *Wijeman's Surgery.*  
2. The whole foot of animals.  
Pegasus appeared hanging off the side of a rock, with a fountain running from his *heel*. *Addison's Guardian.*  
3. The feet, as employed in flight.  
Nothing is commoner, in times of danger, than for men to leave their matters to bears and tygers, and flew them a fair pair of *heels* for't. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
4. To be at the *HEELS*. To pursue closely; to follow hard.  
Sir, when comes your book forth?  
—Upon the *heels* of my presentment. *Shakespeare, Timon.*  
But there is no sequel at the *heels* of this  
Mother's admiration? *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*  
Could we break our way  
By force, and at our *heels* all hell should rise  
With blackest infurrection, to confound  
Heav'n's purest light. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*  
5. To pursue as an enemy.  
The Spaniards fled on towards the North to seek their fortunes, being still chased by the English navy at their *heels*, until they were fain to give them over for want of powder. *Bacon.*  
Want! hungry want! that hungry meagre fiend,  
Is at my *heels*, and chases me in view. *Orway.*  
6. To follow close as a dependent.  
Through proud London he came fighting on,  
After th' admired *heels* of Bolingbroke. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*  
7. To lay by the *HEELS*. To fetter; to shackle; to put in gyves.  
If the king blame me for't, I'll lay ye all  
By th' *heels*, and suddenly; and on your heads  
Clap round fines for neglect. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*  
One half of man, his mind,  
Is, *ful juris*, unconfin'd,  
And cannot be laid by the *heels*. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3.*  
I began to smoke that they were a parcel of mummers; and wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to lay some of them by the *heels*. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
8. Any thing shaped like a heel.  
At the other side is a kind of *heel* or knob, to break clots with. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
9. The back part of a flocken: whence the phrase to be out at *heels*, to be worn out.  
I've watch'd and travell'd hard;  
Some time I shall sleep out, the rest I'll whistle:  
A good man's fortune may grow out at *heels*. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*  
To HEEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To dance.  
I cannot sing,  
Nor *heel* the high lavolt, nor sweeten talk. *Shakespeare.*  
HE'ELER. *n. f.* [from *heel*.] A cock that strikes well with his heels.  
HE'EL-PIECE. *n. f.* [*heel* and *piece*.] A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe, to supply what is worn away.  
To HE'EL-PIECE. *v. a.* [*heel* and *piece*.] To put a piece of leather on a shoe-heel.  
Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new *heel-piecing* her shoes. *Arb.*  
HE'EL. *n. f.* [from *heave*.]  
1. Heaving; effort.  
May be in the cup  
A spider steep'd, and one may drink; depart,

## HEI

- And yet partake no venom; for his knowledge  
Is not infected: but if one present  
Th' abhor'd ingredient to his eye, make known  
How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his sides  
With violent *hefts*. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*  
2. [For *heft*.] Handle.  
His oily side devours both blade and *heft*. *Waller.*  
HE'GIRA. *n. f.* [Arabic]. A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabians and Turks, who begin their computation from the day that Mahomet was forced to make his escape from the city of Mecca, which happened on Friday July 16, A. D. 622, under the reign of the emperor Heracleus. *Harri.*  
HE'IFER. *n. f.* [*heaybrone*, Saxon.] A young cow.  
Who finds the *heifer* dead and bleeding fresh,  
And fees fast by a butcher with an ax,  
But will suspect 'twas he that made the slaughter? *Shakespeare.*  
A *heifer* will put up her nose, and snuff in the air, against rain. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
For her the flocks refuse their verdant food,  
Nor thirsty *heifers* seek the gliding flood. *Pope's Winter.*  
HEIGH-HO. *interj.*  
1. An expression of slight languor and uneasiness.  
*Heigh-ho!* an't be not four by the day, I'll be hang'd. *Shak.*  
2. It is used by Dryden, contrarily to custom, as a voice of exultation.  
We'll toss off our ale 'till we cannot stand,  
And *heigh-ho* for the honour of old England. *Dryden.*  
HEIGHT. *n. f.* [from *high*.]  
1. Elevation above the ground; any place assigned.  
Into what pit thou see'st,  
From what *height* fall'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*  
2. Altitude; space measured upwards.  
Abroad I'll study thee,  
As he removes far off, that great *heights* takes. *Dante.*  
There is in Ticinium, in Italy, a church that is in length one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in *height* near fifty. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
An amphitheatre appear'd,  
Rais'd in degrees, to sixty paces rear'd;  
That when a man was plac'd in one degree,  
*Height* was allow'd for him above to see. *Dryden.*  
An amphitheatre's amazing *height*  
Here fills the eye with terror and delight. *Addison.*  
3. Degree of latitude.  
Guinea lieth to the North sea, in the same *height* as Peru to the South. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
4. Summit; ascent; towering eminence.  
From Alpine *heights* the father first descends;  
His daughter's husband in the plain attends. *Dryden's Æne.*  
Every man of learning need not enter into their difficulties, nor climb the *heights* to which some others have arrived. *Watts.*  
5. Elevation of rank; station of dignity.  
By him that rais'd me to this careful *height*,  
From that contented hap which I enjoy'd,  
I never did incense his majesty  
Against Clarence. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*  
Ten kings had from the Norman conqueror reign'd,  
When England to her greatest *height* attain'd,  
Of pow'r, dominion, glory, wealth and state. *Daniel.*  
6. The utmost degree; full completion.  
Putrefaction doth not rise to its *height* at once. *Bacon.*  
Did not she  
Of Timna first betray me, and reveal  
The secret, wrested from me in the *height*  
Of nuptial love profess'd? *Milton's Agonistes.*  
Hide me from the face  
Of God, whom to behold was then my *height*  
Of happiness! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*  
7. Utmost exertion.  
Come on, fir; I shall now put you to the *height* of your breeding. *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well.*  
8. State of excellence; advance towards perfection.  
Social duties are carried to greater *heights*, and enforced with stronger motives, by the principles of our religion. *Addison.*  
To HE'IGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *height*.]  
1. To raise higher.  
2. To improve; to meliorate.  
3. To aggravate.  
Foreign states gave us their assistance in reducing our country to a state of peace; and which of them used their endeavours to *heighten* our confusions, and plunge us into all the evils of a civil war? *Addison's Freeholder.*  
4. To improve by decorations.  
As in a room, contrived for state, the height of the roof should bear a proportion to the area; so in the *heightenings* of poetry, the strength and vehemence of figures should be suited to the occasion. *Dryden's Span. Fryar, Dedication.*  
HETINOUS. *adj.* [*haineux*, French, from *hain*, hate; or from the Teutonic *hoon*, shame.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree.  
To abrogate or innovate the gospel of Christ, if men or angels



# HEL

angels should attempt, it were most *heinous* and accursed sacrilege.  
*Hooker*, b. iii. f. 10.  
 'Tis his the man should do the bloody deed;  
 The image of a wicked *heinous* fault  
 Lives in his eye.  
*Shakespeare's King John*.  
 As it is a most *heinous*, so it is a most dangerous impiety to  
 despise him that can destroy us.  
*Tillotson's Sermons*.  
*HEINOUSLY*. *adv.* [from *heinous*.] Atrociously; wickedly.  
*HEINOUSNESS*. *n.f.* [from *heinous*.] Atrociousness; wicked-  
 ness.  
 He who can treat offences provoking to God as jests and  
 trifles, must have very little sense of the *heinousness* of them.  
*Rogers's Sermons*.  
*HEIR*. *n.f.* [*heire*, old Fr. *heires*, Latin.] One that is inher-  
 itor of any thing after the present possessor.  
 An *heir* signifies the eldest, who is, by the laws of England,  
 to have all his father's land.  
*Locke*.  
 What lady is that?  
 —The *heir* of Alanfon, Rosaline her name. *Shakespeare*.  
 That I'll give my voice on Richard's side,  
 To bar my master's *heirs* in true descent,  
 God knows, I will not do it. *Shakespeare, Richard III.*  
 Being *heirs* together of the grace of life.  
 The young extravagant *heir* had got a new steward, and  
 was resolved to look into his estate before things grew  
 desperate. *Swift*.  
 Sunk is the hero, and his glory lost,  
 And I his *heir* in misery alone. *Pope's Odyssey*.  
 The *heirs* to titles and large estates have a weakness in  
 their eyes, and a tenderness in their constitutions. *Swift*.  
 To *HEIR*. *v.a.* [from the noun.] To inherit.  
 His sons in blooming youth were snatch'd by fate;  
 One only daughter *heir'd* the royal state. *Dryden's Æn.*  
*HEIRESS*. *n.f.* [from *heir*.] An inheritrix; a woman that  
 inherits.  
 An *heiress* the, while yet alive;  
 All that was her's to him did give. *Waller*.  
 Æneas, though he married the *heiress* of the crown, yet  
 claimed no title to it during the life of his father-in-law. *Dryd.*  
*HEIRLESS*. *adj.* [from *heir*.] Without an heir; wanting one  
 to inherit after him.  
 I still think of  
 The wrong I did myself; which was so much,  
 That *heiress* it hath made my kingdom. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale*.  
*HEIRSHIP*. *n.f.* [from *heir*.] The state, character, or privi-  
 leges of an heir.  
 A layman appoints an heir or an executor in his will, to  
 build an hospital within a year, under pain of being deprived  
 of his *heirship*. *Ayliffe's Paragon*.  
*HEIRLOOM*. *n.f.* [*heir* and *geloma*, goods, Sax.] Any furni-  
 ture or moveable decreed to descend by inheritance, and there-  
 fore inseparable from the freehold.  
 Achilles' sceptre was of wood,  
 Transmitted to the hero's line;  
 Thence through a long descent of kings  
 Came an *heirloom*, as Homer sings. *Swift*.  
*HELD*. The preterite and past part. of *hold*.  
 A rich man beginning to fall, is *held* up of friends. *Ecclus.*  
 If Minerva had not appeared and *held* his hand, he had  
 executed his design. *Dryden*.  
*HELLACAL*. *adj.* [*heliague*, Fr. from *heli* and *cal*.] Emerging from  
 the lustre of the sun, or falling into it.  
 Had they ascribed the heat of the season to this star, they  
 would not have computed from its *hellacal* ascent. *Brown*.  
*HELLACALLY*. *adv.* [from *hellacal*.]  
 From the rising of this star, not cosmically, that is, with  
 the sun, but *hellacally*, that is, its emergence from the rays of  
 the sun, the ancients computed their canicular days. *Brown*.  
 He is tempestuous in the Summer, when he rises *hellacally*;  
 and rainy in the Winter, when he rises achronically. *Dryden*.  
*HELLICAL*. *adv.* [*heli*, Fr. from *heli*.] Spiral; with many  
 circulations.  
 The crew is a kind of wedge, multiplied or continued by  
 a *hellical* revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not  
 from any stroke, but from a vertex at one end of it. *Wilkins*.  
*HELLIUM*. *Parabola*, in mathematics, or the parabolick spiral,  
 is a curve which arises from the supposition of the axis of  
 the common Apollonian parabola's being bent round into the  
 periphery of a circle, and is a line then passing through the  
 extremities of the ordinates, which do now converge towards  
 the centre of the said circle. *Harris*.  
*HELIOCENTRIC*. *adj.* [*heliocentrique*, Fr. *heli* and *centric*.] *Helio-*  
*centric* place of a planet is said to be such as it  
 would appear to us from the sun, if our eye were fixed in its  
 centre. *Harris*.  
*HELIOSCOPE*. *n.f.* [*heliocope*, Fr. *heli* and *scope*.] A sort of  
 telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun, without  
 offence to the eyes. *Harris*.  
*HELIOTROPE*. *n.f.* [*heli* and *trope*; *heli*, French; *heli-*  
*otropium*, Latin.] A plant that turns towards the sun;  
 but more particularly the turnsol, or sun-flower.

# HEL

'Tis a common observation of flatterers, that they are like  
 the *heli*trape; they open only towards the sun, but shut and  
 contract themselves at night, and in cloudy weather.  
*Government of the Tongue*.  
*HE'ISPHERICAL*. *adj.* [*heli* and *sphere*.]  
 The *heli*spherical line is the rhomb line in navigation, and  
 is so called because on the globe it winds round the pole spi-  
 rally, and still comes nearer and nearer to it, but cannot ter-  
 minate in it. *Harris*.  
*HELIX*. *n.f.* [*heli*, Fr. *heli*.] A spiral line; a circumvolu-  
 tion.  
 Find the true inclination of the screw, together with the  
 certain quantity of water which every *helix* does contain.  
*Wilkins's Dialect*.  
*HELL*. *n.f.* [*helle*, Saxon.]  
 1. The place of the devil and wicked souls.  
 For it is a knell  
 That summons thee to heaven, or to hell. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.  
 If a man were a porter of hell gates, he should have old  
 turning the key. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
 Let none admire  
 That riches grow in hell; that soil may best  
 Deserve the precious bane.  
 Hell's black tyrant trembled to behold  
 The glorious light he forfeited of old. *Cooley*.  
 2. The place of separate souls, whether good or bad.  
 I will go down to my son mourning to hell. *Gen. vi. 35.*  
 He descended into hell. *Apollonius Creed*.  
 3. Temporal death.  
 The pains of hell came about me; the snares of death over-  
 took me. *Psalms xviii. 4.*  
 4. The place at a running play to which those who are caught  
 are carried.  
 Then couples three he straight allotted there;  
 They of both ends the middle two do fly;  
 The two that in mid-place, hell called were,  
 Must strive with waiting foot, and watching eye,  
 To catch of them, and them to hell to bear;  
 That they, as well as they, hell may supply. *Sidney*.  
 5. The place into which the taylor throws his shreds.  
 This trusty squire, he had, as well  
 As the bold Trojan knight, seen hell;  
 Not with a counterfeit pass  
 Of golden bough, but true gold lace. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
 In Covent-garden did a taylor dwell,  
 Who might deserve a place in his own hell. *King's Comedy*.  
 6. The infernal powers.  
 Much danger first, much did he sustain,  
 While Saul and hell crost his strong fate in vain. *Cooley*.  
 7. It is used in composition by the old writers more than by the  
 modern.

*HELL-BLACK*. *adj.* Black as hell.  
 The sea, with such a storm as his bare head  
 In hell-black night endure'd, would have boil'd up,  
 And quench'd the stelled fires. *Shakespeare, King Lear*.  
*HELL-BRED*. *adj.* [*hell* and *bred*.] Produced in hell.  
 Heart cannot think what courage and what cries,  
 With soul enfolded smother and flashing fire,  
 The hell-bred beast threw forth unto the skies. *Fairy Queen*.  
*HELL-BROTH*. *n.f.* [*hell* and *broth*.] A composition boiled up  
 for infernal purposes.  
 Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,  
 Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing;  
 For a charm of pow'ful trouble,  
 Like a hell-broth boil and bubble. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.  
*HELL-DOOMED*. *adj.* [*hell* and *doom*.] Consigned to hell.  
 And reckon't thou thyself with spirits of heav'n,  
 Hell-doom'd! and breath't defiance here and scorn,  
 Where I reign king? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*  
*HELL-GOVERNED*. *adj.* Directed by hell.  
 Earth gape open wide and eat him quick,  
 As thou do'st swallow up this good king's blood,  
 Which his hell-govern'd arm hath butcher'd. *Shak. R. III.*  
*HELL-HATED*. *adj.* Abhorred like hell.  
 Back do I toss these treas'rous to thy head,  
 With the hell-hated lie o'erwhelm thy heart. *Shak. K. Lear*.  
*HELL-HAUNTED*. *adj.* [*hell* and *haunt*.] Haunted by the  
 devil.  
 Fierce Osmond clos'd me in the bleeding bark,  
 And bid me stand expos'd to the bleak winds,  
 And Winter's storms, and heav'n's inclemency,  
 Bound to the fate of this hell-haunted grove. *Dryden*.  
*HELL-HOUND*. *n.f.* [*helle* hunt, Saxon.]  
 1. Dogs of hell.  
 Thou had'st a Clarence too, and Richard kill'd him:  
 From forth the kennel of thy womb hath crept  
 A hell-hound, that doth hunt us all to death. *Shakespeare, R. III.*  
 Now the hell-hounds with superior speed  
 Had reach'd the dame, and fast'ning on her side,  
 The ground with issuing streams of purple dy'd. *Dryden*.  
 2. Agent of hell.  
 I call'd

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I call'd  
 My hell-hounds to lick up the draft, and filth,  
 Which man's polluting sin with taint had shed  
 On what was pure. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*  
*HELL-KITE*. *n.f.* [*hell* and *kite*.] Kite of infernal breed. The  
 term *hell* prefixed to any word notes detestation.  
 All my pretty ones?  
 Did you say all? What, all? Oh, hell-kite! all?  
 What, all my pretty chickens, and their dam,  
 At one fell swoop? *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.  
*HELLEBORUS*. *n.f.* [*helleborus*, Latin.] Christmas flower.  
 It hath a digitated leaf: the flower consists of several leaves  
 placed orbicularly, and expanding in form of a rose: in the  
 centre of the flower rises the pointal, encompassed about the  
 base with several little horns between the chives and petals,  
 which turn to a fruit, in which the membranaceous husks are  
 gathered into a little head, ending in an horny opening long-  
 wise, and full of roundish or oval seeds. *Miller*.  
*HELLEBORUS*. *n.f.* [*helleborus*, Latin.] A plant.  
 The flower is naked, consisting of six leaves, expanding in  
 form of a rose: in the middle arises the pointal, surrounded  
 by six threads, which turn to a fruit; in which three mem-  
 branaceous sheaths are gathered into a little head, and are full  
 of oblong seeds resembling a grain of wheat, and compassed  
 by a leafy wing. *Miller*.  
 There are great doubts whether any of its species be the  
 true *helleborus* of the ancients. *Miller*.  
*HELLENISM*. *n.f.* [*hellenismos*.] An idiom of the Greek.  
*Ansforth*.  
*HELLISH*. *adj.* [from *hell*.]  
 1. Having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked; detestable.  
 No benefits shall ever allay that diabolical rancour that fer-  
 ments in some *hellish* breasts, but that it will foam out at its  
 foul mouth in slander. *South's Sermons*.  
 Victory and triumph to the son of God,  
 Now entering his great duel, not of arms,  
 But to vanquish by wisdom *hellish* wiles. *Paradise Regain'd*.  
 2. Sent from hell; belonging to hell.  
 O thou celestial or infernal spirit of love, or what other  
 heavenly or *hellish* title thou list to have, for effects of both I  
 find in myself, have compassion of me. *Sidney, b. i.*  
*HELLISHLY*. *adv.* [from *hellish*.] Infernally; wickedly; de-  
 testably.  
*HELLISHNESS*. *n.f.* [from *hellish*.] Wickedness; abhorred  
 qualities.  
*HELLWARD*. *adv.* [from *hell*.] Towards hell.  
 Be next thy care the fable sleep to place  
 Full o'er the pit, and *hellward* turn their face. *Pope's Odyssey*.  
*HELM* denotes defence: as *Eadhelm*, happy defence; *Sigehelm*,  
 victorious defence; *Berthelm*, eminent defence: like *Amyntas*  
 and *Boetius* among the Greeks. *Gilbert's Camden*.  
*HELM*. *n.f.* [Saxon, from *helan*, to cover, to protect.]  
 1. A covering for the head in war; a helmet; a morrion; an  
 headpiece.  
 France spreads his banners on our noiseless land;  
 With plumed *helm* thy slay'st begins his threats. *Shakespeare*.  
 Meneheus lays hard load upon his *helm*. *Dryden*.  
 2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest.  
 More might be added of *helms*, crests, mantles, and sup-  
 porters. *Camden's Remains*.  
 3. The upper part of the retort.  
 The vulgar chymists themselves pretend to be able, by re-  
 peated cobinations, and other fit operations, to make the dis-  
 tilled parts of a concrete bring its own *caput mortuum* over the  
*helm*. *Boyle*.  
 4. [Saxon, from *helma*.] The steege; the rudder.  
 They did not leave the *helm* in storms!  
 And such they are make happy states. *Ben. Jonson, Catiline*.  
 More in prosperity is reason lost  
 Than ships in storms, their *helms* and anchors lost. *Denh.*  
 Fair occasion flows the springing gale,  
 And int'rest guides the *helm*, and honour swells the sail. *Pri.*  
 5. The station of government.  
 I may be wrong in some of the means; but that is no ma-  
 terial objection against the design: let those who are at the  
*helm* contrive it better. *Swift*.  
 6. In the following line it is difficult to determine whether  
*steersman* or *defender* is intended: I think *steersman*.  
 You slander  
 The *helms* o' th' state, who care for you like fathers,  
 When you curse them as enemies. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*.  
 To *HELM*. *v.a.* [from the noun.] To guide; to con-  
 duct. *Hammer*.  
 The very stream of his life, and the business he hath *helmed*,  
 must give him a better proclamation. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*.  
*HELMED*. *adj.* [from *helm*.]  
 1. Furnished with a headpiece.  
 The *helmed* cherubim  
 Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd. *Milton*.  
*HELMET*. *n.f.* [Probably a diminutive of *helm*.] A helm; a  
 headpiece; armour for the head.

# HEL

I saw him down; thrice up again, and fighting;  
 From *helmet* to the spur all bleeding o'er. *Shakespeare, H. V.*  
 Put in their hands thy bruising irons of wrath,  
 That they may crush down with a heavy fall  
 Th' usurping *helms* of our adversaries. *Shak. Rich. III.*  
 Sev'n darts are thrown at once, and some rebound  
 From his bright shield, some on his *helmet* found. *Dryden*.  
*HELM'NTHICK*. *adj.* [from *heli* and *thick*.] Relating to  
 worms.  
 To *HELP*. *v.a.* preter. *helped*, or *help*; part. *helped*, or *helpen*.  
 [*hilpan*, Gothick; *helfan*, Saxon.]  
 1. To assist; to support; to aid.  
 Let us work as valiant men behoves;  
 For boldest hearts good fortune *helpeth* out. *Fairfax, b. ii.*  
 God *helped* him against the Philistines. *2 Chron. xxvi. 7.*  
 They *helped* them in all things with silver and gold. *1 Esdr.*  
 A man reads his prayers out of a book, as a means to *help*  
 his understanding and direct his expressions. *Stillington*.  
 This he conceives not hard to bring about,  
 If all of you should join to *help* him out. *Dryden*.  
 What I offer is so far from doing any diskindness to the cause  
 these gentlemen are engaged in, that it does them a real ser-  
 vice, and *helps* them out with the main thing whereat they  
 stuck. *Walsingham's Natural History*.  
 The god of learning and of light,  
 Would want a god himself to *help* him out. *Swift*.  
 2. To remove, or advance by help.  
 Woe to him that is alone when he falleth; for he hath not  
 another to *help* him up. *Eccl. iv. 10.*  
 Having never learned any laudable manual art, they have  
 recourse to those foolish or ill ways in use to *help* off their  
 time. *Locke*.  
 Wherever they are at a stand, *help* them presently over the  
 difficulty without any rebuke. *Locke*.  
 3. To free from pain or disease.  
*Help* and ease them, but by no means bemoan them. *Locke*.  
 4. To cure; to heal.  
 Love doth to her eyes repair,  
 To *help* him of his blindness. *Shakespeare, Tw. Gent. of Verona*.  
 5. To remedy; to change for the better.  
 Cease to lament for that thou can'st not *help*;  
 And study *help* for that which thou lament'st. *Shakespeare*.  
 If they take offence when we give none, it is a thing we  
 cannot *help*, and therefore the whole blame must lie upon  
 them. *Sanderfon*.  
 It is a high point of ill nature to make sport with any man's  
 imperfections, that he cannot *help*. *L'Estrange*.  
 Those closing skies might still continue bright;  
 But who can *help* it, if you'll make it night. *Dryden*.  
 She, betwixt her modesty and pride,  
 Her wishes, which the could not *help*, would hide. *Dryden*.  
 It is reckoned ill manners for men to quarrel upon differ-  
 ence in opinion, because that is a thing which no man can  
*help* in himself. *Swift*.  
 Those few who reside among us, only because they cannot  
*help* it. *Swift*.  
 6. To forbear; to avoid.  
 He cannot *help* believing, that such things, he saw and  
 heard. *Atterbury's Sermons*.  
 I cannot *help* remarking the resemblance betwixt him and  
 our author in qualities, fame, and fortune. *Pope*.  
 7. To promote; to forward.  
 If you make the earth narrower at the bottom than at the  
 top, in fashion of a sugar-loaf reversed, it will *help* the experi-  
 ment. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
 8. To *HELP* to. To supply with; to furnish with.  
 Whom they would *help* to a kingdom, those reign; and  
 whom again they would, they displace. *1 Mac. viii. 13.*  
 The man that is now with I'terlias can *help* him to his  
 oxen again. *L'Estrange*.  
 In plenty starving, tantaliz'd in state,  
 And complaisantly *help'd* to all I hate;  
 Treated, care's'd, and tir'd, I take my leave. *Pope*.  
 To *HELP*. *v.n.*  
 1. To contribute assistance.  
 Sir, how come it you  
 Have *help* to make this rescue? *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*.  
 Discreet followers and servants *help* much to reputation. *Bac.*  
 Bennet's grave look was a pretence,  
 And Danby's matchless impudence  
*Help'd* to support the knave. *Dryden*.  
 A generous present *helps* to persuade as well as an agreeable  
 person. *Garth*.  
 2. To bring a supply.  
 Some, wanting the talent to write, made it their care that  
 the actors should *help* out where the mutes failed. *Rymer*.  
*HELP*. *n.f.* [from the verb; *hulpe*, Dutch.]  
 1. Assistance; aid; support; succour.  
 Muleasses, despairing to recover the city, hardly escap'd his  
 enemies hands by the good *help* of his uncle. *Knolles*.  
 He



## HEM

He may be beholden to experience and acquired notions, where he thinks he has not the least *help* from them. *Locke.*  
So great is the stupidity of some of those, that they may have no sense of the *help* administered to them. *Smalridge.*

2. That which forwards or promotes.  
Coral is in use as an *help* to the teeth of children. *Bacon.*
3. That which gives help.  
Though these contrivances increase the power, yet they proportionably protract the time: that which by such *helps* one man may do in a hundred days, may be done by the immediate strength of a hundred men in one day. *Wilkins.*  
Virtue is a friend and an *help* to nature; but it is vice and luxury that destroys it, and the diseases of intemperance are the natural product of the sins of intemperance. *South.*  
Another *help* St. Paul himself affords us towards the attaining the true meaning contained in his epistles. *Locke.*
4. Remedy.

There is no *help* for it, but he must be taught accordingly to comply with that faulty way of writing. *Holder on Speech.*  
*HE'LP'ER. n. f.* [from *help*.]

1. An assistant; an auxiliary; an aider; one that helps or assists.  
There was not any left, nor any *helper* for Israel. *2 Kings.*  
We ought to receive such, that we might be fellow *helpers* to the truth. *2 Jo. viii.*  
It is impossible for that man to despair who remembers that his *helper* is omnipotent. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
2. One that administers remedy.  
Compassion, the mother of tears, is not always a mere idle spectator, but an *helper* oftentimes of evils. *More.*
3. A supernumerary servant.  
I live in the corner of a vast unfurnished house: my family consists of a steward, a groom, a *helper* in the stable, a footman, and an old maid. *Swift to Pope.*
4. One that supplies with any thing wanted.

Heaven  
Hath brought me up to be your daughter's dower,  
As it hath fated her to be my motive  
And *helper* to a husband. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*  
*HE'LP'FUL. adj.* [from *help*.]

1. Useful; that which gives assistance.  
Let's fight with gentle words,  
'Till time lend friends, and friends their *helpful* swords. *Sh.*  
He orders all the succours which they bring;  
The *helpful* and the good about him run,  
And form an army. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*
2. Wholome; salutary.  
A skillful chymist can as well, by separation of visible elements, draw *helpful* medicines out of poison, as poison out of the most healthful herbs. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

*HE'LP'LESS. adj.* [from *help*.]

1. Wanting power to succour one's self.  
One dire thought  
Close by the board the prince's main-mast bore;  
All three now *helpless* by each other lie. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*  
Let our enemies rage and persecute the poor and the *helpless*;  
but let it be our glory to be pure and peaceable. *Rogers.*
2. Wanting support or assistance.  
'How shall I then your *helpless* fame defend?  
'Twill then be infamy to seem your friend. *Pope.*
3. Irremediable; admitting no help.  
Such *helpless* harms it's better hidden keep,  
Than rip up grief, where it may not avail. *Fairy Queen.*
4. Unsupplied; void.  
Naked he lies, and ready to expire,  
*Helpless* of all that human wants require. *Dryden.*

*HE'LP'LESSLY. adv.* [from *helpless*.] Without succour; without ability.

*HE'LP'LESSNESS. n. f.* [from *helpless*.] Want of succour; want of ability.

*HE'LT'ER-SKEL'T'ER. adv.* [As *Skimmer* fancies, from *peolrepen* peabo, the darkness of hell; hell, says he, being a place of confusion.] In a hurry; without order; tumultuously.

Sir John, I am thy Pistol, and thy friend;  
And *helter-skelter* have I rode to England,  
And tidings do I bring. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

He had no sooner turned his back but they were at it *helter-skelter*, throwing books at one another's heads. *L'Estrange.*

*HELVE. n. f.* [helpe, Saxon.] The handle of an axe.  
The flipping of an axe from the *helve*, whereby another is slain, was the work of God himself. *Raleigh's History.*

*TO HELVE. v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a helve or handle.

*HEM. n. f.* [hem, Saxon.]  
1. The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading.  
Rowlers must be made of even cloth, white and gentle, without hem, seam, or thread hanging by. *Wise man.*

2. [Hemmen, Dutch.] The noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath.

I would try if I could cry *hem*, and have him. *Shakespeare.*  
He loves to clear his pipes in good air, and is not a little pleased with any one who takes notice of the strength which he still exerts in his morning *hems*. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. *interj.* Hem! [Latin.]

*TO HEM. v. a.*  
1. To close the edge of cloth by a hem or double border sewed together.

2. To border; to edge.  
All the skirt about  
Was *hem'd* with golden fringes. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Along the shoar of silver streaming Thames,  
Whole rusby bank, the which his river *hems*. *Spenser.*

3. To enclose; to environ; to confine; to shut.  
So of either side, stretching itself in a narrow length, was it *hemmed* in by woody hills, as if indeed nature had meant therein to make a place for beholders. *Sidney, b. ii.*

What lets us then the great Jerusalem  
With valliant squadrons round about to *hem*. *Fairfax, b. i.*

Why, Neptune, half thou made us stand alone,  
Divided from the world for this, say they;  
*Hemmed* in to be a spoil to tyranny,  
Leaving affliction hence no way to fly? *Daniel's Civ. War.*

I hurry me in haste away,  
And find his honour in a pound,  
*Hemmed* by a triple circle round,  
Chequer'd with ribbons, blue and green. *Pope.*

*TO HEM. v. n.* [hemmen, Dutch.] To utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath.

*HE'MICRANY. n. f.* [ἡμις, half, and κρῆνος, the skull, or head.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time.

*HE'MICYCLE. n. f.* [ἡμικυκλῶς.] A half round.

*HE'MINA. n. f.* An ancient measure: now used in medicine to signify about ten ounces in measure.

*HE'MIPLEGY. n. f.* [ἡμιπλῆγος, half, and πλῆγος, to strike or seize.] A palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereto, that seizes one side at a time; some partial disorder of the nervous system.

*HEMISPHERE. n. f.* [ἡμισφαίριον; hemisphère, French.] The half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.

That place is earth, the seat of man; that light  
His day, which else, as th' other *hemispheres*,  
Night would invade. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

God saw the light was good,  
And light from darkness by the *hemisphere*  
Divided. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

A hill  
Of Paradise, the highest from whose top  
The *hemisphere* of earth, in clearest ken  
Stretch'd out to th' amplest reach of prospect lay. *Mil. P. L.*

The sun is more powerful in the northern *hemisphere*, and in the apogee; for therein his motion is slower. *Brown.*

In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,  
Until the earth seems join'd unto the sky;  
So in this *hemisphere* our utmost view  
Is only bounded by our king and you. *Dryden.*

*HEMISPHERICAL. adj.* [from *hemisphere*.] Half round; *HEMISPHERICK. adj.* containing half a globe.

The thin film of water swells above the surface of the water it swims on, and commonly constitutes *hemispherical* bodies with it.

A pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of an *hemispherical* figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its cup. *Woodward on Pyrites.*

*HE'MISTICK. n. f.* [ἡμιστίχιος; hemistichie, Fr.] Half a verse.  
He broke off in the *hemistick*, or midst of the verse; but seized, as it were, with a divine fury, he made up the latter part of the *hemistick*. *Dryden's Duffessy.*

*HE'MLOCK. n. f.* hemlock, Saxon.] An herb.  
The leaves are cut into many minute segments: the petals of the flower are bifid, heart-shaped, and unequal: the flower is succeeded by two short channelled seeds. One sort is sometimes used in medicine, though it is noxious; but the hemlock of the ancients, which was such deadly poison, is generally supposed different. *Miller.*

He was met even now,  
As mad as the vexed sea, singing aloud;  
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,  
With hardocks, *hemlock*. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

We cannot with certainty affirm, that no man can be nourished by wood or stones, or that all men will be poisoned by *hemlock*. *Locke.*

*HE'MORRHAGE. n. f.* [αἱμορροῖα; hemorragie, French.] A great *hemorrhage* succeeds the separation.

Twenty days fasting will not diminish its quantity so much as one great *hemorrhage*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

*HEMORRHAGY. n. f.* [αἱμορροῖα; hemorrhoids, French.] The piles; the emroids.

I got the *hemorrhoids*. *Swift.*

*HEMORRHOIDAL. adj.* [hemorrhoidal, Fr. from *hemorrhoid*.] Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

Besides there are hemorrhages from the nose and hemorrhoidal veins, and fluxes of rheum. *Ray on the Creation.*

## HEM

## HEN

Emboist upon the field, a battle flood  
Of leeches, spouting *hemorrhoidal* blood. *Garth's Dispensat.*  
*HEMP. n. f.* [hemp, Saxon; hamp, Dutch.] A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made.

It hath digitated leaves opposite to one another: the flowers have no visible petals; it is male and female in different plants. It is propagated in the rich fenny parts of Lincolnshire in great quantities for its bark, which is useful for cordage, cloth, &c. and the seed affords an oil used in medicine. *Miller.*

Let gallows go for dog; let man go free,  
And let not *hemp* his windpipe suffocate. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*  
*Hemp* and flax are commodities that deserve encouragement, both for their usefulness and profit. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

*HEMP Agrimony. n. f.* A plant.  
The common *hemp agrimony* is found wild by ditches and sides of rivers. *Miller.*

*HE'MPEN. adj.* [from *hemp*.] Made of hemp.  
In foul reproach of knighthood's fair degree,  
About his neck a *hempen* rope he wears. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Behold  
Upon the *hempen* tackle ship-boys climbing. *Shak. Hen. V.*  
Ye shall have a *hempen* candle then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*

He wilt not when the *hempen* string I drew. *Gay.*  
*HEN. n. f.* [henne, Saxon and Dutch; han, German, a cock.] 1. The female of a house-cock.

2. The female of any land-fowl.  
The peacock, pheasant, and goldfinch cocks have glorious colours; the *hens* have not. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Whilst the *hen* bird is covering her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means diverts her with his songs during the whole time of her sitting. *Addison's Spectator.*

The wild duck hence  
O'er the rough mofs, and o'er the trackless waste  
The *hen* flutters. *Thomson's Spring.*

*HEN-DRIVER. n. f.* [hen and driver.] A kind of hawk.  
The *hen-driver* I forbear to name. *Warton's Angler.*

*HE'N-HARM. n. f.* A kind of kite. *Ainslie.* So called  
*HE'N-HARRIER. n. f.* probably from destroying chickens.

*HEN-HEARTED. adj.* [hen and heart.] Dastardly; cowardly; like a hen. A low word.

*HEN-PECKED. adj.* [hen and pecked.] Governed by the wife.  
A stepdame too I have, a curst she,  
Who rules my *hen-peck'd* fire, and orders me. *Dryd. Virgil.*

The neighbour reported that he was *hen-peck'd*, which was impossible, by such a mild-spirited woman as his wife. *Arbutnot.*

*HEN-ROOST. n. f.* [hen and roost.] The place where the poultry rest.  
Many a poor devil stands to a whipping post for the pilfering of a silver spoon, or the robbing of a *hen-roost*. *L'Estr.*

Her house is frequented by a company of rogues, whom she encourageth to rob his *hen-roosts*. *Swift.*

If a man prosecutes giffes with severity, his *hen-roost* is sure to pay for it. *Addison's Spectator.*

They oft have fall'd out to pillage  
The *hen-roosts* of some peaceful village. *Tickell.*

*HENS-FEET. n. f.* A kind of plant.  
*HEN-HARE. n. f.* [hyocyamus, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves are felt and hairy, growing alternately upon the branches: the cup of the flower is short, bell-shaped, and divided into five segments: the flower consists of one leaf, the bottom part of which is tubulose, but is expanded at the top, and divided into five segments, having five obtuse stamina: the fruit, which is inclosed within the calyx, resembles a pot with a cover to it, and is divided by a partition into two cells, which contain many small seeds. It is very often found growing upon the sides of banks and old dunghills. This is a very poisonous plant. *Miller.*

That to which old Socrates was cur'd,  
Or *henbane* juice, to swell 'em 'till they burst. *Dryden.*

*HE'NBIT. n. f.* A plant.  
In a scarcity in Silesia a rumour was spread of its raining millet-seed; but it was found to be only the seeds of the ivy-leaved speedwell, or small *henbit*. *Derham's Phys. Theology.*

*HENCE. adv. or interj.* [hencan, Saxon; hences, old English.] 1. From this place to another.

Discharge my follow'rs; let them *hence* away,  
From Richard's night to Bolinbroke's fair day. *Shak. R. II.*

Th' Almighty hath not built  
Here for his envy; will not drive us *hence*. *Milton's P. L.*

A fullen prudence drew thee *hence*  
From noise, fraud and impertinence. *Roscommon.*

2. Away; to a distance.  
Be not found here; *hence* with your little ones. *Shak. Macb.*

*Hence* with denial vain, and coy excuse. *Milton.*

3. At a distance; in other place.  
Why should I then be false, since it is true  
That I must die here, and live *hence* by truth? *Shakespeare.*

All members of our cause, both here and *hence*,  
That are inflexible to this action. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

4. From this time; in the future.

## HEN

## HEP

He who can reason well to-day about one sort of matters, cannot at all reason to-day about others, though perhaps a year *hence* he may. *Locke.*

Let not posterity a thousand years *hence* look for truth in the voluminous annals of pedants. *Arbutnot.*

5. For this reason; in consequence of this.  
*Hence* perhaps it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wisdom. *Tillotson's Sermon 1.*

6. From this cause; from this ground.  
By too strong a projectile motion the aliment tends to putrefaction: *hence* may be deduced the force of exercise in helping digestion. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

7. From this source; from this original; from this store.  
My Flora was my fun; for as  
One fun, so but one Flora was:  
All other faces borrowed *hence*. *Suckling.*

8. *From hence* is a vitious expression, which crept into use even among good authors, as the original force of the word *hence* was gradually forgotten.

An ancient author prophesied *from hence*,  
Behold on Latian shores a foreign prince!  
Behold from the fame parts of heav'n his navy stands,  
To the fame parts on earth. *Dryden's Ru. b. vii.*

*TO HENCE. v. a.* [from the adverb.] To send off; to dispatch to a distance. Obsolete.

Go, bawling cur! thy hungry maw go fill  
On yon foul dog, belonging not to me;  
With that his dog he *henc'd*, his flock he curst. *Sidney.*

*HENCEFO'RT. adv.* [henceforth, Saxon.] From this time forward.

Thanes and kinsmen,  
*Henceforth* be earls. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Never *henceforth* shall I joy again;  
Never, oh never, shall I see more joy. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

Happier thou may'st be, worthier can't it not be;  
Taste this, and be *henceforth* among the gods,  
Thyself a goddess. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*

I never from thy side *henceforth* will stray,  
'Till day droop. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

If we treat gallant soldiers in this sort,  
Who then *henceforth* to our defence will come? *Dryden.*

*HENCEFO'RW'ARD. adv.* [hence and forward.] From this time to all futurity.

*Henceforward* will I bear  
Upon my target three fair shining suns. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*  
*Henceforward* it shall be treason for any that calls me other than lord Mortimer. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

Padon, I beseech you;  
*Henceforward* I am ever rul'd by you. *Shak. Romeo and Jul.*  
The royal academy will admit *henceforward* only such who are endued with good qualities. *Dryden's Duffessy.*

*HE'NCHMAN. n. f.* [hinc, a servant, and man, Skinner; hencze, a horse, and man, Spelman.] A page; an attendant. Obsolete.

Why should Titania cross her Oberon?  
I do but beg a little changeling boy,  
To be my *henchman*. *Shakespeare's Mid. Night's Dream.*

Three *henchmen* were for every knight assign'd,  
All in rich livery clad, and of a kind. *Dryden.*

*TO HEND. v. a.* [hensan, Saxon, from *hendo*, low Latin, which seems borrowed from *hand* or *hend*, Teutonic.] 1. To seize; to lay hold on.

With that the sergeants *hent* the young man stout,  
And bound him likewise in a worthless chain. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

2. To croud; to surround. Perhaps the following passage is corrupt, and should be read *hemmed*.

The generous and gravest citizens  
Have *hent* the gates, and very near upon  
The duke is entering. *Shaksp. Macb. for Measure.*

*HE'NDECAGON. n. f.* [ἑνδεκά and γωνία.] A figure of eleven sides or angles.

*HEP'A'TICAL. adj.* [hepaticus, Latin; hepaticque, French, from *HEP'A'TICK. n. f.* [ἥπαρ.] Belonging to the liver.

If the evacuated blood be florid, it is stomach blood; if red and copious, it's *hepatick*. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The cystick gall is thick, and intensely bitter; the *hepatick* gall is more fluid, and not so bitter. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

*HEP. n. f.* Hawthorn-berries, commonly written *hips*. *Ainslie.*

In hard Winters there is observed great plenty of *heps* and haws, which preserve the small birds from starving. *Bacon.*

*HEPTACA'PSULAR. adj.* [ἑπτά and capsula.] Having seven cavities or cells.

*HEPTAGON. n. f.* [heptagona, French; ἑπτά and γωνία.] A figure with seven sides or angles.

*HEPTA'GONAL. adj.* [from *heptagon*.] Having seven angles or sides.

*HE'PTARCHY. n. f.* [heptarchie, Fr. ἑπτά and ἀρχή.] A seven-fold government.

In the Saxon *heptarchy* I find little noted of arms, albeit the Germans, of whom they descended, used shields. *C Camden.*  
England began not to be a people, when Alfred reduced it into

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## HER

into a monarchy; for the materials thereof were extant before, namely, under the *heptarchy*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.  
The next returning planetary hour  
Of Mars, who shad'd the *heptarchy* of pow'r,  
His steps bold Arcite to the temple bent. *Dryden*.  
*HER. pron.* [pepa, pep, in Saxon, stood for *their*, or of *them*, which at length became the female possessive.]  
1. Belonging to a female; of a she; of a woman:  
About his neck  
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,  
Who with *her* head, nimble in threats, approach'd  
The opening of his mouth. *Shakep. As you like it*.  
Still new favourites the chose,  
Till up in arms my passion rose,  
And cast away *her* yoke. *Cowley*.  
One month, three days, and half an hour,  
Judith held the low reign pow'r;  
Wond'rous beautiful *her* face;  
But so weak and small *her* wit,  
That she to govern were unfit,  
And so Susanna took *her* place. *Cowley*.  
2. The oblique case of *she*.  
England is so idly king'd,  
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,  
That fear attends *her* not. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
She cannot seem deform'd to me,  
And I would have *her* seem to others so. *Cowley*.  
The moon arose clad o'er in light,  
With thousand stars attending on *her* train;  
With *her* they rise, with *her* they set again. *Cowley*.  
Should I be left, and thou be lost, the sea,  
That bury'd *her* I lov'd, should bury me. *Dryden*.  
*HERS. pronoun.* This is used when it refers to a substantive going before: as, such are *her* charms, such charms are *hers*.  
This pride of *hers*,  
Upon advice, hath drawn my love from *her*. *Shakespeare*.  
Thine own unworthiness,  
Will fill that thou art mine not *hers* confers. *Cowley*.  
Some secret charm did all *her* acts attend,  
And what his fortune wanted, *hers* could mend. *Dryden*.  
I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to powers,  
Indeed to save a crown, not *hers*, but yours. *Dryden*.  
*HERALD. n. f.* [*herault*, French; *herald*, German.]  
1. An officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace.  
May none, whose scatter'd names honour my book,  
For first degrees of rank or title look;  
'Tis 'gainst the manners of an epigram,  
And I a poet here, no *herald* am. *Ben. Jonson's Epigrams*.  
When time shall serve, let but the *herald* cry,  
And I'll appear again. *Shakep. King Lear*.  
After my death I wish no other *herald*,  
No other speaker of my living actions,  
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith. *Shakep. Hen. VIII.*  
Embassador of peace, if peace you chuse,  
Or *herald* of a war, if you refuse. *Dryden's Ind. Emperor*.  
Please thy pride, and search the *herald's* roll,  
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree. *Dryden*.  
2. A precursor; a forerunner; a harbinger.  
It is the part of men to fear and tremble,  
When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send  
Such dreadful *heralds* to astonish us. *Shak. Julius Caesar*.  
It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn. *Shakespeare*.  
To *HERALD* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as an herald. A word not used.  
We are sent  
To give thee from our royal master thanks;  
Only to *herald* thee into his sight,  
Only to *herald* thee into his sight, *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
*HERALDRY. n. f.* [*heraulderie*, French, from *herald*.]  
1. The art or office of a herald.  
I am writing of *heraldry*. *Peacham*.  
Grant her, besides, of noble blood that ran  
In ancient veins, ere *heraldry* began. *Dryden's Juvenal*.  
'Twas no false *heraldry*, when madness drew  
Her pedigree from those who too much knew. *Denham*.  
2. Blazonry.  
Metals may blazon common beauties; she  
Makes pearls and planets humble *heraldry*. *Cleaveland*.  
*HERB. n. f.* [*herbe*, French; *herba*, Latin.]  
*Herbs* are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them; as grass and hemlock. *Locke*.  
In such a night  
Medea gather'd the enchanted *herbs*  
That did renew old *Aëon*. *Shakep. Merch. of Venice*.  
With sweet-scented *herbs*  
Espoused Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed. *Milton*.  
Unhappy, from whom still conceal'd does lie  
Of *herbs* and roots the harmless luxury. *Cowley*.  
If the leaves are of chief use to us, then we call them *herbs*; as sage and mint. *Watts's Logic*.

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*Herb* eating animals, which don't ruminate, have strong grinders, and chew much. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.  
*HERB Christ-pher*, or *Bane-berries. n. f.* A plant.  
The flower consists of five leaves, placed orbicularly in form of a rose: in its centre arises the ovary, which becomes a soft fruit or berry of an oval shape, and filled with seeds in a double row, which for the most part adhere together. *Miller*.  
*HERBA'CEOUS. adj.* [from *herba*, Latin.]  
1. Belonging to herbs.  
Ginger is the root of neither tree nor trunk; but an *herbaceous* plant, resembling the water flower-de-luce. *Brown*.  
2. Feeding on vegetables.  
Their teeth are fitted to their food; the rapacious to catching, holding, and tearing their prey; the *herbaceous* to gathering and comminution of vegetables. *Derham's Phys. Theology*.  
*HERBAGE. n. f.* [*herbage*, French.]  
1. Herbs collectively; grass; pasture.  
Rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow;  
Thin *herbage* in the plains, and fruitless fields. *Dryden*.  
At the time the deluge came the earth was loaded with *herbage*, and thronged with animals. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
2. The tythe and the right of pasture. *Anguish*.  
*HERBAL. n. f.* [from *herb*.] A book containing the names and description of plants.  
We leave the description of plants to *herbals*, and other like books of natural history. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
Such a plant will not be found in the *herbal* of nature. *Bro.*  
As for the medicinal uses of plants, the large *herbals* are ample testimonies thereof. *Mare's Antid. against Asbjm.*  
Our *herbals* are sufficiently stored with plants. *Daler*.  
*HERBALIST. n. f.* [from *herbal*.] A man skilled in herbs.  
*Herbalists* have thus distinguished them, naming that the male whose leaves are lighter, and fruit and apples rounder. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. ii. c. 6.  
*HERBAR. n. f.* [A word, I believe, only to be found in *Spenser*.]  
Herb; plant.  
The roof hereof was arch'd over head,  
And deck'd with flowers and *herbars* daintly. *Fairy Queen*.  
*HERBARIST. n. f.* [*herbarius*, from *herba*, Latin.] One skilled in herbs.  
*Herbarists* have exercised a commendable curiosity in subdividing plants of the same denomination. *Egls.*  
He was too much sway'd by the opinions then current amongst *herbarists*, that different colours or multiplicity of leaves in the flower were sufficient to constitute a specific difference. *Ray on the Creation*.  
As to the fuci, their seed hath been discovered and shew'd me first by an ingenious *herbarist*. *Derham's Phys. Theology*.  
*HERBELLET. n. f.* [Diminutive of *herb*, or of *herbula*, Latin.] A small herb.  
Even so  
These *herbulets* shall, which we upon you strow. *Shakep.*  
*HERBISCENT. adj.* [*herbescens*, Latin.] Growing into herbs.  
*HERBID. adj.* [*herbidus*, Latin.] Covered with herbs.  
*HERBORIST. n. f.* [from *herb*.] One curious in herbs. This seems a mistake for *herbarist*.  
A curious *herborist* has a plant, whose flower perishes in about an hour. *Ray*.  
*HERBOROUGH. n. f.* [*herberg*, German.] Place of temporary residence. Now written *barbour*.  
The German lord, when he went out of Newgate into the cart, took order to have his arms set up in his last *herborough*; said he was taken and committed upon suspicion of treason, no witness appearing against him. *Ben. Jonson's Dyscours*.  
*HERBOUS. adj.* [*herbosus*, Latin.] Abounding with herbs.  
*HERBULENT. adj.* [from *herbula*.] Containing herbs. *Dider.*  
*HERWOMAN. n. f.* [*herb* and *woman*.] A woman that sells herbs.  
I was like to be pulled to pieces by brewer, butcher, and baker; even my *herbwoman* dunned me as I went along. *Arch.*  
*HERBY. adj.* [from *herb*.] Having the nature of herbs.  
No substance but earth, and the procedures of earth, as tile and stone, yieldeth any morsel of *herby* substance. *Bacon*.  
*HERD. n. f.* [peope, Saxon.]  
1. A number of beasts together. It is peculiarly applied to black cattle. *Flacks and herds* are *sheep* and *oxen* or *kine*.  
Note a wild and wanton *herd*,  
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,  
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakep. Merchant of Venice*.  
There find a *herd* of heifers, wand'ring o'er  
The neighbouring hill, and drive them to the shore. *Addison*.  
2. A company of men, in contempt or detestation.  
Survey the world, and where one Cato shines,  
Count a degenerate *herd* of Catilines. *Dryden's Juvenal*.  
I do not remember where ever God delivered his oracles by the multitude, or nature truths by the *herd*. *Locke*.  
3. It anciently signified a keeper of cattle, and in Scotland it is still used. [*pyrb*, Saxon.] a fence still retained in composition: as *geat-herd*.  
To *HERD. v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To run in herds or companies.  
Weak women should, in danger, *herd* like deer. *Dryden*.  
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It is the nature of indigency, like common danger, to en-dear men to one another, and make them *herd* together, like fellow-fallows in a storm. *Norris*.  
2. To associate.  
I'll *herd* among his friends, and seem  
One of the number. *Addison's Cat.*  
Run to towns, to *herd* with knaves and fools,  
And undistinguish'd pass among the crowd. *Walsh*.  
To *HERD. v. a.* To throw or put into an herd.  
The rest,  
However great we are, honest and valiant,  
Are *herded* with the vulgar. *Ben. Jonson's Catiline*.  
*HERDROOM. n. f.* [*herd* and *groom*.] A keeper of herds.  
But who shall judge the wager won or lost?  
That shall yonder *herdroom*, and none other;  
Which over the poultie hitherward doth post. *Spenser*.  
*HERDSMAN. n. f.* [*herd* and *man*.] One employed in tending herds.  
ing herds; formerly, an owner of herds.  
A *herdsman* rich, of much account was he,  
In whom no evil did reign, or good appear. *Sidney*.  
And you, enchantment,  
Worthy enough a *herdsman*, if e'er thou  
These rural latches to his entrance open,  
I will devise a death cruel for thee. *Shakep. Winter's Tale*.  
Scarce themselves know how to hold  
A sheephook, or have learn'd ought else the least  
That to the faithful *herdsman's* art belongs. *Milton*.  
There oft the Indian *herdsman*, shunning heat,  
Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds  
At loop-holes cut through thickest shade. *Milt. Par. Lost*.  
So stands a Thracian *herdsman* with his spear  
Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear. *Dryden*.  
The *herdsman*, round  
The cheerful fire, provoke his health in goblets crown'd.  
*Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks*.  
When their *herdsman* could not agree, they parted by consent. *Locke*.  
*HERE. adv.* [pep, Saxon; *hier*, Dutch.]  
1. In this place.  
Before thy *here* approach,  
Old Sward, with ten thousand warlike men,  
All ready at appoint, was setting forth. *Shakep. Macbeth*.  
I, upon my frontiers *here*,  
Keep residence. *Milton*.  
*Here* nature first begins  
Her farthest verge. *Milton*.  
How wretched does Prometheus' state appear,  
While he his second mis'r suffers *here*! *Cowley*.  
To-day is ours, we have it *here*. *Cowley*.  
2. In the present state.  
Thus shall you be happy *here*, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*.  
3. It is used in making an offer or attempt.  
Then *here's* for earnest:  
'Tis finish'd, and the duk's that yet remains  
Is but the native horror of the wood. *Dryden's K. Arthur*.  
However, friend, *here's* to the king, one cries;  
To him who was the king, the friend replies. *Prior*.  
4. It is often opposed to *there*. Differently; in one place and another.  
Good-night: mine eyes do itch;  
Dost that bode weeping?  
'Tis neither *here* nor *there*. *Shakespeare's Othello*.  
We are come to see thee fight, to see thee foigne, to see thee travel, to see thee *here*, to see thee *there*. *Shakespeare*.  
Then this, then that man's aid, they crave, implore;  
Post *here* for help, seek *there* their followers. *Daniel*.  
I would have in the heath some thickets made only of sweet briar and honey-suckle, and some wild vine amongst; and the ground set with violets; for these are sweet, and prosper in the shade; and these to be in the heath *here* and *there*, not in order. *Bacon's Essays*.  
The devil might perhaps, by inward suggestions, have drawn in *here* and *there* a single profelyte. *Gower, of the Tongue*.  
You remember how your city, after the dreadful fire, was rebuilt, not presently, by raising continued streets in any one part; but at first *here* a house, and *there* a house, to which others by degrees were joined. *Spratt's Sermons*.  
He that rides post through a country may be able to give some loose description of *here* a mountain and *there* a plain, *here* a moat and *there* a river, woodland in one part, and savanas in another. *Locke*.  
5. *Here* seems, in the following passage, to mean this place.  
Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind;  
Thou lovest *here*, a better where to find. *Shakep. K. Lear*.  
*HEREABOUTS. adv.* [*here* and *about*.] About this place.  
I saw *hereabouts* nothing remarkable, except Augustus's bridge. *Addison on Italy*.  
*HEREAFTER. adv.* [*here* and *after*.]  
1. In time to come; in futurity.  
How worthy he is, I will leave to appear *hereafter*, rather than glory him in his own hearing. *Shakep. Cymbeline*.

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The grand-child, with twelve sons increas'd, departs  
From Canaan, to a land *hereafter* call'd  
Egypt. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xii.  
*Hereafter* he from war shall come, *Dryden*.  
And bring his Trojans peace.  
2. In a future state.  
*HEREAFTER. n. f.* A future state.  
'Tis the divinity that flits within us;  
'Tis heaven itself that points out an *hereafter*,  
And intimates eternity to man. *Addison's Cato*.  
I still shall wait  
Some new *hereafter*, and a future state. *Prior*.  
*HEREA'T. adv.* [*here* and *at*.] At this.  
One man coming to the tribune, to receive his donative, with a garland in his hand, the tribune, offended *hercat*, demanded what this singularity could mean. *Hooker*, b. ii.  
*HEREBY. adv.* [*here* and *by*.] By this.  
In what estate the fathers rested, which were dead before, it is not *herely* either one way or other determined. *Hooker*.  
*Herby* the Moors are not excluded by beauty, there being in this description no consideration of colours. *Brown*.  
The acquisition of truth is of infinite concernment: *herely* we become acquainted with the nature of things. *Watts*.  
*HERE'DITABLE. adj.* [*heres*, Latin.] Whatever may be occupied as inheritance.  
Adam being neither a monarch, nor his imaginary monarchy *hereditible*, the power which is now in the world is not that which was Adam's. *Locke*.  
*HEREDITAMENT. n. f.* [*hereditum*, Latin.] A law term denoting inheritance, or hereditary estate.  
*HERE'DITARY. adj.* [*hereditaire*, French; *hereditarius*, Lat.] Possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; descending by inheritance.  
To thee and thine, *hereditary* ever,  
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom. *Shakespeare*.  
These old fellows  
Have their ingratitude in them *hereditary*. *Shakespeare*.  
He shall ascend  
The throne *hereditary*, and bound his reign  
With earth's wide bounds, his glory with the heav'ns. *Milt*.  
Thus while the mute creation downward bend  
Their fight, and to their earthly mother tend,  
Man looks aloft, and with erected eyes  
Beholds his own *hereditary* skies. *Dryden's Ovid*.  
When heroick verse his youth shall raise,  
And form it to *hereditary* praise. *Dryden's Virgil*.  
*HERE'DITARILY. adv.* [from *hereditary*.] By inheritance.  
Here is another, who thinks one of the greatest glories of his father was to have distinguished and loved you, and who loves you *hereditarily*. *Pope to Swift*.  
*HEREIN. adv.* [*here* and *in*.] In this.  
How highly soever it may please them with words of truth to extol sermons, they shall not *herein* offend us. *Hooker*, b. v.  
My best endeavours shall be done *herein*. *Shakespeare*.  
Since truths, absolutely necessary to salvation, are so clearly revealed that we cannot err in them, unless we be notoriously wanting to ourselves, *herein* the fault of the judgment is resolved into a precedent default in the will. *Scub*.  
*HEREINTO. adv.* [*here* and *into*.] Into this.  
Because the point about which we strive is the quality of our laws, our first entrance *hereinto* cannot better be made than with consideration of the nature of law in general. *Hooker*.  
*HEREOF. adv.* [*here* and *of*.] From this; of this.  
*Hereof* comes it that prince Harry is valiant. *Shakespeare*.  
*HEREON. adv.* [*here* and *on*.] Upon this.  
If we should strictly insist *hereon*, the possibility might fall into question. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. vi.  
*HEREOUT. adv.* [*here* and *out*.]  
1. Out of this place.  
A bird all white, well feather'd on each wing,  
*Here-out* up to the throne of God did fly. *Spenser*.  
2. All the words compounded of *here* and a preposition, except *hereafter*, are obsolete, or obsolescent; never used in poetry, and seldom in prose, by elegant writers, though perhaps not unworthy to be retained.  
*HEREMITICAL. adj.* [It should be written *eremital*, from *eremite*, of *ἐρημις*, a desert; *heremique*, French.] Solitary; suitable to a hermit.  
You describe so well your *heremital* state of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you for a cave in a rock. *Pope*.  
*HERESY. n. f.* [*heresie*, French; *heresis*, Latin; *ἑρesis*, Gr.] An opinion of private men different from that of the catholic and orthodox church.  
*Herely* prevaileth only by a counterfeit shew of reason, whereby notwithstanding it becometh invincible, unless it be convicted of fraud by manifest remonstrance clearly true, and unable to be withstood. *Hooker*, b. iii.  
As for speculative *heresies*, they work mightily upon mens wits; yet they do not produce any great alterations in states. *Bacon, Essay 59*.



## HER

Let the truth of that religion I profess be represented to her judgment, not in the odious disguises of levity, schism, heresy, novelty, cruelty, and dissoluity. *King Charles.*  
**HERESIARCH.** *n. f.* [*heresiarque*, French; *ἡρεσιάρχης* and *ἡρεσιάρχης*.] A leader in heresy; the head of a herd of heretics.  
 The pope declared him not only an heretic, but an *heresiarch*.  
**HERETICK.** *n. f.* [*heretique*, Fr. *ἡρετικός*.] One who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the catholic church.  
 I rather will suspect the sun with cold  
 Than thee with wantonness; thy honour stands,  
 In him that was of late an heretic,  
 As firm as faith. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
 These things would be prevented, if no known heretic or schismatick be suffered to go into those countries. *Bacon.*  
 No heretics desire to spread  
 Their wild opinions like these Epicures. *Davies.*  
 Bellarmine owns, that he has quoted a heretic instead of a father. *Baker on Learning.*  
 When a Papist uses the word *heretics*, he generally means Protestants; when a Protestant uses the word, he means any persons wilfully and contentiously obstinate in fundamental errors. *Watts's Logick.*  
**HERETICAL.** *adj.* [*heretick*.] Containing heresy.  
 How exclude they us from being any part of the church of Christ under the colour of heresy, when they cannot but grant it possible even for him to be, as touching his own personal persuasion, heretical, who in their opinion not only is of the church, but holdeth the chiefest place of authority over the same? *Hooker, b. iii. f. 1.*  
 Constantine was in an uproar, upon an ignorant jealousy that those words had some heretical meaning. *Decay of Piety.*  
**HERETICALLY.** *adv.* [*heretical*.] With heresy.  
**HERETO.** *adv.* [*here and to*.] To this; add to this.  
**HERETOFORE.** *adv.* [*hereto and fore*.] Formerly; anciently.  
 Lord Amphialus, said she, I have long desired to know you *heretofore*, with honouring your virtue, though I love not your person. *Sidney.*  
 So near is the connection between the civil state and religious, that *heretofore* you will find the government and the priesthood united in the same person. *South's Sermons.*  
 We now can form no more  
 Long schemes of life, as *heretofore*. *Swift.*  
**HERETO.** *adv.* [*here and unto*.] To this.  
 They which rightly consider after what sort the heart of man *heretofore* is framed, must of necessity acknowledge, that who so assenteth to the words of eternal life, doth it in regard of his authority whose words they are. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*  
 Agreeable *heretofore* might not be amiss to make children, as soon as they are capable of it, often to tell a story of any thing they know. *Locke.*  
**HERETWITH.** *adv.* [*here and with*.] With this.  
 You, fair sir, be not *heretwith* dismay'd,  
 But constant keep the way in which ye stand. *Pai. Queen.*  
 Heretwith the cattle of Hame was suddenly surprised by the Scots. *Hagwood.*  
**HERETOR.** *n. f.* [*heretor*, Saxon.] A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder, commonly the best thing in the landholder's possession.  
 This he detains from the ivy; for he should be the true possessor lord thereof, but the olive dispossesseth with his conscience to pass it over with a compliment and an *heret* every year. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*  
 Though thou consume but to renew,  
 Yet love, as lord, doth claim a *heret* due. *Cleveland.*  
 I took him up, as your *heret*, with intention to have made the best of him, and then have brought the whole produce of him in a purse to you. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
**HERITABLE.** *adj.* [*heres*, Latin.] A person that may inherit whatever may be inherited.  
 By the canon law this son shall be legitimate and *heritable*, according to the laws of England. *Hale's Common Law.*  
**HERITAGE.** *n. f.* [*heritage*, French.]  
 1. Inheritance; estate devolved by succession; estate in general.  
 Let us our father's *heritage* divide. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
 He considers that his proper home and *heritage* is in another world, and therefore regards the events of this with the indifference of a guest that tarries but a day. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
 2. [In divinity.] The people of God.  
 O Lord, save thy people, and bless thine *heritage*. *Com. Pr.*  
**HERMAPHRODITE.** *n. f.* [*hermaprodite*, French, from *ἑρμῆς* and *ἀφροδίτη*.] An animal uniting two sexes.  
 Man and wife make but one right  
 Canonical *hermaprodite*. *Cleveland.*  
 Monstrous could not incapacitate from marriage, witness *hermaprodites*. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*  
**HERMAPHRODITICAL.** *adj.* [*hermaprodite*.] Partaking of both sexes.  
 There may be equivocal seeds and *hermaproditical* principles, that contain the radicality and power of different forms. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

## HER

**HERMETICAL.** *adj.* [*from Hermes, or Mercury*; the imaginary inventor of chymistry; *hermetique*, French.] Chymical.  
 An *hermetical* seal, or to seal any thing hermetically, is to heat the neck of a glass till it is just ready to melt, and then with a pair of hot pincers to twist it close together. *Sidney.*  
 The tube was closed at one end with diachylon, instead of an *hermetical* seal. *Boyle.*  
**HERMETICALLY.** *adv.* [*from hermetical*.] According to the hermetical or chymical art.  
 He suffered those things to putrefy in *hermetically* sealed glasses, and vessels close covered with paper; and not only so, but in vessels covered with fine lawn, so as to admit the air and keep out the insects: no living thing was ever produced there. *Bentley.*  
**HERMIT.** *n. f.* [*hermite*, French; contracted from *eremite*, *ἐρημίτης*.] A solitary; an anchorite; one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion.  
 A wither'd *hermit*, fivecore Winters worn,  
 Might shake off fifty looking in her eye. *Shakespeare.*  
 You were pleased to lay this command upon me, to give you my poor advice for your carriage in so eminent a place: I humbly return you mine opinion, such as an *hermit* rather than a courier can render. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
 He had been covered with fine lawn, so as to admit the air and keep out the insects: no living thing was ever produced there. *Bentley.*  
**HERMITAGE.** *n. f.* [*hermitage*, French.] The cell or habitation of a hermit.  
 And the late dignities heap'd up to them,  
 We rest your *hermit*. *Shakespeare's Match.*  
**HERMITAGE.** *n. f.* [*hermitage*, French.] The cell or habitation of a hermit.  
 By that painful way they pass  
 Forth to an hill, that was both steep and high;  
 On top whereof a sacred chapel was,  
 And eke a little *hermitage* thereby. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
 Go with speed  
 To some forlorn and naked *hermitage*,  
 Remote from all the pleasures of the world. *Shakespeare.*  
 And may at last my weary age  
 Find out the peaceful *hermitage*,  
 The hairy gown and mossy cell,  
 Where I may fit and rightly spell  
 Of every star that heav'n doth shew,  
 And ev'ry herb that sips the dew. *Milton.*  
 About two leagues from Fribourg we went to see a *hermitage*: it lies in the prettiest solitude imaginable, among woods and rocks. *Addison on Italy.*  
**HERMITESS.** *n. f.* [*from hermit*.] A woman retired to devotion.  
**HERMITICAL.** *adj.* [*from hermit*.] Suitable to a hermit.  
**HERMODACTYL.** *n. f.* [*ἑρμωδάκτυλος*.] A determinate and regular figure, and represents the common figure of a heart cut in two, from half an inch to an inch in length. This drug was first brought into medicinal use by the Arabians, and comes from Egypt and Syria, where the people use them, while fresh, as a vomit or purge; and have a way of roasting them for food, which they eat in order to make themselves fat. The dried roots, which we have, are a gentle purge; but they are now little used. *Hill's Mat. Med.*  
**HERN.** *n. f.* [*Contracted from HERON, which see.*]  
 Birds that are most easy to be drawn are the mallard, swans, *herms*, and bittern. *Peacocks on Dragoon.*  
**HERNHILL.** *n. f.* [*hern and hill*.] An herb.  
**HERNIA.** *n. f.* [*Latin*.] Any kind of rupture, diversified by the name of the part affected.  
 A *hernia* would certainly succeed. *Wise's Surgery.*  
**HERO.** *n. f.* [*heros*, Latin; *ἥρως*.]  
 1. A man eminent for bravery.  
 In which were held, by sad decease,  
 Heroes and heroesses. *Chapman's Odyssey.*  
 I sing of heroes and of kings,  
 In mighty numbers mighty things. *Cavalier.*  
 Heroes in animated marble frown. *Pope.*  
 In this view he ceases to be an *hero*, and his return is no longer a virtue. *Pope's Odyssey, Nat.*  
 These are thy honours, not that here thy bust  
 Is mix'd with heroes, or with kings thy dust. *Pope.*  
 Heroes, kings, *Waller.*  
 Joy thy wish'd approach to see.  
 2. A man of the highest class in any respect.  
**HEROESS.** *n. f.* [*from hero; heroi*, Latin.] A heroine; a female hero.  
 In which were held, by sad decease,  
 Heroes and heroesses. *Chapman's Odyssey.*  
**HEROICAL.**

## HER

**HEROICAL.** *adj.* [*from hero*.] Befitting an hero; heroic.  
 Mufidorus was famous over all Asia for his *heroical* enterprises. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 Though you have courage in an *heroical* degree, I ascribe it to you as your second attribute. *Dryden's Tablet, Dedic.*  
**HEROICALLY.** *adv.* [*from heroical*.] After the way of a hero; suitably to an hero.  
 Not *heroically* in killing his tyrannical cousin. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 Free from all meaning, whether good or bad;  
 And, in one word, *heroically* mad. *Dryden.*  
**HEROICK.** *adj.* [*from hero; heroi*, French.]  
 1. Productive of heroes.  
 Bolingbroke  
 From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree,  
 Being but the fourth of that *heroick* line. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*  
 2. Noble; suitable to an hero; brave; magnanimous; intrepid; enterprising; illustrious.  
 Not that which justly gives *heroick* name  
 To person, or to poem. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*  
 Verse makes *heroick* virtue live,  
 But you can life to verses give. *Waller.*  
 3. Reciting the acts of heroes.  
 Methinks *heroick* poetry, 'till now,  
 Like some fantastick fairy land did shew. *Cowley.*  
 I have chosen the most *heroick* subject which any poet could desire: I have taken upon me to describe the motives, the beginning, progress and success of a most just and necessary war. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab. Preface.*  
 An *heroick* poem is the greatest which the soul of man is capable to perform: the design of it is to form the mind to *heroick* virtue by example. *Dryden.*  
**HEROICKLY.** *adv.* [*from heroick*.] Suitably to an hero. *Historically* is more frequent, and more analogical.  
 Samson hath quit himself  
 Like Samson, and *heroickly* hath finish'd  
 A life *heroick*. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
**HEROINE.** *n. f.* [*from hero; heraine*, French.] A female hero. Anciently, according to English analogy, *heroi*.  
 But inborn worth, that fortune can controul,  
 New-frung, and stiffer bent her softer soul;  
 The *heraine* assum'd the woman's place,  
 Confirm'd her mind, and fortify'd her face. *Dryden.*  
 Then shall the British stage  
 More noble characters expose to view,  
 And draw her finish'd *heraine* from you. *Addison.*  
**HEROISM.** *n. f.* [*heroisme*, French.] The qualities or character of an hero.  
 If the Odyssey be less noble than the Iliad, it is more instructive: the Iliad abounds with more *heroism*, this with more morality. *Brown's Notes to the Odyssey.*  
**HERON.** *n. f.* [*heron*, French.]  
 1. A bird that feeds upon fish.  
 So lords, with sport of stag and *heron* full,  
 Sometimes we see small birds from nests do pull. *Sidney.*  
 The *herons*, when the foreshore high, the west winds. *Bacon.*  
 2. It is now commonly pronounced *hern*.  
 The tow'ring hawk let future poets sing,  
 Who terror bears upon his soaring wing;  
 Let them on high the frighted *heron* survey,  
 And lofty numbers paint their airy fray. *Cay.*  
**HERONRY.** *n. f.* [*from heron*; commonly pronounced *hern*.]  
**HERONSHAW.** *n. f.* [*ry*.] A place where herons breed.  
 They carry their load to a large *heronry* above three miles. *Darwin's Physico-Theology.*  
**HERPES.** *n. f.* [*ἑρπης*.] A cutaneous inflammation of two kinds: *miliaris*, or *pustularis*, which is like millet-seed upon the skin; and *exedens*, which is more corollive and penetrating, so as to form little ulcers, if not timely taken care of.  
 A farther progress towards acrimony maketh a *herpes*; and, if the access of acrimony be very great, it maketh an *herpes exedens*. *Wise's Surgery.*  
**HERPING.** *n. f.* [*herping*, French; *herping*, Saxon.] A small fish.  
 The coast is plentifully stored with round fish, pilchard, herring, mackerel, and cod. *Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*  
 Buy my *herping* fresh. *Swift.*  
**HERS.** *pron.* The female possessive used when it refers to a substantive going before: as, this is *her* house, this house is *hers*.  
 How came her eyes so bright? not with salt tears;  
 If so, my eyes are oftner wash'd than *hers*. *Shakespeare.*  
 Whom ill fate would ruin, it prefers;  
 For all the miserable are made *hers*. *Waller.*  
 I see her rowling eyes;  
 And panting, lo! the god, the god, she cries;  
 With words not *hers*, and more than human found,  
 She makes th' obedient ghosts peep trembling through the ground. *Reformation.*  
**HERSE.** *n. f.* [*herfias*, low Latin; supposed to come from *herman*, to praise.]  
 1. A temporary monument raised over a grave.

## HET

2. The carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave.  
 When mourning nymphs attend their Daphnis' *herse*,  
 Who does not weep that reads the moving verse? *Reform.*  
 Crowds of dead in decent pomp are born;  
 Their friends attend the *herse*, the next relations mourn. *Dryden's Virgil's Georg. b. iv.*  
 On all the line a sudden vengeance waits,  
 And frequent *herfes* shall besiege your gates. *Pope.*  
**TO HERSE.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To put into an herse.  
 I would my daughter were dead at my foot, and the jewels in her ear. O, would she were *herse'd* at my foot, and the ducats in her coffin. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*  
 The Grecians sprightly drew from the darts the corse,  
 And *herse'd* it, bearing it to fleet. *Chapman's Iliads.*  
 The house is *herse'd* about with a black wood,  
 Which nods with many a heavy-headed tree:  
 Each flower's a pregnant poison, try'd and good;  
 Each herb a plague. *Crafter.*  
**HERSELF.** *pronoun.* The female personal pronoun, in the oblique cases reciprocal.  
 The jealous o'er worn widow and *herself*,  
 Since that our brother dubb'd them gentlewomen,  
 Are mighty gossips in this monarchy. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*  
 The more she looks, the more her fears increase,  
 At nearer sight; and she's *herself* the less. *Dryden.*  
**HERSELF.** *adj.* [*herse and like*.] Funereal; suitable to funerals.  
 Even in the Old Testament, if you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many *herselflike* airs as carols. *Bacon.*  
**TO HERSE.** *v. a.* [*herman*, Saxon; to praise, to celebrate.] To hallow; to regard as holy. Now no longer in use.  
 Thenot, now nis the time of merry make,  
 No Pan to *herse*, nor with love to play;  
 Like mirth in May is meetest for to make,  
 Or Summer shade, under the cocked hay. *Spenser's Past.*  
 Thenceforth it firmly was established,  
 And for Apollo's honour highly *herse'd*. *Fairy Queen.*  
 But were thy years green as now be mine,  
 Then wouldst thou learn to carol of love,  
 And *herse* with hymns thy last's glove. *Spenser.*  
**HERSITANCY.** *n. f.* [*from hesitate*.] Dubiousness; uncertainty; suspense.  
 The reason of my *hesitancy* about the air is, that I forgot to try whether that liquor, which shot into crystals exposed to the air, would not have done the like in a vessel accurately stopped. *Boyle.*  
 Some of them reasoned without doubt or *hesitancy*, and lived and died in such a manner as to shew that they believed their own reasonings. *Athenian's Sermons.*  
**TO HESITATE.** *v. a.* [*hesito*, Latin; *hesiter*, French.] To be doubtful; to delay; to pause; to make difficulty.  
 A spirit of revenge makes him curse the Grecians in the seventh book, when they *hesitate* to accept Hector's challenge. *Brown's Notes on the Iliad.*  
 Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,  
 Just hint a fault, and *hesitate* dislike;  
 Alike reserv'd to blame or to commend,  
 A tim'rous foe, and a suspicious friend. *Pope.*  
**HERSITATION.** *n. f.* [*from hesitate*.]  
 1. Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made.  
 I cannot foresee the difficulties and *hesitations* of every one: they will be more or fewer, according to the capacity of each person. *Woodward's Natural History.*  
 2. Intermittion of speech; want of volubility.  
 Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual *hesitations*. *Swift.*  
**HERST.** *n. f.* [*herst*, Saxon.] Command; precept; injunction.  
 If thou be the most kind preserver  
 Of living wights, the sovereign lord of all,  
 How falls it then, that, with thy furious fervour,  
 Thou dost afflict the not deserver,  
 As him that doth thy lovely *herst* despise. *Spenser.*  
 Thou wast a spirit too delicate  
 To act her earthy and abhor'd commands,  
 Refusing her grand *herst*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
**HETEROCLITE.** *n. f.* [*heteroclitite*, Fr. *heteroclitum*, Latin; *ἑτεροκλίτης* and *κλίμα*.]  
 1. Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension, by any redundancy, defect, or otherwise. *Clarke's Let. Gram.*  
 The *heteroclitite* nouns of the Latin should not be touched in the first learning of the rudiments of the tongue. *Watts.*  
 2. Any thing or person deviating from the common rule.  
**HETEROCLITICAL.** *adj.* [*from heteroclitite*.] Deviating from the common rule.  
 Of fins *heteroclitical*, and such as want either name or precedent, there is oft times a fin, even in their histories. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**HETEROODOX.** *adj.* [*heterodoxos*, French; *ἑτεροδοξία* and *ἑτεροδοξία*.] Deviating from the established opinion; not orthodox.



## HEX

Partiality may be observed in some to vulgar, in others to heterodox tenets. *Locke.*

HEXTERODOX. *n. f.* An opinion peculiar.

Not only a simple *heterodox*, but a very hard paradox it will seem, and of great absurdity, if we say attraction is unjustly appropriated unto the loadstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

HETEROGENEAL. *adj.* [*heterogene*, French; *heteros* and *genos*.] Not of the same nature; not kindred.

Let the body adjacent and ambient be not commaterial, but merely *heterogeneous* towards the body that is to be preserved: such are quicksilver and white amber to herbs and flies. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, homogeneous, and similar; and that whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, *heterogeneous*, and dissimilar. *Newton's Opt.*

HETEROGENEITY. *n. f.* [*heterogenité*, Fr. from *heterogeneus*.] 1. Opposition of nature; contrariety or dissimilitude of qualities.

2. Opposite or dissimilar part. Guaiacum, burnt with an open fire in a chimney, is sequestered into ashes and foot; whereas the same wood, distilled in a retort, does yield far other *heterogeneities*, and is resolved into oil, spirit, vinegar, water and charcoal. *Boyle.*

HETEROGENEOUS. *adj.* [*heteros* and *genos*.] Not kindred; opposite or dissimilar in nature.

I have with great care observed the condition of such *heterogeneous* bodies, which I found immersed and included in the mass of this sandstone. *Woodward.*

HETEROSCIANS. *n. f.* [*heteros* and *scia*.] Those whose shadows fall only one way, as the shadows of us who live north of the Tropic fall at noon always to the North.

TO HEW. *v. a.* part. *hewn* or *hewed*. [*hepan*, Saxon; *hauwen*, Dutch.] 1. To cut with an edged instrument; to hack. Upon the joint the lucky steel did light, And made such way that *hew'd* it quite in twain. *Spenser.*

I had purpose Once more to *hew* thy target from thy brawn, Or lose my arm for't. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

He was *hewn* in pieces by Hamilton's friends. *Hayward.* One Vane was so grievously *hewn*, that many thousands have died of less than half his hurts, whereof he was cured. *Hayward.*

2. To chop; to cut. Scarce can I speak, my choler is so great: Oh! I could *hew* up rocks, and fight with flint. *Shakespeare.*

He from deep wells with engines water drew, And us'd his noble hands the wood to *hew*. *Dryden, Fables.*

3. To fell, as with an ax. He that depends Upon your favours, swims with fins of lead, And *hews* down oaks with rushes. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

Brave followers, yonder stands the thorny wood, Which, by the heav'n's assistance and your strength, Must by the roots be *hewn* up yet ere night. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*

Yet shall the axe of justice *hew* him down, And level with the root his lofty crown. *Sandys.*

He from the mountain *hewing* timber tall, Began to build a vessel of huge bulk. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

We'll force the gate where Marcus keeps his guard, And *hew* down all that would oppose our passage. *Addison.*

4. To form or shape with an axe. Thou hast *hewed* thee out a sepulchre here, as he that *hewed* him out a sepulchre on high. *Jf. xxii. 16.*

Nor is it so proper to *hew* out religious reformations by the sword, as to polish them by fair and equal disputations. *K. Ch.*

This river rises in the very heart of the Alps, and has a long valley that seems *hewn* out on purpose to give its waters a passage amidst so many rocks. *Addison on Italy.*

Next unto bricks are preferred the square *hewn* stone. *Mort.*

5. To form laboriously. The gate was adamant; eternal frame! Which, *hew'd* by Mars himself, from Indian quarries came, The labour of a god. *Dryden's Fables.*

I now pass my days, not studious nor idle, rather polishing old works than *hewing* out new. *Pope to Swift.*

HE'WER. *n. f.* [from *hew*.] One whose employment is to cut wood or stone.

At the building of Solomon's temple there were fourscore thousand *hewers* in the mountains. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

HEXAGON. *n. f.* [*hexagone*, French; *hex* and *gonia*.] A figure of six sides or angles: the most capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interstice; and therefore the cells in honeycombs are of that form.

HEXAGONAL. *adj.* [from *hexagon*.] Having six sides or corners. As for the figures of crystal, it is for the most part *hexagonal*, or six-cornered. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Many of them shoot into regular figures; as crystal and ballard diamonds into *hexagonal*. *Ray on the Creation.*

HEXAGONY. *n. f.* [from *hexagon*.] A figure of six angles. When I read in St. Ambrose of *hexagonists*, or sexangular

## HID

cellars of bees, did I therefore conclude that they were mathematicians? *Evans, against Hobbs.*

HEXAMETER. *n. f.* [*hex* and *metron*.] A verse of six feet.

The Latin *hexameter* has more feet than the English *hexameter*. *Dryden.*

HEXANGULAR. *adj.* [*hex* and *angulus*, Latin.] Having six corners.

*Hexangular* spires or shoots of crystal, of various sizes, some clear, and others a little soiled. *Woodward on Fossils.*

HEXATON. *n. f.* [*hex* and *tonos*.] An animal with six feet. I take those to have been the *hexapods*, from which the greater sort of beetles come; for that sort of *hexapods* are eaten in America. *Ray on the Creation.*

HEXASTICK. *n. f.* [*hex* and *stixos*.] A poem of six lines. *HEV. interj.* [from *bigb*.] An expression of joy, or mutual exhortation; the contrary to the Latin *hei*.

Shadwell from the town retires, To bless the wood with peaceful lyric; Then *hey* for praise and panegyric. *Prin.*

HEYDAY. *interj.* [for *high day*.] An expression of frolic and exultation, and sometimes of wonder. Thou'lt say anon he is some kin to thee, Thou spend'st it such *heyday* wit in prailing hum. *Shakespeare.*

'Twas a strange riddle of a lady, Not love, if any lov'd her, *heyday*! *Audubon, p. i.*

HEYDAY. *n. f.* A frolic; wildness. At your age The *heyday* in the blood is tame, it's humble, And waits upon the judgment. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

HEYDEGIVES. *n. f.* A wild frolic dance. But friendly fauns met with many graces, And light-foot nymphs can chase the long-tongued night With *heydegives*, and trimly trodden traces. *Spenser.*

HIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *hiz*, Latin.] The act of gaping. Men observing the continual *hiation*, or holding open its mouth, conceive the intention thereof to receive the aliment of air; but this is also occasioned by the greatness of the lungs.

HIA'TUS. *n. f.* [*hiatus*, Latin.] 1. An aperture; a breach. Those *hiatus*'s are at the bottom of the sea, whereby the abyss below open into and communicates with it. *Woodward.*

2. The opening of the mouth by the succession of an initial to a final vowel. The *hiatus* should be avoided with more care in poetry than in oratory; and I would try to prevent it, unless where the cutting it off is more prejudicial to the sound than the *hiatus* itself. *Pope.*

HIBERNAL. *adj.* [*hibernus*, Latin.] Belonging to the Winter. This star should rather manifest its warming power in the Winter, when it remains conjoined with the sun in its *hibernal* conversion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

HICCIUS DOCCIUS. *n. f.* [corrupted, I fancy, from *hic et ille*, this or there is the learned man. Used by jugglers of themselves.] A cant word for a juggler; one that plays fast and loose.

An old dull fellow, who told the clock For many years at Bridewell dock, At Westminster and Hicks's hall, And *hiccius doccius* play'd in all; Where, in all governments and times, H' had been both friend and foe to crimes. *Audubon, p. ii.*

HICCOUGH. *n. f.* [*hicken*, Danish.] A convulsion of the stomach producing fobs. So by an abbey's skeleton of late I heard an echo supererogate Through imperfection, and the voice restore, As if she had the *hiccough* o'er and o'er. *Cleveland.*

Sneezing cureth the *hiccough*, and is profitable unto women in hard labour. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

If the stomach be hurt, singular or *hiccough* follows, with vomiting and nausea. *Wise's Surgery.*

TO HICCOUGH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fob with convulsion of the stomach.

TO HICUP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *hiccough*.] To fob with a convulsed stomach.

Quoth he, to bid me not to love, Is to forbid my pulse to move, My beard to grow, my ears to prick up, Or, when I'm in a fit, to *hiccup*. *Audubon, p. ii.*

HICKWALL. *n. f.* A bird. HICKWAY. *n. f.* A bird.

HID. *part. pass. of hide.* Thus fame shall be archiev'd, renowned on earth; And what most merits fame, in silence *hid*. *Milton.*

Nature and nature's laws lay *hid* in night; God said, let Newton be, and all was light. *Pope's Ep. 1.*

TO HIDE. *v. a.* preter. *hid*; part. pass. *hid* or *hidden*. [from *hid*, Saxon.] To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge.

Avaunt, and quit my sight; let the earth *hide* thee! *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

His reasons are as two grains of wheat *hid* in two bushels of chaff. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Nile hears him knocking at his sev'nfold gates, And seeks his *hidden* spring, and fears his nephews fates. *Dryden.*

Thus the fire of gods and men below: What I have *hidden*, hope not thou to know. *Dryden.*

The several parts lay *hidden* in the piece; The *occasional* but exerted that, or this. *Dryden.*

Then for my corps a homely grave provide, Which love and me from publick scorn may *hide*. *Dryden.*

Seas *hid* with navies, chariots passing o'er The channel, on a bridge from shore to shore. *Dryden.*

With what astonishment and veneration may we look into our own souls, where there are such *hidden* stores of virtue and knowledge, such inexhausted sources of perfection? *Addison.*

The crafty being makes a much longer voyage than Ulysses, puts in practice many more wiles, and *hides* himself under a greater variety of shapes. *Addison.*

Hell trembles at the sight, and *hides* its head In utmost darkness, while on earth each heart Is filled with peace. *Rousseau's Royal Convert.*

TO HIDE. *v. n.* To lie *hid*; to be concealed. A fox, that had been hard run, begged of a countryman, at work in a wood, to help him to some *hidden* place. *L'Estrange.*

Our bolder talents in full view display'd; Your virtues open fairest in the shade: Bred to disguise, in publick 'tis you *hide*, Where none distinguish 'twixt your shame and pride, Weakness or delicacy. *Pope.*

HIDE AND SEEK. *n. f.* A play in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them. The boys and girls would venture to come and play at *hide and seek* in my hair. *Gulliver's Travels.*

HIDE. *n. f.* [*hides*, Saxon; *honds*, Dutch.] 1. The skin of any animal, either raw or dressed. The trembling weapon pass Through nine bull *hides*, each under other plac'd On his broad shield. *Dryden.*

Pilgrimage was first to grasp their hands, And spread foot *hides* upon the yellow sands. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. The human skin: in contempt. Oh, tyger's heart, wrapt in a woman's *hide*! How could'st thou drain the life-blood of the child? *Shakespeare.*

His mantle, now his *hide*, with rugged hairs Cleaves to his back; a famish'd face he bears. *Dryden.*

3. A certain quantity of land. [*Hide*, *hyde*, French; *hida*, barbarous Latin, as much as one plough can till.] One of the first things was the perfecting of the Winchester book, being a more particular inquisition than had been before of every *hide* of land within the precincts of his conquest, and how they were holden. *Wolton.*

HIDEBOUND. *adj.* [*hide* and *bound*.] 1. A horse is said to be *hidebound* when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or loosen the one from the other. It sometimes comes by poverty and bad keeping; at other times from over-riding, or a surfeit. *Barriers Dict.*

2. [In trees.] Being in the state in which the bark will not give way to the growth. A root of a tree may be *hidebound*, but it will not keep open without somewhat put into it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Like stunted *hidebound* trees, that just have got Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. *Swift.*

3. Harsh; untractable. And still the harsher and *hidebound*, The damfels prove, become the fonder. *Audubon, p. ii.*

4. Niggardly; penurious; parsimonious. *Ainsworth.*

HIDEBOUS. *adj.* [*hideus*, French.] Horrible; dreadful; shocking. If he could have turned himself to as many forms as Proteus, every form should have been made *hideous*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Thou echo'st me, As if there were some monster in thy thoughts, Too *hideous* to be shewn. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

I fled, and cry'd out death; Hell trembled at the *hideous* name, and sigh'd From all her caves, and back resounded death. *Milton.*

Her eyes grew stiffen'd, and with sulphur burn; Her *hideous* looks and hellish form return; Her curling snakes with hissings fill the place, And open all the furies of her face. *Dryden's Æn.*

'Tis forced through the *hiatus*'s at the bottom of the sea with such vehemence, that it puts the sea into the most horrible disorder, making it rage and roar with a most *hideous* and amazing noise. *Woodward's Natural History.*

HIDEBOUSLY. *adv.* [from *hideous*.] Horribly; dreadfully; in a manner that shocks. I arm myself To welcome the condition of the time; Which cannot look more *hideously* on me, Than I have drawn it in my fantasy. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

## HID

His reasons are as two grains of wheat *hid* in two bushels of chaff. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Nile hears him knocking at his sev'nfold gates, And seeks his *hidden* spring, and fears his nephews fates. *Dryden.*

Thus the fire of gods and men below: What I have *hidden*, hope not thou to know. *Dryden.*

The several parts lay *hidden* in the piece; The *occasional* but exerted that, or this. *Dryden.*

Then for my corps a homely grave provide, Which love and me from publick scorn may *hide*. *Dryden.*

Seas *hid* with navies, chariots passing o'er The channel, on a bridge from shore to shore. *Dryden.*

With what astonishment and veneration may we look into our own souls, where there are such *hidden* stores of virtue and knowledge, such inexhausted sources of perfection? *Addison.*

The crafty being makes a much longer voyage than Ulysses, puts in practice many more wiles, and *hides* himself under a greater variety of shapes. *Addison.*

Hell trembles at the sight, and *hides* its head In utmost darkness, while on earth each heart Is filled with peace. *Rousseau's Royal Convert.*

TO HIDE. *v. n.* To lie *hid*; to be concealed. A fox, that had been hard run, begged of a countryman, at work in a wood, to help him to some *hidden* place. *L'Estrange.*

Our bolder talents in full view display'd; Your virtues open fairest in the shade: Bred to disguise, in publick 'tis you *hide*, Where none distinguish 'twixt your shame and pride, Weakness or delicacy. *Pope.*

HIDE AND SEEK. *n. f.* A play in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them. The boys and girls would venture to come and play at *hide and seek* in my hair. *Gulliver's Travels.*

HIDE. *n. f.* [*hides*, Saxon; *honds*, Dutch.] 1. The skin of any animal, either raw or dressed. The trembling weapon pass Through nine bull *hides*, each under other plac'd On his broad shield. *Dryden.*

Pilgrimage was first to grasp their hands, And spread foot *hides* upon the yellow sands. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. The human skin: in contempt. Oh, tyger's heart, wrapt in a woman's *hide*! How could'st thou drain the life-blood of the child? *Shakespeare.*

His mantle, now his *hide*, with rugged hairs Cleaves to his back; a famish'd face he bears. *Dryden.*

3. A certain quantity of land. [*Hide*, *hyde*, French; *hida*, barbarous Latin, as much as one plough can till.] One of the first things was the perfecting of the Winchester book, being a more particular inquisition than had been before of every *hide* of land within the precincts of his conquest, and how they were holden. *Wolton.*

HIDEBOUND. *adj.* [*hide* and *bound*.] 1. A horse is said to be *hidebound* when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or loosen the one from the other. It sometimes comes by poverty and bad keeping; at other times from over-riding, or a surfeit. *Barriers Dict.*

2. [In trees.] Being in the state in which the bark will not give way to the growth. A root of a tree may be *hidebound*, but it will not keep open without somewhat put into it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Like stunted *hidebound* trees, that just have got Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. *Swift.*

3. Harsh; untractable. And still the harsher and *hidebound*, The damfels prove, become the fonder. *Audubon, p. ii.*

4. Niggardly; penurious; parsimonious. *Ainsworth.*

HIDEBOUS. *adj.* [*hideus*, French.] Horrible; dreadful; shocking. If he could have turned himself to as many forms as Proteus, every form should have been made *hideous*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Thou echo'st me, As if there were some monster in thy thoughts, Too *hideous* to be shewn. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

I fled, and cry'd out death; Hell trembled at the *hideous* name, and sigh'd From all her caves, and back resounded death. *Milton.*

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This, in the present application, is *hideously* profane; but the sense is intelligible. *Collier's Defence.*

HYDROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *hideous*.] Horribleness; dreadful-ness; terror. *Collier's Defence.*

HYDER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He that hides. To HIE. *v. n.* [*hiez*, Saxon.] 1. To hasten; to go in haste. When they had mark'd the changed skies, They wist their hour was spent; then each to rest him *hies*. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 2.*

In a fair moon-shine night thither he *hies* to dig it up. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

My will is even this, That presently you *hie* you home to bed. *Shakespeare.*

Well, I will *hie*, And so bestow these papers as you bade me. *Shakespeare, Ju. Cæs.*

Some to the shores do fly, Some to the woods, or whither fear advis'd; But running from, all to destruction *hie*. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

The snake no sooner hies, But virtue heard it, and away she *hies*. *Crashaw.*

Thither, full fraught with mischievous revenge, Accurs'd, and in a curst hour, he *hies*. *Milk. Par. Lost.*

Thus he advis'd me, on yon aged tree Hang up thy lute, and *hie* thee to the sea. *Waller.*

The youth, returning to his mistress, *hies*. *Dryden.*

2. It was anciently used with the reciprocal pronoun. It is now almost obsolete in all its uses. *Auster* sp'd him; Cruel *Auster* thither *hies* him. *Crashaw.*

HIERARCH. *n. f.* [*hierarch*, and *deux*; *hierarchie*, Fr.] The chief of a sacred order. Angels, by imperial summons call'd, Forthwith from all the ends of heav'n appear'd, Under their *hierarchs* in orders bright. *Milk. Par. Lost.*

HIERARCHICAL. *adj.* [*hierarchique*, French; from *hierarch*.] Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.

HIERARCHY. *n. f.* [*hierarchie*, French, from *hierarch*.] 1. A sacred government; rank or subordination of holy beings: Out of the *hierarchies* of angels thence, The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the east. *Fairfax, b. i.*

He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes In birds, heav'n's choristers, organick throats; Which, if they did not die, might seem to be A tenth rank in the heavenly *hierarchy*. *Donne.*

These the supreme king Exalted to such pow'r, and gave to rule, Each in his *hierarchy*, the orders bright. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Jehova, from the summit of the sky, Environ'd with his winged *hierarchies*, The world survey'd. *Sandys.*

The blessed of mortal wights, now questionless the highest faint in the celestial *hierarch*, began to be so importuned, that a great part of the divine liturgy was addressed solely to her. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

2. Ecclesiastical establishment. The presbytery had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland than the *hierarchy* of England. *Bacon.*

While the old levitical *hierarchy* continued, it was part of the ministerial office to slay the sacrifices. *South.*

Consider what I have written, from regard for the church established under the *hierarchy* of bishops. *Swift.*

HIEROGLYPH. *n. f.</*



# HIG

tion, stole into a total verity, which was but partly true in its morality.  
HIEROGLYPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *hieroglyphical*.] Emblematically.

Others have spoken emblematically and hieroglyphically as the Egyptians, and the phoenix was the hieroglyphick of the sun.

HIEROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*ieo* and *grapho*.] Holy writing.  
HIEROPHANT. *n. f.* [*ieo* and *phans*.] One who teaches rules of religion; a priest.

Herein the wantonness of poets, and the crafts of their headstrong priests and hierophants, abundantly gratified the fancies of the people.

To HIGGLE. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology; probably corrupted from *hugle*.]  
1. To chaffer; to be penurious in a bargain.

In good offices and due retributions we may not be pinching and niggardly: it argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged, to higgles and dodge in the amends.  
Bate thou art!

To higgles thus for a few blows,  
To gain thy knight an opulent spouse.

Why all this higgling with thy friend about such a poultry sum? Does this become the generosity of the noble and rich John Bull?

2. To go selling provisions from door to door. This seems the original meaning.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY. *adv.* A cant word, corrupted from *biggle*, which denotes any confused mass, as higgles carry a huddle of provisions together.

HIGGLER. *n. f.* [from *higgles*.] One who sells provisions by retail.

HIGH. *adj.* [*peah*, Saxon; *hoog*, Dutch.]  
1. Long upwards; rising above from the surface, or from the centre.

They that stand high have many blasts to shake them,  
And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces.

2. Elevated in place; raised aloft.

High o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd,  
That promises a fall, and shakes at every blast.

Reason elevates our thoughts as high as the stars, and leads us through the vast spaces of this mighty fabric; yet it comes far short of the real extent of even corporeal beings.

3. Exalted in nature.

4. Elevated in rank or condition: as, high priest.

5. Exalted in sentiment.

6. Difficult; abstruse.

7. Boastful; ostentatious.

8. Arrogant; proud; lofty.

9. Severe; oppressive.

10. Noble; illustrious.

11. Violent; tempestuous; loud.

12. Tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable.

13. Full; complete.

# HIG

High time now 'gan it wax for Una fair,  
To think of those her captive parents dear.

High time it is this war now ended were.

14. Strong tasted; gulfish.

15. Advancing in latitude from the line.

16. At the most perfect state; in the meridian: as, by the sun it is high noon.

17. Far advanced into antiquity.

18. Dear; exorbitant in price.

19. Capital; great; opposed to little: as, high treason, in opposition to petty.

HIGH. *n. f.* High place; elevation; superiour region.

HIGH. *adj.* Aloft; above; into superiour regions.

HIGH. *adj.* Wide is the fronting gate, and rais'd on high.

HIGH. *adj.* With adamant columns threats the sky.

HIGH. *adj.* HIGH-BLEST. *adj.* Supremely happy.

HIGH-BLEST. *adj.* The good which we enjoy from heav'n defends;

HIGH-BLEST. *adj.* But that from us ought should ascend to heav'n

HIGH-BLEST. *adj.* Of God high-bless'd, or to incline his will,

HIGH-BLEST. *adj.* Hard to belief may seem.

HIGH-BLEST. *adj.* Swelled much with wind; much inflated.

HIGH-BLEST. *adj.* Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,

HIGH-BLEST. *adj.* But far beyond my depth: my high-blown pride

HIGH-BLEST. *adj.* At length broke under me, and now has left me,

HIGH-BLEST. *adj.* Of a rude stream, that must for ever hide me.

HIGH-BLEST. *adj.* Of noble extraction.

HIGH-BLEST. *adj.* Upon the high-born beauties of the court;

HIGH-BLEST. *adj.* There chuse some worthy partner of your heart.

HIGH-BLEST. *adj.* 1. Of lofty structure.

HIGH-BLEST. *adj.* I know him by his stride,

HIGH-BLEST. *adj.* The giant Harapha of Gath; his look

HIGH-BLEST. *adj.* Haughty as his pile, high-built and proud.

HIGH-BLEST. *adj.* 2. Covered with lofty buildings.

HIGH-BLEST. *adj.* In dreadful wars

HIGH-BLEST. *adj.* The high-built elephant his castle rears,

HIGH-BLEST. *adj.* Looks down on man below, and strikes the stars.

HIGH-BLEST. *adj.* HIGH-COLOURED. Having a deep or glaring colour.

HIGH-COLOURED. *adj.* If a fever happens in a rancid oily state of blood, it produces a scorbutic fever, with high-coloured urine, and spots in the skin.

HIGH-COLOURED. *adj.* HIGH-DESIGNING. Having great schemes.

HIGH-DESIGNING. *adj.* His warlike mind, his soul devoid of fear,

# HIG

The pteous board high-beap'd with cates divine,  
And o'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine.

2. Raised into high piles.

3. Having the heel of the shoe much raised.

4. Proud; arrogant.

5. Proud; arrogant.

6. Proud; arrogant.

7. Proud; arrogant.

8. Proud; arrogant.

9. Proud; arrogant.

10. Proud; arrogant.

11. Proud; arrogant.

12. Proud; arrogant.

13. Proud; arrogant.

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30. Proud; arrogant.

31. Proud; arrogant.

32. Proud; arrogant.

33. Proud; arrogant.

34. Proud; arrogant.

35. Proud; arrogant.

36. Proud; arrogant.

37. Proud; arrogant.

# HIL

tense with a passive signification: *paran*, to call, Saxon; *hiffen*, to be called, German.]

1. Was named; was called.

2. The city of the great king high it well,

Wherein eternal peace and happiness doth dwell.

3. It is sometimes used as a participle passive, and signifies called; named.

4. Amongst the rest a good old woman was,

5. They have a good way in Essex of draining of lands that lie below the highwater, and that are something above the low-water mark.

6. That chuse the narrow path, or seek the right:

7. All keep the broad highway, and take delight

8. With many rather for to go astray.

9. Two inscriptions give a great light to the histories of Appian, who made the highway, and of Fabius the dictator.

10. Ent'ring on a broad highway,

11. Where power and titles scatter'd lay,

12. He strove to pick up all he found.

13. I could mention more trades we have lost, and are in the highway to lose.

14. HILWAYMAN. *n. f.* [highway and man.] A robber that plunges on the publick roads.

15. 'Tis like the friendship of pickpockets and highwaymen, that observe strict justice among themselves.

16. A remedy like that of giving my money to an highwayman before he attempts to take it by force, to prevent the sin of robbery.

17. HILGLAPER. *n. f.* An herb.

18. HILARITY. *n. f.* [hilaritas, Latin.] Merriment; gayety.

19. Averroes restrained his hilarity, and made no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober incalecence from wine.

20. HILD, in *Erick's* grammar, is interpreted a lord or lady: so the same sense is *Wiga* also found.

21. HILDING. *n. f.* [hild, Saxon, signifies a lord: perhaps hilding means originally a little lord in contempt, for a man that has only the delicacy or bad qualities of high rank; or a term of reproach abbreviated from *hinderling*, degenerate.

22. 1. A sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow.

2. He was some hilding fellow, that had stol'n

3. The horse he rode on.

4. If your lordship find him not a hilding, hold me no more in your respect.

5. You are curb'd from that enlargement by

6. The consequence o' th' crown, and must not foil

7. The precious note of it with a base slave,

8. A hilding for a livery, a squire's cloth.

9. This idle toy, this hilding, scorns my power,

10. And sets us all at naught.

11. 2. It is used likewise for a mean woman.

12. Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench;

13. Helen and Hero, hildings and harlots.

14. HILL. *n. f.* [hill, Saxon.] An elevation of ground less than a mountain.

15. My sheep are thoughts, which I both guide and serve;

16. Their pasture is fair hills of fruitless love.

17. Jerusalem is seated on two hills,

18. Of height unlike, and turned side to side.

19. Three sides are sure imbar'd with crags and hills,

20. But the rest is easy, scant to rise epy'd;

21. So art helps nature, nature strengtheneth art.

22. When our eye some prospect would pursue,

23. Descending from a hill, looks round to view.

24. A hill is nothing but the nest of some metal or mineral,

25. which, by a plaitick virtue, and the efficacy of subterranean fires, converting the adjacent earths into their substance, do increase and grow.

26. HILLOCK. *n. f.* [from *hill*.] A little hill.

27. Yet weigh this, alas! great is not great to the greater;

28. What, judge you, doth a hillock show by the lofty Olympus!

29. Sometime walking not unseen

30. By hedge-row elms, on hillocks green.

31. This mountain, and a few neighbouring hillocks that lie scattered about the bottom of it, is the whole circuit of these dominions.

32. HILLY. *adj.* [from *hill*.] Full of hills; unequal in the surface.

33. Towards the hilly corners of Druiua remain yet her very Aborigines, fatally thrust amongst an assembly of mountains.

34. Howel's *Vulgar Error*.

35. Climbing



## HIN

Climbing to a *hilly* steep,  
He views his herds in vales afar. *Dryden*  
Lo! how the Norick plains  
Rise *hilly*, with large piles of slaughter'd knights. *Phillips*  
*Hilly* countries afford the most entertaining prospects, tho'  
aman would chuse to travel through a plain one. *Addison*  
HILL. *n. f.* [pile, Saxon, from *heilan*, to hold.] The handle  
of any thing, particularly of a sword.

Now sits expectation in the air,  
And hides a sword from *hilt* unto the point,  
With crowns imperial; crowns and coronets,  
Promis'd to Harry and his followers. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
Take thou the *hilt*,  
And when my face is cover'd, as 'tis now,  
Guide thou the sword. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*  
Be his this sword, whose blade of brags displays  
A ruddy gleam; whose *hilt*, a silver blaze. *Pope's Odyssey.*

HLM. [him, Saxon.]  
1. The oblique case of *he*.  
Me he reformed unto my office, and *him* he hanged. *Gen. xli.*  
2. *Him* was anciently used for *it* in a neutral sense.  
HIMSELF. *pron.* [*him* and *self*.]  
1. In the nominative the same as *he*, only more emphatical.  
It was a sparing speech of the ancients to say, that a friend  
is another *himself*; for that a friend is far more than *him-*  
*self*. *Bacon*.

With shame remembers, while *himself* was one  
Of the same herd, *himself* the same had done. *Denham*.  
2. In ancient authors it is used neutrally for *itself*.  
She is advanc'd  
Above the clouds as high as heav'n *himself*. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
I perceive it was not altogether your brother's evil disposi-  
tion made him seek his death; but a provoking merit, set  
awork by a reprovable badness in *himself*. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

4. It is sometimes not reciprocal.  
Nothing in nature can so peculiarly gratify the noble disposi-  
tions of humanity, as for one man to see another so much  
*himself* as to sigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to sing his  
joys, and do and feel every thing by sympathy. *South*.  
HIN. *n. f.* [him, Saxon.] A measure of liquids among Jews, con-  
taining about ten pints.  
With the one lamb a tenth deal of flour, mingled with the  
fourth part of an *hin* of beaten oil. *Ex. xxix. 40.*  
HIND. *adj.* compar. *hinder*; superl. *hindmost*. [*hynban*, Saxon.]  
Backward; contrary in position to the face: as, *hind legs*. See  
HINDER and HINDMOST.

Bringing its tail to its head, it bends its back so far 'till its  
head comes to touch its *hind* part, and so with its armour ga-  
thers itself into a ball. *Roy on the Creation.*  
The flag  
Hears his own feet, and thinks they found like more,  
And fears his *hind* legs will o'ertake his fore. *Pope*.  
HIND. *n. f.* [*hinn*, Saxon, from *hinnus*, Latin.]  
1. The she to a flag; the female of red deer.  
How he flew, with glancing dart amifs,  
A gentle *hind*, the which the lovely boy  
Did love as life. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
Can't thou mark when the *hinds* do calve?  
Nor Hercules more lands or labours knew,  
Not though the brazen-footed *hind* he flew. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. [*hine*, Saxon.] A servant.  
A couple of Ford's knaves, his *hinds*, were called forth by  
their mistress, to carry me in the name of foul cloaths to  
Datchet-lane. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
3. [*hinneman*, Saxon.] A peasant; a boor; a mean ruffick.  
The Dutch, who came like greedy *hinds* before,  
To reap the harvest their ripe ears did yield,  
Now look like thofe, when rolling thunders roar,  
And sheets of lightning blast the standing field. *Dryden*.  
He cloth'd himself in coarse array,  
A lab'ring *hind* in fiew. *Dryden's Fables.*

HINDRE'RIES. *n. f.* The same as raspberries. *Ainsworth*.  
TO HINDER. *v. a.* [*hynban*, Saxon.] To obstruct; to stop;  
to let; to impede.  
Hinder me not, seeing the Lord hath prospered my way.  
*Gen. xxiv. 56.*  
The whole world shined with clear light, and none were  
*hindered* in their labour. *Wisd. xvii. 20.*  
You minims of *hindring* knot-grafs made;  
You bead, you acorn. *Shaksp. Mid. Night's Dream.*  
If the alms were *hindered* only by intreaty, the hinderer is  
not tied to restitution, because intreaty took not liberty away  
from the giver. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

This objection *hinders* not but that the heroic action of  
some commander, enterprised for the Christian cause, and exe-  
cuted happily, may be written. *Dryden's Juv. Deduct.*  
What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families,  
from having the same right? *Locke*.  
HINDER. *adj.* [from *hind*.] That which is in a position con-  
trary to that of the face.

## HIN

These beasts, fighting with any man, stand upon their *hinder*  
feet, and so this did, being ready to give me a shrewd em-  
bracement. *Sidney, b. i.*

As the *hinder* feet of the horse stuck to the mountain, while  
the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty  
kept himself from sliding off his back. *Addison's Guardian.*  
HYNDERANCE. *n. f.* [from *hinder*.] Impediment; let; stop;  
obstruction.

False opinions, touching the will of God to have things  
done, are wont to bring forth mighty and violent practices  
against the *hinderances* of them, and those practices new opi-  
nions more pernicious than the first; yea, most extremely  
sometimes opposite to the first. *Hooker, Preface.*

They must be in every Christian church the same, except  
mere impossibility of so having it be the *hinderance*. *Hooker*.  
What *hinderance* have they been to the knowledge of what  
is well done? *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.

Have we not plighted each our holy oath,  
One soul should both inspire, and neither prove  
His fellow's *hindrance* in pursuit of love? *Dryden*.  
He must conquer all these difficulties, and remove all these  
*hinderances* out of the way that leads to justice. *Atterbury*.  
HINDERER. *n. f.* [from *hinder*.] He or that which hinders  
or obstructs.

Brakes, great *hinderers* of all plowing, grow. *Moy*.  
HYNDERLING. *n. f.* [from *hind* or *hinder*.] A paltry, worth-  
less, degenerate animal.  
HYNDERMOST. *adj.* [This word seems to be less proper than  
*hindmost*.] Hindmost; last; in the rear.

He put the handmaids and their children foremost, and Leah  
and her children after, and Rachel and Joseph *hindmost*. *Gen.*  
Like to an enter'd tide, they all rush by,  
And leave you *hindmost*. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*  
HINDMOST. *adj.* [*hind* and *most*.] The last; the lag; that  
which comes in the rear.

'Tis not his wont to be the *hindmost* man.  
What'er occasion keeps him from us now. *Shaksp. H.V.*  
He met thee by the way, and smote the *hindmost* of thee,  
even all that were feeble behind. *Deutr. xxx. 18.*  
Let him retire, betwixt two ages cast,  
The first of this, and *hindmost* of the last,  
A losing gamester. *Dryden's Aurenga, Prologue.*

The race by vigour, not by vaunts is won;  
So take the *hindmost*, bell—he said, and run. *Pope*.  
HINGE. *n. f.* [or *hingle*, from *hangle* or *hang*.]  
1. Joints upon which a gate or door turns.  
At the gate  
Of heav'n arriv'd, the gate self-open'd wide,  
On golden hinges turning. *Milton's Paradise Lost, l. v.*  
Then from the *hinge* their strokes the gates divorce,  
And where the way they cannot find, they force. *Denham*.  
Heav'n's imperious queen shot down from high;  
At her approach the brazen *hinges* fly,  
The gates are forc'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. The cardinal points of the world, East, West, North, and  
South.  
If when the moon is in the *hinge* at East,  
The birth breaks forward from its native rest;  
Full eighty years, if you two years abate,  
This station gives. *Greeth's Manilius*.  
And these being *hinges* of the world, create  
New powers in stars. *Greeth's Manilius*.

3. A governing rule or principle.  
The other *hinge* of punishment might turn upon a law,  
whereby all men, who did not marry by the age of five and  
twenty, should pay the third part of their revenue. *Temple*.  
4. To be off the HINGES. To be in a state of irregularity and  
disorder.

The man's spirit is out of order and off the *hinges*, and  
'till that be put into its right frame, he will be perpetually dis-  
quieted. *Tilletson, Sermon 4.*  
TO HINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To furnish with hinges.  
2. To bend as an hinge.

Be thou a flatt'rer now, and *hinge* thy knee;  
And let his very breath, whom thou'lt observe,  
Blow off thy cap. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*  
TO HINT. *v. a.* [*enter*, French, *Skinner*.] To bring to mind  
by a slight mention or remote allusion; to mention imper-  
fectly.

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,  
Just *hint* a fault, and hesitate dislike. *Pope*.  
In waking whispers, and repeated dreams.  
To *hint* pure thoughts, and warn the favour'd soul. *Thomson*.  
TO HINT. *at.* To allude to; to touch lightly upon.  
Speaking of Augustus's actions, he still remembers that agri-  
culture ought to be some way *hinted* at throughout the whole  
poem. *Addison on the Georgicks*.

HINT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Paint notice given to the mind; remote allusion; distant in-  
sinnuation. *Let*

## HIR

Let him strictly observe the first stirrings and intimations,  
the first *hins* and whispers of good and evil, that pass in his  
heart. *South's Sermon.*  
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## HIS

To Hiss. *v. a.* [Dycean, Saxon.]

1. To condemn by hissing; to explode.

Every one will hiss him out to his disgrace. *Ecluf. xxii. 1.*

Men shall pursue with merited disgrace;

Hiss, clap their hands, and from his country chase. *Sandys.*

She would so shamefully fail in the last act, that, instead of

a plaudite, she would deserve to be hissed off the stage. *More.*

I have seen many successions of men, who have shot them-

selves into the world, some bolting out upon the stage with

vast applause, and others hissed off, and quitting it with dis-

grace. *Dryden.*

Will you venture your all upon a cause, which would be

hissed out of all the courts as ridiculous? *Collier on Duelling.*

2. To procure hisses or disgrace.

Thy mother plays, and I

Play too; but so disgrace'd a part, whose issue

Will hiss me to my grave. *Shaksf. Winter's Tale.*

What's the newest grief?

—That of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker,

Each minute teems a new one. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Hiss. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a serpent, and of some other animals.

2. Censure; expression of contempt used in theatres.

He heard

On all sides, from innumerable tongues,

A dismal universal hiss, the sound

Of public scorn! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

Fierce champion fortitude, that knows no fears

Of hisses, blows, or want, or loss of ears. *Pope's Dunciad.*

Hiss. *interj.* [Of this word I know not the original: probably

it may be a corruption of *hiss*, *hiss*, *hiss*, *hiss*.] An excla-

mation commanding silence.

Hiss! Romeo, hiss! O for a falconer's voice,

To lure this tassel gentle back again. *Shaksf. Rom. and Jul.*

Mute silence hiss along!

'Less Philomel will deign a song,

In her sweetest faddest plight, *Milton.*

Smoothing the rugged brow of night.

Hiss, hiss, says another that stood by, away, doctor; for

here's a whole pack of dials coming. *Swift.*

HISTORIAN. *n. f.* [historicus, Latin; historien, French.] A

writer of facts and events; a writer of history.

What thanks sufficient, or what recompence

Equal, have I to render thee, divine

Historian! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

Our country, which has produced writers of the first figure

in every other kind of work, has been very barren in good

historians. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Not added years on years my task could close,

The long historian of my country's woes. *Pope's Odyssey.*

HISTORICAL. *adj.* [historique, Fr. historicus, Latin.]

1. Continuing or giving an account of facts and events.

Because the beginning seemeth abrupt, it needs that you

know the occasion of these several adventures; for the meth-

od of a poet historical is not such as of an historiogra-

pher. *Spenser.*

Here rising bold, the patriot's honest face;

There warriors frowning in historic brags. *Pope.*

2. Suitable or pertaining to history or narrative.

In an historical relation we use terms that are most proper

and best known. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

With equal justice and historic care,

Their laws, their toils, their arms with his compare. *Prior.*

HISTORICALLY. *adv.* [historical, Fr. historiquement, Latin.]

In the manner of

history; by way of narration.

The gospels, which are weekly read, do all historically de-

clare something which our Lord Jesus Christ himself either

spoke, did, or suffered in his own person. *Hooker, b. v.*

When that which the word of God doth but deliver histo-

rically, we construe as if it were legally meant, and so urge it

further than we can prove it was intended, do we not add to

the laws of God? *Hooker, b. iii. f. 5.*

After his life has been rather invented than written, I shall

consider him historically as an author, with regard to those

works he has left behind him. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

TO HISTORIFY. *v. a.* [from history.] To relate; to record

in history.

O, muse, historify

Her praise, whose praise to learn your skill hath framed

me. *Sidney, b. 1.*

The third age they term historicon; that is, such wherein

matters have been more truly historified, and therefore may

be believed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 6.*

HISTORIOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [historia and grapho, Greek.]

1. An historian; a writer of history.

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know the occasion of these knights several adventures; for the

method of a poet historical is not such as of an historiogra-

pher. *Spenser.*

What poor ideas must strangers conceive of these persons

## HIT

who have been famous among us, should they form their no-

tions of them from the writings of those our historiographers?

*Addison's Freeholder, N. 35.*

I put the journals of all transactions into a strong box, after

the manner of the historiographers of some eastern monarchs.

*Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

HISTORIOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [historia and grapho, Greek.] The art or

employment of an historian.

HITS FORY. *n. f.* [historia, Latin; histoire, French.]

1. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity.

Justly Caesar scorns the poet's lays;

It is to history he trusts for praise. *Pope.*

2. Narration; relation.

The history part lay within a little room. *Weseman's Surgery.*

What histories of toil could I declare?

But still long-weary'd nature wants repair. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. The knowledge of facts and events.

History, so far as it relates to the affairs of the Bible, is

necessary to divines. *Watson's Improvement of the Mind.*

HISTORY PIECE. *n. f.* A picture representing some memorable

event.

The former makes his works resemble a large history piece,

where even the less important figures have some convenient

place. *Pope's Essay on Homer's Battle.*

HISTORIONICAL. *adj.* [from historia, Latin; historique, Fr.]

1. Begetting the stage; suitable to a player;

becoming a buffoon; theatrical.

HISTORIONICALLY. *adv.* [from historionical.] Theatrically; in

the manner of a buffoon.

TO HIT. *v. a.* [from idus, Latin, Minerva, from hitte, Danish,

to throw at random, Junius.]

1. To strike; to touch with a blow.

When I first saw her I was presently stricken; and I, like a

foolish child, that when any thing hits him will strike himself

again upon it, would needs look again, as though I would per-

suade mine eyes that they were deceived. *Sidney, b. 1.*

His confidence shall hit him in the teeth, and tell him his

sin and folly. *South's Sermon.*

2. To touch the mark; not to miss.

Is he a god that ever flies the light?

Or naked he, disguis'd in all untruth?

If he be blind, how hitteth he to right? *Sidney, b. ii.*

So hard it is to tremble, and not to err, and to hit the

mark with a shaking hand. *South's Sermon.*

3. To attain; to reach the point.

Were I but twenty-one,

Your father's image is to hit in you,

His very air, that I should call you brother,

As I did him. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

Search every comment that your care can find,

Some here, some there, may hit the poet's mind. *Rogers.*

Birds learning tunes, and their endeavours to hit the notes

right, put it past doubt that they have perception, and retain

ideas, and use them for patterns. *Lewis.*

Here's an opportunity to shew how great a bungler my au-

thor is in hitting features. *Atterbury.*

4. To strike a ruling passion.

Hail, divinest melancholy!

Whose faintly visage is too bright

To hit the sense of human sight. *Milton.*

There you hit him: St. Dominick loves charity exceeding-

ly; that argument never fails with him. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

5. To hit off. To strike out; to fix or determine luckily.

What prince soever can hit off this great secret, need know

no more either for his own safety, or that of the people he

governs. *Temple.*

6. To hit out. To perform by good luck.

Having the sound of these ancient poets still ringing in his

ears, he mought needs in finging hit out some of their tunes.

*Spenser's Paschal.*

TO HIT. *v. n.*

1. To clash; to collide.

If bodies be extension alone, how can they move and hit

one against another? or what can make distinct surfaces in an

uniform extension? *Lake.*

The bones, teeth, and shells being sustained in the water

with these metallic corpuscles, and the said corpuscles meet-

ing with and hitting upon those bodies, become conjoined with

them. *Watson's Natural History.*

2. To chance luckily; to succeed by accident; not to miss.

Of expectation fails, and most oft there

Where most it promises; and oft it hits

Where hope is coldest, and despair most fits. *Shakspeare.*

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and inspiring

passages amongst compliments, which is of singular use, if a

man can hit upon it. *Bacon's Essay 53.*

3. To succeed; not to miscarry.

The experiment of binding of thoughts would be diver-

sified, and you are to note whether it hits for the most part.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

But

## HIT

But thou bring'st valour too and wits, *Hudibras, p. i.*

Two things that seldom fail to hit.

This may hit, 'tis more than barely possible; for friars have

free admittance into every house. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

All human race would fain be wits,

And millions miss for one that hits. *Swift.*

4. To light on.

You've hit upon the very strings, which touch'd,

Echoes the sound, and jars within my soul;

There lies my grief. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

It is much, if men were from eternity, that they should

not find out the way of writing before that time: sure he

was a fortunate man, who, after men had been eternally so

dull as not to find it out, had the luck at last to hit upon

it. *Jillson's Sermon.*

There's a just medium betwixt eating too much and too lit-

tle; and this dame had hit upon't, when the matter was fo-

ordered that the hen brought her every day an egg. *L'Estr.*

None of them hit upon the art. *Addison's Guardian.*

There's but a true and a false prediction in any telling of

fortune; and a man that never hits on the right side, cannot be

called a bad guesser, but must miss out of design. *Bentley.*

HIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A stroke.

The king hath laid, that in a dozen pusses between you and

him, he shall not exceed you three hits. *Shaksf. Hamlet.*

So he the fam'd Cilician fenceer prais'd,

And at each hit with wonder seem'd amaz'd. *Dryd. Juven.*

2. A lucky chance.

Have all his ventures fail'd? What, not one hit? *Shak.*

To suppose a watch, by the blind hits of chance, to per-

form diversity of orderly motions, without the regulation of

art, this were the more pardonable absurdity. *Glanville.*

If the rule we judge by be uncertain, it is odds but we

shall judge wrong; and if we should judge right, yet it is not

properly skill, but chance; not a true judgment, but a lucky

hit. *South's Sermon.*

But with more lucky hit than those

That use to make the flurs depose. *Hudibras, p. i.*

The filthier man's writings, and the lucky hit it had in the

conclusion, tells us, that honest endeavours will not fail. *L'Estr.*

These hits of words a true poet often finds, without seek-

ing. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

If casual concurrence did the world compose,

And things and hits fortuitous arose,

Then any thing might come from any thing;

For how from chance can constant order spring? *Blackmore.*

If at first he minds his hits,

And drinks champagne among the wits,

Five deep he toasts the tow'ring lasses. *Prior.*

TO HIT. *v. n.* [higan, Saxon, or hochen, French.]

1. To catch; to move by jerks. I know not where it is used but

in the following passage.

Who'er offends, at some unlucky time

Slides in a verse, or hitches in a rhyme;

Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,

And the sad burthen of some merry song. *Pope's Horace.*

TO HITCHEL. *v. a.* [See HATCHEL.] To beat or comb flax

or hemp.

HITCHET. *n. f.* [hachel, German.] The instrument with which

flax is beaten or combed.

HITTE. *n. f.* [hitte, Saxon.] A small haven to land wares out

of vessels or boats: as *Queenhithe*, and *Lambhithe*, now *Lam-*



## HOA

- Island of bliss, all assaults  
Baffling, like thy bear cliffs the loud sea-wave. *Thomson.*
2. Grey with age.  
It govern'd was and guided evermore  
Through wisdom of a matron grave and bear. *Fair. Quench.*  
Now swarms the populace, a countless throng;  
Youths and bear age, and man drives man along. *Pope.*
3. White with frost.  
HOAR-FROST. *n. f.* [*hoar* and *frost*.] The congelations of dew  
in frosty mornings on the grass.  
When the dew was gone up, behold upon the face of the  
wilderness there lay a small round thing, as small as the bear-  
frost on the ground. *Ex. xvi. 14.*  
In Fahrenheit's thermometer, at thirty-two degrees, the wa-  
ter in the air begins to freeze, which is known by *hoar-frost*.  
*Arbutnot on Air.*
- HOARD. *n. f.* [*hoar*, Saxon.] A store laid up in secret; a  
hidden stock; a treasure.  
I have a venturesome fairy, that shall seek  
The squirrel's hoard, and fetch thee thence new nuts. *Shak.*  
They might have even farved, had it not been for this pro-  
vidential reserve, this hoard, that was stowed in the strata un-  
derneath, and now seasonably disclosed. *Wooden Nat. History.*  
To HOARD. *v. n.* To make hoards; to lay up store.  
He fear'd not once himself to be in need,  
Nor car'd to hoard for those whom he did breed. *Fa. Queen.*  
Happy always was it for that son,  
Whose father for his hoarding went to hell? *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
To HOARD. *v. a.* To lay in hoards; to husband privily; to  
store secretly.  
The hoarded plague of the gods require your love? *Shak.*  
I have just occasion to complain of them, who, because  
they understand Chaucer, would hoard him up as misers  
do their grandam gold, only to look on it themselves,  
and hinder others from making use of it. *Dryd. Fab. Preface.*  
You hoard not health for your own private use,  
But on the publick spend the rich produce. *Dryden's Fables.*  
The base wretch, who hoards up all he can,  
Is prais'd, and call'd a careful thrifty man. *Dryden's Juven.*  
You will be unsuccessful, if you give out of a great man,  
who is remarkable for his frugality for the publick, that he  
squanders away the nation's money; but you may safely relate  
that he hoards it. *Arbutnot's Art of political Lying.*  
A superfluous abundance tempts us to forget God, when it  
is hoarded in our treasures, or considered as a safe, independent  
provision laid up for many years. *Rogers, Sermon 2.*  
HOARDER. *n. f.* [*hoard*.] One that stores up in secret.  
Since commodities will be raised, this alteration will be an  
advantage to nobody but hoarders of money. *Locke.*
- HOAROUND. *n. f.* [*hoarubium*, Latin.] A plant.  
It is a verticillate plant with a lip flower, consisting of one  
leaf, whose upper lip or cleft is upright, with two horns; but  
the under lip or beard is divided into three parts: the point is  
fixed to the hinder part of the flower, and attended by four  
embryoes, which become so many oblong seeds, inclosed in  
the flower-cup. *Milner.*  
Hoarhound has its leaves and flower-cup covered very thick  
with a white hoariness: it is famous for the relief it gives in  
moist asthma, and in all diseases of the breast and lungs, of  
which a thick and viscous matter is the cause; but it is now  
little used. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
- HOARINESS. *n. f.* [*hoary*.] The state of being whitish;  
the colour of old men's hair.  
He grows a wolf, his hoariness remains,  
And the same rage in other members reigns. *Dryden.*
- HOARSE. *adj.* [*par*, Saxon; *beersch*, Dutch.] Having the  
voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough found.  
Come, sit, sit, and a song.  
—Clap into't roundly, without hawking or spitting, or  
saying we are hoarse. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*  
The raven himself is hoarse,  
That crouches the fatal entrance of Duncan  
Under my battlements. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
He sped his steps along the hoarse resounding shore. *Dry.*  
The flock-dove only through the forest cooed,  
Mournfully hoarse. *Thomson's Summer.*
- HOARSELY. *adv.* [*hoarse*.] With a rough harsh voice.  
The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely bay'd. *Dryden.*
- HOARSENESS. *n. f.* [*hoarse*.] Roughness of voice.  
The voice is sometimes interlarded by an hoarseness, or  
viscous phlegm. *Helder.*  
She sings them back in my despatch!  
I had a voice in heav'n, ere sulph'rous steams  
Had damp'd it to a hoarseness. *Dryden's King Arthur.*  
The want of it in the wind-pipe occasions hoarseness in the  
gullet, and difficulty of swallowing. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- HOARY. *adj.* [*par*, Saxon; *beersch*, Dutch.] See HOAR.
1. White; whitish.  
Thus she rested on her arm redin'd,  
The hoary willows waving with the wind. *Addison.*

## HOB

2. White or grey with age.  
A comely palmer, clad in black attire,  
Of ripest years, and hairs all hoary grey. *Shak.*  
Solyman, marvelling at the courage and majesty of the  
hoary old prince in his so great extremity, dismissed him, and  
sent him again into the city. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*  
Has then my hoary head deserv'd no better?  
Then in full age, and hoary holiness,  
Retire, great preacher, to thy promis'd bliss. *Prior.*
3. White with frost.  
Through this distemperance we see  
The seasons alter; hoary headed frosts  
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose. *Shakespeare.*
4. Mouldy; mossy; rusty.  
There was brought out of the city into the camp very  
coarse, hoary, moulded bread. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*  
HO'NOR. This is probably corrupted from *hob nob* by a  
coarse pronunciation. See HAN XAN.  
His incensement at this moment is so implacable, that satir-  
faction can be none, but pangs of death and sepulchre: *hob-  
nob* is his word; give't, or take't. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
- HOBBLE. *v. n.* [*to hob*, to *hobble*, to *hobble*.]  
1. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the  
other; to hitch.  
The friar was hobbling the same way too, accidentally again.  
Some persons continued a kind of hobbling march on the  
broken arches, but fell through. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Was he ever able to walk without leading-strings, without  
being discovered by his hobbling. *Swift.*
2. To move roughly or unevenly. Feet being ascribed to verses,  
whatever is done with feet is likewise ascribed to them.  
Those ancient Romans had a sort of extempore poetry, or  
untuneable hobbling verse. *Dryden.*  
While you Pindarick truths rehearse,  
She hobbles in alternate verse. *Prior.*
- HOBBLE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Uneven awkward gait.  
One of his heels is higher than the other, which gives him  
a hobble in his gait. *Gulliver's Travels.*
- HOBBLER. *n. f.* [*from hobble*.]  
For twenty hobbler's armed, the Irishmen were so called,  
because they served on hobbles; he paid six-pence a-piece per  
diem. *Devotes on Ireland.*
- HOBBLINGLY. *adv.* [*from hobble*.] Clumtily; awkwardly;  
with a halting gait.  
HOBBY. *n. f.* [*hobby*, French.]  
1. A species of hawk.  
They have such a hovering possession of the Vulture, as  
an hobby hath over a lark. *Bacon.*  
The common people will chop like trout at an artificial  
fly, and dare like larks under the awe of a painted hobby.  
Larks lie dar'd to shun the hobby's flight. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
2. [*Hoppe*, Gothic; a horse; *hobby*, French, a pacing horse.]  
An Irish or Scottish horse; a pacing horse; a garran.  
3. A stick on which boys get affride and ride.  
Those grave contenders about opinative trifles look like  
aged Socrates upon his boy's hobby horse. *Glanville's Scipio, c. 27.*  
As young children, who are try'd in  
Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding,  
When members knit, and legs grow stronger,  
Make use of such machine no longer;  
But leap *pro libitu*, and scout  
On horse call'd hobby, or without. *Prior.*  
No hobby horse, with gorgeous top,  
Could with this rod of Sid compare. *Swift.*
4. A stupid fellow.  
I have studied eight or nine wise words to speak to you,  
which these hobby horses must not hear. *Shakespeare.*
- HOBOBLIN. *n. f.* [*according to Skinner, for hobgoblin, from  
Robin Goodfellow, Hob being the nickname of Robin: but  
more probably, according to Wallis and Junius, hobgoblin em-  
puses, because they do not move their feet: whence, says Wal-  
lis, came the boys play of fox in the hole, the fox always  
hopping on one leg.*  
Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,  
Attend your office and your quality:  
Cries hobgoblin, make the fairy o-yes. *Shakespeare.*
- HOBIT. *n. f.* A small mortar to shoot little bombs.  
HOBNAIL. *n. f.* [*from hobly and nail*.] A nail used in shoing  
a hobby or little horse; a nail with a thick strong head.  
Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the burly  
bon'd down in chimes of beef, ere thou sleep in thy coach, I  
beseech Jove on my knees thou may'st be turn'd into *hob-  
nails*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*  
We shall buy maidens as they buy hobnails, by the hun-  
dred. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*
- HOBNAILLED. *adj.* [*from hobnail*.] Set with hobnails.  
Wouldst thou, friend, who hast two legs alone,  
Wouldst thou, to run the gaudier, these expose  
To a whole company of hobnail'd shoes? *Dryden's Juvenal.*

## HOG

- HOCK. *n. f.* [*The same with hough; pop, Saxon.*] The joint  
between the knee and the fetlock.  
To HOCK. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To disable in the hock.  
HOCK. *n. f.* [*from Hockheim on the Maine*.] Old  
HOCKAMORE. } strong Rhenish.  
Restor'd the fainting high and mighty,  
With brandy, wine, and aqua vitae;  
And made 'em stoutly overcome. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
With bachrach, *hockamore* and mum. *Fletcher on the Hamlets.*  
Wine becomes sharp, as in hock, like the vitriolick acidity.
- If cyder-royal should become unpleasant, and as unfit to  
bottle as old *hockamore*, mix one hoghead of that and one of  
tart new cyder together. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- HOCKHEB. *n. f.* [*hock* and *herb*.] A plant; the same with  
mallows. *Ansforth.*
- To HOCKLE. *v. a.* [*from hock*.] To hamstring; to cut the  
sinews about the ham or hough. *Hammer.*
- HOCUS FOCUS. [*The original of this word is referred  
by Tillotson to a form of the Romish church. Junius  
derives it from hocus, Welsh, a cheat, and poke or pecus,  
a bag, jugglers using a bag for conveyance. It is corrupted  
from some words that had once a meaning, and which per-  
haps cannot be discovered.*] A juggle; a cheat.  
This gift of *hocus focussing*, and of disguising matters, is  
surprising. *L'Estrange.*
- HOD. *n. f.* [*corrupted perhaps in contempt from hods, a hod  
being carried on the head*.] A kind of trough in which a  
labourer carries mortar to the masons.  
A fork and a hook to be tampering in clay.  
A lath, hammer, trowel, a hod or a tray. *Tuff. Husband.*
- HODMAN. *n. f.* [*hod* and *man*.] A labourer that carries  
mortar. *Ansforth.*
- HODMAN'DO. *n. f.* A fish.  
Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the  
crawfish, and the *hodomanded* or *hodman*. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
- HODGE-PODGE. *n. f.* [*hodge* and *podge*, quasi *hodge* in *pot*,  
French.] A medley of ingredients boiled together.  
They have made our English tongue a gallimaufrey, or  
*hodge-podge* of all other speeches. *Spenser.*  
It produces excellent corn, whereof the Turks make their  
trachana and bouhourt, a certain *hodge-podge* of sundry ingre-  
dients. *Sandy's Travels.*
- HODIERNAL. *adj.* [*hodiernus*, Latin.] Of to-day.  
HOE. *n. f.* [*houe*, French; *houe*, Dutch.] An instrument to  
cut up the earth, of which the blade is at right angles with  
the handle.  
If they come up too thick, they should be thinned with a  
hoe. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- To HOE. *v. a.* [*houer*, French; *houen*, Dutch.] To cut or  
dig with a hoe.  
If it be a dry Spring, they must be continually kept with  
weeding and hoeing. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- HOG. *n. f.* [*huich*, Welsh.]  
1. The general name of swine.  
This will raise the price of hogs, if we grow all to be pork-  
eaters. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
The hog, that plows not nor obeys thy call,  
Lives on the labours of this Lord of all. *Pope.*
2. A castrated boar.  
3. To bring Hogs to a fair market. To fail of one's design.  
You have brought your hogs to a fair market. *Spectator.*
- HOGCOTE. *n. f.* [*hog* and *cote*.] A house for hogs; a hogsty.  
Out of a small hogcote sixty or eighty load of dung hath been  
raised. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- HOGGEREL. *n. f.* A two year old ewe. *Ansforth.*
- HOGH. *n. f.* [*otherwise written hog, hove, or hough, from hogb,*  
Dutch.] A hill; rising ground; a cliff. Obsolete.  
That well can witness yet unto this day,  
The western hogb, besprinkl'd with the gore  
Of mighty Goemot. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
- HOGHERD. *n. f.* [*hog* and *pyrd*, a keeper.] A keeper of hogs.  
The terms *hogherd* and *cowkeeper* are not to be used in our  
poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek language.  
Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.
- HOGGISH. *adj.* [*from hog*.] Having the qualities of an hog;  
brutish; greedy; selfish.  
Suspicion Miso had, for the hoggy's shrewdness of her brain,  
and Mopla, for a very unlikely envy. *Sidney.*
- HOGGISHLY. *adv.* [*from hoggy*.] Greedily; selfishly.  
HOGGISHNESS. *n. f.* [*from hoggy*.] Brutality; greediness;  
selfishness.
- HOGBEANS. } *n. f.* Plants: *Ansforth.*  
HOGBREAN. }  
HOGBUDDROOMS. } [*hog* and *head*.]  
HOGBREAD. *n. f.* [*hog* and *seem*.] A plant. *Ansforth.*
1. A measure of liquor containing sixty gallons.  
Varro tells, that every jugerum of vines yielded six hundred  
urns of wine; according to this proportion, our acre should  
yield fifty-five hogheads, and a little more. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

## HOL

2. Any large barrel.  
Blow strongly with a pair of bellows into a hoghead, putting  
into it before that which you would have preserved; and in  
the instant that you withdraw the bellows, stop the hole. *Bacon.*  
They slung up one of their largest hogheads: I drank it off;  
for it did not hold half a pint. *Gulliver's Travels.*
- HOGSTY. *n. f.* [*hog* and *sty*.] The place in which swine are  
shut to be fed.  
The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness, with-  
out a shoe or stocking to their feet, or a house so convenient  
as an English hogsty. *Swift.*
- HOGWA'SH. *n. f.* [*hog* and *wash*.] The draff which is given to  
swine.  
Your butler purloins your liquor, and the brewer sells you  
hogwash. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
- HO'IDEN. *n. f.* [*breeden*, Welsh; *semina leviotis famae*, Latin.]  
An ill-taught awkward country girl.  
To HO'IDEN. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To romp indecently.  
Some of them would get a ferach; but we always disco-  
vered, upon examinings, that they had been *ho'idening* with the  
young apprentices. *Swift.*
- To HOISE. } *v. a.* [*hauffer*, French.] To raise up on  
To HOIST. } high.  
'Tis the sport to have the engineer hoist up with his own  
petar. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
- Join you with me;  
We'll quickly hoist duke Humphrey from his seat. *Shakespeare.*  
Hoist sail, and fly;  
And in thy flight aloud on Cratis cry. *Chapman's Odyssey.*  
Auria had hoisted sail, and was on his way toward the bay of  
Naupactus. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
- They loosed the rudder-bands, and hoisted up the mainfall to  
the wind, and made toward shore. *Acts xxvii. 40.*  
That man which prizeth virtue for itself, and cannot endure  
to hoist and strike his sails, as the divers natures of calms  
and storms require, must cut his sails of mean length and breadth,  
and content himself with a slow and sure navigation. *Raleigh.*  
What made Absalom kick at all the kindnesses of his fa-  
ther, but because his ambition would needs be fingering the  
sceptre, and hoisting him into his father's throne. *South's Sermon.*  
We thought for Greece  
The sails were hoisted, and our fears release. *Dryden's Aen.*  
They hoist him on the bier, and deal the dole,  
And there's an end. *Dryden's Pers.*
- What haste the made to hoist her purple sails!  
And to appear magnificent in flight,  
Drew half our strength away. *Dryden's All for Love.*  
Their navy swarms upon the coasts: they cry  
To hoist their anchors, but the gods deny. *Dryden's Aen.*  
Seize him, take, hoist him up, break off his hold,  
And toss him headlong from the temple's wall. *Southey.*  
If 'twas an island where they found the shells, they straight-  
ways concluded that the whole island lay originally at the bot-  
tom of the sea, and that it was hoisted up by some vapour from  
beneath. *Woodward's Natural History.*
- HOLD. in the old glossaries, is mentioned in the same sense with  
*valde*, i. e. a governor or chief officer; but in some other  
place for love, as *haldie*, lovely. *Gibson's Camden.*
- To HOLD. *v. a.* *preter. held*; *part. pass. held* or *holden*. [*holdan*,  
Gothick; *halsan*, Saxon; *houden*, Dutch.]  
1. To grasp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch.  
France, thou may'st hold a serpent by the tongue,  
A fasting tyger safer by the tooth,  
Than keep in peace that hand which thou dost hold. *Shak.*
2. To keep; to retain; to gripe fast.  
Too late it was for satyrs to be told,  
Or ever hope recover her again;  
In vain he seeks, that having cannot hold. *Fairy Queen.*  
The loops held one curtain to another. *Ex. xxxvi. 12.*  
Prove all things: *hold* fast that which is good. *2 The. v.*
3. To maintain as an opinion.  
Men with assurance hold and profess, without ever  
having examined. *Locke.*
4. To consider as good or bad; to hold in regard.  
I as a stranger to my heart and me  
Held thee from this for ever. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
I hold him but a fool, that will endanger  
His body for a girl that loves him not. *Shakespeare.*  
One amongst the fair't of Greece,  
That holds his honour higher than his ease. *Shakespeare.*  
This makes thee blessed peace so light to hold,  
Like Summer's flies that fear not Winter's cold. *Fairfax.*  
Receive him therefore in the Lord with all gladness, and  
hold such in esteem. *St. Paul.*  
He would make us amends, and spend some time with us,  
if we held his company and conference agreeable. *Bacon.*  
As he is the father of English poetry, so I hold him in the  
same degree of veneration as the Grecians held Homer, or the  
Romans Virgil. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*



# HOL

- Ye Latian dames, if any here  
Hold your unhappy queen Amata dear!  
The orgies and nocturnal rites prepare. *Dryden's Æn.*
5. To have any station.  
The star bids the shepherd fold;  
Now the top of heav'n doth hold. *Milton.*  
And now the strand, and now the plain they held;  
Their ardent eyes with bloody streaks were fill'd. *Dryden.*  
Observe the youth who first appears in fight,  
And holds the nearest station to the light. *Dryden's Æn.*  
How pleasant and joyful a thing is it to have a light held us  
forth from heaven to guide our steps. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
6. To possess; to enjoy.  
Holding Coriol' in the name of Rome,  
Even like a fawning greyhound in the lead,  
To let him slip at will. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
The castle, holden by a garrison of Germans, he commanded  
to be beleagued. *Knight's History of the Turks.*  
Assuredly it is more shame for a man to lose that which he  
holdeth, than to fail in getting that which he never had. *Hayw.*  
7. To possess in subordination.  
The duke was willing to yield himself unto Solyman as his  
vassal, and of him to hold his feignory for a yearly tribute. *Knight's History of the Turks.*
8. To suspend; to refrain.  
Death! what do'st? O hold thy blow!  
What thou do'st, thou do'st not know. *Crashaw.*
9. To stop; to refrain.  
We cannot hold mortality's strong hand. *Shak. K. John.*  
Fell, banning hag! inchantress, hold thy tongue. *Shakespeare.*  
Men in the midst of their own blood, and so furiously  
affailed, held their hands, contrary to the laws of nature  
and necessity. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
When straight the people, by no force compell'd,  
Nor longer from their inclination held,  
Break forth at once. *Waller.*  
Unless thou find occasion, hold thy tongue;  
Thyself or others, careless talk may wrong. *Denham.*  
Hold your laughter, and then divert your fellow-servants.  
*Swift's Directions to the Postman.*
10. To fix to any condition.  
His gracious promise you might,  
As cause had call'd you up, have held him to. *Shak. Coriol.*
11. To preserve; to keep.  
Stay but a little; for my cloud of dignity  
Is held from falling with so weak a wind,  
That it will quickly drop; my day is dim. *Shakespeare. Hen. IV.*
12. To confine to a certain state.  
The most High then showed signs for then, and held still the  
flood, till they were passed over. *2 Esdr. xiii. 14.*
13. To detain.  
Him God hath raised up, having loosed the pains of death,  
because it was not possible that he should be holden of it. *Acts.*
14. To retain; to continue.  
These reasons mov'd her star-like husband's heart;  
But still he held his purpose to depart. *Dryden.*
15. To solemnize; to celebrate.  
The queen this day here holds her parliament,  
But little thinks we shall be of her council. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*  
He held a feast in his house, like the feast of a king. *1 Sa.*
16. To offer; to propose.  
Christianity came into the world with the greatest simplicity  
of thought and language, as well as life and manners, holding  
forth nothing but piety, charity, and humility, with the belief  
of the Messiah and of his kingdom. *Temple.*  
My account is so far from interfering with Moses, that it  
holds forth a natural and unforced interpretation of his sense.  
*Woodward's Natural History.*
17. To conferve; not to violate.  
Her husband heard it, and held his peace. *Numb. xxx. 7.*  
She said, and held her peace: Æneas went,  
Unknowing whom the sacred sibyl meant. *Dryden's Æn.*
18. To manage; to handle intellectually.  
Some in their discourse desire rather commendation of wit,  
in being able to hold all arguments, than of judgment in discerning  
what is true. *Bacon, Essay 33.*
19. To maintain.  
Whereupon they also made engines against their engines,  
and held them battle a long season. *1 Mac. vi. 52.*
20. To form; to plan.  
The Pharisees went out, and held a counsel against him. *Mat. xii. 14.*
21. To carry on; to continue.  
He came to the land's end, where he holding his course, in a  
narrow passage towards the West, for the space of divers days,  
did at length peaceably pass through the straits. *Abbot.*
22. To hold forth. To offer to exhibit.  
Observe the connection of these ideas in the propo-  
sitions, which those books hold forth and pretend to teach  
as truths. *Locke.*
23. To hold in. To refrain; to govern by the bridle.  
I have lately told my nag, and honestly told his greatest

- fault, which is, that he became such a lover of liberty that I  
could scarce hold him in. *Swift.*
24. To hold in. To refrain in general.  
These mens hastiness the warier sort of you doth not com-  
mend; ye with they had held themselves longer in, and not so  
dangerously flown abroad. *Hooker, Preface.*
25. To hold off. To keep at a distance.  
Although 'tis fit that Caffio have his place;  
Yet if you please to hold him off a while,  
You shall by that perceive him. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
The object of fight doth strike upon the pupil of the eye  
directly, without any intercession; whereas the cave of the  
ear doth hold off the found a little from the organ. *Bacon.*  
I am the better acquainted with you for absence, as men  
are with themselves for affliction: absence does but hold off  
a friend, to make one see him truly. *Pope to Swift.*
26. To hold on. To continue; to protract; to push forward.  
They took Barbarossa, holding on his course to Africa, who  
brought great fear upon the country. *Knight's Hist. of the Turks.*  
If the obedience challenged were indeed due to these laws,  
then did our brethren both begin the quarrel and hold it on.  
*Sanderfon's Judgment in one View.*
27. To hold out. To extend; to stretch forth.  
The king held out to Either the golden sceptre that was in  
his hand. *Ezra. v. 2.*
28. To hold out. To offer; to propose.  
Fortune holds out these to you, as rewards. *Ben. Jonson.*
29. To hold out. To continue to do or suffer.  
He cannot long hold out these pangs,  
Th' incessant care and labour of his mind. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*
30. To hold up. To raise aloft.  
I should remember him: does he not hold up his head, as it  
were, and strut in his gait? *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
The hand of the Almighty visibly held up, and prepared to  
take vengeance. *Locke.*
31. To hold up. To sustain; to support.  
There is no man at once either excellently good or extreme-  
ly evil, but grows either as he holds himself up in virtue,  
or lets himself slide to viciousness. *Shaw.*  
It followeth, that all which they do in this fort proceedeth  
originally from some such agent as knoweth, appointeth, hold-  
eth up, and actually frameth the fame. *Hooker, b. i. c. 3.*  
The time misorder'd doth in common sense  
Crowd us, and crush us to this monstrous form,  
To hold our safety up. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*  
And so success of mischief shall be born,  
And heir from heir shall hold his quarrel up. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*  
Those princes have held up their sovereignty best, which  
have been sparing in those grants. *Davies on Ireland.*  
We have often made one considerably thick piece of marble  
take and hold up another, having purposely caused their flat  
surfaces to be carefully ground and polished. *Boyle.*  
Then do not strike him dead with a denial,  
But hold him up in life, and cheer his soul  
With the faint glimmering of a doubtful hope. *Addison, Cato.*
32. To hold. v. n.  
1. To stand; to be right; to be without exception.  
To say that simply an argument, taken from man's au-  
thority, doth hold no way, neither affirmatively nor negatively,  
is hard. *Hooker, b. iii. c. 1.*  
This holdeth not in the sea-coasts, because the vapour of the  
sea, without showers, doth refresh. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
The lasting of plants is most in those that are largest of  
body; as oak, elm, and chestnut, and this holdeth in trees;  
but in herbs it is often contrary. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
When the religion formerly received is rent by discords,  
and when the holiness of the professors of religion is decayed,  
and full of scandal, and withal the times be stupid, ignorant,  
and barbarous, you may doubt the springing up of a new sect;  
if then also there should arise any extravagant and strange  
spirit, to make himself author thereof; all which points held  
when Mahomet published his law. *Bacon, Essay 59.*  
Nothing can be of greater use and defence to the mind than  
the discovering of these colours, shewing in what cases they  
hold, and in what they deceive. *Bacon.*  
Where outward force constrains, the sentence hold;  
But who constrains me?  
So doth he deal with the testimonies of the fathers, let them  
be never so express against all sorts of prayers and invocations;  
they hold only of such a sort of prayer.  
The reasons given by them against the worship of images,  
will equally hold against the worship of images amongst  
Christians. *Stillington's Def. of Dijk. on Rem. Lat.*  
None of his solutions will hold by mere mechanics. *Abbot.*  
This unseen agitation of the minute parts will hold in light  
and spiritual liquors.  
It holds in all operative principles whatsoever, but especially  
in such as relate to morality; in which not to proceed, is cer-  
tainly to go backward.  
The drift of this figure holds good in all the parts of the  
creation. *L'Estrange.*

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- The proverb holds, that to be wife and love,  
Is hardly granted to the gods above. *Dryden's Fables.*  
As if th' experiment were made to hold  
For safe production, and reject the gold. *Dryden.*  
This remark, I must acknowledge, is not so proper for the  
colouring as the design; but it will hold for both. *Dryden.*  
Our author offers no reason; and when any body does, we  
shall see whether it will hold or no. *Locke.*  
The rule holds in land as well as all other commodities. *Loc.*  
This seems to hold in most cases. *Addison's Spectator.*  
The analogy holds good, and precisely keeps to the same pro-  
perties in the planets and comets. *Cheyne.*  
Sanclorius's experiment of perspiration, being to the other  
secretion as five to three, does not hold in this country, ex-  
cept in the hottest time of Summer. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
In words, as fashions, the same rule will hold;  
Alike fantastick, if too new or old. *Pope on Criticism.*
2. To continue unbroken or unfeebled.  
Our force by land hath nobly held. *Shakespeare.*
3. To last; to endure.  
We see, by the peeling of onions, what a holding substance  
the skin is. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Never any man was yet so old,  
But hop'd his life one Winter more might hold. *Denham.*
4. To continue.  
He did not hold in this mind long. *L'Estrange.*
5. To refrain.  
His dauntless heart would fain have held  
From weeping, but his eyes rebell'd. *Dryden.*
6. To stand up for; to adhere.  
Through envy of the devil came death into the world, and  
they that do hold of his side do find it. *Wisd. ii. 24.*  
They must, if they hold to their principles, agree that things  
had their production always as now they have. *Hale.*  
When Granada for your uncle held,  
You was by us restor'd, and he expell'd. *Dryden.*
7. To be dependent on.  
Numbers hold  
With the fair freckled king and beard of gold:  
So vigorous are his eyes, such rays they call,  
So prominent his eagle's beak is plac'd. *Dryden's Fables.*  
The other two were great princes, though holding of him;  
men of giant-like both hugeness and force. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
The mother, if the house holds of our lady, had rather,  
yea and will, have her son cunning and bold, in making him  
to live trimly. *Asham's Schoolmaster.*  
The great barons had not only great numbers of knights,  
but even petty barons holding under them. *Temple.*  
My crown is absolute, and holds of none. *Dryden.*
8. To derive right.  
'Tis true, from force the noblest title springs;  
I therefore hold from that which first made kings. *Dryden.*
9. To hold forth. To harangue; to speak in publick; to set  
forth publicly.  
A petty conjurer, telling fortunes, held forth in the market-  
place. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
10. To hold in. To refrain one's self.  
I am full of the fury of the Lord: I am weary with holding  
in. *Jer. vi. 11.*
11. To hold in. To continue in luck.  
A duke, playing at hazard, held in a great many hands to-  
gether. *Swift.*
12. To hold off. To keep at a distance without closing with  
offers.  
These are interests important enough, and yet we must be  
wheed to consider them; nay, that does not prevail neither,  
but with a perverse coyness we hold off. *Decay of Piety.*
13. To hold on. To continue; not to be interrupted.  
The trade held on for many years after the bishops became  
Protestants; and some of their names are still remembered  
with infamy, on account of enriching their families by such  
sacrilegious alienations. *Swift.*
14. To hold on. To proceed.  
He held on, however, till he was upon the very point of  
breaking. *L'Estrange.*
15. To hold out. To last; to endure.  
Before those dews that form manna come upon trees in the  
valleys, they dissipate, and cannot hold out. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
As there are mountebanks for the natural body, so are there  
mountebanks for the political body; men that perhaps have  
been lucky in two or three experiments, but want the grounds  
of science, and therefore cannot hold out. *Bacon's Essays.*  
Truth, fidelity, and justice, are a sure way of thriving,  
and will hold out, when all fraudulent arts and devices will  
fail. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
By an extremely exact regimen a consumptive person may  
hold out for years, if the symptoms are not violent. *Arbutnot.*
16. To hold out. Not to yield; not to be subdued.  
The great matter, leaving a sufficient number of soldiers  
for the keeping of that fort, went with the rest of his company

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- to a place where the Spaniards, fore charged by Achimetes,  
had much ado to hold out. *Knight's History of the Turks.*  
You think it strange a person, obsequious to those he loves,  
should hold out so long against importunity. *Boyle.*  
Nor could the hardest ir'n hold out  
Against his blows. *Hudibras.*  
I would cry now, my eyes grow womanish;  
But yet my heart holds out. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
The citadel of Milan has held out formerly, after the con-  
quest of the rest of the duchy. *Addison on Italy.*  
As to the holding out against so many alterations of state,  
it sometimes proceeds from principles. *Collier on Pride.*  
Pronounce your thoughts: are they still fixt  
To hold it out, and fight it to the last?  
Or are your hearts subdu'd at length, and wrought  
By time and ill success to a submission? *Addison's Cato.*
17. To hold together. To be joined.  
Those old Gothic castles, made at several times, held to-  
gether only, as it were, by rags and patches. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*
18. To hold together. To remain in union.  
Even outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world  
besides, must keep faith amongst themselves, or else they can-  
not hold together. *Locke.*
19. To hold up. To support himself.  
All the wise sayings and advices which philosophers could  
muster up to this purpose, have helped only to support some  
few stout and obstinate minds, which, without the assistance  
of philosophy, could have held up pretty well of themselves.  
*Tillotson, Sermon 5.*
20. To hold up. Not to be foul weather.  
Though nice and dark the point appear,  
Quoth Ralph, it may hold up and clear. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
21. To hold up. To continue the same speed.  
When two start into the world together, the success of the  
first seems to press upon the reputation of the latter; for why  
could not he hold up?  
Hold has the appearance of an interjection; but is the  
imperative mood. Forbear; stop; be still.  
Hold, ho! Lieutenant—fir—Montano! Gentlemen,  
Have you forgot all sense of place and duty?  
The general speaks to you—hold, hold, for shame! *Shakespeare.*  
Hold, hold! are all thy empty wishes such?  
A good old woman would have said as much. *Dryden's Persif.*  
Hold, n. f. [from the verb.]
1. The act of seizing; gripe; grasp; seizure.  
Those hards, Caesar writeth, delivered no certain truth of  
any thing; neither is there any certain hold to be taken of any  
antiquity which is received by tradition. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
The wits of the multitude are such, that many things they  
cannot lay hold on at once. *Hector, Dedication.*  
Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark of God, and took hold  
of it; for the oxen shook it. *2 Sa. vi. 6.*  
This is to give him liberty and power:  
Rather thou should'st lay hold upon him, fend him  
To deserv'd death, and a just punishment. *Ben. Jonson's Cato.*  
Let but them  
Find courage to lay hold on this occasion. *Milt. Agonistes.*  
The devil himself, when let loose upon Job, could not  
transport that patient good man beyond his temper, or make  
him quit his hold. *L'Estrange.*  
He seiz'd the shining bough with gripping hold,  
And rent away with ease the ling'ring gold. *Dryden's Æn.*  
The head is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and  
one opposite to them bending backwards, and of greater strength  
than any of them singly, which we call the thumb, to join with  
them severally or united, whereby it is fitted to lay hold of  
objects of any size or quantity. *Ray on the Creation.*  
Yet then, from all my grief, O Lord,  
Thy mercy set me free,  
Whilst, in the confidence of pray'r,  
My soul took hold on thee. *Addison's Spectator.*  
We are strangely backward to lay hold of this safe, this only  
method of cure. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
He kept his hold,  
Nor lost 'till beauty was decay'd and old,  
And love was by possession pall'd and cold. *Granville.*
2. Something to be held; support.  
If a man be upon an high place, without rails or good hold,  
he is ready to fall. *Bacon's Natural History.*
3. Catch; power of seizing or keeping.  
The law hath yet another hold on you. *Shakespeare.*  
Let it consist with such a man's interest and safety to wrong  
you, and then it will be impossible you can have any hold upon  
him, because there is nothing left to give him a check, or to  
put in the balance against his profit. *Swift.*
4. Prison; place of custody.  
They lay him in hold, because it was not declared what  
was to be done with him. *Hector, b. iii.*  
The prisoner to his hold retir'd,  
His troop with equal emulation fir'd. *Dryden.*
4. Power;

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5. Power; influence.  
Rural recreations abroad, and books at home, are the innocent pleasures of a man who is early wily; and gives fortune no more *hold* of him than of necessity he must. Dryden.  
Fear is that passion which hath the greatest power over us, and by which God and his laws take the surest *hold* of us. Till.  
6. Custody.  
King Richard, he is in the mighty *hold* Of Bolnisiere. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*  
7. *Hold of a Ship.* All that part which lies between the keelson and the lower deck. *Harris.*  
Now a sea into the *hold* was got,  
Wave upon wave another sea had wrought. *Dryden's Juv.*  
8. A lurking place; as, the *hold* of a wild beast or deer.  
9. A fortified place; a fort.  
It was his policy to leave no *hold* behind him; but make all plain and waste. *Spenser.*  
**HOLDEN.** *n. f.* [from *held*.]  
1. One that holds or grips any thing in his hand.  
The makers and *holders* of plows are wedded to their own particular way. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
2. A tenant; one that holds land under another.  
In times past not holdings were so plentiful, and *holders* so scarce, as well was the landlord, who could not get one to be his tenant. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
**HOLDERSFORTH.** *n. f.* [*hold* and *forth*.] An haranguer; one who speaks in public.  
Whence come thou *holdersforth* have made  
In powdring tubs the richest trade. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
He was confirmed in this opinion upon seeing the *holder*.  
*frsb.* *Addison's Freeholder.*  
**HOLDFAST.** *n. f.* [*hold* and *fast*.] Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook.  
The several forts of teeth are furnished with *holdfasts* suitable to the fishes that they are put to. *Ray on the Creation.*  
**HOLDING.** *n. f.* [from *held*.]  
1. Tenure; farm.  
*Holdings* were so plentiful, and holders so scarce, as well was the landlord who could not get a tenant. *Carew.*  
2. It sometimes signifies the burthen or chorus of a song. *Hamm.*  
The *holding* every man shall beat as loud  
As his strong fides can volly. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
**HOLE.** *n. f.* [*hól*, Dutch; *jole*, Saxon.]  
1. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal.  
The earth had not a *hole* to hide this deed. *Shakspeare.*  
Tickling is most in the soles, and under the arm *holes* and fides. *Bacon.*  
A loadstone is so disposed, that it shall draw unto it, on a reclined plane, a bullet of steel, which, as it ascends near to the loadstone, may fall down through some *hole*, and to return to the place whence it began to move. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*  
There are the tops of the mountains, and under their roots in *holes* and caverns the air is often detained. *Burnet.*  
2. A perforation; a small interstitial vacuity.  
Look upon linen that has small *holes* in it: those *holes* appear very black, and men are often deceived in taking *holes* for spots of ink; and painters, to represent *holes*, make use of black. *Boyle on Colours.*  
3. A cave; a hollow place.  
Upon his bloody finger he doth wear  
A precious ring, that lightens all the *hole*. *Shakespeare.*  
4. A cell of an animal.  
A tortoise spends all his days in a *hole*, with a house upon his head. *L'Estrange.*  
I have frightened ants with my fingers, and purified them as far as another *hole*, stopping all passages to their own nests, and it was natural for them to fly into the next *hole*. *Addison.*  
5. A mean habitation. *Hole* is generally used, unless in speaking of manual works, with some degree of dislike.  
When Alexander first beheld the face  
Of the great cynick, thus he did lament:  
How much more happy thou, that art content  
To live within this little *hole*, than I  
Who after empire, that vain quarry, fly. *Dryden's Juvén.*  
6. Some subterfuge or shift. *Aspin.*  
**HOLIDAY.** *n. f.* [*holy* dame.] Blessed lady. *Flammar.*  
By my *holidays*, here comes Catharine. *Shakespeare.*  
**HOLLIV.** *adu.* [from *holy*.]  
1. Piously; with sanctity.  
Thou would'st't be great,  
Art not without ambition; but without  
The illness *holliv* should attend it: what thou would'st't highly,  
That thou would'st't thou *holliv*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
2. Inviolably; without breach.  
Friendship, a rare thing in princes, more rare between princes, that *holliv* was observed to the last of those two excellent men. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
**HOLINESS.** *n. f.* [from *holy*.]  
1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodness.  
I will not hence and leave my husband here;

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- And ill it doth becom your *holiness*;  
To separate the husband and the wife. *Shaksf. Cem. of Err.*  
Religion is decay'd by discord, and the *holiness* of the pro-  
fession is rent, and full of scandal. *Bacon's Essays.*
- Then in full age, and hoary *holiness*,  
Retire, great teachers, to thy promisc' blifs. *Prin-  
ce.*  
We see piety and *holiness* ridiculed as morose singularities.  
*Rege's, Sermon 15.*
2. The state of being hallowed; dedication to religion.  
3. The title of the pope.  
I here appeal unto the pope,  
To bring my whole cause for his *holiness*. *Shaksf. H. VIII.*  
His *holiness* has told some English gentlemen, that those of  
our nation should have the privileges. *Addison on Italy.*  
Ho! Ho! *interj.* [a *holo*, French.] A word used in calling to any  
one at a distance.
- Lift, lift! I hear  
Some far off *hollow* break the silent air.  
To Ho! Ho! *v. n.* [from the interjection.] This word is now  
viciously turning *holla* by the best authors: sometimes *holla*. *Mist.*
- To cry out loudly.  
But I will find him when he lies asleep,  
And in his ear I'll *holla*, Mortimer! *Shaksf. Henry IV.*  
What *hollaring* and what *flir* is this to-day? *Shaksf. Lear.*
- Ho! Ho! *n. f.* Fine linen made in Holland.  
Some for the pride of Turkish coats design'd,  
For folded turbans finest *holland* bear. *Dryden.*
- Ho! Ho! *adj.* [from *hole*.]  
1. Excavated; having a void space within; not solid.  
It is fortune's use  
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,  
To view with *hollow* eye and wrinkled brow  
An age of poverty. *Shaksf. Merchant of Venice.*  
Some search for *hollow* trees, and tell the woods *Dryden.*  
He frets, he fumes, he flares, he stamps the ground;  
The *hollow* tow'rs with clamours ring around. *Dryden.*
2. Noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity.  
The southern wind,  
Now by his *hollow* whistling in the leaves,  
Foretells a tempest. *Shaksf. Henry IV. p. i.*  
Thence issu'd such a *hallow* and *hollow* roar,  
As threaten'd to bring to heaven the door. *Dryden.*
3. Not faithful; not found; not what one appears.  
Who in want a *hollow* friend doth try,  
Directly seafons him his enemy. *Shaksf. Hamlet.*  
Hollow church chaplains are like the roots of nettles, which  
themselves fling not; but yet they bear all the flinging leaves.  
*Bacon's Ornament of Religion.*
- He seem'd  
For dignity composed, and high exploit;  
But all was false and *hollow*. *Milton's P. Lost, l. ii.*  
What could be expected from him, but knotty and crooked  
*hollow* hearted dealings? *Hawes's Vocal Portraiture.*
- The *hollow* chambered, disaffected,  
And close malignants are detected. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
- Ho! Ho! *n. f.*  
1. Cavity; concavity.  
I've heard myself proclaim'd,  
And by the happy *hollow* of a tree  
E'cap'd the hunt. *Shaksf. King Lear.*  
I suppose there is some vault or *hollow*, or eye, behind the  
wall, and some passage to it. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Again the *hollow* of the harp's side his fear  
Which still the harp's, which trembles with enfolded fear;  
Heift from the *hollow*; of his womb proceed  
Gross, not his own. *Denham.*
- Himself, as in the *hollow* of his hand,  
Holding, obedient to his high command,  
The deep abyss. *Prin.*
2. Cavern; den; hole.  
Who art thou, that lately didst defend  
Into this gaping *hollow* of the earth? *Shaksf. Titus Andronicus.*  
Forefts grew  
Upon the barren *hollows*, high o'erfrowning  
The haunts of savage beasts. *Prin.*
3. Pit.  
A fine genius for gardening thought of forming such an un-  
frequently *hollow* to be uncommon and agreeable a scene. *Addison.*
4. Any opening or cavity.  
He touched the *hollow* of his thigh. *Gen. xxii. 25.*
5. Passage; canal.  
The little rivers and rills are conveyed through little chan-  
nels into the main *hollow* of the aqueduct. *Addison on Italy.*
- To Ho! Ho! *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make hollows; to  
excavate.  
Trees, rudely *hollow'd*, did the waves sustain,  
E're their tips in triumph plow'd the watry plain. *Dryden, Ovid.*  
Multitudes were employed in the sinking of wells, the  
digging of trenches, and the *hollowing* of trees. *Spartan.*
- To Ho! Ho! *v. n.* [This is written by neglect of etymology  
for *holla*. See *Holla*.] To flout; to hoot.

## H O L

- This unfein judge will wait, and in your ear  
Will hollow rebel, tyrant, murderer. *Dryden's Aurengzeib.*  
I pass for a defiled perfon and a murderer, for no other  
reason but becaufe I do not hoot and hollow, and make a noife,  
Addifon's Spectator.
- He with his hands comes hollowing from the ftable,  
Makes love with nods, and kneels beneath a table. *Pope.*
- HOLLOWLY.** *adv.* [from *hollow*.]  
1. With cavities.  
2. Unfaithfully; infincerely; difhonefly.  
    O earth, bear witness,  
    And crown what I profefs with kind events,  
    If I fpeak true; if *hollowly*, invert  
    What beft is headed me, to mischief! *Shakefpeare's Tempeft.*  
    You thall arraign your confidence,  
    And try your penitence, if it be found,  
    Or *hollowly* put on. *Shakefpeare's Meafure for Meafure.*
- HOLLOWNESS.** *n. f.* [from *hollow*.]  
1. Cavities; itate of being hollow.  
    If you throw a bone or a dart, they give no found; y no more  
    do bullets, except they happen to be a little hollowed in the  
    cating, which *hollowness* penneth the air. *Bacon's Natur. Hift.*  
    I have feen earth taken up by a ftrong wind, fo that there  
    remained great empty *hollowness* in the place. *Hakevill.*  
    An heap of fand or fine powder will fuffer no *hollowness*'s  
    within them, though they be of fubftances. *Burnet.*  
2. Deceit; infincerity; treachery.  
    Thy youngft daughter does not love thee leaft;  
    Nor are thofe empty hearted, whole found  
    Reverbs no *hollowness*. *Shakefpeare's King Lear.*  
    People, young and raw, and foft natured, think it an eafy  
    thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendship a free  
    price of any man's: but when experience fhall have fhewn  
    them the hardnefs of moft hearts, the *hollowness* of others, and  
    the bafenefs and ingratitude of almoft all, they will then find  
    that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only who made  
    hearts can unite them. *Saith's Sermons.*
- HOLLOWROOT.** *n. f.* [*hollow* and *root*.] A plant. *Airworth.*  
**HOLLY.** *n. f.* [*holley*, Saxon.] A plant.  
    The leaves are fet about the edges with long, fharp, ftiff  
    prickles: the berries are fmall, round, and generally of a red  
    colour, containing four triangular fringed feeds in each. Of  
    this tree there are feveral fpecies; fome variegate in the  
    leaves, fome with yellow berries, and fome with white. *Mill.*  
    Faireft bloffoms drop with every blaft  
    But the brown beauty will like *holley* laft. *Gay.*  
    Some to the *holly* hedge  
    Neftling repair, and to the thicket fome;  
    Some to the rude protection of the thorn. *Thomfon's Spring.*
- HOLLYHOCK.** *n. f.* [*holpoc*, Saxon, commonly called *hoyekak*.]  
    Rofemallow.  
    It is in every refpect larger than the common mallow: its  
    leaves are rougher, and its flowers, which are in fome fpecies  
    double, adhere clofely to the ftalk. They flower in July. *Mill.*  
    *Holycks* far exceed poppies for their durability, and are  
    very ornamental. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- HOLLYROSE.** *n. f.* Plants. *Airworth.*  
**HOLLYTREE.** *n. f.* Plants.
- HOLME.** *n. f.*  
1. *Holme* or *bowme*, whether jointly or fingly, comes from the  
    Saxon *polme*, a river ifland; and if by the place be not fuch, the  
    fame word fignifies alfo a hill, or mountain. *Gilfon's Camden.*  
2. The illex; the evergreen oak.  
    Under what tree didft thou take them companying together  
    – that you anfwered, under a *holm* tree. *Suff. Iviij.*  
    The carver hollows the maple feldom inward found. *Spens.*  
**HOLLYAUST.** *n. f.* [*3000* and *x010*.] A burnt facifice; a  
    facifice of which the whole was consumed by fire, and nothing  
    retained by the offerer.  
    Ifaac carried out wood for the facifice, which being an  
    *hollyauft*, or burnt offering, to be consumed unto afhes, we  
    cannot well conceive a burthen for a boy. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
    Let the eye behold no evil thing, and it is made a facifice;  
    let the tongue fpeak no filthy word, and it becomes an oblation;  
    let the hand do no unlawful action, and you render it  
    a *hollyauft*. *Ray on the Creation.*  
    Eunuchus cut a piece from every part of the victim, and by  
    this he made it an *hollyauft*, or an entire facifice. *Brown.*
- HOLOGRAPH.** *n. f.* [*0000* and *00000*.] This word is ufed in  
    the Scottish law to denote a deed written altogether by the  
    grantor's own hand.  
**HOLP.** The old preterite and participle paffive of *help*.  
    His great love, fharp as his fpur, hath *holp* him  
    To his home before us. *Shakefpeare's Macbeth.*  
**HOLPEN.** The old participle paffive of *help*.  
    In a long trunk the found is *holpen*, though both the mouth  
    and the ear be a handful from the trunk; and fometimes more  
    *holpen* when the hearer is near, than when the fpeaker. *Bacon.*  
**HOLSTER.** *n. f.* [*peolter*, Saxon, a hiding place.] A cafe for  
    a horfeman's piftol.  
    In's rufhy *holsters* put what meat  
    Into his hofe he cou'd not get. *Butler.*

## H O M

- Hot, whether at the beginning or ending of the name of any place, signifies that it is or hath been woody, from the Saxon *holt*; a wood; or sometimes possibly from the Saxon *hol*, *i. e.* hollow, especially when the name ends in *tun* or *dun*. *Glab.*
- HOLY.** *adj.* [*halz*, Saxon; *heyligh*, Dutch, from *hal*, healthy, or in a state of salvation.]
1. Good; pious; religious.
- See where his grace stands 'twixt two clergy-men!  
And fee a book of prayer in his hand,  
True ornaments to know a *holy* man. *Shakspeare. Rich. III.*
- Doubles*
- With joy he will embrace you; for he's honourable,  
And, doubling that, *most holy*. *Shakspeare. Cymbeline.*
2. Hallowed; consecrated to divine use.
- State, *holy* or unhallowed? what of that? *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
Bare was his hoary head; one *holy* hand  
Held forth his laurel crown, and one his sceptre. *Dryden.*
3. Pure; immaculate.
- Common fame could tell them, that the good God could  
not be pleased with any thing cruel; nor the *most holy* God  
with any thing filthy and unclean. *Saunders's Sermons.*
4. Sacred.
- An evil foul producing *holy* witnesses,  
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*  
He has serv'd it, it were it carbuncled  
Like *holy* Phœbus' car. *Shakspeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
- HOLY-GHOST.** *n. f.* [*haliz* and *gast*, Saxon.] The third person of the adorable Trinity.
- If strength of persuasion be the light which must guide us,  
I ask, how shall any one distinguish the inspirations of the  
*Holy-ghost*? *Locks.*
- HOLY-THURSDAY.** *n. f.* The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whit-tuesday.
- HOLY-WEEK.** *n. f.* The week before Easter.
- HOLYDAY.** *n. f.* [*holy* and *day*.]
1. The day of some ecclesiastical festival.
2. Anniversary feast.
- This victory was to welcome unto the Persians, that in memorial thereof they kept that day as one of their solemn *holydays* for many years after. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
- Rome's *holydays* you tell, as if a guest  
With the old Romans you were wont to feast. *Waller.*
3. A day of gaiety and joy.
- He writes verses, he speaks *holydays*, he smells April and May; he will carry it. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
- What, have I leaped love-letters in the *holyday* time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakspeare.*
4. A time that comes seldom.
- Courage is but a *holyday* kind of virtue, to be seldom exercised. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*
- HOMAGE.** *n. f.* [*homage*, French; *homagium*, low Latin.]
1. Service paid and fealty proffered to a sovereign or superior lord.
- Call my sovereign yours,  
And do him *homage* as obedient subjects. *Shakspeare. Hen. VI.*
- The chiefs, in a solemn manner, did their *homages*, and made their oaths of fidelity to the earl marshal. *Davies.*
2. Obedience; respect paid by external adoration.
- The gods great mother, when her heav'nly race  
Do *homage* to daies. *Denham.*
- A tuft of hairies on a flow'ry lay  
They saw, and thitherward they beat their way;  
To this both knights and dames their *homage* made,  
And due obedience to the daily paid. *Dryden.*
- Go, go, with *homage* you proud victors meet!  
Go, lie like dogs beneath your masters feet. *Dryden.*
- To **HOMAGE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reverence by external adoration; to pay honour to; to profess fealty.
- HOMAGER.** *n. f.* [*homager*, Fr. from *homage*.] One who holds by *homage* of some superior lord.
- As I'm Egypt's queen,  
Thou bluestif, Antony, and that blood of thine  
Is Caesar's *homager*. *Shakspeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
- His subjects, traitors, are received by the duke of Bretagne his *homager*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- HOME.** *n. f.* [*ham*, Saxon.]
1. His own house; the private dwelling.
- I'm now from *home*, and out of that provision  
Which shall be needful for your entertainment. *Shakspeare.*
- Home* is the sacred refuge of our life,  
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife. *Dryden.*
- When Hector went to see  
His virtuous wife, the fair Andromache,  
He found her not at *home*; for she was gone. *Dryden.*
- To those who have *homes*, when *home* they do repair,  
To last lodging calls their wand'ring friends. *Dryden.*
2. His own country.
- How can tyrants safely govern *home*,  
Unless abroad they purchase great alliance? *Shakspeare. H. VI.*
- Their determination is to return to their *homes*, and to trouble you more. *Shakspeare. Merchant of Venice.*



## HOM

- With honour to his *home* let Theseus ride,  
With love to friend. *Dryden's Fables.*  
At *home* the hateful names of parties cease,  
And factious souls are weary'd into peace. *Dryden.*  
They who pass through a foreign country, towards their  
native *home*, do not usually give up themselves to the pleasures  
of the place. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
3. The place of constant residence.  
Plaudia, by plenty made the *home* of war,  
Shall weep her crime, and bow to Charles rector'd. *Prior.*  
4. United to a substantive, it signifies domestic.  
Let the exportation of *home* commodities be more in value  
than the importation of foreign. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
HOME. *adv.* [from the noun.]  
1. To one's own habitation.  
One of Adam's children in the mountains lights on a glit-  
tering substance; *home* he carries it to Adam, who finds it to  
be hard, to have a bright yellow colour, and exceeding great  
weight. *Locke.*  
2. To one's own country.  
3. Close to one's own breast or affairs.  
He that encourages treason lays the foundation of a doc-  
trine, that will come *home* to himself. *L'Estrange.*  
This is a consideration that comes *home* to our interest. *Add.*  
These considerations, proposed in general terms, I am sure,  
madam, you will, by particular application, bring *home* to  
your own concern. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*  
4. To the point designed; to the utmost; closely; fully.  
Crafty enough either to hide his faults, or never to shew  
them, but when they might pay *home*. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
In fell motion,  
With his prepared sword he charges *home*  
My unprovided body. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
A loyal fir  
To him thou follow'it: I will pay thy graces  
Home both in word and deed. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
Her cause and yours  
I'll perfect him withal; and he shall bring you  
Before the duke, and to the head of Angelo  
Accuse him *home* and *home*. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*  
Men of age object too much, adventure too little, and fel-  
dom drive business *home* to the full period; but content them-  
selves with a mediocrity of success. *Bacon.*  
That cometh up *home* to the business, and taketh off the  
objection clearly. *Sanderfon.*  
Break through the thick array  
Of his throng'd legions, and charge *home* upon him. *Adolf.*  
He makes choice of some piece of morality; and in order  
to press this *home*, he makes less use of the force of reasoning.  
I can only refer the reader to the authors themselves, who  
speak very *home* to the point. *Atterbury's Sermon, Preface.*  
5. United to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy.  
Poison may be false;  
The *home* thrust of a friendly sword is sure. *Dryden.*  
I am sorry to give him such *home* thrusts; for he lays him-  
self so open, and uses so little art to avoid them, that I must  
either do nothing, or expose his weakness. *Stillingfleet.*  
HOMEBO'RN. *adj.* [*home* and *born*.]  
1. Native; natural.  
Though to be thus elemented, arm  
These creatures from *homeborn* intrinsic harm. *Donne.*  
2. Domestic; not foreign.  
Num'rous bands  
With *homeborn* lyes, or tales from foreign lands. *Pope.*  
HOME'BRED. *adj.* [*home* and *bred*.]  
1. Native; natural.  
God hath taken care to anticipate every man, to draw him  
early into his church, before other competitors, *homebred* lusts,  
or vicious customs of the world, should be able to pretend to  
him. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*  
2. Not polished by travel; plain; rude; artless; uncultivated.  
Only to me two *homebred* youths belong. *Dryden's Juven.*  
3. Domestic; not foreign.  
But if of danger, which hereby doth dwell,  
And *homebred* evil, ye desire to hear,  
I can you tidings tell. *Fairy Queen, cant. i.*  
This once happy land,  
By *homebred* fury rent, long groan'd. *Phillips.*  
HOME'FELT. *adj.* [*home* and *felt*.] Inward; private.  
Yet they in pleasing slumber lull'd the senses,  
And in sweet madness robb'd it of itself;  
But such a sacred and *homefelt* delight,  
Such sober certainty of waking bliss,  
I never heard 'till now. *Milton.*  
Happy next him who to these shades retires,  
Whom nature charms, and whom the muse inspires,  
Whom humbler joys of *homefelt* quiet please,  
Successive study, exercise, and ease. *Pope.*  
HOME'ELLY. *adv.* [from *home*.] Rudely; inelegantly.  
HOME'ELINESS. *n. f.* [from *home*.] Plainness; rudeness;  
coarseness.

## HOM

- Homer has opened a great field of railery to men of more  
delicacy than greatness of genius, by the *homeliness* of some of  
his sentiments. *Addison's Spectator.*  
HO'MELY. *adj.* [from *home*.] Plain; homespun; not elegant;  
not beautiful; not fine; coarse; rude.  
Each place handsome without curiosity, and *homely* without  
loathsomeness. *Stilling.*  
Within this wood, out of a rock did rise  
A spring of water, mildly tumbling down;  
Whereto approached not in any wise  
The *homely* shepherd, nor the ruder clown. *Spenser.*  
Like rich hangings in an *homely* house,  
So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
Be plain, good food, and *homely* in thy drift:  
Riddling confession finds but riddling thrift. *Shakespeare.*  
Home-keeping youth have ever *homely* wits. *Shakespeare.*  
Our stomachs will make what's *homely* favoury. *Shakespeare.*  
It is for *homely* features to keep home;  
They had their name thence. *Milton.*  
It is observed by me, that there is none so *homely* but  
loves a looking-glass. *South's Sermon.*  
Their *homely* fare disparted, the hungry band  
Invade their trenchers next. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii.*  
Now Strephon daily entertains  
His Chloe in the *homely* strains. *Swift.*  
Homely persons, the more they endeavour to adorn them-  
selves, the more they expose the defects they want to hide. *Clar.*  
HO'MELY. *adv.* Plainly; coarsely; rudely.  
Thus like the god his father, *homely* dress,  
He strides into the hall a horrid guest. *Dryden's Æn.*  
HO'MELYN. *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*  
HOME'MA'DE. *adj.* [*home* and *made*.] Made at home; not  
manufactured in foreign parts.  
A tax laid on your native product, and *home-made* com-  
modities, makes them yield less to the first seller. *Locke.*  
HO'MER. *n. f.* A measure of about three pints.  
An *homer* of barley-feed shall be valued at fifty shillings of  
silver. *Levi. xxvii. 16.*  
HO'MESPUN. *adj.* [*home* and *spun*.]  
1. Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufac-  
turers.  
Instead of *homespun* coifs were seen  
Good pinners, edg'd with colberteen. *Swift.*  
2. Not made in foreign countries.  
He appeared in a suit of English broad-cloth, very plain,  
but rich: every thing he wore was substantial, honest, *home-*  
*spun* ware. *Addison.*  
3. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; inelegant.  
They sometimes put on, when they go ashore, long sleeve-  
less coats of *homespun* cotton. *Sanderfon's Travels.*  
We say, in our *homespun* English proverb, He killed two  
birds with one stone; pleased the emperor, by giving him the  
resemblance of his ancestors, and gave him such a resemblance  
as was not scandalous in that age. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*  
Our *homespun* authors must forsake the field,  
And Shakespeare to the soft Scarlatti yield. *Addison.*  
HOMESPU'N. *n. f.* A coarse, inelegant, rude, untaught, rustic  
man.  
What hempen *homespuns* have we swagging here,  
So near the cradle of the fairy queen? *Shakespeare.*  
HO'MESTALL. } *n. f.* [*ham* and *steele*, Saxon.] The place of  
HO'MESTEAD. } the house.  
Both house and *homestead* into seas are born,  
And rocks are from their old foundations torn. *Dryden.*  
HO'MEWARD. } *adv.* [*ham* and *weard*, Saxon.] Towards  
HO'MEWARD. } home; towards the native place; towards  
the place of residence.  
Then Urania *homeward* did arise,  
Leaving in pain their well-fed hungry eyes. *Sidney.*  
My affairs  
Do even drag me *homeward*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
Since such love's natural station is, may still  
My love defend, and journey down the hill,  
Not panting after growing beauties; for  
I shall ebb on with them who *homeward* go. *Donne.*  
Look *homeward*, angel now, and melt with ruth;  
And, O ye dolphins, waft the hapless youth! *Milton.*  
Like a long team of snowy swans on high,  
Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky,  
Which *homeward* from their wat'ry pastures born,  
They sing, and Æta's lakes their notes return. *Dryden's Æn.*  
What now remains,  
But that once more we tempt the wat'ry plains,  
And, wand'ring *homewards*, seek our safety hence. *Dryden.*  
HO'MICIDE. *n. f.* [*homicide*, French; *homicidium*, Latin.]  
1. Murder; manquelling.  
The apostles command to abstain from blood: contrive this  
according to the law of nature, and it will seem, that *homicide*  
only is forbidden; but contrive it in reference to the law of the  
only is forbidden; but contrive it in reference to the law of the  
Jews, about which the question was, and it shall easily appear  
to have a clean other sense, and a truer, when we expound it  
of eating, and not of shedding blood. *Hickes, b. iv.*  
2. Destruction.

## HON

2. Destruction. In the following lines it is not proper.  
What wonder is't that black detraction thrives!  
The homicide of names is less than lives. *Dryden.*  
3. [*Homicide*, Fr. *homicide*, Lat.] A murderer; a manslaughter.  
Your beauty, that did haunt me in my sleep,  
To undertake the death of all the world,  
So might I live one hour in your sweet bosom.  
—If I thought that, I tell thee, *homicide*,  
These nails should rend that beauty from my cheeks. *Shakespeare.*  
Hector comes, the *homicide*, to wield  
His conquering arms, with corps to strew the field. *Dryden.*  
HOMICIDAL. *adj.* [from *homicide*.] Murderous; bloody.  
The troop forth issuing from the dark recess,  
With homicidal rage, the king oppresses. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
HOMICIDICAL. *adj.* [*homicide*, Lat.] Social; conversible.  
His life was holy, and, when he had leisure for retirements,  
severe: his virtues active chiefly, and *homicidal*; not those  
lazy fullen ones of the cloyster. *Atterbury.*  
HO'MILY. *n. f.* [*homilies*, French; *homilia*, Lat.] A discourse read to  
a congregation.  
Homilies were a third kind of readings usual in former times;  
a most commendable institution, as well then to supply the  
casual, as now the necessary defect of sermons. *Hooker.*  
What tedious *homily* of love have you wearied your pa-  
rithioners withal, and never cried have patience, good people.  
*Shakespeare's As you like it.*  
If we survey the *homilies* of the ancient church, we shall  
discern that, upon festival days, the subject of the *homily* was  
constantly the business of the day. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
HOMOGENEAL. } *adj.* [*homogene*, Fr. *homogène*.] Having  
HOMOGENEOUS. } the same nature or principles; suitable  
to each other.  
The means of reduction, by the fire, is but by congrega-  
tion of *homogeneous* parts. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*  
Ice is a similiary body, and *homogeneous* concretion, whose  
material is properly water. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
An *homogeneous* mass of one kind is easily distinguishable  
from any other; gold from iron, sulphur from alum, and so  
of the rest. *Woodward's Natural History.*  
The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple,  
*homogeneous*, and similar; and that whose rays are some more  
refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneous, and  
diffimilar. *Newton's Opt.*  
HOMOGENEALNESS. } *n. f.* [from *homogeneous*, or *homogeneous*.]  
HOMOGENEITY. } Participation of the same principles or  
HOMOGENEOUSNESS. } nature; similitude of kind.  
The mixtures acquire a greater degree of fluidity and simi-  
larity, or *homogeneity* of parts. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
Upon this supposition of only different diameters, it is im-  
possible to account for the *homogeneity* or similarity of the fe-  
cerated liquors. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*  
HO'MOGENY. *n. f.* [*homogeny*, Fr. *homogénéité*.] Joint nature.  
By the driving back of the principal spirits, which preserve  
the confidence of the body, their government is dissolved, and  
every part returneth to his nature or *homogeneity*. *Bacon.*  
HOMO'LOGOUS. *adj.* [*homologue*, Fr. *homologue*.] Having the  
same manner or proportions.  
HOMO'NYMOUS. *adj.* [*homonymie*, Fr. *homonymie*.] Denomi-  
nating different things; equivocal; ambiguous.  
As words signifying the same thing are called synonymous,  
so equivocal words, or those which signify several things, are  
called *homonymous*, or ambiguous; and when persons use such  
ambiguous words, with a design to deceive, it is called equi-  
vocation. *Watts's Logic.*  
HOMO'NYMY. *n. f.* [*homonymie*, French; *homonymie*.] Equivo-  
cation; ambiguity.  
HOMO'NYMOUS. *adj.* [*homonymie*, French; *homonymie*.] Equiva-  
lence; said of such dis-  
tempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state, and declen-  
sion. *Quincy.*  
HONE. *n. f.* [This word *M. Casaubon* derives from *axōn*; *Ju-*  
*nius* from *bagian*, Welsh; *Skinner*, who is always rational,  
from *pan*, Saxon, a stone; *panan*, to stone.] A whetstone  
for a razor.  
A *hone* and a parer, to pare away *graffs*. *Tusser's Husband.*  
To HONE. *v. n.* [*pongan*, Saxon.] To pine; to long for any  
thing.  
HONEST. *adj.* [*honeste*, French; *honestus*, Latin.]  
1. Upright; true; sincere.  
What art thou?  
—A very *honest* hearted fellow, and as poor as the king. *Sh.*  
The way to relieve ourselves from those sophisms, is an  
*honest* and diligent enquiry into the real nature and causes of  
things. *Watts's Logic.*  
2. Chaste.  
Wives may be merry, and yet *honest* too. *Shakespeare.*  
3. Just; righteous; giving to every man his due.  
4. It is sometimes used criminally for dishonest; base.  
I'll devise some *honest* flanders  
To stain my cousin with: one doth not know  
How much an ill word doth impose upon liking. *Shakespeare.*  
HONESTLY. *adv.* [from *honest*.]  
1. Uprightly; justly.  
It doth make me tremble,

## HON

- There should those spirits yet breathe, that when they cannot  
Live *honestly*, would rather perish basely. *Ben. Jonson's Catil.*  
For some time past all endeavours or proposals from private  
persons to advance the publick service, however *honestly* and  
innocently designed, have been called flying in the king's  
face. *Swift.*  
2. With chastity; modestly.  
HO'NESTY. *n. f.* [*honestate*, French; *honestas*, Latin.] Justice;  
truth; virtue; purity.  
Thou shalt not have thy husband's lands.  
—Why, then mine *honestly* shall be my dower. *Shakespeare.*  
Goodness, as that which makes men prefer their duty and  
their promise before their passions or their interest, and is pro-  
perly the object of trust, in our language goes rather by the  
name of *honesty*; though what we call an honest man, the Ro-  
mans called a good man; and *honesty* in their language, as well  
as in French, rather signifies a composition of those qualities  
which generally acquire honour and esteem. *Temple.*  
HO'NIED. *adj.* [from *hony*.]  
1. Covered with honey.  
The bee with *honed* thigh,  
That at her flow'ry work doth sing. *Milton.*  
2. Sweet; luscious.  
When he speaks,  
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;  
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,  
To steal his sweet and *honed* sentences. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear  
The bait of *hony'd* words; a rougher tongue  
Draws hitherward. *Shakespeare's Agonistes.*  
HONEY. *n. f.* [*hony*, Saxon; *honyg*, Dutch; *honey*, German.]  
1. A thick, viscous, fluid substance, of a whitish or yellowish  
colour, sweet to the taste, soluble in water; and becoming  
viscous on fermentation, inflammable, liquable by a gentle  
heat, and of a fragrant smell. We have three kinds of honey:  
the first and finest is virgin honey, not very firm, and of a  
fragrant smell: it is the first produce of the swarm, ob-  
tained by draining from the combs without pressing. The  
second is thicker than the first, often almost solid, procured  
from the combs by pressure: and the worst is the common  
yellow honey, extracted by heating the combs over the fire,  
and then pressing them. In the flowers of plants, by certain  
glands near the basis in the petals, is secreted a sweet juice,  
which the bee, by means of its proboscis or trunk, sucks up,  
swallows it, flies away with it to the hive, and discharges  
again from the stomach through the mouth into some of the  
cells of the comb. The honey thus taken up into the body of  
the bee, and deposited again into the cells of the comb, is  
destined for the food of the young offspring; but in hard sea-  
sons the bees are sometimes reduced to the necessity of feeding  
on it themselves, and die of hunger after they have eat it all  
up. Honey, taken out of the new combs early in the Sum-  
mer, is vastly preferable to that taken from the same hive in  
Autumn. Honey is an excellent pectoral, is detergent, ape-  
rient, and discutient. *Hill's Mat. Med.*  
So work the *honey* bees,  
Creatures that by a ruling nature teach  
The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*  
The like contention is found among the Greeks, touching  
his education and first fostering; some affirm, that he was fed  
by *honey* bees. *Ralph's History of the World.*  
In ancient time there was a kind of *honey*, which, either of  
its own nature, or by art, would grow as hard as sugar, and  
was not so luscious as ours. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
When the patient is rich, there's no fear of physicians about  
him, as thick as wasps to a *honey* pot. *L'Estrange.*  
Honey is the most elaborate production of the vegetable  
kind, being a most exquisite vegetable lope, resolvent of the  
bile, balsamick and pectoral: *honey* contains no inflammable  
spirit, before it has felt the force of fermentation; for by dis-  
tillation it affords nothing that will burn in the fire. *Arbutnot.*  
New wine, with *honey* temper'd milk we bring;  
Then living waters from the crystal spring. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
2. Sweetness; lusciousness.  
The king hath found  
Matter against him, that for ever mars  
The *honey* of his language. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
A *honey* tongue, a heart of gall,  
Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's fall. *Shakespeare.*  
3. A name of tenderness; sweet; sweetness. [*Mel*; *coramun*.]  
Honey, you shall be well desir'd in Cyprus;  
I've found great love amongst them. Oh, my sweet,  
I prattle out of fashion, and I dote.  
In mine own comfort. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Why, *honey* bird, I bought him on purpose for thee: did't  
not thou say, thou long'dst for a Christian slave? *Dryden.*  
To HO'NEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk fondly.  
Nay, but to live  
In the rank sweat of an incestuous bed,  
Stew'd in corruption, *honeying* and making love  
Over the nasty sty. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
HO'NEY-BAG.



## HON

HO'NEY-BAG. *n. f.* [*honey and bag*.]

The *honey-bag* is the stomach, which they always fill to satisfy, and to spare, vomiting up the greater part of the honey to be kept against Winter. *Grew's Museum.*

HO'NEY-COMB. *n. f.* [*honey and comb*.] The cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey.

All these a milk-white *honey-comb* surround,  
Which in the midst the country banquet crown'd. *Dryden.*

HO'NEY-COMBED. *adj.* [*honey and comb*.] Spoken of a piece of ordnance flawed with little cavities by being ill cast.

A mariner having discharged his gun, which was *honey-combed*, and loading it suddenly again, the powder took fire. *Wise man.*

HO'NEY-DEW. *n. f.* [*honey and dew*.] Sweet dew.  
There is a *honey-dew* which hangs upon their leaves, and breeds insects. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

How *honey-dews* embalm the fragrant morn,  
And the fair oak with luscious sweets adorn. *Garth.*

HO'NEY-FLOWER. *n. f.* [*melanthus*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a perennial root, and the appearance of a shrub: the leaves are like those of burnet; the cup of the flower is divided into several parts: the flower consists of four leaves, and is of an anomalous figure, sometimes in the shape of a fan, and at other times conical: the ovary becomes a fruit, resembling a bladder four cornered, divided into four cells, and pregnant with roundish seeds. This plant produces large spikes of chocolate-coloured flowers in May, in each of which is contained a large quantity of black sweet liquor, from whence it is supposed to derive its name. *Miller.*

HO'NEY-GNAT. *n. f.* [*mellicia*, Latin; *honey and gnat*.] An insect.

HO'NEY-MOON. *n. f.* [*honey and moon*.] The first month after marriage, when there is nothing but tenderness and pleasure.

A man should keep his finery for the latter season of marriage, and not begin to drel's till the *honey-moon* is over. *Addis.*

HO'NEY-SUCKLE. *n. f.* [*caprifolium*, Latin.] Woodbine.

It hath a climbing stalk, which twists itself about whatever tree stands near it: the flowers are tubulous and oblong, consisting of one leaf, which opens towards the top, and is divided into two lips; the uppermost of which is subdivided into two, and the lowermost is cut into many segments: the tube of the flowers is bent, somewhat resembling a huntman's horn. They are produced in clusters, and are very sweet. *Miller* enumerates ten species, of which three grow wild in our hedges.

Bid her steal into the pleached bower,  
Where *honey-suckles*, ripen'd by the sun,  
Forbid the sun to enter; like to favourites,  
Made proud by princes, that advance their pride  
Against the power that bred it. *Shakespeare.*

With ivy canopied, and interwove  
With flouting *honey-suckles*. *Milton.*

Then mellow best, and *honey-suckles* pound;  
With these alluring favours flew the ground. *Dryd. Virgil.*

HO'NEYLESS. *adj.* [*from honey*.] Without honey.

But for your words, they rob the Hybla bees,  
And leave them *honeyless*. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*

HO'NEY-WORT. *n. f.* [*cerinthia*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath glaucous deep green leaves, which are, for the most part, beset with prickles: the flowers are cylindrical, consisting of one leaf, in shape like those of comfrey, and are pendulous: each flower turns to the top of the second page of the third leaf following. *Miller.*

HO'NORARY. *adj.* [*honorarius*, Latin.]

1. Done in honour.

There was probably some distinction made among the Romans between such *honorary* arches erected to emperors, and those that were raised to them on the account of a victory, which are properly triumphal arches. *Addison on Italy.*

This monument is only *honorary*; for the ashes of the emperor lie elsewhere. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Conferring honour without gain.

The Romans abounded with these little *honorary* rewards, that, without conferring wealth and riches, gave only place and distinction to the person who received them. *Addis. Guard.*

HO'NOUR. *n. f.* [*honor*, French; *honor*, Latin.]

1. Dignity; high rank.

Reputation; fame.

A man is an ill husband of his *honour*, that entereth into any action, the failing wherein may disgrace him more than the carrying of it through can honour him. *Bacon's Essays.*

3. The title of a man of rank.

Return unto thy lord,  
Bid him not fear the separated councils:  
His *honour* and myself are at the one;  
And at the other is my good friend Cateby. *Shakespeare. R. III.*

4. Subject of praise.

Think that the clearest gods, who make them *honours*,  
Of man's impossibilities, have preserv'd thee. *Shakespeare.*

## HON

5. Nobleness of mind; scorn of meanness; magnanimity.

Now shall I see thy love; what motive may  
Be stronger with thee than the name of wife?  
—That which upholdeth him, that thee upholds,  
His *honour*. Oh, thine *honour*, Lewis; thine *honour*, *Shakespeare.*

If by *honour* is meant any thing distinct from conscience, 'tis no more than a regard to the censure and esteem of the world. *Rogers's Sermons.*

6. Reverence; due veneration.

They take thee for their mother,  
And every day do *honour* to thy grave. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

There, my lord,  
The high promotion of his grace of Canterbury,  
Who holds his state at door, 'mongst purfivants.  
—Ha! 'tis he, indeed!

Is this the *honour* they do one another? *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*

This is a duty in the fifth commandment, required towards our prince and our parent, under the name of *honour*; a respect, which, in the notion of it, implies a mixture of love and fear, and, in the object, equally supposes goodness and power. *Rogers's Sermons.*

7. Chastity.

Be the *honour* flav'd,  
I have three daughters, the eldest is eleven;  
If this prove true, they'll pay for't. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

She dwells so securely on the excellency of her *honour*, that the folly of my foul darts not prevent itself: she is too bright to be looked again. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

8. Dignity of men.

Two of far nobler shape, erect and tall,  
Godlike erect! with native *honour* clad,  
In naked majesty, seem'd lords of all. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

9. Glory; boast.

A late eminent person, the *honour* of his profession for integrity and learning. *Burton's Theory of the Earth.*

10. Publick mark of respect.

He saw his friends, who whelm'd beneath the waves,  
Their funeral *honours* claim'd; and ask'd their quiet graves. *Dryden's Ann. b. vi.*

Such discourses, on such mournful occasions as these, were instituted not so much in *honour* of the dead, as for the use of the living.

Numbers engage their lives and labours, some to heap together a little dirt that shall bury them in the end; others to gain an *honour*, that, at best, can be celebrated but by an incredible part of the world, and is envied and calumniated by more than 'tis truly given. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

11. Privileges of rank or birth.

Henry the seventh, truly pitying  
My father's loss, like a most royal prince,  
Restor'd to me my *honours*; and, from ruins,  
Made my name once more noble. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

12. Civilities paid.

Then here a slave, or if you will a lord,  
To do the *honours*, and to give the word. *Pope's Horat.*

13. Ornament; decoration.

The fire then shook the *honours* of his head,  
And from his brows damps of oblivion shed. *Dryden.*

My hand to thee, my *honour* on my promise. *Shakespeare.*

To HO'NOUR. *v. a.* [*honorer*, French; *honore*, Latin.]

1. To reverence; to regard with veneration.

He was called our father, and was continually *honoured* of all men, as the next person unto the king. *Eschyl. x. 11.*

The poor man is *honoured* for his skill, and the rich man is *honoured* for his riches. *Eschyl. x. 11.*

He that is *honoured* in poverty, how much more in riches? *Eschyl. x. 11.*

How lov'd, how *honour'd* once, avails thee not. *Pope.*

2. To dignify; to raise to greatness.

In soothing them, we nourish 'gainst our senate  
The cockle of rebellion, insolence, sedition,  
Which we ourselves have plow'd for, sow'd and scatter'd,  
By mingling them with us, the *honour'd* number. *Shakespeare.*

I will harden Pharaoh's heart, and upon all his host, and I will be *honoured* upon Pharaoh, and upon all his host, that the Egyptians may know that I am the Lord. *Ex. xiv.*

HO'NOURABLE. *adj.* [*honorable*, French.]

1. Illustrious; noble.

Sir, I'll tell you,  
Since I am charg'd in honour, and by him  
That I think *honourable*. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

Who hath taken this counsel against Tyre, the crowning city, whose merchants are princes, whose traffickers are the *honourable* of the earth? *Is. xxiii. 8.*

2. Great; magnanimous; generous.

I think 't thou art *honourable* for a nobleman  
Still to remember wrongs. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Conferring honour.

Then warlike kings, who for their country fought,  
And *honourable* wounds from battle brought. *Dryden's En.*

## HOO

Many of those persons, who put this *honourable* talk on me, were more able to perform it themselves. *Dryden's Discreet.*

4. Accompanied with tokens of honour.

With this wretched woman overcome,  
Of anguish, rather than of crime hath been,  
Preserve her cause to her eternal doom;  
And in the mean, vouchsafe her *honourable* tomb. *Fa. 2u.*

5. Not to be disgraced.

Here's a Bohemian tartar carries the coming down of thy fat woman:—let her defend, my chambers are *honourable*. *Shakespeare.*

6. Without taint; without reproach.

As he was *honourable* in all his acts, so in this, that he took Joppe for an haven.

Methinks I could not die any where so contented as in the king's company, his cause being just and his quarrel *honourable*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

7. Honest; without intention of deceit.

The ear sent again to know if they would entertain their pardon, in case he should come in person, and assure it: they answered, they did conceive him to be so *honourable*, that from himself they would most thankfully embrace it. *Hayward.*

If that thy bent of love be *honourable*,  
Thy purpose marriage, send me word to-morrow. *Shakespeare.*

8. Equitable.

HO'NOURABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from honourable*.] Eminence; magnificence; generosity.

HO'NOURABLY. *adv.* [*from honourable*.]

1. With tokens of honour.

The rev'rend abbot,  
With all his convent, *honourably* receiv'd him. *Shakespeare. H. VIII.*

2. Magnanimously; generously.

After some six weeks distance of time, which the king did *honourably* interpose, to give space to his brother's intercession, he was arraigned of high treason, and presently after condemned. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. Reputably; with exemption from reproach.

'Tis just, ye gods! and what I will deserve:  
Why did I not more *honourably* brave! *Dryden's Juvenal.*

HO'NOURER. *n. f.* [*from honour*.] One that honours; one that regards with veneration.

I must not here omit to do justice to Mr. Gay, whose zeal in your concern is worthy a friend and *honourer*. *Pope.*

HOOD. *n. f.* [*from hood*, Saxon, probably from *hood*, head.]

1. The upper covering of a woman's head.

In velvet, white as snow, the troop was gown'd;  
Their *hoods* and sleeves the same. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it.

Undertaking to go to sea and muffle up himself in his *hood*, as the duke's manner was to ride in cold weather, that none should discern him. *Watson.*

The lacena came, from being a military habit, to be a common dress: it had a *hood*, which could be separated or joined to it. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

3. A covering put over the hawk's eyes, when he is not to fly.

4. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate, to mark his degree.

To HOOD. *v. a.* [*from hood*.]

1. To dress in a hood.

The cobbler apron'd, and the parson gown'd,  
The friar *hooded*, and the monarch crown'd. *Pope.*

2. To blind, as with a hood.

While grace is saying, I'll *hood* mine eyes  
Thus with my hat, and sigh, and say, amen. *Shakespeare.*

3. To cover.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,  
In firmamental waters dipt above;  
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,  
And *hoods* the flames that to their quarry strove. *Dryden.*

HO'ODMAN'S BLIND. *n. f.* A play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell the name; blindman's buff.

What devil was't,  
That thus hath cozen'd you at *hoodman blind*? *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

To HO'OD-WINK. *v. a.* [*hood and wink*.]

1. To blind with something bound over the eyes.

They willingly *hood-wink* themselves from seeing his faults, he often abused the virtue of courage to defend his foul vice of injustice. *Sidney.*

We will bind and *hood-wink* him so, that he shall suppose he is carried into the league of the adversaries. *Shakespeare.*

You may  
Convey your pleasures in a spacious plenty,  
And yet seem cold, the time you may so *hood-wink*. *Shakespeare.*

Then the who hath been *hood-wink'd* from her birth,  
Doth first herself within death's mirror see. *Davies.*

So have I seen, at Christmas's sports, one lost,  
And, *hood-wink'd*, for a man embrace a post. *Ben. Jonson.*

## HOO

Satan is fain to *hood-wink* those that are apt to start. *Decay of Piety.*

Prejudice so dexterously *hood-winks* mens minds as to keep them in the dark, with a belief that they are more in the light. *Locke.*

Must I wed Rodogune?  
Fantastick cruelty of *hood-wink'd* chance! *Racine.*

On high, where no hoarse winds or clouds resort,  
The *hood-wink'd* goddess keeps her partial court. *Garth.*

2. To cover; to hide.

Be patient; for the prize, I'll bring thee to,  
Shall *hood-wink* this mischance. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

3. To deceive; to impose upon.

She delighted in infamy, which often she had used to her husband's shame, filling all mens ears, but his, with reproach; while he, *hood-winked* with kindness, least of all men knew who struck him. *Sidney.*

HOOF. *n. f.* [*from*, Saxon; *hoef*, Dutch.] The hard horny substance on the feet of graminivorous animals.

With the *hoofs* of his horses shall he tread down all thy streets. *Ezek. xxvi. 11.*

The bull and ram know the use of their horns as well as the horse of his *hoofs*. *Moré's Ant. dote against Atheism.*

HOOFED. *adj.* [*from hoof*.] Furnished with hoofs.

Among quadrupeds, the roe-deer is the swiftest; of all the *hoofed*, the horse is the most beautiful; of all the clawed, the lion is the strongest. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac. b. ii. c. 8.*

HOOF-BOUND. *adj.* [*hoof and bound*.]

A horse is said to be *hoof-bound* when he has a pain in the forefeet, occasioned by the dryness and contraction or narrowness of the horn of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horse lame. A *hoof-bound* horse has a narrow heel, the sides of which come too near one another, inasmuch that the flesh is kept too tight, and has not its natural extent. *Farrin's Dict.*

HOOK. *n. f.* [*from*, Saxon; *hook*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing bent so as to catch hold: as, a shepherd's *hook* and pot *hook*.

This falling net, for that they had not far enough undermined it, they allayed with great *hooks* and strong ropes to have pulled it down. *Kneller.*

2. The curved wire on which the bait is hung for fishes, and with which the fish is pierced.

Like unto golden *hooks*,  
That from the foolish fish their baits do hide. *Spenser.*

My bended *hook* shall pierce  
Their slimy jaws. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Though divine Plato thus of pleasures thought,  
They us with *hooks* and baits, like fishes, caught. *Devinem.*

3. A snare; a trap.

A shop of all the qualities that man  
Loves woman for, besides that *hook* of wiving,  
Fairness, which strikes the eye. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

4. A fickle to reap corn.

Peas are commonly reaped with a *hook* at the end of a long stick. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

5. An iron to seize the meat in the caldron.

About the caldron many cooks accoil'd,  
With *hooks* and ladles, as need did require;  
The while the viands in the vessel boil'd. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

6. Any instrument to cut or lop with.

Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book,  
Like flashing Bentley with his desperate *hook*. *Pope.*

7. The part of the hinge fixed to the post: whence the proverb, *off the hook*, for in disorder.

My doublet looks,  
Like him that wears it, quite *off o' the hook*. *Cleveland.*

She was horribly bold, meddling and expensive, easily put *off the hook*, and monstrous hard to be pleased again. *L'Estr.*

While Sheridan is *off the hook*,  
And friend Delany at his books.

8. Hook. [*In husbandry*.] A field sown two years running. *Ansif.*

9. Hook or Crook. One way or other; by any expedient; by any means direct or oblique.

Which he by *hook or crook* had gather'd,  
And for his own inventions father'd. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

He would bring him by *hook or crook* into his quarrel. *Dryden.*

To Hook. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To catch with a hook.

The huge jack he had caught was served up for the first dish: upon our sitting down to it, he gave us a long account how he had *hooked* it, played with it, foiled it, and at length drew it out upon the bank. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To intrap; to ensnare.

3. To draw as with a hook.

But she  
I can *hook* to me. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

4. To fasten as with an hook.

5. To be drawn by force or artifice.

There are many branches of the natural law no way reducible to the two tables, unless *hooked* in by tedious consequences. *Norris.*

HO'OKED.



## HOO

**HOOKED.** *adj.* [from *hook*.] Bent; curved.  
Gryps signifies eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet grypus, for an hooked or aquiline nose. *Brown.*  
Now thou threaten'st, with unjust decree,  
To seize the prize which I so dearly bought;  
Mean match to thine; for still above the rest,  
Thy *hook'd* rapacious hands usurp the best. *Dryden.*  
Caterpillars have claws and feet: the claws are *hooked*, to take the better hold in climbing from twig to twig, and hanging on the backfides of leaves. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac.*

**HOOKEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *hooked*.] State of being bent like a hook.

**HOOKNOSED.** *adj.* [from *hook* and *nose*.] Having the aquiline nose rising in the middle.

I may justly say with the *hook-nosed* fellow of Rome there, Cæsar, I came, saw, and overcame. *Shakef. Henry IV. p. ii.*

**HOOP.** *n. f.* [from *hoop*.] A circular band, particularly of iron, by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels.

Thou shalt prove a shelter to thy friends,  
A *hoop* of gold to bind thy brothers in,  
That the united vessel of their blood  
Shall never leak. *Shakef. Henry IV. p. ii.*

If I knew  
What *hoop* would hold us staunch, from edge to edge  
O' th' world I would pursue it. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopat.*

A quarrel, ho, already! what's the matter?  
—About a *hoop* of gold, a paltry ring. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

To view so lewd a town, and to refrain,  
What *hoops* of iron could my spleen contain! *Dryd. Juven.*

And learned Athens to our art must stoop,  
Could she behold us tumbling through a *hoop*. *Pope.*

3. The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats; a farthingale.

A petticoat without a *hoop*. *Swift.*

At coming in you saw her stoop;  
The entry bristled against her *hoop*. *Swift.*

All that *hoops* are good for is to clean dirty shoes, and to keep fellows at distance. *Clarissa.*

2. Any thing circular.

I have seen at Rome an antique statue of time, with a wheel or *hoop* of marble in his hand. *Addison on Italy.*

**TO HOOP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind or enclose with hoops.

The three *hoop'd* pots shall have ten hoops, and I will make it felony to drink small beer. *Shakef. Henry VI. p. ii.*

The cask for his majesty's shipping were *hooped* as a wine-cask, or *hooped* with iron. *Raleigh's Essays.*

2. To encircle; to clasp; to surround.

Shalt *hoop* his body more with thy embraces,  
I will devise a death. *Shakef. Winter's Tale.*

I *hoop* the firmament, and make  
This my embrace the zodiack. *Cleaveland.*

That shelly guard, which *hoops* in the eye, and hides the greater part of it, might occasion his mistake. *Grew's Mus.*

**TO HOOP.** *v. n.* [from *woop* or *woopy*, Gothic; or *hopper*, French, derived from the Gothic.] This word is generally written *woop*, which is more proper, if we deduce it from the Gothic; and *hoop*, if we derive it from the French.]

To shout; to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.

**TO HOOP.** *v. a.*

1. To drive with a shout.

Suffer'd me, by th' voice of slaves, to be  
*Hoop'd* out of Rome. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*

2. To call by a shout.

**HOOPER.** *n. f.* [from *hoop*, to inclose with hoops.] A cooper; one that hoops tubs.

**HOOPING-COUGH.** *n. f.* [or *whooping-cough*, from *hoop*, to shout.] A convulsive cough, so called from its noise; the chine cough.

**TO HOOT.** *v. n.* [from *hoot*, Welsh; *hoer*, French.]

1. To shout in contempt.

A number of country folks happened to pass thereby, who hollowed and *hoated* after me as at the arrantest coward. *Steele.*

Matrons and girls shall *hoot* at thee no more. *Dryd. Juven.*

2. To cry as an owl.

Some keep back  
The clamorous owl, that nightly *hoots*, and wonders  
At our quaint sports. *Shakef. Midsum. Night's Dream.*

**TO HOOT.** *v. a.* To drive with noise and shouts.

We lov'd him; but, like beasts,  
Our coward nobles gave way to your clust'ers,  
Who did *hoot* him out o' th' city. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*

The owl of Rome, whom boys and girls will *hoot*!  
That were I set up for that wooden god  
That keeps our gardens, could not fright the crows,  
Or the least bird, from muting on my head. *Ben. Johnson.*

Partridge and his clan may *hoot* me for a cheat and impostor, if I fail in any particular of moment. *Swift.*

## HOP

**HOOT.** *n. f.* [from *hoot*, French, from the verb.] Clamour; shout; noise.

Its assertion would be entertained with the *hoot* of the rabble. *Glancville's Scetf.*

**TO HOP.** *v. n.* [from *hopp*, Saxon; *hopp*, Dutch.]

1. To jump; to skip lightly.

I would have thee gone,  
And yet no further than a wanton's bird,  
That lets it *hop* a little from her hand,  
And with a silk thread plucks it back again. *Shakef. As You Like It.*

Go, *hop* me over every kennel home;  
For you shall *hop* without my custom, fir. *Shakef. As You Like It.*

Be kind and courteous to this gentleman,  
*Hop* in his walks, and gambol in his eyes. *Shakef. As You Like It.*

The painted birds, companions of the Spring,  
*Hopping* from spray to spray were heard. *Dryden.*

Your Ben and Fletcher, in their first young flight,  
Did no Volpone, nor no Arbaces write;  
But *hopp'd* about, and short excursions made  
From bough to bough, as if they were afraid. *Dryden.*

Why don't we vindicate ourselves by trial ordeal, and *hop*  
over heated ploughshares blindfold. *C. Mar. on Durd.*

I am highly delighted to see the jay or the thrush *hopping*  
about my walks. *Spectator.*

2. To leap on one leg.

Men with heads like dogs, and others with one huge foot alone, whereupon they did *hop* from place to place. *Abbot.*

3. To walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble or strong than the other; to limp; to halt.

The limping smith observ'd the fadden'd calf,  
And *hopping* here and there, himself a jell. *Dryden's Homer.*

4. To move; to play.

Her feeble pulse, to prove if any drop  
Of living blood yet in her veins did *hop*. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

**HOP.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A jump; a light leap.

2. A jump on one leg.

When my wings are on, I can go above a hundred yards at a *hop*, step, and jump. *Addison's Guardian.*

3. A place where meaner people dance.

**HOP.** *n. f.* [from *hop*, Dutch; *hopulus*, Latin.] A plant.

It has a creeping root: the leaves are rough, angular, and conjugated; the stalks climb and twist about whatever is near them; the flowers are male and female on different plants: the male flower consists of a calyx divided into five parts, which surrounds the stamina, but has no petals to the flower: the female plants have their flowers collected into squamose heads, which grow in bunches: from each of the leafy scales is produced an horned ovary, which becomes a single roundish seed. *Miller.*

If *hop* yard or orchard ye mind for to have,  
For *hop* poles and crotches in lopping go save. *Juss. Herb.*

The planting of *hop* yards is profitable for the planters, and consequently for the kingdom. *Bacon's Advice to Villers.*

Beer hath malt first infused in the liquor, and is afterwards boiled with the *hop*. *Encyclop. Natural History.*

Next to thistles are *hop* strings, cut after the flowers are gathered.

Have the poles without forks, otherwise it will be troublesome to part the *hop* vines and the poles. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

When you water *hops*, on the top of every hill put dissolved dung, which will enrich your *hop* hills. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

In Kent they plant their *hop* gardens with apple-trees and cherry-trees between. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The price of hoeing of *hop* ground is forty shillings an acre. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

*Hop* poles, the largest sort, should be about twenty foot long, and about nine inches in compass. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**TO HOP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To impregnate with hops.

Brew in March or October, and *hop* it for long keeping. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To increase the milk, diminished by flesh-meat, take malt-drink not much *hopped*. *Arbuthnot on Animals.*

**HOPE.** *n. f.* [from *hops*, Saxon; *hope*, Dutch.]

1. Expectation of some good; an expectation indulged with pleasure.

There is *hope* of a tree, if cut down, that it will sprout again. *Joh. xiv. 7.*

*Hope* is that pleasure in the mind which every one finds in himself, upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of a thing, which is apt to delight him. *Locke.*

When in heav'n the shall his essence see,  
This is her sovereign good, and perfect bliss;  
Her longings, wishings, *hopes*, all finish'd be;  
Her joys are full, her motions rest in this. *Davies.*

Sweet *hope*! kind cheat! fair fallacy! by thee  
We are not where or what we be;  
But what and where we would be: thus art thou  
Our absent presence, and our future now. *Cresson.*

2. Confidence in the success of some enterprise.

Faith is opposed to infidelity, and *hope* to despair. *Taylor.*

He fought them both, but with'd his hap might find  
Eve separate; he with'd, but not with *hope*  
Of what so seldom chanc'd: when to his will,  
Beyond his *hope*, Eve separate he spies. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

The Trojan dames  
To Pallas' face in long procession go,  
In *hopes* to reconcile their heav'nly foe. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*

Why not comfort myself with the *hope* of what may be, as torment myself with the fear on't? *L'Estrange.*

To encourage our *hopes* it gives us the highest assurance of most lasting happiness, in case of obedience. *Tillotson.*

The deceased really lived like one that had his *hope* in another life; a life which he hath now entered upon, having exchanged *hope* for sight, desire for enjoyment. *Asterbury.*

Young men look rather to the past age than the present, and therefore the future may have some *hopes* of them. *Swift.*

2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any body.

It is good, being put to death by men, to look for *hope* from God, to be raised up again by him. *2 Mac. vii. 14.*

Blessed is he who is not fallen from his *hope* in the Lord. *Ecclus. xiv. 2.*

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I had *hope* of France,  
Ev'n as I have of fertile England's soil. *Shakef. Henry VI.*

3. That which gives hope; that on which the hopes are fixed, as an agent by which something desired may be effected.

I might see from far some forty truncheoners draw to her succour, which were the *hope* of the Strand, where she was quarter'd. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*

4. The object of hope.

Thy mother felt more than a mother's pain,  
And yet brought forth less than a mother's *hope*;  
To wit, an indigested deform'd lump. *Shakef. Henry VI.*

She was his care, his *hope*, and his delight,  
Must in his thought, and ever in his sight. *Dryden.*

**HOPE.** *n. f.* Any sloping plain between the ridges of mountains.

**TO HOPE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To live in expectation of some good.

*Hope* for good success, according to the efficacy of the causes and the instrument; and let the husbandman *hope* for a good harvest. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

My muse, by forms long tolt,  
Is thrown upon your hospitable coast;  
And finds more favour by her ill success,  
Than the could *hope* for by her happiness. *Dryden.*

Who knows what adverse fortune may befall!  
Arm well your mind, *hope* little, and fear all. *Dryden.*

2. To place confidence in futurity.

He shall strengthen your heart, all ye that *hope* in the Lord. *Pf. xxxi. 24.*

**TO HOPE.** *v. a.* To expect with desire.

The sun shines hot; and if we use delay,  
Cold-biting Winter mars our *hop'd* for hay. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

So stands the Thracian herdman with his spear  
Full in the gap, and *hopes* the hunted bear. *Dryden's Fables.*

**HOPEFUL.** *adj.* [from *hope* and *full*.]

1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promising; likely to obtain success; likely to come to maturity; likely to gratify desire, or answer expectation.

He will advance thee:  
I know his noble nature, not to let  
Thy *hopeful* service perish. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*

You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most *hopeful* young prince whom you must not desert. *Bacon.*

What to the old can greater pleasure be,  
Than *hopeful* and ingenious youth to see? *Denham.*

They take up a book in their declining years, and grow very *hopeful* scholars by that time they are threescore. *Addison.*

2. Full of hope; full of expectation of success. This sense is now almost confined to Scotland, though it is analogical, and found in good writers.

Men of their own natural inclination *hopeful* and strongly conceited, whatsoever they took in hand. *Hobbes, b. v.*

I was *hopeful* the success of your first attempts would encourage you to make trial also of more nice and difficult experiments. *Boyle.*

Whatever ills the friendless orphan bears,  
Bereav'd of parents in his infant years,  
Still must the wrong'd Telemachus sustain,  
If *hopeful* of your aid, he hopes in vain. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**HOPEFULLY.** *adv.* [from *hopeful*.]

1. In such a manner as to raise hope; in a promising way.

He left all his female kindred either matched with peers of the realm actually, or *hopefully* with earls sons and heirs. *Watt.*

They were ready to renew the war, and to prosecute it *hopefully*, to the reduction or suppression of the Irish. *Clarendon.*

2. With hope; without despair. This sense is rare.

From your promising and generous endeavours we may *hopefully* expect a considerable enlargement of the history of nature. *Glau. Scetf. Preface.*

4. The object of hope.

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## HOR

**HOPEFULNESS.**



# HOR

The morning lark, the messenger of day,  
Saluted in her song the morning gray;  
And soon the sun arose with beams so bright,  
That all the horizon laugh'd to see the fight. *Dryden.*  
When the sea is worked up in a tempest, so that the horizon  
on every side is nothing but foaming billows and floating  
mountains, it is impossible to describe the agreeable horro-  
ur that rises from such a prospect. *Addison's Spectator.*  
**HORIZO'NTAL.** *adj.* [horizontal, French, from horizon.]  
1. Near the horizon.  
As when the sun, new risen,  
Looks through the horizontal misty air,  
Shorn of his beams; or from behind the moon,  
In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds  
On half the nations. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*  
2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level.  
An obelisk erected, and golden figures placed horizontal  
about it, was brought out of Egypt by Augustus. *Brown.*  
The problem is reduced to this; what perpendicular height  
is necessary to place several ranks of rowers in a plane inclined  
to a horizontal line in a given angle? *Arbutnot on Cains.*  
**HORIZO'NTALLY.** *adv.* [from horizontal.] In a direction par-  
allel to the horizon.  
As it will not sink into the bottom, so will it neither float  
above, like lighter bodies; but, being near in weight, lie  
superficially, or almost horizontally unto it. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
The ambient ether is too liquid and empty to impel them  
horizontally with celerity. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
**HORN.** *n. f.* [horn, Gothick; horn, Saxon; horn, Dutch.]  
1. The hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of some  
graminivorous quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons.  
No beast that hath horns hath upper teeth. *Bacon's N. Hist.*  
Zelus rises through the ground,  
Bending the bull's tough neck with pain,  
That toises back his horns in vain. *Addison on Italy.*  
All that process is no more surprising than the eruption of  
horns in some brutes, or of teeth and beard in men at certain  
periods of age. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
2. An instrument of wind-musick made of horn.  
The quire ran nigher to approach,  
And wind his horn under the castle-wall,  
That with the noise it shook as it would fall. *Fairy Queen.*  
There's a post come from my master, with his horn full of  
good news. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.*  
The goddess to her crooked horn  
Adds all her breath: the rocks and woods around,  
And mountains, tremble at th' infernal sound. *Dryden.*  
Fair Alcianus, and his youthful train,  
With horns and hounds a hunting match ordain. *Dryden.*  
3. The extremity of the waxing or waning moon, as mentioned  
by poets.  
She blest'd the bed, such fruitfulness convey'd,  
That ere ten moons had sharpen'd either horn,  
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born. *Dryden.*  
The moon  
Wears a wan circle round her blunted horns. *Thomson.*  
4. The feelers of a snail. Whence the proverb, To pull in the  
horns, to repress one's ardour.  
Love's feeling is more soft and sensible,  
Than are the tender horns of cockled snails. *Shakespeare.*  
Audiens,  
Hearing of our Marcius's banishment,  
Thrust forth his horns again into the world,  
Which were in hell'd when Marcius stood for Rome,  
And durst not once peep out. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*  
5. A drinking cup made of horn.  
6. Antler of a cuckold.  
If I have horns to make one mad,  
Let the proverb go with me, I'll be horn mad. *Shakespeare.*  
Merchants, venturing through the main,  
Slight pyrates, rocks, and horns for gain. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
I am glad he went not in himself: if he had, he would have  
been horn mad. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
**HORNBEAK.** *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*  
**HORNBEAM.** *n. f.* [horn and beam, Dutch, for tree, from the  
hardness of the timber.]  
It hath leaves like the elm or beech-tree: the katkins are  
placed at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree, and  
the outward shell of the fruit is winged. This tree was for-  
merly much used in hedges for wildernesses and orangeries.  
The timber is very tough and inflexible, and of excellent  
use. *Miller.*  
**HORNBOOK.** *n. f.* [horn and book] The first book of children,  
covered with horn to keep it unfoiled.  
He teaches boys the hornbook. *Shak. Love's Labour Lost.*  
Nothing has been considered of this kind out of the ordi-  
nary road of the hornbook and primer. *Locke.*  
To master John the English maid  
A hornbook gives of ginger-bread;  
And that the child may learn the better,  
As he can name, he eats the letter. *Prior.*

# HOR

**HORNED.** *adj.* [from horn.] Furnished with horns.  
As when two rams, stir'd with ambitious pride,  
Fight for the rule of the rich fleeced flock,  
Their horned fronts so fierce on either side  
Do meet, that, with the terror of the flock,  
Astonish'd both stand senseless as a block. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
O, that I were  
Upon the hill of Basan, to out-roar  
The horned herd. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Thither all the horned host resorts,  
To graze the ranker mead. *Denham.*  
Thou king of horned floods, whose plenteous un-  
dresses fattens to the fruitful corn. *Dryden.*  
**HORNED.** *n. f.* [from horn.] One that works in horn, and sells  
horns.  
The skin of a bull's forehead is the part of the hide made  
use of by horners, whereupon they shave their horns. *Gray.*  
**HORNET.** *n. f.* [hornet, Saxon, from its horns.] A very  
large strong stinging fly, which makes its nest in hollow trees.  
Silence, in times of suffring, is the best;  
'Tis dangerous to disturb a hornet's nest. *Dryden.*  
Hornets do mischief to trees by breeding in them. *Martin.*  
I have often admired how hornets, that gather dry materials  
for building their nests, have found a proper matter to glue  
their combs. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*  
**HORNFOOT.** *n. f.* [horn and foot.] Hoofed.  
Mad frantick man,  
That did not only quake!  
With horn-footed horses, and brass wheels,  
Jove's storms to emulate. *Hakewill on Providence.*  
**HORNOWL.** *n. f.* A kind of horned owl. *Ainsworth.*  
**HORNPIPE.** *n. f.* [horn and pipe.] A county dance, danced  
commonly to a horn.  
A lully tablere,  
That to thee many a hornpipe play'd,  
Whereto they dauncen each one with his maid. *Spenser.*  
There many a hornpipe he tun'd to his Phyllis. *Raleigh.*  
Let all the quicksilver of mine  
Run t' the feet-veins, and refine  
Your friskum jerkum to a dance  
Shall fetch the fiddlers out of France,  
To wonder at the hornpipes here  
Of Nottingham and Derbyshire. *Ben. Jonson.*  
Florida danced the Derbyshire hornpipe in the presence of  
several friends. *Tatler, No. 106.*  
**HORNSTONE.** *n. f.* A kind of blue stone. *Ainsworth.*  
**HORNWORK.** *n. f.* A kind of angular fortification.  
**HORN.** *adj.* [from horn.]  
1. Made of horn.  
2. Resembling horn.  
He thought he by the brook of Cherith stood,  
And saw the ravens with their horny beaks  
Food to Elijah bringing even and morn. *Milton's Po. Lst.*  
The horny or pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the  
same superficies with the white of the eye, but riseth up above  
its convexity, and is of an hyperbolical figure. *Ray.*  
Rough are her ears, and broad her horny feet. *Dryd. Virg.*  
The pineal gland was encompassed with a kind of horny  
substance.  
As the serum of the blood is resolvable by a small heat, a  
greater heat coagulates it so as to turn it horny, like parch-  
ment; but when it is thoroughly putrified, it will no longer  
concrete. *Arbutnot on Aliment.*  
3. Hard as horn; callous.  
Tyrreus, the foster-father of the beast,  
Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny fist. *Dryden's En.*  
**HOROGRAPHY.** *n. f.* [horographie, Fr. *hora* and *γραφω*.] An  
account of the hours.  
**HOROLOG.** *n. f.* [horologium, Latin.] Any instrument that  
tells the hour: as a clock; a watch; an hour-  
glass.  
'Tis evermore the prologue to his sleep;  
He'll watch the *horologe* a double set,  
If drink rock not his cradle. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Before the days of Jerome there were *horologies*, that mea-  
sured the hours not only by drops of water in glasses, called  
clepsydra, but also by sand in glasses, called clepsamnia. *Brown.*  
**HOROMETRY.** *n. f.* [horometrie, French; *hora* and *μετρο*.] The  
art of measuring hours.  
It is no easy wonder how the *horometry* of antiquity dis-  
covered not this artifice. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*  
**HOROSCOPE.** *n. f.* [horoskope, French; *hora* and *σκοπε*.] The con-  
figuration of the planets at the hour of birth.  
How unlikely is it, that the many almost numberless con-  
junctions of stars, which occur in the progress of a man's  
life, should not match and counteract that one *horoscope* or  
conjunction which is found at his birth? *Dryden.*  
A proportion of the *horoscope* unto the seventh house, or op-  
posite signs every seventh year, oppresth living natures. *Brown.*  
Him born beneath a boding *horoscope*,  
His fire, the blear-ey'd Vulcan of a shop;  
From Mars his forge sent to Minerva's school. *Dryd. Juven.*  
Where

# HOR

The Greek names this the *horoscope*;  
This governs life, and this marks out our parts,  
Our humours, manners, qualities and arts. *Greck's Manil.*  
They understood the planets and the zodiac by instinct,  
and fell to drawing schemes of their own *horoscope* in the same  
dust they sprung out of. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
**HORRIBLE.** *adj.* [horrible, French; *horribilis*, Lat.] Dread-  
ful; terrible; shocking; hideous; enormous.  
No colour affecteth the eye much with displeasure: there be  
fights that are horrible, because they excite the memory of  
things that are odious or fearful. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Eternal happiness and eternal misery, meeting with a per-  
suation that the soul is immortal, are, of all others, the first  
the most desirable, and the latter the most horrible to human  
apprehension. *South's Sermons.*  
**HORRIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from horrible.] Dreadfulness; hideous-  
ness; terribleness; fearfulness.  
**HORRIBLY.** *adv.* [from horrible.]  
1. Dreadfully; hideously.  
What hideous noise was that!  
Horribly loud. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
2. To a dreadful degree.  
The contagion of these ill precedents, both in civility and  
virtue, horribly infects children. *Locke.*  
**HORRID.** *adj.* [horridus, Latin.]  
1. Hideous; dreadful; shocking.  
Oh!  
Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood,  
'T hat we the *horrid* may seem to those  
Which chance to find us. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
Not in the legions  
Of *horrid* hell can come a devil more damn'd,  
In evils to top Macbeth. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
2. Shocking; offensive; unpleasing; in womens cant.  
Already I your tears survey,  
Already hear the *horrid* things they say. *Pope.*  
3. Rough; rugged.  
*Horrid* with fern, and intricate with thorn,  
Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts were worn. *Dry.*  
**HORRIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from horrid.] Hideousness; enormity.  
A bloody designer suborns his instrument to take away  
such a man's life, and the confessor represents the *horridness*  
of the fact, and brings him to repentance. *Hammond.*  
**HORROR.** *adj.* [horror, Latin.] Causing horror.  
His jaws *horrid*, arm'd with three-fold fate,  
Here dwells the direful fiend. *Thomson's Summer.*  
**HORROROUS.** *adj.* [horrosus, Latin.] Sounding dread-  
fully. *Diët.*  
**HORROR.** *n. f.* [horror, Latin; *horror*, French.]  
1. Terror mix'd with detestation; a passion compounded of  
fear and hate, both strong.  
Over them sad *horror*, with grim hue,  
Did always fear, beating his iron wings;  
And after him owls and night ravens flew,  
The hateful messengers of heavy things. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
I have sapt full with *horrors*;  
Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,  
Cannot once start me. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Doubtless all souls have a furiving thought,  
Therefore of death we think with quiet mind;  
But if we think of being turn'd to nought,  
A trembling *horror* in our souls we find. *Davies.*  
At such bold words, vouch'd with a deed so bold.  
Deep *horror* seizes ev'ry human breast;  
Their pride is humbled, and their fear confess't. *Dryden.*  
2. Gloom; dreariness.  
Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,  
Shades ev'ry flower, and darkens ev'ry green;  
Deepens the murmur of the falling floods,  
And breathes a browner *horror* on the woods. *Pope.*  
3. [In medicine.] Such a shuddering or quivering as precedes  
an ague-fit; a sense of shuddering or shrinking. *Quincy.*  
All objects of the senses, which are very offensive, do cause  
the spirits to retire; and, upon their flight, the parts are in  
some degree destitute, and so there is induced in them a trepi-  
dation and *horror*. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
**HORSE.** *n. f.* [horse, Saxon.]  
1. A neighing quadruped, used in war, and draught and car-  
riage.  
Duncan's *horses*, the minions of the race,  
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
A *horse*! a *horse*! my kingdom for a *horse*! *Shak. R. III.*  
I would sell my *horse*, and buy ten more  
Better than he. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*  
Thy face, bright centaur, Autumn's heats retain,  
The softer season suiting to the man;  
Whilst Winter's shivering goat afflicts the *horse*  
With frosts, and makes him an uneasy course. *Creech.*  
We call a little *horse*, such a one as comes not up to the size  
of that idea which we have in our minds to belong ordinarily  
to *horses*. *Locke.*

# HOR

I took *horse* to the lake of Constance, which is formed by  
the entry of the Rhine. *Addison on Italy.*  
2. It is used in the plural sense, but with a singular termination;  
for horses, horsemen, or cavalry.  
I did hear  
The galloping of *horses*: who was't came by? *Shak. Macb.*  
The armies were appointed, consisting of twenty-five thou-  
sand *horse* and foot, for the repulsing of the enemy at their  
landing. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
If they had known that all the king's *horse* were quartered  
behind them, their foot might very well have marched away  
with their *horse*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
Th' Arcadian *horse*  
With ill success engage the Latin force. *Dryden's En.*  
3. Something on which any thing is supported: as, a *horse* to dry  
linen on.  
4. A wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punish-  
ment. It is sometimes called a timber-mare.  
5. Joined to another substantive, it signifies something large or  
coarse: as, a *horseface*, a face of which the features are large  
and indelicate.  
To *HORSE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To mount upon a horse.  
He came out with all his clowns, *horsed* upon such cart-  
jades, and so furnished, as in good faith I thought with myself,  
if that were thrust, I wist none of my friends or subjects ever  
to thrive. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
After a great fight there came to the camp of Gonzalvo, the  
great captain, a gentleman proudly *horsed* and armed: Diego  
de Mendoza asked the great captain, Who's this? Who an-  
swered, It is St. Ermin, who never appears but after the  
storm. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*  
2. To carry one on the back.  
3. To ride any thing.  
Stalls, bulks, windows  
Are smother'd, leads fill'd, and ridges *hors'd*  
With variable complexions; all agreeing  
In earnestness to see him. *Shakespeare.*  
4. To cover a mare.  
If you let him out to *horse* more mares than your own, you  
must feed him well. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
**HORSEBACK.** *n. f.* [horse and back.] The seat of the rider;  
the state of being on a horse.  
I've seen the French,  
And they can well on *horseback*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
I saw them salute on *horseback*,  
Beheld them when they lighted. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
He fought but one remarkable battle wherein there were  
any elephants, and that was with Porus, king of India; in  
which notwithstanding he was on *horseback*. *Brown's Vul. Err.*  
When mannish Mevia, that two-handed whore,  
Astride on *horseback* hunts the Tuscan boar. *Dryd. Juvenal.*  
If your ramble was on *horseback*, I am glad of it, on ac-  
count of your health. *Swift to Gay.*  
**HORSEBEAN.** *n. f.* [horse and bean.] A small bean usually  
given to horses.  
Only the small *horsebean* is propagated by the plough. *Mort.*  
**HORSEBLOCK.** *n. f.* [horse and block.] A block on which they  
climb to a horse.  
**HORSEBOAT.** *n. f.* [horse and boat.] A boat used in ferrying  
horses.  
**HORSEBOY.** *n. f.* [horse and boy.] A boy employed in dressing  
horses; a stableboy.  
Some *horseboys*, being awake, discovered them by the fire in  
their matches. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*  
**HORSEBREAKER.** *n. f.* [horse and break.] One whose employ-  
ment it is to tame horses to the saddle.  
Under Sagittarius are born chariot-racers, *horsebreakers*, and  
tamers of wild beasts. *Creech.*  
**HORSECHESNUT.** *n. f.* [horse and chesnut.] A plant.  
It hath digitated or fingered leaves: the flowers, which con-  
sist of five leaves, are of an anomalous figure, opening with  
two lips: there are male and female upon the same spike:  
the female flowers are succeeded by nuts, which grow in green  
prickly husks. Their whole year's shoot is commonly  
performed in three weeks time, after which it does no more  
than increase in bulk, and become more firm; and all the lat-  
ter part of the Summer is occupied in forming and strengthen-  
ing the buds for the next year's shoots. *Miller.*  
I may bring in the *horsechesnut*, which grows into a goodly  
standard. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
**HORSECOUSER.** *n. f.* [horse and couser.] *Junius* derives it  
from *horse* and *couse*, an old Scotch word, which signifies to  
change; and it should therefore, he thinks, be writ *horsecoufer*.  
The word now used in Scotland is *horsecouper*, to denote a  
jockey, seller, or rather changer of horses. It may well be  
derived from *coupe*, as he that sells horses may be supposed to  
*coupe* or exercise them.  
1. One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race.  
2. A dealer in horses.  
A servant to a *horsecouser* was thrown off his horse. *Wifem.*  
A Florentine bought a horse for so many crowns, upon  
condition



# HOR

condition to pay half down: the *horsecourser* comes to him next morning for the remainder *L'Estrange*.  
**HORSECRAB**. *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth*.  
**HORSECUCUMBER**. *n. f.* [*horse* and *cucumber*.] A plant. *Mortimer*.  
 The *horsecucumber* is the large green cucumber, and the best for the table, green out of the garden. *Mortimer*.  
**HORSEDUNG**. *n. f.* [*horse* and *dung*.] The excrements of horses.  
 Put it into an ox's horn, and, covered close, let it rot in hot horse-dung. *Peacham on Drawing*.  
**HORSEEMMET**. *n. f.* [*horse* and *emmet*.] Ant of a large kind.  
**HORSEFLESH**. *n. f.* [*horse* and *flesh*.] The flesh of horses.  
 The Chinese eat *horseflesh* at this day, and some gluttons have colts flesh baked. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
 An old hungry lion would fain have been dealing with a good piece of *horseflesh* that he had in his eye; but the nag he thought would be too fleet for him. *L'Estrange*.  
**HORSEFLY**. *n. f.* [*horse* and *fly*.] A fly that stings horses, and sucks their blood. *Ainsworth*.  
**HORSEFOOT**. *n. f.* An herb The fame with coltsfoot. *Ainsworth*.  
**HORSEHAIR**. *n. f.* [*horse* and *hair*.] The hair of horses.  
 His glittering helm, which terribly was graced With waving *horsehair*. *Dryden's Æn.*  
**HORSEHEEL**. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth*.  
**HORSELAUGH**. *n. f.* [*horse* and *laugh*.] A loud violent rude laugh.  
 A *horselaugh*, if you please, at honestly; *Pope*.  
**HORSELEECH**. *n. f.* [*horse* and *leech*.] A great leech that bites horses.  
 The *horseleech* hath two daughters, crying give, give. *Prov.*  
 Let us to France; like *horseleeches*, my boys,  
 The very blood to suck. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
 2. A farther. *Ainsworth*.  
**HORSELITTER**. *n. f.* [*horse* and *litter*.] A carriage hung upon poles between two horses, in which the person carried lies along.  
 He that before thought he might command the waves of the sea, was now cast on the ground, and carried in an *horse-litter*. *2 Mac. ix. 8.*  
**HORSEMAN**. *n. f.* [*horse* and *man*.]  
 1. One skilled in riding.  
 A skilful *horseman*, and a huntsman bred. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 2. One that serves in wars on horseback.  
 Encounters between *horsemen* on the one side, and foot on the other, are seldom with extremity of danger; because as *horsemen* can hardly break a battle on foot, so men on foot cannot possibly chase *horsemen*. *Hayward*.  
 In the early times of the Roman commonwealth, a *horseman* received yearly *tria millia æris*, and a foot-soldier one mille; that is, more than six-pence a day to a *horseman*, and two-pence a day to a foot-soldier. *Arbutnot on Coins*.  
 3. A rider; a man on horseback.  
 With descending show'rs of brimstone fir'd,  
 The wild Barbarian in the storm expir'd;  
 Wrapt in devouring flames the *horseman* rag'd,  
 And spur'd the steed in equal flames engag'd. *Addison*.  
 A *horseman's* coat shall hide  
 Thy taper shape, and comeliness of side. *Prior*.  
**HORSEMANSHIP**. *n. f.* [from *horseman*.] The art of riding; the art of managing a horse.  
 He vaulted with such ease into his seat,  
 As if an angel dapt down from the clouds,  
 To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus,  
 And witch the world with noble *horsemanship*. *Shak. H. IV.*  
 They please themselves in terms of hunting or *horseman-ship*. *Wotton*.  
 His majesty, to shew his *horsemanship*, slaughtered two or three of his subjects. *Addison's Freeholder*.  
 Peers grew proud, in *horsemanship* t' excel;  
 Newmarket's glory rose, as Britain's fell. *Pope*.  
**HORSEMARKET**. *n. f.* A kind of large bee. *Ainsworth*.  
**HORSEMATCH**. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsworth*.  
**HORSEMEAT**. *n. f.* [*horse* and *meat*.] Provender.  
 And strangers with good cheer receive.  
 The former liveth as piously and *hospitably*, as the other. *Swift*.  
**HORSEMENT**. *n. f.* A large coarse mint.  
**HORSEMUSCLE**. *n. f.* A large muscle.  
 The great *horsemuscle*, with the fine shell, that breedeth in ponds, do not only gape and shut as the oysters do, but remove from one place to another. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
**HORSEPLAY**. *n. f.* [*horse* and *play*.] Coarse, rough, rugged play.  
 He is too much given to *horseplay* in his raillery, and comes to battle like a dictator from the plough. *Dryd. Fab. Preface*.  
**HORSEPOUND**. *n. f.* [*horse* and *pound*.] A pond for horses.  
**HORSERACE**. *n. f.* [*horse* and *race*.] A match of horses in running.  
 In *horse-races* men are curious to foresee that there be not the least weight upon the one horse more than upon the other. *Bacon's Natural History*.

# HOS

Trajan, in the fifth year of his tribuneship, entertained the people with a *horse-race*. *Addison on ancient Medals*.  
**HORSEADISH**. *n. f.* [*horse* and *radish*.] A root acrid and biting: a species of scurvygrafs.  
*Horseradish* is increased by sprouts spreading from the old roots left in the ground, that are cut or broken off. *Mortimer*.  
 Stomachicks are the crelle acrids, as *horseradish* and scurvygrafs, infused in wine. *Floyer on the Humours*.  
**HORSESHOE**. *n. f.* [*horse* and *shoe*.]  
 1. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses.  
 I was thrown into the Thames, and cool'd glowing hot in that furge, like a *horse-shoe*. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*.  
 2. An herb.  
**HORSESTEALER**. *n. f.* [*horse* and *steal*.] A thief who takes away horses.  
 He is not a pickpurse, nor a *horsestealer*; but for his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut. *Shakespeare's As you like it*.  
**HORSETAIL**. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth*.  
**HORSE-TONGUE**. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth*.  
**HORSEWAY**. *n. f.* [*horse* and *way*.] A broad way by which horses may travel.  
 Know'st thou the way to Dover?  
 —Both stile and gate, *horseway* and footpath. *Shak. K. Lear*.  
**HORTATION**. *n. f.* [*hortatio*, Latin.] The act of exhorting; a hortatory precept; advice or encouragement to something.  
**HORTATIVE**. *n. f.* [from *hortor*, Latin.] Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates.  
 Generals commonly in their *hortatives* put men in mind of their wives and children. *Bacon, Essay 8.*  
**HORTATORY**. *adj.* [from *hortor*, Latin.] Encouraging; animating; advising to anything: used of precepts, not of persons; a hortatory speech, not a hortatory speaker.  
**HORTICULTURE**. *n. f.* [*hortus* and *cultura*, Latin.] The art of cultivating gardens.  
**HORTULAN**. *adj.* [*hortulanus*, Latin.] Belonging to a garden.  
 This seventh edition of my *hortulan* kalendar is yours.  *Evelyn's Kalendar*.  
**HOSANNA**. *n. f.* [*hosanna*.] An exclamation of praise to God.  
 Through the vast of heav'n  
 It founded, and the faithful armies rung  
 Hosanna to the Highest. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*  
 The publick entrance which Christ made into Jerusalem was celebrated with the *hosanna's* and acclamations of the people. *Fide's Sermon*.  
**HOSIE**. *n. f.* plur. *hosies*. [*hosya*, Saxon; *hosan*, Welsh; *hos*, Erse, *hosien*, plur. *chausse*, French.]  
 1. Breaches.  
 Guards on wanton Cupid's *hosie*. *Shakespeare*.  
 Here's an English taylor come hither for stealing out of a French *hosie*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
 These men were bound in their coats, *hosie's*, hats, and other garments, and cast into the midst of the burning fiery furnace. *Dan. iii. 21.*  
 He crofs examin'd both our *hosie*,  
 And plunder'd all we had to lose. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 3.*  
 2. Stockings; covering for the legs.  
 He being in love, could not see to garter his *hosie*;  
 And you, being in love, cannot see to put on  
 Your *hosie*. *Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona*.  
 Will she thy linen wash, or *hosie* darn,  
 And knit thee gloves? *Gay's Pastoral*.  
**HOSIER**. *n. f.* [from *hosie*.] One who sells stockings.  
 You are as arrant a cockney as any *hosier* in Cheap-side. *Swift to Gay*.  
**HOSPITABLE**. *adj.* [*hospitabilis*, Latin.] Giving entertainment to strangers; kind to strangers.  
 I'm your host.  
 With robbers hands my *hospitable* favour  
 You should not ruffle thus. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.  
 Receive the ship-wreck'd on your friendly shore;  
 With *hospitable* rites relieve the poor. *Dryden's Æn.*  
**HOSPITALLY**. *adv.* [from *hospitable*.] With kindness to strangers.  
 Ye thus *hospitably* live,  
 And strangers with good cheer receive.  
 The former liveth as piously and *hospitably*, as the other. *Swift*.  
**HOSPITAL**. *n. f.* [*hospit*, French; *hospit*, Latin.]  
 1. A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor.  
 They who were so careful to bestow them in a college when they were young, would be so good as to provide for them in some *hospital* when they are old. *Wotton*.  
 I am about to build an *hospital*, which I will endow handsomely for twelve old husbandmen. *Addison's Spectator*.  
 2. A place for shelter or entertainment.  
 They spy'd a goodly cattle, plac'd  
 Forc'd by a river in a pleasant dale,  
 Which chusing for that evening's *hospital*,  
 They thither march'd. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
**HOSPITALITY**. *n. f.* [*hospitalitas*, French.] The practice of entertaining strangers. *The*

# HOS

The Lacedemonians forbidding all access of strangers into their coats, are, in that respect, deservedly blamed, as being enemies to that *hospitality* which, for common humanity sake, all the nations on earth should embrace. *Hooker, b. i.*  
 My matter is of a churlish disposition,  
 And little reckes to find the way to heav'n  
 By doing deeds of *hospitality*. *Shakespeare's As you like it*.  
 How has this spirit of faction broke all the laws of charity, neighbourhood, alliance, and *hospitality*? *Swift*.  
**HOSPITALIER**. *n. f.* [*hospitaller*, French; *hospitarius*, low Latin, from *hospital*.] One residing in an hospital in order to receive the poor or stranger.  
 The first they reckon such as were granted to the *hospitalliers* in titulum beneficii. *Ayliffe's Paragon*.  
**TO HOSPITATE**. *v. a.* [*hospitor*, Latin.] To reside under the roof of another.  
 That always chuses an empty shell, and this *hospitater* with the living animal in the same shell. *Grew's Museum*.  
**HOST**. *n. f.* [*hostis*, French; *hostes*, *hospitis*, Latin.]  
 1. One who gives entertainment to another.  
 Homer never entertained either guests or *hosts* with long speeches, 'till the mouth of hunger be stopp'd. *Sidney*.  
 Here, father, take the shadow of this tree  
 For your good *host*. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.  
 2. The landlord of an inn.  
 Time's like a fashionable *host*.  
 That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand;  
 But with his arms out-stretch'd, as he would fly,  
 Grapes in the comber. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida*.  
 The frighted friend arose by break of day,  
 And found the fall where late his fellow lay;  
 Then of his impious *host* enquiring more,  
 Was answer'd that his guest was gone before. *Dryden*.  
 3. [From *hostis*, Latin.] An army; numbers assembled for war.  
 Let ev'ry soldier hew him down a bough,  
 And bear't before him; thereby shall we shadow  
 The numbers of our *host*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
 Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,  
 God looking forth, will trouble all his *host*,  
 And craze your chariot-wheels. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*  
 After these came arm'd, with spear and shield,  
 An *host* so great as cover'd all the field. *Dryden*.  
 4. Any great number.  
 Give to a gracious message  
 An *host* of tongues; but let ill tidings tell  
 Themselves, when they be felt. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra*.  
 5. [*Hostia*, Latin; *hostie*, French.] The sacrifice of the mass in the Romish church; the consecrated wafer.  
**TO HOST**. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To take up entertainment.  
 Go, bear it to the centaur, where we *host*;  
 And stay there, Dromio, 'till I come to thee. *Shakespeare*.  
 2. To encounter in battle.  
 Strange to us it seem'd  
 At first, that angel should with angel war,  
 And in fierce *hostings* meet. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*  
 From his loins  
 New authors of dissension spring; from him  
 Two branches, that in *hosting* long contend  
 For sov'reign sway. *Phillips*.  
 3. To review a body of men; to muster.  
 Lords have had the leading of their own followers to the general *hostings*. *Spenser on Ireland*.  
**HOSTAGE**. *n. f.* [*offage*, French.] One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions.  
 Your *hostages* I have, so have you mine;  
 And we shall talk before we fight. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra*.  
 Do this message honourably;  
 And if he stand on *hostage* for his safety,  
 Bid him demand what pledge will please him best. *Shakespeare*.  
 He that hath wife and children, hath given *hostages* to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief. *Bacon, Essay 8.*  
 They who marry give *hostages* to the publick, that they will not attempt the ruin or disturb the peace of it. *Afterbury*.  
 The Romans having seized a great number of *hostages*, acquainted them with their resolution. *Arbutnot on Coins*.  
**HOSTEL**.  
**HOSTELRY**. *n. f.* [*hostels*, *hostelerie*, French.] An inn. *Ainsworth*.  
**HOSTESS**. *n. f.* [*hostesse*, French, from *host*.] A female host; a woman that gives entertainment.  
 Fair and noble *hostess*,  
 We are your guest to-night. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
 Ye were beaten out of door,  
 And rail'd upon the *hostess* of the house. *Shakespeare*.  
 Be as kind an *hostess* as you have been to me, and you can never fail of another husband. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*  
**HOSTESS-SHIP**. *n. f.* [from *hostess*.] The character of an hostess.  
 It is my father's will I should take on me  
 The *hostess-ship* o' th' day: you're welcome, sirs. *Shakespeare*.

# HOT

**HOSTILE**. *adj.* [*hostilis*, Latin.] Adverse; opposite; suitable to an enemy.  
 He has now at last  
 Giv'n *hostile* strokes, and that not in the presence  
 Of dreaded justice; but on the ministers  
 That do distribute it. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.  
 Fierce Juno's hate,  
 Added to *hostile* force, shall urge thy fate. *Dryden's Æn.*  
**HOSTILITY**. *n. f.* [*hostilitas*, Fr. from *hostile*.] The practices of an open enemy; open war; opposition in war.  
 Neither by treason nor *hostility*.  
 To seek to put me down, and reign thyself. *Shakespeare's H. VI.*  
*Hostility*, being thus suspended with France, preparation was made for war against Scotland. *Hayward*.  
 What peace can we return;  
 But, to our pow'r, *hostility* and hate,  
 Untam'd reluctance and revenge? *Milt. Parad. Lost, b. ii.*  
 In this bloody dispute we have shew'd ourselves fair, nay, generous adversaries; and have carried on even our *hostilities* with humanity. *Afterbury's Sermon*.  
**HOSTLER**. *n. f.* [*hosteller*, from *hostel*.] One who has the care of horses at an inn.  
 The cause why they are now to be permitted is want of convenient inns for lodging travellers on horseback, and *hostlers* to tend their horses by the way. *Spenser on Ireland*.  
**HOSTRY**. *n. f.* [corrupted from *hostelry*.] A place where the horses of guests are kept.  
 Swift rivers are with sudden ice constrain'd,  
 And studded wheels are on its back sustain'd;  
 An *hostry* now for waggons, which before  
 Tall ships of burden on its bosom bore. *Dryden's Georg.*  
**HOT**. *adj.* [par, Saxon; *hot*, Scottish.]  
 1. Having the power to excite the sense of heat; contrary to cold; fiery.  
 What is thy name?  
 —Thou'lt be afraid to hear it.  
 —No, though thou call'st thyself a better name  
 Than any is in hell. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
 The great breezes which the motion of the air in great circles, such as are under the girdle of the world, produceth, do refrigerate; and therefore, in those parts, noon is nothing so *hot* as about nine in the forenoon. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
 Hot and cold were in one body fixt;  
 And soft with hard, and light with heavy mixt. *Dryden*.  
 Black substances do soonest of all others become *hot* in the sun's light, and burn; which effect may proceed partly from the multitude of refractions in a little room, and partly from easy commotion of so very small corpúcles. *Newton's Opt.*  
 2. Lustful; lewd.  
 What better hours,  
 Unregister'd in vulgar fame, you have  
 Luxuriously pick'd out. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra*.  
 Now the *hot* blooded gods assist me! remember, Jove, thou wast a bull for thy Europa. *Shakespeare*.  
 3. Strongly affected by sensible qualities: in allusion to dogs hunting.  
 Nor law, nor checks of conscience will he hear,  
 When in *hot* scent of gain and full career. *Dryden*.  
 4. Violent; furious; dangerous.  
 That of Carthage, where the Spaniards had warning of our coming, and had put themselves in their full strength, was one of the *hottest* services, and most dangerous assaults, that hath been known. *Bacon's War with Spain*.  
 He resolved to storm; but his soldiers declined that *hot* service, and plied it with artillery. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
 To court the cry direct us, when we found  
 Th' assault so *hot*, as if 'twere only there. *Denham*.  
 Our army  
 Is now in *hot* engagement with the Moors. *Dryden*.  
 5. Ardent; vehement; precipitate.  
 Come, come, lord Mortimer, you are as slow,  
 As *hot* lord Percy is on fire to go. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
 Nature to youth *hot* rashness doth dispense,  
 But with cold prudence age doth recompense. *Denham*.  
 Achilles is impatient, *hot*, revengeful; Æneas, patient, considerate, and careful of his people. *Dryd. Fables, Preface*.  
 6. Eager; keen in desire.  
 It is no wonder that men, either perplexed in the necessary affairs of life, or *hot* in the pursuit of pleasures, should not seriously examine their tenets. *Locke*.  
 Quoth Ralph, a jointure,  
 Which makes him have so *hot* a mind t' her. *Hudibras*.  
 7. Piquant; acrid.  
**HOTBED**. *n. f.* A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.  
 The bed we call a *hotbed* is this: there was taken horse-dung, old and well rotted; this was laid upon a bank half a foot high, and supported round about with planks, and upon the top was cast light earth two fingers deep. *Bacon's Nat. History*.  
**HOTBRAIN'D**. *adj.* [*hot* and *brain*.] Violent; vehement; furious.



# HOV

You shall find 'em either *botbrain'd* youth,  
Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
**HOVCOCKLES.** *n. f.* [*hautes coquilles*, French.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.  
The chytindra is certainly not our *botcockles*; for that was by pinching, not by striking. *Arbutim. and Pope's Mar. Scribl.*  
As at *botcockles* once I laid me down,  
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,  
Buxoma gave a gentle tap, and I  
Quick rose, and read soft mischief in her eye. *Gay's Poet.*  
**HOTHEADED.** *adj.* [*bot and head*.] Vehement; violent; passionate.  
One would not make the same person zealous for a standing army and publick liberty; nor a *botheaded*, crackbrained coxcomb forward for a scheme of moderation. *Arbutim.*  
**HOTHOUSE.** *n. f.* [*bot and house*.]  
1. A bagnio; a place to sweat and cup in.  
Now the profetess a *botthouse*, which, I think, is a very ill house too. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*  
2. A brothel.  
Where lately harbour'd many a famous whore,  
A purging bill, now fix'd upon the door,  
Tells you it is a *botthouse*; so it may,  
And still be a whorehouse: th' are synonyma. *Ben. Johnson.*  
**HOTLY.** *adv.* [*from bot*.]  
1. With heat; not coldly.  
2. Violently; vehemently.  
The flag was in the end so *botly* pursued, that he was driven to make courage of despair. *Sidney.*  
I do contest  
As *botly* and as nobly with thy love,  
As ever in ambitious strength I did  
Contend against thy valour. *Shak. Coriolanus.*  
The enemy, now at hand, began *botly* to skirmish in divers places with the Christians. *Knight's History of the Turks.*  
Though this controversy be revived, and *botly* agitated, I doubt whether it be not a nominal dispute. *Boyle.*  
3. Lustfully.  
Voracious birds, that *botly* bill and breed,  
And largely drink, because on fault they feed. *Dryden.*  
**HOTMOUTHED.** *adj.* [*bot and mouth*.] Headstrong; ungovernable.  
I fear my people's faith,  
That *botmouth'd* beast that bears against the curb,  
Hard to be broken. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
**HOTNESS.** *n. f.* [*from bot*.] Heat; violence; fury.  
**HOTCHPOTCH.** *n. f.* [*haché en poche*, French; or *hachée en pot*, French, as *Camden* has it, as being boiled up in a pot; yet the former corruption is now generally used.] A mingled hals; a mixture.  
Such patching maketh Littleton's *botchpot* of our tongue, and, in effect, brings the same rather to a Babelish confusion than any one entire language. *Camden's Remains.*  
A mixture of many disagreeing colours is ever unpleasant to the eye, and a mixture or *botchpotch* of many tastes is unpleasant to the taste. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Nor limbs, nor bones, nor carcass would remain;  
But a math'd heap, a *botchpotch* of the slain. *Dryd. Juvenal.*  
**HOTSPUR.** *n. f.* [*bot and spur*.]  
1. A man violent, passionate, precipitate and heady.  
My nephew's trespasss may be well forgot;  
It hath the excuse of youth and heat of blood,  
A harebrain'd *botspur*, govern'd by a spleen. *Shak. H. IV.*  
Wars are begun by hairbrained dissolute captains, parasitical fawners, unquiet *botspurs*, and restless innovators. *Barton.*  
2. A kind of pea of speedy growth.  
Of such peas as are planted or sown in gardens, the *botspur* is the speediest of any in growth.  
**HOTSPURRED.** *adj.* [*from botspur*.] Vehement; rash; heady.  
To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with an effeminate countenance, or Venus like that *botspurred* Harpalice in Virgil, this proceedeth from a senseless judgment. *Peacham.*  
**HOVE.** The preterite of *heave*.  
**HOVEL.** *n. f.* [Diminutive of *house*, Saxon.]  
1. A shed open on the sides, and covered overhead.  
So likewise a *hovel* will serve for a room,  
To sticke on the pease, when harvest shall come. *Tusser.*  
If you make a large *hovel*, thatched, over some quantity of ground, plank the ground over, and it will breed saltpetre. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Your hay it is mow'd, your corn it is reap'd,  
Your barns will be full, and your *hovels* heap'd. *Dryden.*  
2. A mean habitation; a cottage.  
The men clamber up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them, where they feed them and milk them, and do all the dairy-work in such sorry *hovels* and sheds as they build to inhabit in during the Summer. *Roy on the Creation.*  
To *HOVEL.* *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To shelter in an hovel.  
And wasn't thou fain, poor father,  
To *hovel* thee with twine and rogues forlorn,  
In short and musty straw? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

# HOU

**HOVEN.** *part. pass.* [*from heave*.] Raised; swelled; tumefied.  
Tom Piper hath *hoven* and puffed up cheeks;  
If cheese be so *hoven*, make Giffé to seek creeks. *Tusser.*  
To *HOVER.* *v. n.* [*hover*, to hang over, Welsh.]  
1. To hang in the air over head, without flying off one way or other.  
Some fiery devil *hovs* in the sky,  
And pours down mischief. *Shak. King John.*  
Ah, my poor princes! ah, my tender babes!  
If yet your gentle souls fly in the air,  
And be not fix'd in doom perpetual,  
Hover about me with your airy wings,  
And hear your mother's lamentation. *Shak. Richard III.*  
A hovering mist came swimming o'er his fight,  
And seal'd his eyes in everlasting night. *Dryden's Zen.*  
Great flights of birds are *hovering* about the bridge, and settling upon it. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Till as the earthly part decays and falls,  
The captive breaks her prison's mould'ring walls;  
Hovers a-while upon the sad remains,  
Which now the pile, or sepulchre, contains,  
And thence with liberty unbounded flies,  
Impatient to regain her native skies. *Prior.*  
Some less refin'd, beneath the moon's pale light,  
Hover, and catch the shooting stars by night. *Pope.*  
2. To stand in suspense or expectation.  
The landlord will no longer covenant with him; for that he daily looketh after change and alteration, and *hovs* in expectation of new words. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
3. To wander about one place.  
We see so warlike a prince at the head of so great an army, *hovering* on the borders of our confederates.  
The truth and certainty is seen, and the mind fully possess'd itself of it; in the other, it only *hovs* about it. *Locke.*  
**HOUCH.** *n. f.* [Dorg, Saxon.]  
1. The lower part of the thigh.  
Blood shall be from the sword unto the belly, and dung of men unto the camel's *hough*. *2 Esd. xiii. 36.*  
2. [*Huë*, French.] An adz; an hoe. See *Hoe*.  
Did they really believe that a man, by *hovs* and an ax, could cut a god out of a tree? *Stillingfleet.*  
To *HOUGH.* *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]  
1. To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham.  
Thou shalt *hough* their horses. *Jos. ii. 6.*  
2. To cut up with an hough or hoe.  
3. To hawk. This orthography is uncommon. See *To Hawk*.  
Neither could we *hough* or spit from us; much less could we sneeze or cough. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac. b. i.*  
**HOULET.** *n. f.* The vulgar name for an owl.  
The Scots and northern counties still retain it.  
**HOULT.** *n. f.* [pole, Saxon.] A small wood. Obsolete.  
Or as the wind, in *hovels* and shady groves,  
A murmur makes among the boughs and leaves. *Fairfax.*  
**HOUND.** *n. f.* [pund, Saxon; hund, Scottish.] A dog used in the chase.  
Hounds and greyhounds, mungrels, spaniels, curs,  
Are cleped all by the name of dogs. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Jason threw, but fail'd to wound  
The boar, and flew an undeserving *hound*,  
And through the dog the dart was nail'd to ground. *Dryd.*  
The kind spaniel and the faithful *hound*,  
Liketh that fox in shape and species found,  
Pursues the noted path and covets home. *Prior.*  
To *HOUND.* *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]  
1. To fet on the chase.  
God is said to harden the heart permissively, but not operatively nor effectively; as he who only lets loose a greyhound out of the slip, is said to *hound* him at the hare. *Bramhall.*  
2. To hunt; to pursue.  
If the wolves had been *hounded* by tygers, they should have worried them. *L'Estrange.*  
**HO'NDISH.** *n. f.* A kind of fish.  
**HO'NDSTONGUE.** *n. f.* [*gnoglossum*, Latin.] A plant.  
The cup of the flower consists of one leaf, deeply cut into five parts: the flower consists of one leaf, is funnel-shaped, and cut into five segments: the pointal, which arises from the bottom of the flower, changes into a fruit composed of four rough, each for the most part burry cells, and containing a flat seed affixed to a pyramidal and quadrilateral placenta. The proper season to take the roots up is soon after the leaves decay. *Miller.*  
**HO'NDTREE.** *n. f.* A kind of tree.  
**HOUR.** *n. f.* [*upupa*, Latin.] The puet.  
**HOUR.** *n. f.* [*heure*, French; *hora*, Latin.]  
1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the space of sixty minutes.  
See the minutes how they run:  
How many makes the *hour* full compleat,  
How many *hours* bring about the day,  
How many days will finish up the year,  
How many years a mortal man may live. *Shaksp. H. VI.*  
2. A particular time. *Vexation*

# HOU

Vexation almost stops my breath,  
That sunder'd friends greet in the *hour* of death. *Shaksp.*  
When we can interest an *hour* to serve,  
We'll spend it in some words upon that business,  
If you would grant the time. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
The confious wretch must all his arts reveal,  
From the first moment of his vital breath,  
To his last *hour* of unrepenting death. *Dryden's Zen.*  
3. The time as marked by the clock.  
The *hour* runs through the roughest day. *Shakespeare.*  
Our neighbour let her floor to a genteel man, who kept good *hours*. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 88.*  
They are as loud any *hour* of the morning, as our own countrymen at midnight. *Addison's Guardian.*  
**HOURLASS.** *n. f.* [*hour and glass*.]  
1. A glass filled with fluid, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.  
Next morning, known to be a morning better by the *hour-glass* than by the day's clearness. *Sidney.*  
If a man be in sickness, the time will seem longer without a clock or *hourglass* than with it; for the mind doth value every moment. *Bacon.*  
O, recollect your thoughts!  
Shake not his *hourglass*, when his hasty hand  
Is ebbing to the last. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
2. Space of time. A manner of speaking rather affected than elegant.  
We, within the *hourglass* of two months, have won one town, and overthrown great forces in the field. *Bacon.*  
**HOURLY.** *adj.* [*from hour*.] Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated.  
Alcyone  
Computes how many nights he had been gone,  
Observes the waning moon with *hourly* view,  
Numbers her age, and wishes for a new. *Dryden.*  
We must live in *hourly* expectation of having those troops recalled, which they now leave with us. *Swift.*  
**HOURLY.** *adv.* [*from hour*.] Every hour; frequently.  
She deserves a lord,  
That twenty such rude boys might tend upon,  
And *hourly* call her mistress. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*  
Our estate may not endure  
Hazard to near us, as doth *hourly* grow  
Out of his lunacies. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
They with ceaseless cry  
Surround me, as thou saw'st; *hourly* conceiv'd,  
And *hourly* born, with sorrow infinite  
To me! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*  
Great was their strife, which *hourly* was renew'd,  
Till each with mortal hate his rival view'd. *Dryden.*  
**HOURPLATE.** *n. f.* [*hour and plate*.] The dial, the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed.  
If eyes could not view the hand, and the characters of the *hourplate*, and thereby at a distance fee what o'clock it was, their owner could not be much benefited by that acuteness. *Locke.*  
**HOUSE.** *n. f.* [*hous*, Saxon; *huys*, Dutch; *huise*, Scottish.]  
1. A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode.  
Sparrows must not build in his *house* eaves. *Shakespeare.*  
*Houses* are built to live in, not to look on; therefore let use be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be had. *Bacon, Essay 46.*  
In a *house* the doors are moveable, and the rooms square; yet the *house* is neither moveable nor square. *Watts.*  
2. Any place of abode.  
The bees with smoke, the doves with noisome stench,  
Are from their hives and *houses* driven away. *Shakespeare.*  
3. Place in which religious or studious persons live in common; monastery; college.  
Theodosius arrived at a religious *house* in the city, where now Constantia resided. *Addison's Spectator.*  
4. The manner of living; the table.  
He kept a miserable *house*, but the blame was laid wholly upon madam. *Swift.*  
5. Station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered.  
Pure spiritual substances we cannot converse with, therefore have need of means of communication, which some make to be the celestial *houses*: those who are for the celestial *houses* worship the planets, as the habitations of intellectual substances that animate them. *Stillingfleet.*  
6. Family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; race.  
The red rose and the white are on his face,  
The fatal colours of our striving *houses*. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*  
An ignominious ransom and free pardon  
Are of two *houses*; lawful mercy sure  
Is nothing kin to foul redemption. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*  
By delaying my last fine, upon your grace's accession to the patrimonies of your *house*, I may seem to have made a forfeiture. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*  
A poet is not born in ev'ry race;  
Two of a *house* few ages can afford,  
One to perform, another to record. *Dryden's Fables.*

# HOU

7. A body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively considered.  
Nor were the crimes objected against him so clear, as to give convincing satisfaction to the major part of both *houses*, especially that of the lords. *King Charles.*  
To *HOUSE.* *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]  
1. To harbour; to admit to residence.  
Palladius wished him to *house* all the Helots, and make themselves masters of the gates. *Sidney.*  
Upon the North-sea a valley *houses* a gentleman, who hath worn out his former name. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
Slander lives upon succession, *Shakespeare.*  
For ever *housed* where it gets possession. *Bacon.*  
Mere cottagers are but *housed* beggars.  
Oh, can your counsel his despair defer,  
Who now is *housed* in his sepulchre? *Sandys.*  
We find them *housing* themselves under ground in dens. *South's Sermons.*  
In expectation of such times as these, *Dryden.*  
A chapel *hous'd* 'em, truly call'd of ease.  
2. To shelter; to keep under a roof.  
As we *house* hot country plants to save them, so we may *house* our own to forward them. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
*Houses* your choicest carnations, or rather set them under a pent-house, to preserve them in extremity of weather.  *Evelyn.*  
Wit in northern climates will not blow,  
Except, like orange-trees, 'tis *hous'd* from snow. *Dryden.*  
To *HOUSE.* *v. n.*  
1. To take shelter; to keep abode; to reside.  
Ne suffer it to *house* there half a day. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
Graze where you will, you shall not *house* with me. *Shak.*  
Summers three times eight, save one,  
She had told; alas, too soon,  
After so short time of breath,  
To *house* with darkness and with death. *Milton.*  
2. To have an astrological station in the heavens.  
In fear of this, observe the flarry signs  
Where Saturn *houses*, and where Hermes joins. *Dryden.*  
I *housing* in the lion's hateful sign,  
Bought senates and deserting troops are mine. *Dryden.*  
**HOUSEBREAKER.** *n. f.* [*house and break*.] Burglar; one who makes his way into houses to steal.  
All *housebreakers* and sharpers had thief written in their foreheads. *L'Estrange.*  
**HOUSEBREAKING.** *n. f.* [*house and break*.] Burglary.  
When he hears of a rogue to be tried for robbing or *house-breaking*, he will send the whole paper to the government. *Swift.*  
**HOUSEDOG.** *n. f.* [*house and dog*.] A mastiff kept to guard the house.  
A very good *house-dog*, but a dangerous cur to strangers, had a bell about his neck. *L'Estrange.*  
You see the goodness of the master even in the old *house-dog*. *Addison's Spectator.*  
**HOUSEHOLD.** *n. f.* [*house and hold*.]  
1. A family living together.  
Two *households*, both alike in dignity,  
In fair Verona, where we lay our scene,  
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny,  
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. *Shakespeare.*  
A little kingdom is a great *household*, and a great *household* a little kingdom. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
Of God observ'd  
The one just man alive, by his command,  
Shall build a wondrous ark, as thou beheld'st,  
To save himself and *household* from amidst  
A world devote to universal wreck. *Mit. Parad. Lost, b. xi.*  
He has always taken to himself, amongst the sons of men, a peculiar *household* of his love, which at all times he has cherished as a father, and governed as a master: this is the proper *household* of faith; in the first ages of the world, 'twas sometimes literally no more than a single *household*, or some few families. *Spratt's Sermons.*  
Great crimes must be with greater crimes repaid,  
And second funerals on the former laid;  
Let the whole *household* in one ruin fall,  
And may Diana's curle o'ertake us all. *Dryden's Fables.*  
Learning's little *household* did embark,  
With her world's fruitful system in her sacred ark. *Swift.*  
In his own church he keeps a feat,  
Says grace before and after meat;  
And calls, without affecting airs,  
His *household* twice a day to prayers. *Swift.*  
2. Family life; domestick management.  
An inventory, thus importing  
The several parcels of his plate, his treasure,  
Rich stuffs, and ornaments of *household*. *Shaksp. H. VIII.*  
3. It is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestick; belonging to the family.  
Cornelius called two of his *household* servants. *Acts x. 7.*



# HOU

For nothing lovelier can be found  
In woman, than to study *household* good;  
And good works in her husband to promote. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*  
It would be endless to enumerate the oaths and blasphemies  
among the men, among the women the neglect of *household*  
affairs. *Swift.*  
**H'OUSEHOLDER.** *n. f.* [from *household*.] Master of a family.  
A certain *householder* planted a vineyard. *Mat. xxi. 33.*  
**H'OUSEHOLDSTUFF.** *n. f.* [*household* and *stuff*.] Furniture of  
an house; utensils convenient for a family.  
In this war that he maketh, he still fieth from his foe, and  
lurketh in the thick woods, waiting for advantages: his cloke  
is his bed, yea and his *householdstuff*. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
A great part of the building was consumed, with much  
costly *householdstuff*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
The poor woman had her jest for her *householdstuff*, and paid  
her physician with a conceit for his money. *L'Estrange.*  
**H'OUSEHOLDER.** *n. f.* [*house* and *keeper*.] Master of a family.  
1. Householder; master of a family.  
To be said an honest man and a good *housekeeper*, goes as  
fairly as to say a graceful man and a great scholar. *Shakespeare.*  
If I may credit *housekeepers* and substantial tradesmen, all  
sorts of provisions and commodities are risen exceedingly. *Locke.*  
2. One who lives in plenty.  
The people are apter to applaud *housekeepers* than house-  
raisers. *Wotton.*  
3. One who lives much at home.  
How do you both? You are manifest *housekeepers*. What  
are you sewing here? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
4. A woman servant that has care of a family, and superintends  
the other maid servants.  
Merry folks, who want by chance  
A pair to make a country-dance,  
Call the old *housekeeper*, and get her  
To fill a place for want of better. *Swift.*  
5. A house-dog.  
Distinguish the *housekeeper*, the hunter. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*  
**H'OUSEKEEPING.** *adj.* [*house* and *keep*.] Domestic; useful to  
a family.  
His house, for pleasant prospect, large scope, and other *house-*  
*keeping* commodities, challengeth the pre-eminence. *Carew.*  
**H'OUSEKEEPING.** *n. f.* Hospitality; liberal and plentiful table.  
I hear your grace hath sworn out *housekeeping*. *Shakespeare.*  
His table was one of the last that gave us an example of the  
old *housekeeping* of an English nobleman: an abundance reigned,  
which shewed the master's hospitality. *Prior.*  
**H'OUSEL.** *n. f.* [Jury, Saxon, from *housel*, Gothick, a sacrifice, or  
hospita, dimin. *hospitula*, Latin.] The holy eucharist.  
To **H'OUSEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give or receive the  
eucharist. Both the noun and verb are obsolete.  
**H'OUSELEK.** *n. f.* [*house* and *lek*.] A plant.  
The flower consists of several leaves, which are placed or-  
bitularly, and expanded in form of a rose; out of whose  
flower-cup rises the pointal, which afterwards turns to a  
fruit, composed, as it were, of many seed-vessels resembling  
hulks, which are collected into a sort of head, and full of  
small seeds. The species are six. *Miller.*  
The acerbis supply their quantity of cruder acids; as juices  
of apples, grapes, the forrels, and *houseleek*. *Floyer.*  
**H'OUSELESS.** *adj.* [from *house*.] Without abode; wanting ha-  
bitation.  
Poor naked wretches,  
How shall your *houseless* heads and unfed sides,  
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you. *Shakspeare.*  
This hungry, *houseless*, suffering, dying Jesus, fed many  
thousands with five loaves and two fishes. *Wells.*  
**H'OUSEMAID.** *n. f.* [*house* and *maid*.] A maid employed to  
keep the house clean.  
The *housemaid* may put out the candle against the lookings-  
glafs. *Swift.*  
**H'OUSEROOM.** *n. f.* [*house* and *room*.] Place in a house.  
*House*, that costs him nothing, he bestows;  
Yet still we scribble on, though still we lose. *Dryden's Juv.*  
**H'OUSEWARMING.** *n. f.* [*house* and *warm*.] A feast or merry-  
making upon going into a new house.  
**H'OUSEW.** *n. f.* [from *house*.]  
1. Quantity of inhabited building.  
London is supplied with people to increase its inhabitants,  
according to the increase of *housing*. *Granant.*  
2. [From *house*, *house*, or *house*, French.] Cloath originally  
used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.  
**H'OUSLING.** *adj.* [from *house*.] Provided for entertainment at  
first entrance into a house; housewarming.  
His own two hands the holy knot did knit,  
That none but death for ever can divide;  
His own two hands, for such a turn most fit,  
The *house* fire did kindle and provide. *Fairy Queen, l. i.*  
**HOUS.** *n. f.* [from *house*, or *house*, French.] Covering of  
cloath originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles  
as ornamental; housings. 'Tis word, though used by *Dry-*  
*den*, I do not remember in any other place.

# HOW

Six lions hides, with thongs together fast,  
His upper part defended to his waist;  
And where man ended, the continu'd vest,  
Spread on his back, the *hows* and trappings of a beast. *Dryd.*  
**H'OUSEWIFE.** *n. f.* [*house* and *wife*.] This is now frequently  
written *housewife*, or *hussy*. The mistress of a family.  
You will think it unfit for a good *housewife* to stir in or to  
busy herself about her housewifery. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
I have room enough, but the kind and hearty *housewife* is  
dead. *Pope to Swift.*  
3. A female economist.  
Fitting is a mantle for a bad man, and surely for a bad  
*housewife* it is no less convenient; for some of them, that be  
wandering women, it is half a wardrobe. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Let us fit and mock the good *housewife*, fortune, from her  
wheel, that her gift may henceforth be disposed equally. *Shak.*  
Farmers in degree,  
He a good husband, a good *housewife* she. *Dryden.*  
Early *housewives* leave the bed,  
When living embers on the hearth are spread. *Dryden.*  
The fairest among the daughters of Britain shew themselves  
good statemen as well as good *housewives*. *Addison's Spectator.*  
3. One skilled in female business.  
He was bred up under the tuition of a tender mother, till  
she made him as good an *housewife* as herself: he could pre-  
ferve apricocks, and make jellies. *Addison's Spectator.*  
**H'OUSEWIFELY.** *adj.* [from *housewife*.] Skilled in the acts be-  
coming a housewife.  
**H'OUSEWIFELY.** *adv.* [from *housewife*.] With the economy  
of a housewife.  
**H'OUSEWIFERY.** *n. f.* [from *housewife*.]  
1. Domestic or female business; management becoming the  
mistress of a family.  
You will think it unfit for a good housewife to stir in or to  
busy herself about her housewifery. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
He ordain'd a lady for his price,  
Generally praiseful; fair and young, and skill'd in *house-*  
*wiferies*. *Chapman's Iliad.*  
Little butter was exported abroad, and that discredit by  
the *housewifery* of the Irish in making it up. *Tenple.*  
2. Female economy.  
Learn good works for necessary uses; for St. Paul expresses  
the obligation of Christian women to good *housewifery*, and  
charitable provisions for their family and neighbourhood. *Taylor.*  
**HOW.** *adv.* [pu, Saxon; *how*, Dutch.]  
1. In what manner; to what degree.  
How long wilt thou refuse to humble thyself before me?  
*Ex. x. 3.*  
How much better is it to get wisdom than gold? and to get  
understanding rather to be chosen than silver? *Prov. xvi. 16.*  
How oft is the candle of the wicked put out? And how oft  
cometh their destruction upon them? *Jeb. xxi. 17.*  
O how love I thy law: it is my meditation. *Pf. cxix. 97.*  
How many children's plaints, and mother's cries!  
How many woful widows left to bow  
To sad disgrace! *Daniel's Civil War.*  
Consider into how many differing substances it may be ana-  
lysed by the fire. *Boyle.*  
2. In what manner.  
Mark'd you not,  
How that the guilty kindred of the queen  
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence's death? *Shak.*  
Protect the means of thy deliverance  
By ransom, or how else. *Milton's Acquisit.*  
We examine the why, the what, and the how of things. *L'Estrange.*  
'Tis much in our power *how* to live; but not at all when  
or *how* to die. *L'Estrange.*  
It is pleasant to see how the small territories of this little re-  
publick are cultivated to the best advantage. *Addison on Italy.*  
3. For what reason; from what cause.  
How now, my love? Why is your cheek so pale?  
How chance the roses there do fade so fast? *Shakespeare.*  
4. By what means.  
How is it thou hast found it so quickly. *Gen. xxvii. 10.*  
Men would have the colours of birds feathers, if they  
could tell how; or they will have gay skins instead of gay  
clothes. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
5. In what state.  
For how shall I go up to my father? *Gen. xlii. 34.*  
Whence am I forc'd, and whither am I born?  
How, and with what reproach shall I return? *Dryden's An.*  
How, and with what reproach shall I return? *Dryden's An.*  
It is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence.  
Behold, he put no trust in his servants, how much less on  
them that dwell in houses of clay, whose foundation is in the  
dust. *Jeb. iv. 19.*  
A great division fell among the nobility, so much the more  
dangerous by how much the spirits were more active and  
high. *Hayward.*  
By how much they would diminish the present extent of  
the sea, so much they would impair the fertility, and fountains  
and rivers of the earth. *Keble's Sermons.*  
7. It

# HOW

7. It is much used in exclamation.  
*How* are the mighty fallen! *Sam.*  
*How* doth the city sit solitary as a widow. *Lam. i. 1.*  
8. In an affirmative sense, not easily explained; that so it is;  
that.  
Thick clouds put us in some hope of land, knowing how  
that part of the South sea was utterly unknown, and might  
have islands or continents. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
**HOWE'ER.** } *adv.* [how be it.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding.  
**HOWE'ER.** } ing; yet; however. Not now in use.  
Siker thou speak it like a lewd lorrel,  
Of heaven to deemen so,  
Howe' I am but rude and borrel, *Spenser.*  
Yet nearer ways I know.  
Things so ordained are to be kept, howe'it not necessarily,  
any longer than till there grow some urgent cause to ordain  
the contrary. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*  
There is a knowledge which God hath always revealed  
unto them in the works of nature: this they honour and  
esteem highly as profound wisdom, howe'it this wisdom faveth  
them not. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*  
There was no army transmitted out of England, howe'it  
the English colonies in Ireland did win ground upon the  
Irish. *Davies on Ireland.*  
**HOWE'VE.** [Contracted from *how do ye*.] In what state is your  
health. A message of civility.  
Years make men more talkative, but less writative; so that  
I now write no letters but of plain business, or plain *howe've's*,  
to those few I am forced to correspond with. *Pope.*  
**HOWE'VE.** *adv.* [how and ever.]  
1. In whatsoever manner; in whatsoever degree.  
This ring he holds  
In most rich choice; yet in his idle fire,  
To buy his will, it would not seem too dear,  
Howe'er repented of. *Shakspeare. All's well that ends well.*  
To trace the ways  
Of highest agents, deem'd howe'ver wife. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
2. At all events; happen what will; at least.  
Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, howe'ver  
from the greatest evils; and to enjoy, if it may be, all good,  
howe'ver the chiefest. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*  
3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet.  
In your excuse your love does little say;  
You might howe'ver have took a fairer way. *Dryden.*  
Its views are bounded on all sides by several ranges of moun-  
tains, which are howe'ver at so great a distance, that they leave  
a wonderful variety of beautiful prospects. *Addison on Italy.*  
I do not build my reasoning wholly on the case of perfec-  
tion, howe'ver I do not exclude it. *Athenry.*  
Few turn their thoughts to examine how those diseases in a  
state are bred, that heighten its end; which would, howe'ver, be  
a very useful enquiry. *Swift.*  
To **HOWE'VE.** *v. n.* [*howe'ver*, Dutch; *uhlo*, Latin.]  
1. To cry as a wolf or dog.  
Methought a legion of foul fiends  
Environ'd me, and howl'd in mine ears  
Such hideous cries, that with the very noise  
I trembling wald. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*  
If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,  
Thou should'st have said, Go, porter, turn the key. *Shakspeare.*  
He found him in a desert land, and in the waste howling  
wilderness. *Dextr. xxxii. 10.*  
As when a sort of wolves infest the night,  
With their wild howlings at fair Cynthia's light.  
Hard as his native rocks, cold as his sword,  
Pierce as the wolves that howl'd around his birth;  
He hates the tyrant, and the suppliant scorns. *Smith.*  
2. To utter cries in distress.  
Therefore will I howl, and cry out for all Moab. *Jer. xlviii.*  
The damned use that word in hell,  
Howlings attend it. *Shakspeare. Romeo and Juliet.*  
Each new morn  
New widows howl, new orphans cry, new sorrows  
Strike heaven on the face, that it reflows  
As if it felt with Scotland. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*  
I have words  
That would be howl'd out in the desert air,  
Where hearing should not catch them. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*  
The noise grows louder still;  
Rattling of armour, trumpets, drums and ataballes;  
And sometimes peals of shouts that rend the heavens,  
Like victory: then groans again, and howlings  
Like those of vanquish'd men. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
3. To speak with a belluine cry or tone.  
Peace, monster, peace! Go tell thy horrid tale  
To faves, and howl it out in detarts!  
Me would't thou make the accomplice of thy crimes?  
*A. Phillips's Distress Mother.*  
4. It is used poetically of any noise loud and horrid.  
**HOWL.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. The cry of a wolf or dog.

# HUD

Murder,  
Alarm'd by his sentinel the wolf,  
Whose howl's his watch. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*  
These and the like rumours are no more than the last howls  
of a dog distracted alive. *Swift.*  
2. The cry of a human being in horror.  
She raves, she runs with a distracted pace,  
And fills with horrid howls the publick place. *Dryden's An.*  
**HOWSE'VER.** *adv.* [how and sever.]  
1. In what manner soever. See **HOWE'VE.**  
Berofus, who, after Moses, was one of the most ancient,  
howse'ver he hath been since corrupted, doth in the subsistence  
of all agree. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
2. Although.  
The man doth fear God, howse'ver it seems not in him.  
*Shakspeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*  
To **HOX.** *v. a.* [from *hog*, Saxon.] To hough; to ham-  
string.  
Thou art a coward,  
Which boxes honesty behind, retraining  
From course required. *Shakspeare. Winter's Tale.*  
Lodronius, perceiving the old soldier's meaning, alighted,  
and with his sword boxed his horse, saying aloud, This day,  
valiant soldiers, shall you have me both your general and fol-  
low soldier, fighting on foot as one of yourselves. *Knolles.*  
**HOY.** *n. f.* [*how*, old French.] A large boat sometimes with  
one deck.  
He sent to Germany, strange aid to rear;  
From whence citizens arrived here three boys  
Of Saxons, whom he for his safety employs. *Fairy Queen.*  
To define a barge and *hoy*, which are between a boat and a  
ship, is hard. *Watts's Logick.*  
**HU'BBUB.** *n. f.* [I know not the etymology, unless it be from  
*up*, or *hubbub*.] A tumult; a riot.  
People pursued the business with all contempt of the go-  
vernment; and in the hubbub of the first day there appeared  
nobody of name or reckoning, but the actors were really of  
the dregs of the people. *Clarendon.*  
An universal hubbub wild  
Of stunning sounds, and voices all confus'd,  
Borne through the hellow dark, assaults his ear  
With loudest vehemence. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*  
Why wolves raise a hubbub at her,  
And dogs howl when the shines in water. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
**HU'CKABACK.** *n. f.* A kind of linen on which the figures are  
raised.  
**HU'CKLEBACKED.** *adj.* [*hucker*, German, a bunch, and *back*.]  
Crooked in the shoulders.  
**HU'CKLEBONE.** *n. f.* [from *hucken*, Dutch, to fit down.] The  
hipbone.  
**HU'CKSTER.** } *n. f.* [*huck*, German, a pedlar; *huckster*, a she-  
*HU'CKSTER.* } pedlar.]  
1. One who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities; a  
pedlar.  
There cannot be a more ignominious trade than the being  
*hucksters* to such vile merchandise. *Government of the Tongue.*  
God deliver the world from such guides, or rather such  
*hucksters* of souls, the very frame of religion. *Saunders's Sermons.*  
Should thy shoe wrench aside, down, down you fall,  
And overturn the scolding *huckster's* stall,  
The scolding *huckster* shall not o'er thee moan,  
But pence expect for nuts and pears o'erthrown. *Gay.*  
There should be a general confederacy of all the servants in  
every family, for the publick good, to drive those China *huck-*  
*sters* from the doors. *Swift.*  
Those *hucksters* or money-jobbers will be found necessary,  
if this brass money is made current. *Swift.*  
2. A trickish mean fellow.  
Now the ape wanted his *huckster* man. *Hubb. Tale.*  
To **HU'CKSTER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To deal in petty  
bargains.  
They must pay a shilling, for changing their piece into fil-  
ver, to some *huckstering* fellow who follows that trade. *Swift.*  
To **HU'DDLE.** *v. a.* [probably from *hudd*.]  
1. To dress up close so as not to be discovered; to mobble.  
2. To put on carelessly in a hurry.  
At twelve she rose with much ado;  
Her cloaths were huddl'd on by two. *Prior.*  
Now all in haste they huddle on  
Their hoods, their cloaks, and get them gone. *Swift.*  
3. To cover up in haste.  
4. To perform in a hurry.  
I have given much application to this poem: this is not a  
play huddled up in haste. *Dryden.*  
When continu'd rain  
The lab'ring husband in his house restrain,  
Let him forecast his work with timely care,  
Which else is huddled when the skies are fair. *Dryd. Virgil.*  
5. To throw together in confusion.  
Our adversary, huddling several suppositions together, and  
that in doubtful and general terms, makes a medley and con-  
fusion. *Locke.*  
It.



## HUF

- To HUFFLE. *v. n.* To come in a crowd or hurry.  
Glance an eye of pity on his losses,  
That have of late so buddled on his back,  
Enough to press a royal merchant down. *Shakespeare.*  
Brown answered after his blunt and buddling manner. *Bacon.*  
Thyris, whose artful strains have oft delay'd  
The buddling brook to hear his madrigal,  
And sweeten'd every muskrose of the dale. *Milton.*  
Their eyes are more imperfect than others; for they will  
run against things, and, buddling forwards, fall from high  
places. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
HUFFLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Crowd; tumult; confusion.  
That the Aristotelian philosophy is a buddle of words and  
terms insignificant, has been the censure of the wisest. *Gianu.*  
Your carrying business in a buddle,  
Has forc'd our rulers to new models. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
Nature doth nothing in a buddle. *L'Estrange.*  
The understanding sees nothing distinctly in things remote,  
and in a buddle. *L'Estrange.*  
Several merry answers were made to my question, which  
entertained us till bed-time, and filled my mind with a buddle  
of ideas. *Addison's Spectator.*  
HUE. *n. s.* [hepe, Saxon.]  
1. Colour; die.  
For never in that land  
Face of fair lady she before did view,  
Or that dread lion's look her cast in deadly hue. *Fairy Q.*  
For now three months have changed thrice their hue. *Fairy Queen, canto viii.*  
To add another hue unto the rainbow,  
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess. *Shakespeare, King John.*  
Flowers of all hues, and without thorn the rose. *Milton.*  
To whom the angel, with a smile that glow'd  
Celestial rosy red, love's proper hue,  
Answer'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*  
Your's is much of the camelion hue. *Dryden.*  
2. [Hue, French.] A clamour; a legal pursuit; an alarm  
given to the country.  
Hue and cry, villain, go! Assist me, knight, I am undone:  
fly, run, hue and cry! villain, I am undone. *Shakespeare.*  
Immediately comes a hue and cry after a gang of thieves,  
that had taken a purse upon the road. *L'Estrange.*  
If you should hiss, he swears he'll hiss as high;  
And, like a culprit, join the hue and cry. *Addison.*  
The hue and cry went after Jack, to apprehend him dead  
or alive, wherever he could be found. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*  
HUEY. *n. s.* [huey, French, to cry.] One whose business is  
to call out to others.  
They lie hovering upon the coast, and are directed by a  
barker or huey, who stands on the cliff-side, and from thence  
directeth the course of the pilchard. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
HUFF. *n. s.* [from huff, or huff, swelled: he is huffed up by  
diffusers. So in some provinces we still say the bread huffs up,  
when it begins to heave or ferment: huff, therefore, may be  
ferment. To be in a huff is then to be in a ferment, as we  
now speak.]  
1. Swell of sudden anger or arrogance.  
Quoth Ralpho, honour's but a word  
To swear by only in a lord;  
In others it is but a huff,  
To vapour with instead of proof. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
His frowns kept multitudes in awe,  
Before the bluster of whole huff.  
All hats, as in a storm, flew off. *Hudibras.*  
We have the apprehensions of a change to keep a check  
upon us in the very huff of our greatness. *L'Estrange.*  
A Spaniard was wonderfully upon the huff about his ex-  
traction. *L'Estrange.*  
No man goes about to ensnare or circumvent another in a  
passion, to lay train, and give secret blows in a present  
huff. *South's Sermons.*  
2. A wretch swelled with a false opinion of his own value.  
Lewd shallow-brained huffs make atheism and contempt of  
religion the sole badge and character of wit. *South.*  
As for you, colonel huff-cap, we shall try before a civil  
magistrate who's the greater plover. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
To HUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To swell; to puff.  
In many wild birds the diaphragm may easily be huffed up  
with air, and blown in at the windpipe. *Grew's Copial. Sac.*  
2. To heave; to treat with insolence and arrogance, or brutality.  
To HUFF. *v. n.* To bluster; to storm; to bounce; to swell  
with indignation or pride.  
This senseless arrogant conceit of theirs made them huff at  
the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them. *South.*  
A huffing, shining, flat-ringing, cringing coward,  
A cankerworm of peace, was rais'd above him. *Orway.*  
A thief and justice, fool and knave,  
A huffing officer and slave. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 3.*  
Huffing to cowards, fawning to the brave,  
To knaves a fool, to credulous fools a knave. *Roscommon.*

## HUL

- Now what's his end? O charming glory, say!  
What, a fifth act to crown his huffing play? *Dryden, Juvenal.*  
What a small pittance of reason and truth is mixed with  
those huffing opinions they are swelled with. *L'Estrange.*  
When Peg received John's message, she huffed and stormed  
like the devil. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*  
HUFFER. *n. s.* [from huff.] A blusterer; a bully.  
Nor have I hazarded my art  
To be expos'd to the end to suffer,  
By such a braggadocio huffer. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 3.*  
HUFFISH. *adj.* [from huff.] Arrogant; insolent; hedgeling.  
HUFFISHLY. *adv.* [from huffish.] With arrogant petulance;  
with bullying bluster.  
HUFFISHNESS. *n. s.* Petulance; arrogance; noisy bluster.  
To HUG. *v. a.* [hugan, Saxon, to hedge, to inclose.]  
1. To press close in an embrace.  
He bewept my fortune,  
And hug'd me in his arms. *Shakespeare, Richard III.*  
What would not he do now to hug the creature that had  
given him so admirable a serenade! *L'Estrange.*  
Ev'n in that arm brother they confest,  
And hug it in their arms, and to their bosom press. *Dryden.*  
King Xerxes was enamour'd upon an oak, which he would  
hug and kiss. *Harvey on Conjunctions.*  
2. To fondle; to treat with tenderness.  
I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,  
And well-plac'd words of glozing courtesy,  
Baited with reasons not unpleasable,  
Win me into the easy-hearted man,  
And hug him into snares. *Milton.*  
We hug deformities, if they bear our names. *Glauville.*  
Admire yourself,  
And, without rival, hug your darling book. *Roscommon.*  
Though they know that the flatterer knows the falsehood  
of his own flatteries, yet they love the impostor, and with  
both arms hug the abuse. *South's Sermons.*  
Mark with what joy he hugs the dear discovery! *Rowe.*  
3. To hold fast.  
Age makes us most fondly hug and retain the good things of  
life, when we have the least prospect of enjoying them. *Milch.*  
HUG. *n. s.* [from the noun.] Close embrace.  
Why these close hugs? I owe my flame to him. *Gey.*  
HUGE. *adj.* [hugge, big, Dutch.]  
1. Vast; immense.  
Let the state of the people of God, when they were in the  
house of bondage, and their manner of serving God in a  
strange land, be compared with that which Canaan and Jeru-  
salem did afford, and who seeth not what huge difference there  
was between them? *Hooker, b. iv.*  
This space of earth is so huge, as that it equalled in ter-  
rains not only Asia, Europe and Africa, but America. *Milch.*  
2. Great even to deformity or terrible.  
The patch is kind enough, but a huge feeler. *Shakespeare.*  
Through forests huge, and long untravel'd heaths,  
With desolation brown he wanders wale. *Thompson's Spring.*  
HUGELY. *adv.* [from huge.]  
1. Immensely; enormously.  
Who cries out on pride,  
That can therein tax any private party?  
Doth it not flow as hugely as the sea? *Shakespeare, As you like it.*  
2. Greatly; very much.  
I am hugely bent to believe, that whenever you concern  
yourselves in our affairs, it is for our good. *Swift.*  
HUGENESS. *n. s.* [from huge.] Enormous bulk; greatness.  
My mistress exceeds in goodness the hugeness of your un-  
worthy thinking. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
HUGGERMUGGER. *n. s.* [corrupted perhaps from hug or mucker,  
or hug in the dark. Mucker in Danish is darkness, whence  
our mucky. It is written by Sir Thomas More, *later mucker*.  
Hoker, in Chaucer, is *peculiar, crossgrained*, of which moker may  
be only a ludicrous reduplication. Hooke is likewise in Ger-  
man a corner, and moker is in English dark. I know not how  
to determine.] Secrecy; by-place.  
Now hold in huggermugger in their hand,  
And all the rest do rob of goods and land. *Habberd's Tale.*  
But if I can but find them out,  
Where'er 'er th' in huggermugger lurk,  
I'll make them rue their handy-work. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
There's a distinction betwixt what's done openly and bare-  
faced, and a thing that's done in huggermugger, under a seal  
of secrecy and concealment. *L'Estrange's Fabian.*  
HUGGY. *adj.* [See HUGLE.] Vast; great; huge.  
This huggy rock one finger's force  
Apparently will move. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
HUGE. *n. s.* [huge, French.] A cloak.  
As we were thus in conference, there came one that seemed  
to be a messenger in a rich huge. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
HULK. *n. s.* [hulke, Dutch; hule, Saxon.]  
1. The body of a ship.  
There's a whole merchant's venture of Bourdeaux stuff in  
him: you have not seen a bulk better stuffed in the hold. *Shakespeare.*

## HUM

- The custom they had of giving the colour of the sea to the  
hulls, sails, and mariners of their spy-boats, to keep them  
from being discovered, came from the Veneti. *Arbutnot.*  
They Argo's bulk will tax, *Swift.*  
And scrape her pitchy sides for wax.  
The footy bulk. *Thompson's Autumn.*  
Steer'd sluggish on.  
2. Any thing bulky and unwieldy. This sense is still retained  
in Scotland: as, a bulk of a fellow.  
And Harry Monmouth's brawn, the bulk fir John;  
Is prisoner to your son. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*  
To HULK. *v. a.* To exenterate: as, to hulk a hare. *Ainsw.*  
1. The bulk or integument of any thing; the outer covering:  
as, the hull of a nut covers the shell. [Hule, Scottish.]  
2. The body of a ship; the hull. Hull and bulk are now con-  
founded; but bulk seems originally to have signified not merely  
the body or hull, but a whole ship of burden, heavy and  
bulky.  
Deep in their bulks our deadly bullets light,  
And through the yielding planks a passage find. *Dryden.*  
So many arts hath the Divine Wildom put together, only  
for the hull and tackle of a fenible and thinking creature.  
*Grew's Copial. Sac. b. i. c. 5.*  
To HULL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To float; to drive to and  
fro upon the water without sails or rudder.  
They saw a sight full of piteous strangeness; a ship, or ra-  
ther the carcase of the ship, or rather some few bones of the  
carcase, hulling there, part broken, part burned, and part  
drowned. *Sidney.*  
Will you hoist sail, fir? here lies your way.  
—No, good swabber, I am to hull here a little longer. *Shak.*  
He look'd, and saw the ark hull on the flood,  
Which now abated. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. xi.*  
People walking down upon the shore, saw somewhat come  
hulling toward them. *L'Estrange.*  
HULLY. *adj.* [from hull.] Siliqueose; husky. *diversiv.*  
HULLYER. *n. s.* Holly.  
Age makes us most fondly hug and retain the good things of  
life, when we have the least prospect of enjoying them. *Milch.*  
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faced, and a thing that's done in huggermugger, under a seal  
of secrecy and concealment. *L'Estrange's Fabian.*  
HUGGY. *adj.* [See HUGLE.] Vast; great; huge.  
This huggy rock one finger's force  
Apparently will move. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
HUGE. *n. s.* [huge, French.] A cloak.  
As we were thus in conference, there came one that seemed  
to be a messenger in a rich huge. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
HULK. *n. s.* [hulke, Dutch; hule, Saxon.]  
1. The body of a ship.  
There's a whole merchant's venture of Bourdeaux stuff in  
him: you have not seen a bulk better stuffed in the hold. *Shakespeare.*

## HUM

4. A pause with an inarticulate sound.  
These shrugs, these hums, and haws,  
When you have said she's goodly, come between,  
'Ere you can say she's honest. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*  
Your excuses want some grains to make 'em current: hum  
and ha will not do the business. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
5. In *Hudibras* it seems used for *ham*.  
And though his countrymen the Huns,  
Did stew their meat between their hums  
And the horses backs o'er which they straddle,  
And ev'ry man eat up his saddle. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. ii.*  
6. An expression of applause.  
You hear a hum in the right place. *Spectator.*  
Hum. *interj.* A sound implying doubt and deliberation.  
Let not your ears despise the heaviest found  
That ever yet they heard.  
—Hum! I guess at it. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
See fir Robert—hum!  
And never laugh for all my life to come. *Pope.*  
HUMAN. *adj.* [humanus, Latin; humain, French.]  
1. Having the qualities of a man.  
It will not be asked whether he be a gentleman born, but  
whether he be a human creature. *Swift.*  
2. Belonging to man.  
The king is but a man as I am: the violet smells to him as it  
doth to me; all his senses have but human conditions. *Shakespeare.*  
For man to tell how human life began  
Is hard; for who himself beginning knew? *Milton's P. L.*  
These serpents, subtil'it beasts of all the field,  
I knew; but not with human voice indu'd. *Milch. Par. Lost.*  
Intuitive knowledge needs no probation, nor can have any;  
this being the highest of all human certainty. *L'Estrange.*  
HUMANE. *adj.* [humane, French] Kind; civil; benevolent;  
good-natured.  
Love of others, if it be not spent upon a few, doth naturally  
spread itself towards many, and maketh men become humane  
and charitable. *Bacon's Essays.*  
Envy, malice, covetousness and revenge are abolished: a  
new race of virtues and graces, more divine, more moral,  
more humane, are planted in their stead. *Spratt's Sermons.*  
HUMANELY. *adv.* [from humane.] Kindly; with good-  
nature.  
If they would yield us the superfluity, while it were whole-  
some, we might guess they relieved us humanely. *Shakespeare.*  
HUMANIST. *n. s.* [humaniste, French.] A philologer; a gram-  
marian.  
HUMANITY. *n. s.* [humanité, French; humanitas, Latin.]  
1. The nature of man.  
Look to thyself; reach not beyond humanity. *Sidney.*  
A rarer spirit never did steer humanity. *Shakespeare.*  
The middle of humanity thou never knewest, but the extre-  
mity of both ends. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*  
To preserve the Hebrew intire and uncorrupt, there hath  
been used the highest caution humanity could invent. *Brown.*  
2. Humankind; the collective body of mankind.  
If he can untie those knots, he is able to teach all humanity,  
and will do well to oblige mankind by his informations. *Glan.*  
3. Benevolence; tenderness.  
All men ought to maintain peace, and the common offices  
of humanity and friendship in diversity of opinions. *L'Estrange.*  
How few, like thee, enquire the wretched out,  
And court the offices of faint humanity?  
Like thee reserve their raiment for the naked,  
Reach out their bread to feed the crying orphan,  
Or mix their pitying tears with those that weep? *Rowe.*  
4. Philology; grammatical studies.  
To HUMANIZE. *v. a.* [humaniser, French.] To soften; to  
make susceptible of tenderness or benevolence.  
Here will I paint the characters of woe,  
And here my faithful tears in showers shall flow,  
To humanize the flints whereon I tread. *Wotton.*  
Was it the business of magic to humanize our natures with  
compassion, forgiveness, and all the instances of the most ex-  
tensive charity? *Addison on the Christian Religion.*  
HUMANITY. *n. s.* [human and kind.] The race of man;  
mankind.  
Blest with a taste exact, yet unconfin'd;  
A knowledge both of books and humankind. *Pope.*  
HUMANLY. *adv.* [from human.]  
1. After the notions of men; according to the power of men.  
Thus the present happy prospect of our affairs, humanly  
speaking, may seem to promise. *Atterbury.*  
2. Kindly; with good-nature. This should be humanely.  
Though learn'd, well bred; and though well bred, sincere;  
Modestly bold, and humanly severe. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*  
HUMBLING. *n. s.* [from hum and bird.] The humming bird.  
All ages have conceived the wren the least of birds,  
yet our own plantations have shewed us one far less; that is,  
the humming bird, not much exceeding a beetle. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
HUMBLE. *adj.* [humile, French; humilis, Latin.]  
1. Not proud; modest; not arrogant.  
And mighty proud to humble weak does yield. *Fairy Q.*  
11 P  
Now



# HUM

Now we have shewn our power,  
Let us seem *humbler* after it is done,  
Than when it was a doing. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

Thy *humble* servant vows obedience,  
And faithful service, 'till the point of death. *Shak. H. VI.*

We should be as *bumble* in our imperfections and sins as  
Christ was in the fulness of the spirit, great wisdom, and per-  
fect life. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Chuse you for me; for well you understand  
But if an *humble* husband may request,  
Provide and order all things for the best. *Dryden.*

Ten thousand trifles light as these,  
Nor can my rage nor anger move:  
She should be *bumble*, who would please;  
And she must suffer, who can love. *Prior.*

2. Low; not high; not great.  
Th' example of the heav'nly lark,  
Thy fellow-poet, Cowley mark!  
Above the skies let thy proud music found,  
Thy *bumble* nest build on the ground. *Cowley.*

Denied what ev'ry wretch obtains of fate,  
An *humble* roof and an obscure retreat. *Talbot.*

Ah! prince, hadst thou but known the joys which dwell  
With *bumbler* fortunes, thou wouldst curse thy royalty. *Ross.*

Far *bumbler* tides suit my lost condition. *Smith.*

To *HUMBLE*, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]  
1. To make *bumble*; to make submissive; to make to bow  
down with humility.  
Take this purse, thou whom the heaven's plagues  
Have *humbled* to all strokes. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

The executioner  
Falls not the axe upon the *humbled* neck,  
But first begs pardon. *Shakefp. As you like it.*

*Humble* yourselves under the mighty hand of God, that he  
may exalt you. *1 Pet. v. 6.*

Hezekiah *humbled* himself for the pride of his heart. *2 Chron.*

For peace, reap nothing but repulse and hate. *Milton.*

Let the finner put away the evil of his doings, and *bumble*  
himself by a speedy and sincere repentance: let him return to  
God, and then let him be assured that God will return to  
him. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To crush; to break; to subdue; to mortify.  
Yearly injoin'd, some say, to undergo  
This annual *humbling* certain number'd days,  
To dash their pride, and joy, for man seduc'd. *Milt. P. L.*

We are pleased, by some implicit kind of revenge, to see  
him taken down and *humbled* in his reputation, who had so  
far raised himself above us. *Addison's Spectator.*

The mistress of the world, the seat of empire,  
The nurse of heroes, the delight of gods,  
That *humbled* the proud tyrants of the earth. *Addis. Cato.*

Men that make a kind of insult upon society, ought to be  
*humbled* as disturbers of the public tranquillity. *Freeholder.*

Fortune not much of *humbling* me can boast;  
Though double tax'd, how little have I lost! *Pope.*

3. To make to confound.  
This would not be to confound to their capacities, when  
he *humbles* himself to speak to them, but to lose his design in  
speaking. *Locke.*

4. To bring down from an height.  
In process of time the highest mountains may be *humbled*  
into valleys; and again, the lowest valleys exalted into moun-  
tains. *Hakewill on Providence.*

*HUMBLEBEE*, *n. f.* [*bum* and *bee*.] A buzzing wild bee.  
The honeybags steal from the *humblebees*,  
And for night-tapers crop their waxen thighs. *Shakespeare.*

This puts us in mind once again of the *humblebees* and the  
tinderboxes. *Atterbury.*

*HUMBLEBEE*, *n. f.* A herb. *Ainsworth.*

*HUMBLEBEE EATER*, *n. f.* A fly that eats the humblebee. *Ains.*

*HUMBLENESS*, *n. f.* [from *bumble*.] Humility; abience of  
pride.  
With how true *humbleness*  
They look'd down to triumph over pride! *Sidney.*

I am rather with all subjected *humbleness* to thank her ex-  
cellencies, since the duty thereunto gave me rather heart to save  
myself, than to receive thanks for a deed which was her only  
inspiring. *Sidney, b. i.*

It was answered by us all, in all possible *humbleness*; but yet  
with a countenance, that we knew that he spoke it but merrily.  
*Bacon's New Atlantis.*

A grain of glory, mixt with *humbleness*,  
Cures both a fever and lethargickness. *Herbert.*

*HUMBLER*, *n. f.* [from *bumble*.] One that humbles or subdues  
himself or others. *Mild; meek.*

*HUMBLEMOUTHED*, *adj.* [*bumble* and *mouth*.] Mild; meek.  
You are meek and *humblemouth'd*; but your heart  
Is cramm'd with arrogance, spleen and pride. *Shak. H. VIII.*

*HUMBLEPLANT*, *n. f.* A species of sensitiveplant.  
The *humbleplant* is so called because, as soon as you touch it,

# HUM

it prostrates itself on the ground, and in a short time elevates  
itself again, is raised in hotbeds. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

*HUMBLESS*, *n. f.* [from *bumble*.] Humbleness; humility.  
*HUMBLESS*, *n. f.* [from *bumble*.] Humbleness; humility.  
And with meek *humbleness*, and afflicted mood,  
Pardon for thee, and grace for me intreat. *Spenser.*

*HUMBLV*, *adv.* [from *bumble*.]  
1. Without pride; with humility.  
They were us'd to bend,  
To send their smiles before them to Achilles,  
To come *humblv* as they us'd to creep to holy altars. *Shaksp.*

Here the tam'd Euphrates *humblv* glides,  
And there the Rhine submits her swelling tides. *Dryden.*

Write him down a slave, who, *humblv* proud,  
With presents begs preferments from the crowd. *Dryden.*

In midst of dangers, fears, and death,  
Thy goodness I'll adore;  
And praise thee for thy mercies past,  
And *humblv* hope for more. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Without height; without elevation.  
*HUMDRUM*, *adj.* [from *hum*, *drone*, or *humming drone*.] Dull;  
dronish; stupid.  
Shall we, quoth she, stand still *humdrum*,  
And see stout Bruin all alone,  
By numbers basely overthrown? *Hudibras, p. i.*

I was talking with an old *humdrum* fellow, and, before I  
had heard his story out, was called away by business. *Addison.*

To *HUMECT*, *v. a.* [*humectis*, Latin; *humectis*, Fr.]  
To *HUMECTATE*, *v. a.* To wet; to moisten.  
The Nile and Niger do not only moisten and temperate  
the air by their exhalations, but refresh and *humectate* the  
earth by their annual inundations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Her rivers are wheeled up into small cataracts, and so di-  
vided into sluices, to *humectate* the bordering soil, and make  
it wonderfully productive. *H. Wal's Vocal Fervor.*

The medicaments are of a cool *humecting* quality, and not  
too much astringent. *Wise's Vulgar Errors.*

*HUMECTATION*, *n. f.* [*humectation*, Fr. from *humectate*.] The  
act of wetting; moistening.  
Plates of brass, applied to a blow, will keep it down from  
swelling: the cause is reperfusion, without *humectation*, or  
entrance of any body. *Bacon's Natural History.*

That which is concreted by exsiccation, or exsiccation of  
humidity, will be resolved by *humectation*, as earth and clay.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

*HUMERAL*, *adj.* [*humeral*, Fr. from *humerus*, Latin.] Belong-  
ing to the shoulder.  
The largest crooked needle should be used, with a ligature,  
in taking up the *humeral* arteries in amputation. *Sharp.*

*HUMICUBATION*, *n. f.* [*humus* and *cubo*, Latin.] The act of  
lying on the ground.  
Fasting and sackcloth, and ashes and tears, and *humifica-  
tions*, used to be companions of repentance. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

*HUMID*, *adj.* [*humide*, French; *humidus*, Lat.] Wet; moist;  
watery.  
Iris there, with *humid* bow,  
Waters the odorous banks that blow  
Flowers of more mingl'd hue  
Than her purple scarf can show. *Milton.*

The queen, recover'd, rears her *humid* eyes,  
And first her husband on the poop espies. *Dryden.*

If they slip easily, and are of a fit size to be agitated by  
heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation,  
the body is fluid; and if it be apt to stick to things, it is  
*humid*. *Newton's Opt.*

*HUMIDITY*, *n. f.* [*humiditas*, Fr. from *humid*.] That quality which  
we call moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies. It dif-  
fers very much from fluidity, de- ending altogether on the por-  
osity of the component particles of any liquor to the pores  
or surfaces of such particular bodies as it is capable of adhering  
to. Thus quicksilver is not a moist liquor, in respect to cut  
hands or clothes, and many other things it will not stick to;  
but it may be called so in reference to gold, tin, or lead, to  
whose surfaces it will presently adhere. And even water itself,  
that wets almost every thing, and is the great standard of *hu-  
midity*, is not capable of wetting every thing; for it stands  
and runs easily off in globular drops on the leaves of cabbages,  
and many other plants; and it will not wet the feathers of  
ducks, swans, and other water-fowl. *Quincy.*

We'll use this unwholesome *humidity*, this gross watry pum-  
pion: we'll teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shakespeare.*

O blessing-breeding fun, draw from the earth  
*Humidity*: below thy sister's orb  
Infect the air. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*

Young animals have more tender fibres, and more *humidity*,  
than old animals, which have their juices more exalted and  
relishing. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

*HUMILIATION*, *n. f.* [French.]  
1. Descent from greatness; act of humility.  
The former was an *humiliation* of Deity, the latter an *hu-  
miliation* of manhood; for which cause there followed upon the  
latter

# HUM

latter an exaltation of that which was humbled; for with  
power he created the world, but restored it by obedience. *Hooker, b. v. s. 55.*

Thy *humiliation* shall exalt  
With thee thy manhood also to this throne. *Milt. Pa. Lest.*

2. Mortification; external expiation of sin and unworthiness.  
John fared poorly, according unto the apparel he wore, that  
is, of camel's hair; and the doctrine he preached was *humili-  
ation* and repentance. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

With tears  
Watering the ground, and with our sighs the air  
Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign  
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and *humiliation* meek. *Milt. Pa. Lest.*

3. Abatement of pride.  
It may serve for a great lesson of *humiliation* to mankind,  
to behold the habits and passions of men trampling over in-  
terest, friendship, honour, and their own personal safety, as  
well as that of their country. *Swift.*

*HUMILITY*, *n. f.* [*humilitas*, French.]  
1. Freedom from pride; modesty; not arrogance.  
When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when  
we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we  
fall down; because the gesture of constancy becometh us best  
in the one, in the other the behaviour of *humility*. *Hooker.*

I do not know that Englishman alive,  
With whom my soul is any jot at odds,  
More than the infant that is born to-night;  
I thank my God for my *humility*. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*

What the height of a king tempteth to revenge, the *humi-  
lity* of a Christian teacheth to forgive. *King Charles.*

The *humility* of the style gained them many friends. *Clarendon.*

There are some that use  
*Humility* to serve their pride, and seem  
Humble upon their way, to be the prouder  
At their will'd journey's end. *Denham's Sephy.*

It is an easy matter, when there is no danger of a trial, to  
extol *humility* in the midst of honours, or to begin a fast after  
dinner. *Squib's Sermons.*

As high turrets, for their airy steep,  
Require foundations in proportion deep;  
And lofty cedars as far upwards shoot,  
As to the nether heavens they drive the root;  
So low did her secure foundation lie,  
She was not humble, but *humility*. *Dryden.*

2. Act of submission.  
With these *humilities* they satisfied the young king, and by  
their bowing and bending avoided the present storm. *Davies.*

*HUMMER*, *n. f.* [from *hum*.] An applauder. *Ainsworth.*

*HUMORAL*, *adj.* [from *humour*.] Proceeding from the hu-  
mours.  
This sort of fever is comprehended under continual *humoral*  
fevers. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

*HUMORIST*, *n. f.* [*humorista*, Italian; *humoriste*, French.]  
1. One who conducts himself by his own fancy; one who gra-  
tifies his own humour.  
The wit sinks imperceptibly into a *humorist*. *Spectator.*

The notion of a *humorist* is one that is greatly pleased, or  
greatly displeased, with little things; his actions seldom directed  
by the reason and nature of things. *Watts's Logick.*

This *humorist* keeps to himself much more than he wants,  
and gives a vast refuse of his superfluities to purchase heaven.  
*Addison's Spectator.*

2. One who has violent and peculiar passions.  
By a wife and timous inquisition the peccant humours and  
*humorists* must be discovered and purged, or cut off: mercy,  
in such a case, in a king, is true cruelty. *Bacon to Villiers.*

1. Full of grotesque or odd images.  
Some of the commentators tell us, that Marfya was a law-  
yer who had lost his cause; others that this passage alludes to  
the story of the satire Marfyas, who contended with Apollo,  
which I think is more *humorous*. *Addison on Italy.*

Thy *humorous* vein, thy pleasing folly,  
Lies all neglected, all forgot;  
And penlives, war'ring, melancholy,  
Thou dread'st and hop'st thou know'st not what. *Prior.*

2. Capricious; irregular; without any rule but the present  
whim.  
I am known to be a *humorous* patrician; said to be some-  
thing imperfect, in favouring the first complaints; hasty and  
tinder-like, upon too trivial motion. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

Thou fortune's champion, that do'st never fight  
But when her *humorous* ladyship is by,  
To teach thee safety. *Shakespeare. King John.*

He's *humorous* as Winter, and as sudden  
As flaws congeal'd in the spring of day, *Shakespeare. Hen. IV.*

O, you awake then: come away,  
Times be short, are made for play;  
The *humorous* moon too will not stay:  
What doth make you thus delay? *Ben. Johnson.*

Vast is his courage, boundless is his mind,  
Rough as a storm, and *humorous* as the wind. *Dryden.*

# HUM

He that would learn to pass a just sentence on persons and  
things, must take heed of a fanciful temper of mind, and an  
*humorous* conduct in his affairs. *Watts's Logick.*

3. Pleasant; jocular.  
*HUMOROUSLY*, *adj.* [from *humorous*.]  
1. Merrily; jocosely.  
A cabinet of medals Juvenal calls, very *humorously*, *con-  
cipim argentum in titulos facieque minutas*. *Addison on Medals.*

We resolve by halves, and unadvisedly; we resolve rashly,  
fillily, or *humorously*, upon no reasons that will hold. *Calamy.*

It has been *humorously* said, that some have fished the very  
jakes for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

2. With caprice; with whim.  
*HUMOROUSNESS*, *n. f.* [from *humorous*.] Fickleness; capri-  
cious levity.  
*HUMORS*, *me. adj.* [from *humour*.]  
1. Peevish; petulant.  
2. Odd; humorous.  
Our science cannot be much improved by masquerades,  
where the wit of both sexes is alto-gether taken up in conti-  
nuing singular and *humorous* disguises. *Swift.*

*HUMORSOMELY*, *adv.* [from *humorsome*.] Peevishly; petu-  
lantly.  
*HUMOUR*, *n. f.* [*humour*, French; *humor*, Latin.]  
1. Moisture.  
The aqueous *humour* of the eye will not freeze, which is  
very admirable, seeing it hath the peripicuity and fluidity of  
common water. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. The different kind of moisture in man's body, reckoned by  
the old physicians to be phlegm, blood, choler, and melani-  
choly, which, as they predominated, were supposed to deter-  
mine the temper of mind.  
Believe not these suggestions, which proceed  
From anguish of the mind and *humours* black,  
That mingle with thy fancy. *Milton's Agonist.*

3. General turn or temper of mind.  
As there is no *humour*, to which impudent poverty cannot  
make itself serviceable; so were there enow of those of de-  
sperate ambition, who would build their houses upon others  
ruin. *Sidney, b. ii.*

There came with her a young lord, led hither with the  
*humour* of youth, which ever thinks that good whose good-  
ness he sees not. *Sidney.*

King James, as he was a prince of great judgment, so he  
was a prince of a marvellous pleasant *humour*: as he was go-  
ing through Lufen by Greenwich, he asked what town it  
was; they said Lufen. He asked, a good while after, what  
town is this we are now in? They said still it was Lufen: said  
the king, I will be king of Lufen. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Examine how your *humour* is inclin'd,  
And which the ruling passion of your mind. *Roscommon.*

They, who were acquainted with him, know his *humour* to  
be such, that he would never constrain himself. *Dryden.*

In cases where it is necessary to make examples, it is the  
*humour* of the multitude to forget the crime, and to remember  
the punishment. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Good *humour* only teaches charms to last,  
Still makes new conquests, and maintains the past. *Pope.*

4. Present disposition.  
It is the curse of kings to be attended  
By slaves, that take their *humours* for a warrant  
To break into the blood-house of life. *Shakespeare. K. John.*

Another thought her nobler *humour* fed. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

Their *humours* are not to be won,  
But when they are impos'd upon. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

Tempt not his heavy hand;  
But one submissive word which you let fall,  
Will make him in good *humour* with us all. *Dryden.*

5. Grotesque imagery; jocularly; merriment.  
6. Diseased or morbid disposition.  
He was a man frank and generous; when well, denied  
himself nothing that he had a mind to eat or drink, which  
gave him a body full of *humours*, and made his fits of the  
gout frequent and violent. *Temple.*

7. Petulance; peevishness.  
Is my friend all perfection, all virtue and discretion? Has  
he not *humours* to be endured, as well as kindnesses to be en-  
joyed? *South's Sermons.*

8. A trick; a practice.  
I like not the *humour* of lying: he hath wronged me in  
some *humours*; I should have born the *humour*'d letter to her.  
*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

9. Caprice; whim; predominant inclination.  
In private, men are more bold in their own *humours*; and  
in company, men are more obnoxious to others *humours*; there-  
fore it is good to take both. *Bacon's Essays.*

To *HUMOUR*, *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To gratify; to soothe by compliance.  
If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would *humour* his men;  
if to his men, I would curry with master Shallow. *Shakespeare.*

If I were Brutus now, and he were Cassius,  
He should not *humour* me. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*

6  
Obedience



# HUN

Obedience and subjection were never enjoined by God to *humour* the passions, lusts, and vanities of those who are commanded to obey our governors. *Swift.*

You *humour* me, when I am sick; *Swift.*

Why not when I am splenetic? *Pope.*

Children are fond of something which strikes their fancy most, and fullen and regardless of every thing else, if they are not *humoured* in that fancy. *Watt's Logick.*

2. To fit; to comply with.

To after age thou shalt be writ the man, *Milt.*

'Tis my part to invent, and the musicians to *humour* that invention. *Dryden's Preface to Albion.*

Fountainbleau is situated among rocks and woods, that give a fine variety of savage prospects: the king has *humoured* the genius of the place, and only made use of so much art as is necessary to regulate nature. *Addison's Guardian.*

HUMP. *n. f.* [corrupted perhaps from *bump*. See *BUMP*.] The protuberance formed by a crooked back.

These defects were mended by succeeding matches; the eyes were opened in the next generation, and the *bump* fell. *Tatler, No. 74.*

HU'MPBAC. *n. f.* [*bump* and *back*.] Crooked back; high shoulders.

The chief of the family was born with an *humpback* and very high nose. *Tatler.*

HUMPBACED. *adj.* Having a crooked back.

To HUNCH. *v. a.* [*hunch*, German.]

1. To strike or punch with the fists.

Jack's friends began to *hunch* and push one another: why don't you go and cut the poor fellow down? *Arbutnot.*

2. [*Heck*, a crooked back, German.] To crook the back.

Thy crooked mind within *hunch'd* out thy back, *Dryden.*

And wander'd in thy limbs: to thy own kind

Make love, if thou can't find it in the world.

HUNCHBACKED. *adj.* [*hunch* and *back*.] Having a crooked back.

His person deformed to the highest degree, flat-nosed, and *hunchbacked*. *L'Estrange.*

But I more fear Creon!

To take that *hunchback'd* monster in my arms, *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

The second daughter was peevish, haggard, pale, with fauceryes, a sharp nose, and *hunchbacked*. *Arbutnot. Hist. of F. Will.*

HUNDRED. *adj.* [*pund*, *pundeb*, Saxon; *bunderd*, Dutch.] The number consisting of ten multiplied by ten.

A bafe, proud, three suited, *hundred* pound, filthy, worsted stocking knave. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

A *hundred* altars in her temple smoke, *Dryd. Æn.*

A thousand bleeding hearts her pow'r invoke. *Milton's Parad. Reg.*

Many thousands had seen the transactions of our Saviour, and many *hundred* thousands received an account of them from the mouths of those who were eye-witnesses. *Addison.*

HUNDRED. *n. f.*

1. A company or body consisting of an hundred.

Very few will take this proposition, that God is pleased with the doing of what he himself commands, for an innate moral principle: whosoever does so, will have reason to think *hundreds* of propositions innate. *Locke.*

Lands, taken from the enemy, were divided into centuries or *hundreds*, and distributed amongst the soldiers. *Arbutnot.*

2. A canton or division of a county, perhaps once containing an hundred manors. [*Hundredum*, low Latin; *hundreds*, old French.]

Impolls upon merchants do seldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the *hundred*, he loseth in the shire. *Bacon.*

For justice they had a bench under a tree, where Ket usually sat, and with him two of every *hundred* whence their companies had been raised: here complaints were exhibited. *Hayward.*

HUNDRETH. *adj.* [*pundrethogopa*, Saxon.] The ordinal of an hundred; the tenth ten times told.

We shall not need to use the *hundredth* part of that time, which themselves bestow in making invectives. *Hooker.*

If this medium is rarer within the sun's body than at its surface, and rarer there than at the *hundredth* part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn, I see no reason why the increase of density should stop any where. *Newton's Opt.*

HUNG. The preterite and part. pass. of *hang*.

A wife to *hung* with virtues, such a freight, *Dryden's Juvenal.*

What mortal shoulders can support!

A room that is richly adorned, and *hung* round with a great variety of pictures, strikes the eye at once. *Watt.*

HUNGER. *n. f.* [*hungren*, Saxon; *honger*, Dutch.]

1. Desire of food; the pain felt from fasting.

An uneasy sensation at the stomach for food. When the stomach is empty, and the fibres in their natural tension, they draw up so close as to rub against each other, so as to make that sensation: but when they are distended with food, it is again removed; unless when a person fasteth so long as for want of spirits, or nervous fluid, to have those fibres grow too flaccid

# HUN

to corrugate, and then we say a person has fasted away his stomach; and this is occasioned by the attrition of the coats of the stomach against each other. *Quincy.*

Thou shalt serve thine enemies in *hunger* and in thirst. *Deutr. xxviii. 48.*

The sub-acid part of the animal spirits, being cast off by the lower nerves upon the coats of the stomach, vellicates the fibres, and thereby produces the sense we call *hunger*. *Grew.*

Something viscous, fat and oily, remaining in the stomach, destroys the sensation of *hunger*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Any violent desire.

The immaterial felicities we expect, do naturally suggest the necessity of preparing our appetites and *hungers* for them, without which heaven can be no heaven to us. *Deayes of Pity.*

To HUNGER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel the pain of hunger.

Widely they gape, and to the eye they roar, *Cowley.*

As if they *hungred* for the food they bore.

2. To desire with great eagerness.

Do't thou to *hunger* for my empty chair, *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

That thou wilt needs invest thee with my honours, Before thy hour be ripe? O, foolish youth, Thou seek'st the greatness that will overwhelm thee!

Stay but a little. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

My more having, would be as a fauce

To make me *hunger* more.

I content me, And from the sting of famine fear no harm, Nor mind it, fed with better thoughts that feed Me *hungring* more to do my father's will. *Milton's P. Lof.*

HUNGERBETTER. *adj.* [*hunger* and *bet*.] Pained or weakened by hunger.

His strength shall be *hungerbitten*, and destruction shall be ready at his side. *Job xviii. 12.*

Thyself

Bred up in poverty and straits at home; *Milton's Parad. Reg.*

Loft in a desert here, and *hungerbit*.

HUNGERLY. *adj.* [from *hunger*.] Hungry; in want of nourishment.

His beard

Grew thin and *hungerly*, and seem'd to ask His fops as he was drinking. *Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*

HUNGERLY. *adv.* With keen appetite.

You have sav'd my longings, and I feed Most *hungerly* on your light. *Shak. Timon of Athens.*

They are all but stomachs, and we all but food; They eat us *hungerly*, and when they're full, They belch us. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

HUNGERSTARVED. *adj.* [*hunger* and *starved*.] Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food.

All my followers to th' eager foe

Turn back, and fly like ships before the wind, Or lambs pursued by *hungerstarved* wolves. *Shaksp. H. VI.*

O'ertake me, if thou canst; I scorn thy strength: Go, go, cheer up thy *hungerstarved* men. *Shaksp. H. VI.*

As to some holy house th' afflicted came, Th' *hungerstarved*, the naked, and the lame, Want and diseases, fled before her name. *Dryden.*

HUNGRED. *adj.* [from *hunger*.] Pinched by want of food.

Odours do in a small degree nourish, and we see men an *hungred* love to smell hot bread. *Bacon's Natural History.*

HUNGRILY. *adv.* [from *hungry*.] With keen appetite.

Thus much to the kind rural gods we owe; Who pity'd suff'ring mortals long ago; When on harsh acorns *hungrily* they fed, And gave 'em nicer palates, better bread. *Dryden's Juven.*

HUNGRY. *adj.* [from *hunger*.]

1. Feeling pain from want of food.

That face of his the *hungry* cannibals

Would not have touch'd, would not have stain'd with blood. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*

They that talk thus may say that a man is always *hungry*, but that he does not always feel it; whereas hunger consists in that very sensation. *Locke.*

2. Not fat; not fruitful; not prolific; more disposed to draw from other substances than to impart to them.

Cassius has a lean and *hungry* look. *Shaksp. Jul. Cæsar.*

The more fat water will bear soap best; for the *hungry* water doth kill its unctuous nature. *Bacon's Natural History.*

In rusty grounds springs are found at the first and second spit, and sometimes lower in a *hungry* gravel. *Mortimer.*

To this great day of retribution our Saviour refers us, for reaping the fruits that we here sow in the most *hungry* and barren soil. *Smalbridge's Sermon.*

HUNKS. *n. f.* [*hunkur*, Saxon; *hunk*, Dutch.] A covetous forlorn wretch; a miser; a curmudgeon.

The old *hunks* were well served, to be tricked out of a whole hog for the securing of his puddings. *L'Estrange.*

She has a husband, a jealous, covetous, old *hunk*. *Lynd.*

Irus has given all the intimations of being a close *hunk*, worth money. *Addison's Spectator.*

# HUN

To HUNT. *v. a.* [*puntian*, Saxon, from *pund*, a dog.]

1. To chase wild animals.

The man that once did fell the lion's skin, While the beast liv'd, was kill'd in *hunting* him. *Shak. H. V.*

Wilt thou *hunt* the prey for the lion, or fill the appetite of the young lions? *Job xxxviii. 39.*

We should single every criminal out of the herd, and *hunt* him down, however formidable and overgrown; and, on the contrary, shelter and defend virtue. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To pursue; to follow close.

Evil shall *hunt* the violent man to overthrow him. *Pf. cxi.*

The heart strikes five hundred fort of pulses in an hour, and is *hunted* into such continual palpitations, through anxiety, that fain would it break. *Harvey on Consumption.*

3. To search for.

Not certainly affirming any thing, but by conferring of times and monuments, I do *hunt* out a probability. *Speiser.*

All that is found in books is not rightly deduced from the principles it is pretended to be built upon: such an examen every reader's mind is not forward to make, especially in those who have given themselves up to a party, and only *hunt* for what may favour and support the tenets of it. *Locke.*

4. To distrust or manage hounds in the chase.

He hunts a pack of dogs better than any, and is famous for finding hares. *Addison's Spectator.*

To HUNT. *v. n.*

1. To follow the chase.

When he returns from *hunting*, I will not speak with him. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Eſau went to the field to *hunt* for venison. *Gen. xxvii. 5.*

One followed study and knowledge, and another hawking and *hunting*. *Locke.*

On the old pagan tombs masks, *hunting* matches, and Bacchanals are very common. *Addison on Italy.*

2. To pursue or search.

Very much of kin to this is the *hunting* after arguments to make good one side of a question, and wholly to neglect and refuse those which favour the other side. *Locke.*

HUNT. *v. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pack of hounds.

The common *hunt*, though from their rage refrain'd By sov'reign pow'r, her company disdain'd. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

Grinn'd as they pass'd.

2. A chase.

The *hunt* is up, the morn is bright and gray; The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green. *Shaksp.*

3. Pursuit.

I've heard myself proclaim'd; And by the happy hollow of a tree, Escap'd the *hunt*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

HUNTER. *n. f.* [from *hunt*.]

1. One who chases animals for pastime.

If those English lords had been good *hunters*, and reduced the mountains, bogs, and woods within the limits of forests, chaces and parks, the forest law would have driven them into the plains. *Davies on Ireland.*

Down from a hill the beast that reigns in woods, First *hunter* then, pursu'd a gentle brace, Goodliest of all the forest, hart and hind. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Another's crimes th' unhappy *hunter* bore, Glutting his father's eyes with guiltless gore. *Dryden's Æn.*

This was the arms or device of our old Roman *hunters*; a massacre of Manilius lets us know the pagan *hunters* had Meleager for their patron. *Addison on Italy.*

Bold Nimrod first the savage chase began, A mighty *hunter*, and his game was man. *Pope.*

2. A dog that scents game or beasts of prey.

Of dogs, the val'd file

Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle, The housekeeper, the *hunter*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

HUNTINGHORN. *n. f.* [*hunting* and *horn*.] A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds.

Whilt a boy, Jack ran from school, Fond of his *huntinghorn* and pole. *Prior.*

HUNTERESS. *n. f.* [from *hunter*.] A woman that follows the chase.

And thou thrice crowned queen of night, survey With thy chaste eye, from thy pale sphere above, Thy *hunter's* name, that my full life doth sway. *Shaksp.*

Shall I call

Antiquity from the old schools of Greece, To testify the arms of chastity?

Hence had the *hunter's* Dian her dread bow, Fair silver-shafted queen, for ever chaste. *Milton.*

Let old Arcadia boast her ample plain, Th' immortal *hunter's*, and her virgin train; Nor envy Windsor. *Pope's Windsor Forest.*

Flomer represents Diana with her quiver at her shoulder; but at the same time he describes her as an *hunter's*. *Brasme.*

HUNTSMAN. *n. f.* [*hunt* and *man*.]

1. One who delights in the chase.

Like as a *huntsman*, after weary chase,

# HUR

Seeing the game escape from him away, Sits down to rest him. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

Such game, whilt yet the world was new, The mighty Nimrod did pursue:

What *huntsman* of our feeble race, Or dogs, dare such a monster chase? *Waller.*

2. The servant whose office it is to manage the chase.

Apply this moral rather to the *huntsman*, that managed the chase, than to the master. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

HUN'TSMANSHIP. *n. f.* [from *huntsman*.] The qualifications of a hunter.

At court your fellows every day

Give th' art of rhiming, *huntsman'ship*, or play. *Donne.*

HURDLE. *n. f.* [*hpybel*, Saxon.] A texture of sticks woven together; a crate.

Settle your fine joints 'gainst Thursday next, Or I will drag thee on a *hurdle* thither. *Shakespeare.*

The blacksmith was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn; taking pleasure upon the *hurdle*, to think that he should be famous in after times. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The fled, the tumbrell, *hurdles* and the flail, These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden's Georg.*

HURDS. *n. f.* The refuse of hemp or flax. *Answorth.*

To HURL. *v. a.* [from *hurlt*, to throw down, Islandick; or, according to *Skinner*, from *whirlt*.]

1. To throw with violence; to drive impetuously.

If heav'n have any grievous plagues in store, O, let them keep it 'till thy fins be ripe, And then *hurl* down their indignation On thee. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

He holds vengeance in his hand, To *hurl* upon their heads that break his law. *Shak. R. III.*

I with my nails digg'd stones out of the ground, To *hurl* at the beholders of my flame. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

If he thrust him of hatred, or *hurl* at him by laying of wait. *Nam. xxxv. 20.*

They use both the right hand and the left in *hurling* stones. *Chron. xii. 2.*

HURL. *v. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pack of hounds.

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Bold Nimrod first the savage chase began, A mighty



## HUR

Methinks, I see this *hurly* all on foot. *Shakeſp. K. John.*  
All places were filled with tumult and *hurlyburly*, every man meaſured the danger by his own fear; and ſuch a pitiful cry was in every place, as in cities preſently to be beſieged. *Knolles.*  
**HURRICANE.** *n. ſ.* [*huracan*, Spaniſh; *ouragan*, French.] A violent ſtorm, ſuch as is often experienced in the eaſtern hemisphere.

Blow winds, and crack your cheeks;  
Your cataracts and *hurricanes* ſpout. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*  
A ſtorm or *hurricane*, though but the force of air, makes a ſtrange havoc where it comes. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
A poet who had a great genius for tragedy, made every man and woman too in his plays ſtark raging mad: all was tempeſtuous and blustering; heaven and earth were coming together at every word; a mere *hurricane* from the beginning to the end. *Dryden's Duffreſay.*

The miniſters of ſtate, who gave us law,  
In corners with ſelect friends withdraw;  
There, in deaf murmurs, ſolemnly are wiſe,  
Whiſpering like winds, ere *hurricanes* ariſe. *Dryden.*

So, where our wide Numidian waſtes extend,  
Sudden th' impetuous *hurricanes* deſcend,  
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,  
Tear up the ſands, and ſweep whole plains away. *Addiſon.*  
**TO HURRY.** *v. a.* [*pengian*, to plunder, Saxon; *huri* was like wife a word uſed by the old Germans in urging their horſes to ſpeed; but ſeems the imperative of the verb.] To haſten; to put into precipitation or conſuſion; to drive conſuſedly.

Your nobles will not hear you; but are gone  
To offer ſervice to your enemy;  
And wild amazement *hurries* up and down  
The little number of your doubtful friends. *Shakeſpeare.*  
For whom all this haſte  
Of midnight march, and *hurried* meeting here? *Milton.*  
Impetuous luſt *hurries* him on to ſatiſfy the cravings of it. *South's Sermons.*

That *hurried* o'er  
Such ſwarms of Engliſh to the neighb'ring ſhore. *Dryden.*  
A man has not time to ſubdue his paſſions, eſtabliſh his ſoul in virtue, and come up to the perfection of his nature, before he is *hurried* off the ſtage. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Stay theſe ſudden gulls of paſſion,  
That *hurry* you away. *Rowe's Royal Concert.*  
If a council be called, or a battle fought, you are not coldly informed, the reader is *hurried* out of himſelf by the poet's imagination. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

**TO HURRY.** *v. n.* To move on with precipitation.  
Did you but know what joys your way attend,  
You would not *hurry* to your journey's end. *Dryden's Aurengze.*  
**HURRY.** *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Tumult; precipitation; commotion.

Among all the horrible *hurries* in England, Ireland was then almoſt quiet. *Hayward.*  
It might have pleaſed him in the preſent heat and *hurry* of his rage; but muſt have diſpleaſed him infinitely in the ſedate reflection. *South's Sermons.*

After the violence of the *hurry* and commotion was over, the water came to a ſtate ſomewhat more calm. *Woodw.*  
Ambition raiſes a tumult in the ſoul, it inflames the mind, and puts it into a violent *hurry* of thought. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

A long train of coaches and fix ran through the heart, one after another, in a very great *hurry*. *Addiſon's Guardian.*  
I do not include the life of thoſe who are in a perpetual *hurry* of affairs, but of thoſe who are not always engaged. *Addiſon.*

The pavement ſounds with trampling feet,  
And the mixt *hurry* barricades the ſtreet. *Gay's Trivia.*  
**HURST.** *n. ſ.* [*pyrre*, Sax.] A grove or thicket of trees. *Ainſ.*  
**TO HURT.** *v. a.* preter. *I hurt*; part. paſſ. *I have hurt*. [*pyrre*, wounded, Saxon; *hurter*, to ſtrike, French.]

1. To miſchief; to harm.  
Virtue may be affail'd, but never *hurt*;  
Surpriz'd by unjuſt force, but not enthral'd. *Milton.*

2. To wound; to pain by ſome bodily harm.  
My heart is turn'd to ſtone: I ſtrike it, and it *hurts* my hand.  
The Adonis of the ſea is ſo called, becauſe it is a loving and innocent fiſh, that *hurts* nothing that has life. *Walton's Angler.*

It breeds contempt  
For herds to liſten, or preſume to pry,  
When the *hurt* lion groans within his den. *Dryden's Don Seb.*  
**HURT.** *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Harm; miſchief.  
The *hurt* which cometh thereby is greater than the good. *Spencer's State of Ireland.*  
I found it ſtand there uncorrected, as if there had been no *hurt* done. *Baker on Learning.*

2. Wound or bruife.  
Where is he wounded?  
—There will be large cicatrices to ſhew the people: he received ſeven *hurts* i' th' body. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*  
Carter adventured bravely, and received two great *hurts* in his body. *Hayward.*

## HUS

The pains of ſickneſs and *hurts*, hunger, thirſt and cold, all men feel. *Locke.*  
In arms and ſcience 'tis the ſame,  
Our rival's *hurts* create our fame. *Prior.*

**HURTER.** *n. ſ.* [from *hurt*.] One that does harm.  
**HURTFUL.** *adj.* [*hurt* and *full*.] Miſchievous; pernicious.  
Secret neglect of our duty is but only our own *hurt*: one man's contempt of the common prayer of the church of God may be moſt *hurtful* unto many. *Hokey, b. v.*

The *hurtful* haze in thy vineyard ſhun,  
Nor plant it to receive the ſetting ſun. *Dryden's Georg.*  
**HURTFULLY.** *adv.* [from *hurtful*.] Miſchievoully; pernicioſly.

**HURTFULNESS.** *n. ſ.* [from *hurtful*.] Miſchievouſneſs; pernicioſneſs.  
**TO HURTLE.** *v. n.* [*hurter*, French; *urtare*, Italian.] To cluſh; to ſkirmiſh; to run againſt any thing; to joltle; to meet in ſhock and encounter. *Homer.*

The noiſe of battle *hurts* in the air. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*  
Kindneſs, nobler even than revenge,  
And nature ſtronger than his juſt occaſion,  
Made him give battle to the lions,  
Who quickly fell before him; in which *hurting*,  
From miſerable ſlumber I awak'd. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

**TO HURGLE.** *v. a.* To move with violence or impetuouſity.  
This is probably the original of *hurt*.  
His harmful club he 'gan to *hurtle* high,  
And threaten battle to the fairy knight. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

**HURGLEBERRY.** *n. ſ.* [*hiert bar*, Daniſh.] Bilberry.  
**HURTLESS.** *adj.* [from *hurt*.]  
1. Innocent; harmleſs; innoxious; doing no harm.

Unto her home he oft would go,  
Where bold and *hurtleſs* many a play he tries,  
Her parents liking well it ſhould be ſo;  
For ſimple goodneſs ſhined in his eyes. *Sidney.*  
She joy'd to make proof of her cruelty  
On gentle dame, ſo *hurtleſs* and ſo true. *Fairy Queen.*

Shorter ev'ry gaſp he takes,  
And vain efforts and *hurtleſs* blows he makes. *Dryden's Æn.*  
2. Receiving no hurt.  
**HURTLESSLY.** *adv.* [from *hurtleſs*.] Without harm.

Your neighbours have found you ſo *hurtleſsly* ſtrong, that they thought it better to reſt in your friendſhip than make new trial of your enmity. *Sidney.*  
**HURTLESSNESS.** *n. ſ.* [from *hurtleſs*.] Freedom from any pernicious quality.

**HUSBAND.** *n. ſ.* [*hoſband*, maſter, Daniſh, from *huſe* and *banda*, Runick, a maſter.]

1. The correlative to wife; a man married to a woman.  
Thy *husband* is thy lord, thy life, thy keeper,  
Thy head, thy ſovereign. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*  
Why, woman, your *husband* is in his old limes again: he ſo takes on yonder with my *husband*, and ſo rails againſt all married mankind. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

This careful *husband* had been long away,  
Whom his chaſte wife and little children mourn. *Dryden.*  
The contract and ceremony of marriage is the occaſion of the denomination or relation of *husband*. *Locke.*

2. The male of animals.  
Ev'n though a ſnowy ram thou ſhalt behold,  
Prefer him not in haſte, for *husband* to thy fold. *Dryden.*

3. An œconomist; a man that knows and practiſes the methods of frugality and profit. Its ſignification is always modified by ſome epithet implying bad or good.  
Edward I. ſhewed himſelf a right good *husband*; owner of a lordſhip ill *husbanded*. *Davies on Ireland.*

I was conſidering the ſhortneſs of life, and what ill *husbands* we are of ſo tender a fortune. *Collier on Fortune.*  
4. A tiller of the ground; a farmer.  
*Husband's* work is laborious and hard. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
I heard a great *husband* ſay, that it was a common error to think that chalk helpeth arable grounds. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

In thoſe fields  
The painful *husband* plowing up his ground,  
Shall find all fret with ruſt, both pikes and ſhields. *Hatuevill.*  
If continu'd rain  
The lab'ring *husband* in his houſe refrain,  
Let him forecaſt his work. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

**TO HUSBAND.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſupply with an *husband*.  
Think you I am no ſtronger than my ſex,  
Being ſo father'd and ſo *husband'd*? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*  
If you ſhall prove  
This ring was ever her's, you ſhall as eaſy  
Prove that I *husbanded* her bed in Florence, *Shakeſpeare.*  
Where yet ſhe never was.

In my right,  
By me inveſted, he compares the beſt.  
That were the moſt, if he ſhould *husband* you. *Shakeſp.*  
2. To manage with frugality.  
It will be paſſtime paſſing excellent,  
If it be *husbanded* with modeſty. *Shakeſpeare.*

## HUS

The French, wiſely *husbanding* the poſſeſſion of a victory, kept themſelves within their trenches. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
If thou be maſter-gunner, ſpend not all  
That thou can'ſt ſpeak at once; but *husband* it, *Herbert.*

And give men turns of ſpeech.  
3. To till; to cultivate the ground with proper management.  
A farmer cannot *husband* his ground, if he fits at a great rent. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

**HUSBANDLESS.** *adj.* [from *husband*.] Without an *husband*.  
A widow, *husbandleſs*, ſubject to fears;  
A woman, naturally born to fears. *Shakeſp. King John.*

**HUSBANDLY.** *adj.* [from *husband*.] Frugal; thrifty.  
Bare plots full of galls, if ye plow overthwart;  
And compaſs it then, is a *husbandly* part. *Tuſſ. Husbandry.*

**HUSBANDMAN.** *n. ſ.* [*husband* and *man*.] One who works in tillage.  
This Davy ſerves you for good uſes; he is your ſerving-man, and your *husbandman*. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. ii.*  
The mule being more ſwift in his labour than the ox, more ground was allowed to the mule by the *husbandman*. *Broom.*

**HUSBANDRY.** *n. ſ.* [from *husband*.]  
1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land.  
He began with a wild method to run over all the art of *husbandry*, eſpecially employing his tongue about well dunging of a field. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Aſt if in *husbandry* he ought did know,  
To plough, to plant, to reap, to ſow. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
*Husbandry* ſupplieth unto us all things neceſſary for food. *Spencer's State of Ireland.*

Peace hath from France too long been chas'd;  
And all her *husbandry* doth lie on heaps,  
Corrupting in its own fertility. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

Her plenteous womb  
Expreſſeth its full tilth and *husbandry*. *Shakeſpeare.*  
The ſeeds of virtue may, by the *husbandry* of Chriſtian counſel, produce better fruit than the ſtrength of ſelf-nature. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

*Husbandry* the Spaniards wanting in the valley of Mexico, could not make our wheat bear feed. *Raleigh's H. of the World.*  
A family governed with order, will fall naturally to the ſeveral trades of *husbandry*, tillage, and paſturage. *Temple.*

Let any one conſider the difference between an acre of land ſown with wheat, and an acre of the ſame land lying without any *husbandry* upon it, and he will find that the improvement of labour makes the value. *Locke.*

2. Thrift; frugality; paſſimony.  
There's *husbandry* in heaven;  
The candles are all out. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*  
You have already ſaved ſeveral millions to the publick, and that what we aſk is too inconfiderable to break into any rules of the ſtriſteſt good *husbandry*. *Swift.*

3. Care of domeſtick affairs.  
Lorenzo, I commit into your hands  
The *husbandry* and manage of my houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*  
**HUSH.** *interj.* [Without etymology.] Silence! be ſtill! no noiſe!

The king hath done you wrong; but *hush*! 'tis ſo. *Shakeſp.*  
There's ſomething elſe to do; *hush* and be mute,  
Or elſe our ſpell is marr'd. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

**HUSH.** *adj.* [from the interjection.] Still; ſilent; quiet.  
As we often ſee, againſt ſome ſtorm,  
A ſilence in the heav'ns, the rack ſtand ſtill,  
The bold winds ſpeechleſs, and the orb below  
As *hush* as death. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

**TO HUSH.** *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To be ſtill; to be ſilent.  
This frown'd, that fawn'd, the third for ſhame did bluſh;  
Another ſeem'd envious or coy;  
Another in her teeth did gnaw a ruſh;  
But at thoſe ſtrangers preſence every one did *hush*. *F. Quen.*

Yet can I not of ſuch tame patience boath,  
As to be *hush*, and nought at all to ſay. *Shakeſp. Rich. II.*  
It was my breath that blew this tempeſt up,  
Upon your ſtubborn uſage of the pope;  
But ſince you are a gentle convertite,  
My tongue ſhall *hush* again this ſtorm of war,  
And make fair weather in your bluſſ'ring land. *Sh. K. John.*

Speak ſoftly;  
All's *hush* as midnight yet. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*  
My love would ſpeak; my duty *hushes* me. *Shakeſpeare.*  
When in a bed of ſtraw we ſhrink together,  
And the bleak winds ſhall whiſtle round our heads,  
Wilt thou then talk thus to me? Wilt thou then  
*Hush* my cares thus, and ſhelter me with love? *Ottaway.*

*Hush* ſhall be midnight ſilence go;  
He will not have your acclamations now. *Dryden.*  
Her fire at length is kind,  
Calms ev'ry ſtorm, and *hushes* ev'ry wind;  
Prepares his empire for his daughter's caſe,  
And for his hatching nephews ſmooths the ſeas. *Dryden.*

## HUT

Upon his riſing the court was *hushed*, and a whiſper ran. *Addiſon's Spectator.*  
**TO HUSH.** *v. a.* To ſuppreſs in ſilence; to forbid to be mentioned.  
This matter is *hushed* up, and the ſervants are forbid to talk of it. *Pope.*

**HUSHMONEY.** *n. ſ.* [*huſh* and *money*.] A bribe to hinder information; pay to ſecure ſilence.  
A dext'rous ſeward, when his tricks are found,  
*Hushmoney* ſends to all the neighbours round;  
His maſter, unſuſpicious of his pranks,  
Pays all the coſt, and gives the villain thanks. *Swift.*

**HUSK.** *n. ſ.* [*huſſiſch*, Dutch, or *huſſen*, from *huſs*.] The outmoſt integument of fruits.  
Do but behold yon poor and ſtarved band,  
And your fair ſhew ſhall ſuck away their ſouls,  
Leaving them but the ſhales and *hushs* of men. *Shakeſp. H. V.*  
Moſt ſeeds, in their growing, leave their *hush* or rind about the root. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Thy food ſhall be  
The freſh brook muſſels, withered roots, and *hushs*  
Wherein the acorn cradled. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Fruits of all kinds, in coat  
Rough, or ſmooth rind, or bearded *hushs*, or ſhell  
She gathers; tribute large! and on the board  
Heaps with unſparing hand. *Milton's Paradise Loſt, b. v.*

Some ſteep their ſeeds, and ſome in cauldrons boil  
O'er gentle fires; the exuberant juice to drain,  
And ſwell the flat'ring *hushs* with fruitful grain. *Dryden.*  
Some when the preſs, by utmoſt vigour ſcrew'd,  
Has drain'd the pulpoſous maſs, regale their ſwine  
With the dry reſuſe; thou, more wiſe, ſhalt ſteep  
The *hushs* in water, and again employ  
The pond'rous engine. *Phillips.*

Barley for piſan was firſt ſteeped in water 'till it ſwelled;  
afterwards dried in the ſun, then beat 'till the *hush* was taken off, and ground. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

Do not content yourſelves with mere words, let you only amafs a heap of unintelligible phraſes, and feed upon *hushs* inſtead of kernels. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

**TO HUSK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrip off the outward integument.  
**HUSKED.** *adj.* [from *hush*.] Bearing an *hulk*; covered with a *hulk*.

**HUSKY.** *adj.* [from *hush*.] Abounding in *hushs*; conſiſting of *hushs*.  
Moſt have found  
A *hushy* harveſt from the grudging ground. *Dryden's Virgil.*

With timely care  
Shave the goat's ſtaggy beard, left thou too late  
In vain ſhould'ſt ſeck a ſtrainer, to diſpart  
The *hu ky* terrene dregs from purer muſt. *Phillips.*

**HUSKY.** *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *houſewife*; taken in an ill ſenſe.] A ſorry or bad woman; a wortheleſs wench. It is often uſed ludicrouſly in ſlight diſapprobation.  
Get you in, *huſſy*, go: now will I perſonate this hopeful young jade. *Southey's Innocent Adultery.*

**HUSTINGS.** *n. ſ.* [*pyrting*, Saxon.] A council; a court held.  
**TO HUSTLE.** *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *hurtle*.] To ſhake together.  
**HUSWIFE.** *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *houſewife*.]

1. A bad manager; a ſorry woman. It is common to uſe *houſewife* in a good, and *huſwife* or *huſſy* in a bad ſenſe.  
Bianca,  
A *huſwife*, that, by ſelling her deſires,  
Buys herſelf bread and cloth. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

2. An œconomist; a thrifty woman.  
Why ſhould you want?  
The bounteous *huſwife*, nature, on each buſh  
Lays her fulneſs before you. *Shakeſpeare.*

**TO HUSWIFE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage with œconomy and frugality.  
But *huſwiſing* the little heav'n had lent,  
She duly paid a groat for quarter-rent;  
And pinch'd her belly, with her daughters two,  
To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden.*

**HUSWIFERY.** *n. ſ.* [from *huſwife*.]  
1. Management good or bad.  
Good *huſwifery* trieth  
To riſe with the cock;  
Ill *huſwifery* lyeth  
'Till nine of the clock. *Tuſſer.*

2. Management of rural buſineſs committed to women.  
If cheeſes in dairie have Arpus his eyes,  
Tell Citey the fault in her *huſwifery* lies. *Tuſſ. Husbandry.*  
**HUR.** *n. ſ.* [*pyrre*, Saxon; *hute*, French.] A poor cottage.

Our wand'ring fairs, in woful ſtate,  
To a ſmall cottage came at laſt,  
Where dwelt a good old honeſt yeoman,  
Who kindly did theſe fairs invite  
In his poor *hut* to paſs the night. *Swift.*



## HYD

Sore pierc'd by wintry wind,  
How many shrink into the fordid *but*  
Of cheerless poverty. *Thomson.*  
**HUTCH.** *n. f.* [*hacca*, Saxon; *buche*, French.] A corn chest.  
The best way to keep them, after they are threshed, is to  
dry them well, and keep them in *hutches*, or close casks. *Mort.*  
**TO HUZZ.** *v. n.* [from the found.] To buzz; to murmur.  
**HUZZA.** *interj.* A shout; a cry of acclamation.  
The buzzas of the rabble are the same to a bear that they  
are to a prince. *L'Estrange.*  
It was an unfair thing in you to keep a parcel of roar-  
ing bullies about me day and night, with buzzas and hunting  
horns never let me cool. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*  
All fame is foreign, but of true desert;  
Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart:  
One self-approving hour whole years outweighs  
Of stupid flatters and of loud buzzas. *Pope's Essay on Man.*  
**TO HUZZA.** *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To utter acclama-  
tion.  
A caldron of fat beef, and sloop of ale,  
On the buzzas mob shall fill prevail. *King's Cookery.*  
**TO HUZZA.** *v. a.* To receive with acclamation.  
He was buzzed into the court by several thousands of  
weavers and clothiers. *Addison.*  
**HYACINTH.** *n. f.* [*hacynthos*, Fr. *hyacinthus*, Lat.]  
1. A plant.  
It hath a bulbous root: the leaves are long and narrow: the  
stalk is upright and naked, the flowers growing on the upper  
part in a spike: the flowers consist each of one leaf, are naked,  
tubulose, and cut into six divisions at the brim, which are re-  
flexed: the ovary becomes a roundish fruit with three angles,  
which is divided into three cells, which are filled with roundish  
seeds. *Miller.*  
The silken fleece, impur'd for the loom,  
Rival'd the *hyacinth* in vernal bloom. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
2. The *hyacinth* is the same with the *lapis hyacinthus* of the an-  
cients. It is a less shewy gem than any of the other red ones,  
but not without its beauty, though not gaudy. It is seldom  
smaller than a seed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. It is  
found of various degrees of deepness and paleness; but its  
colour is always a deadish red, with a considerable admixture  
of yellow, which even sometimes seems predominant: but its  
most usual is that mixed red and yellow, which we know by  
the name of flame-colour. This gem is found in several parts  
of Europe; but the finest fort comes from the East and West  
Indies. *Hill on Fossils.*  
**HYACINTHINE.** *adj.* [*hacynthos*, Fr.] Made of hyacinths.  
**HYADES.** *n. f.* [*hades*, Fr.] A watery constellation.  
**HYADES.** *n. f.* [*hades*, Fr.] A watery constellation.  
Then sailors quarter'd heav'n, and found a name  
For ev'ry fix'd and ev'ry wand'ring star;  
The pleiads, *hyads*. *Dryden's Georgicks.*  
**HYALINE.** *adj.* [*halein*, Fr.] Glassy; crystalline; made glass;  
resembling glass.  
From heav'n-gate not far, founded in view  
On the clear *hyaline*, the glassy sea. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
**HYBRIDOUS.** *adj.* [*hybris*, Fr.] Begotten between  
animals of different species.  
Why such different species should not only mingle together,  
but also generate an animal, and yet that that *hybridous* pro-  
duction should not again generate, is to me a mystery. *Ray.*  
**HYDATIDES.** *n. f.* [from *huda*, Fr.] Little transparent bladders  
of water in any part: most common in dropical persons, from a  
diffusion or rupture of the lymphatics; for they happen  
most in parts abounding with those vessels. *Quincy.*  
All the water is contained in little bladders, adhering to the  
liver and peritoneum, known by the name of *hydatides*. *W. Sem.*  
**HYDRA.** *n. f.* [*hydra*, Latin.] A monster with many heads  
slain by *Hercules*: whence any multiplicity of evils is termed  
a *hydra*.  
New rebellions raise  
Their *hydra* heads, and the false North displays  
Her broken league to imp her serpent wings. *Milton.*  
More formidable *hydra* stands within,  
Whose jaws with iron-teeth severely grin. *Dryden's En.*  
Subdue  
The *hydra* of the many-headed hissing crew. *Dryden.*  
**HYDRAGOGUES.** *n. f.* [*huda* and *gago*, Fr.] Such  
medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours, which  
is generally the case of the stronger catharticks, because they  
shake most forcibly by their vellications the bowels and their  
appendages, so as to squeeze out water enough to make the  
stools seem to be little else. *Quincy.*  
**HYDRAULICAL.** *adj.* [from *hydraulick*.] Relating to the con-  
struction of water through pipes.  
Among the engines in which the air is useful, pumps may  
be accounted not contemptible ones, and divers other *hydrau-*  
lic engines. *Darban's Physico-Theology.*  
We have employed a virtuoso to make an *hydraulick* engine,  
in which a chymical liquor, resembling blood, is driven  
through elastic channels. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblers.*  
**HYDRAULICKS.** *n. f.* [*huda*, water, and *huda*, a pipe.]

## HYG

The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.  
**HYDROCELE.** *n. f.* [*huda* and *celle*, Fr.] A watery rupture.  
**HYDROCEPHALUS.** *n. f.* [*huda* and *kephala*, Fr.] A droply in the  
head.  
A *hydrocephalus*, or droply of the head, is only incurable  
when the serum is extravasated into the ventricles of the  
brain. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
**HYDROGRAPHER.** *n. f.* [*huda* and *gapho*, Fr.]  
One who draws maps of the sea.  
It may be drawn from the writings of our *hydrogra-*  
pher. *Hughes.*  
**HYDROGRAPHY.** *n. f.* [*huda* and *gapho*, Fr.]  
Description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.  
**HYDROMANCY.** *n. f.* [*huda* and *man*, Fr.]  
Prediction by water.  
Divination was invented by the Persians: there are four  
kinds of divination; *hydromancy*, *pyromancy*, *aeromancy*, and  
geomancy. *Asiatick's Pargen.*  
**HYDROMEL.** *n. f.* [*huda* and *melis*, Fr.] Honey and  
water.  
*Hydromel* is a drink prepared of honey, being one of the  
most pleasant and universal drinks the northern part of Europe  
allows, as well as one of the most ancient. *Newton's Hush.*  
In fevers the ailments prescribed by Hippocrates were  
pitfalls and cream of barley; *hydromel*, that is, honey and  
water, when there was no tendency to a delirium. *Arbutnot.*  
**HYDROMETER.** *n. f.* [*huda* and *metron*, Fr.] An instrument to  
measure the extent of water.  
**HYDROMETRY.** *n. f.* [*huda* and *metron*, Fr.] The act of mea-  
suring the extent of water.  
**HYDROPHOBIA.** *n. f.* [*huda* and *phobos*, Fr.] Dread of  
water.  
Among those dismal symptoms that follow the bite of a mad  
dog, the dread of water is the most remarkable. *Quincy.*  
**HYDROPHOBIC.** *adj.* [*huda* and *phobos*, Fr.] Dread of  
water.  
Cantharides heats the watery parts of the body; as urine,  
and *hydrophobic* water. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
The world's whole sap is sunk:  
The general balm th' *hydrophobic* earth hath drunk;  
Whither, as to the bedstead, life is shrunk,  
Dead and interr'd. *Denn.*  
Some mens *hydrophobic* insatiableness learned to thirst the  
more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*  
*Hydrophobic* swellings, if they be pure, are pellucid. *W. Sem.*  
Every last is a kind of *hydrophobic* distemper, and the more  
we drink the more we shall thirst. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
*Hydrophobic* wretches by degrees decay,  
Growing the more, the more they waste away;  
By their own ruins they augmented lie;  
With thirst and heat amidst a deluge fry. *Blackmore.*  
One sort of remedy he uses in dropicks, viz. the water of  
the *hydrophobic*, which is a remedy for the disease. *Arbutnot.*  
**HYDROSTATICAL.** *adj.* [*huda* and *statika*, Fr.] Relating to  
hydrostatics; taught by hydrostatics.  
A human body forming in such a fluid, will never be recon-  
cillable to this *hydrostatical* law: there will be always something  
lighter beneath, and something heavier above; because bone,  
the heaviest in specie, will be ever in the midst. *Bentley.*  
**HYDROSTATICALLY.** *adv.* [from *hydrostatical*.] According to  
hydrostatics.  
The weight of all bodies around the earth is ever propor-  
tional to the quantity of their matter: for instance, a pound  
weight, examined *hydrostatically*, doth always contain an equal  
quantity of solid mass. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
**HYDROSTATICS.** *n. f.* [*huda* and *statika*, Fr.]  
The science of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.  
**HYDROSTATICK.** *n. f.* [*huda* and *statika*, Fr.] Purge of  
water or phlegm.  
He seems to have been the first who divided purges into  
*hydrostatics* and purgers of bile. *Arbutnot on Chins.*  
**HYENA.** *n. f.* [*hyena*, French; *hyena*, Latin.] An animal like  
*HYENA*, a wolf, said fabulously to imitate human voices.  
I will weep when you are disposed to be merry; I will  
laugh like a *hyena*, when you are inclined to sleep. *Shakespeare.*  
A wonder more amazing would we find;  
The *hyena* flews it, of a double kind:  
Varying the sexes in alternate years,  
In one begets, and in another bears. *Dryden's Fables.*  
The *hyena* was indeed well joined with the beaver, as having  
also a bag in those parts, if thereby we understand the *hyena*  
adorata, or civet cat. *Brown's Vulgar Errata.*  
The keen *hyena*, fellest of the fell. *Thomson's Summer.*  
**HYGROMETER.** *n. f.* [*hygro* and *metron*, Fr.]  
An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.  
A sponge, perhaps, might be a better *hygrometer* than the  
earth of the river. *Arbutnot on Air.*  
**HYGROSCOPE.** *n. f.* [*hygro* and *skope*, Fr.] An  
instrument to shew the moisture and dryness of the air, and  
to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme. *Quincy.*  
Moisture in the air is discovered by *hygroscopes*. *Arbutnot.*  
**HYLARCHICAL.**

## HYP

**HYLARCHICAL.** *adj.* [*hyla* and *arche*, Fr.] Prefiding over matter.  
**HYP.** *n. f.* A species of dog.  
Avaunt, you curs!  
Mastiff, greyhound, mongrel grim,  
Hound or spaniel, brache or *byn*;  
Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail,  
Tom will make him weep and wail. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
**HYPHEN.** *n. f.* [*hypo*, Fr.]  
1. The god of marriage.  
2. The virginal membrane.  
**HYPHENAL.** *n. f.* [*hypo* and *hymen*, Fr.] A marriage song.  
**HYPHENAN.** *n. f.* [*hypo* and *hymen*, Fr.]  
And heav'nly choirs the *hymenean* sung. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
For her the spouse prepares the bridal ring;  
For her white virgins *hymeneals* sing. *Pope.*  
**HYPHENAL.** *adj.* Pertaining to marriage.  
The suitors heard, and deem'd the mirthful voice  
A signal of her *hymeneal* choice. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
**HYPHEN.** *n. f.* [*hyme*, Fr. *hymen*, Fr.] An encomiastick song, or  
song of adoration to some superior being.  
As I earst, in praise of mine own dame,  
So now in honour of thy mother dear,  
An honourable *hymn* I eke should frame. *Spenser.*  
Our solemn *hymns* to fatten dirges change;  
Our bridal flow'rs serve for a buried carse. *Shakespeare.*  
When steel grows  
Soft as the parasite's silk, let *hymns* be made  
An overture for the wars. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
There is an *hymn* sung; but the subject of it is always the  
praises of Adam, and Noah and Abraham, concluding ever  
with a thanksgiving for the nativity of our Saviour. *Bacon.*  
Farewell, you happy shades,  
Where angels first should practise *hymns*, and string  
Their tuneful harps, when they to heav'n would sing. *Dryd.*  
**TO HYMN.** *v. a.* [*hymen*, Fr.] To praise in song; to worship with  
hymns.  
**TO HYMN.** *v. n.* To sing songs of adoration.  
They touch'd their golden harps, and *hymning* prais'd  
God and his works. *Milton.*  
He had not left alive this patient faint,  
This anvil of affronts, but sent him hence  
To hold a peaceful branch of palm above,  
And *hymn* it in the quire. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
**HYPHONICK.** *adj.* [*hypo*, Fr.] Relating to hymns.  
He rounds the air, and breaks the *hymnick* notes  
In birds, heav'n's choristers, organick throats;  
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be  
A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy. *Denn.*  
**TO HYP.** *v. a.* [*hypo*, Fr.] To make melancholy; to dispirit.  
I have been, to the last degree, *hyped* since I saw you. *Spekt.*  
**HYPALLAGE.** *n. f.* [*hypo* and *allage*, Fr.] A figure by which words  
change their cases with each other.  
**HYPEN.** *n. f.* [*hypo*, Fr.] A word barbarously curtailed by *Prior* from  
*hypercritick*. A hypercritick; one more critical than neces-  
sity requires. *Prior* did not know the meaning of the word.  
Criticks I read on other men,  
And *hypen* upon them again. *Prior.*  
**HYPERBOLA.** *n. f.* [*hyperbole*, Fr. *hyperbole*, Gr.] In geo-  
metry, a section of a cone made by a plane, so that the axis of  
the section inclines to the opposite leg of the cone, which in the  
parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipse intersects it. The  
axis of the hyperbolic section will meet also with the opposite  
side of the cone, when produced above the vertex. *Harris.*  
Had the velocities of the several planets been greater or less  
than they are, or had their distances from the sun, or the  
quantity of the sun's matter, and consequently his attractive  
power been greater or less than they are now, with the same  
velocities, they would not have revolved in concentrick circles,  
but have moved in *hyperbolas* very eccentric. *Bentley's Sermon.*  
**HYPERBOLE.** *n. f.* [*hyperbole*, Fr. *hyperbole*, Gr.] A figure in rhet-  
oric by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond  
the exact truth: as, he runs faster than lightning. His passions  
are fallen to dust. He was so gaunt, the case of a flagellet was  
a mansion for him. *Shakespeare.*  
Terms unquar'd,  
Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,  
Would seem *hyperboles*. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*  
Taffata phrases, silken terms precise,  
Three pill'd *hyperboles*, spruce affectation,  
Figures pedantical, these Summer fies,  
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation. *Shakespeare.*  
They were above the *hyperboles*, that fond poetry bestows  
upon its admired objects. *Glavin. Scet. c. 1.*  
*Hyperboles*, so daring and so bold,  
Disclaiming bounds, are yet by rules controul'd;  
Above the clouds, but yet within our sight,  
They mount with truth, and make a tow'ring flight. *Grav.*  
The common people understand rallery, or at least rheto-  
rick, and will not take *hyperboles* in too literal a sense. *Swift.*

## HYP

**HYPERBOLICAL.** *adj.* [*hyperbolique*, French; from *hyper-*  
*bolos*.] *bolos*.  
1. Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of an *hyper-*  
bola.  
Cancelled in the middle with squares, with triangles be-  
fore, and behind with *hyperbolick* lines. *Grew's Musaeum.*  
The horny or pellicid coat of the eye riseth up, as a hill-  
lock, above the convexity of the white of the eye, and is of  
an *hyperbolical* or parabolical figure. *Ray on the Creation.*  
2. [From *hyperbole*.] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.  
It is parabolical, and probably *hyperbolical*, and therefore not  
to be taken in a strict sense. *Boyle.*  
**HYPERBOLICALLY.** *adv.* [from *hyperbolical*.]  
1. In form of an hyperbola.  
2. With exaggeration or extenuation.  
Yet may all be solved, if we take it *hyperbolically*. *Brown.*  
Scylla is seated upon a narrow mountain, which thrusts  
into the sea a steep high rock, and *hyperbolically* described by  
Homer as inaccessible. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*  
**HYPERBOLIFORM.** *adj.* [*hyperbola* and *forma*.] Having the  
form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.  
**HYPERBOREAN.** *n. f.* [*hyperborien*, French; *hyperboreus*, Lat.]  
Northern.  
**HYPERCRITICK.** *n. f.* [*hypercritique*, Fr. *hypercriticus*, Lat.]  
A critic exact or captious beyond use or reason.  
Those *hypercriticks* in English poetry differ from the opi-  
nion of the Greek and Latin judges of antiquity, from the Ita-  
lians and French, and from the general taste of all ages. *Dryd.*  
**HYPERCRITICAL.** *adj.* [from *hypercritick*.] Critical beyond  
necessity or use.  
We are far from imposing those nice and *hypercritical* pun-  
tillo's, which some astrologers oblige our gardeners to. *Evelyn.*  
Such *hypercritical* readers will confider my business was to  
make a body of refined sayings, only taking care to produce  
them in the most natural manner. *Swift.*  
**HYPERMETER.** *n. f.* [*hyper* and *metron*.] Any thing greater  
than the standard requires.  
When a man rises beyond six foot, he is an *hypermeter*, and  
may be admitted into the tall club. *Addison's Guardian.*  
**HYPERMETER.** *n. f.* [*hyper* and *metron*.] Any thing greater  
than the standard requires.  
Where the *hypermetris* was great, I sprinkled it with pre-  
cipitate, whereby I more speedily freed the ulcer of its putre-  
faction. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
**HYPHEN.** *n. f.* [*hypo*, Fr.] A note of conjunction; as, *vir-tue*,  
*con-ling*.  
**HYPOCRITICK.** *n. f.* [*hypocritus*.] Any medicine that induces  
sleep.  
**HYPOCHONDRIES.** *n. f.* [*hypochondria*, Fr. *hypochondria*, Gr.] The  
two regions lying on each side the cartilago ensiformis, and  
those of the ribs, and the tip of the breast, which have in one  
the liver, and in the other the spleen. *Quincy.*  
The blood moving too slowly through the celiac and me-  
senterick arteries, produce various complaints in the lower  
bowels and *hypochondries*; from whence such persons are called  
*hypochondriack*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**HYPOCHONDRIACAL.** *adj.* [*hypochondriaque*, French; from  
*hypochondriaque*.] *hypochondriaque*.  
1. Melancholy; disordered in the imagination.  
Socrates laid down his life in attestation of that most fun-  
damental truth, the belief of one God; and yet he's not re-  
corded either as fool or *hypochondriack*. *Decay of Piety.*  
2. Producing melancholy.  
Cold sweats are many times mortal, and always suspected;  
as in great fears, and *hypochondriack* passions, being a relaxa-  
tion or forsaking of the spirits. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
**HYPOCRIST.** *n. f.* [*hypocritus*; *hypocrite*, French.]  
*Hypocrist* is an insipid juice in large flat masses, consi-  
derably hard and heavy, of a fine shining black colour, when  
broken. It is brought from the Levant, sometimes from  
France, and other parts of Europe. The stem of the plant,  
from which it is produced, is thick and fleshy; and, what is  
singular, much thicker at the top than towards the bottom.  
The fruits contain a tough glutinous liquor, which are gar-  
thered before they are ripe; and the juice is expressed, then  
evaporated over a gentle fire, formed into cakes, and dried in  
the sun. It is an astringent medicine of considerable power.  
*Hill's Mat. Med.*  
**HYPOCRISY.** *n. f.* [*hypocrisis*, Fr. *hypocrisis*, Gr.]  
with regard to the moral or religious character.  
Next stood *hypocrisy* with holy leer,  
Soft smiling and demurely looking down;  
But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryden's Fables.*  
*Hypocrisy* is much more eligible than open infidelity and  
vice: it wears the livery of religion, and is cautious of giving  
scandal: nay, continued disguises are too great a constraint:  
men would leave off their vices, rather than undergo the toil  
of practising them in private. *Swift.*  
**HYPOCRITE.** *n. f.* [*hypocrite*, French; *hypocritus*, Gr.] A  
dissembler in morality or religion.







## JAI

The mighty lion, before whom stood the little *jackal*, the faithful spy of the king of beasts. *Arbut.* and *Pope's M. Scrib.*  
**JACKANAPES.** *n. f.* [*jack* and *ape*.]  
 1. Monkey; an ape.  
 2. A coxcomb; an impertinent.

Which is he?

—That *jackanapes* with fears. *Shakefp.*

People wondered how such a young upstart *jackanapes* should grow so pert and faucy, and take so much upon him. *Arbut.*  
**JACKDAW.** *n. f.* [*jack* and *daw*.] A cock daw; a bird taught to imitate the human voice.

To impose on a child to get by heart a long scroll of phrases, without any ideas, is a practice fitter for a *jackdaw* than for any thing that wears the shape of man. *Watts.*

**JACKET.** *n. f.* [*jacquet*, French.]

1. A short coat; a close waistcoat.

In a blue *jacket*, with a crows of red. *Hubbard's Tale.*

And hens, and dogs, and hogs are feeding by;

And here a tailor's *jacket* hangs to dry. *Swift.*

Jack puddings, in his party-colour'd *jacket*,

Tosses the glove, and jokes at ev'ry packet. *Gay.*

2. To beat one's *JACKET*, is to beat the man.

She fell upon the *jacket* of the parson, who stood gaping at her. *L'Estrange.*

**JACOB'S LADDER.** *n. f.* The same with Greek valerian.

**JACOB'S STAFF.** *n. f.*

1. A pilgrim's staff.

2. Staff concealing a dagger.

3. A crows staff; a kind of astrolabe.

**JACOBINE.** *n. f.* A pigeon with a high tuft. *Ansforth.*

**JACOBINE.** *n. f.* [*jacobite*, Latin.] Tossing; motion; restlessness; heaving.

If the patient be surpris'd with *jacobination*, or great oppression about the stomach, expect no relief from cordials. *Harv.*

**JACULAT'ION.** *n. f.* [*jaculatio*, Latin.] The act of throwing missile weapons.

So hills amid' the air encounter'd hills,

Hurl'd to and fro with *jaculation* dire. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

**JADE.** *n. f.* [*the* etymology of this word is doubtful: *Skinner* derives it from *gad*, a gad, or spur.]

1. A horse of no spirit; a hired horse; a worthless nag.

Alas, what wights are these that load my heart!

I am as dull as Winter-starv'd sheep,

Tir'd as a *jade* in overladen cart. *Sidney.*

When they should endure the bloody spur,

They fall their crest, and, like deceitful *jades*,

Sink in the trial. *Shakefp. Julius Cæsar.*

The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,

With torchlights in their hand; and their poor *jades*

Lob down their heads, dropping the head and hips. *Shakefp.*

To other regions

France is a stable, we that dwell in't *jades*;

Therefore to th' war. *Shakefp. All's well that ends well.*

So have I seen with armed heel

A wight belstride a commonweal,

While still the more he kick'd and spur'd,

The less the fullen *jade* has stir'd. *Hudibras, p. i.*

The plain nag came upon the trial to prove those to be

*jades* that made sport with him. *L'Estrange.*

False steps but help them to renew their race,

As, after stumbling, *jades* will mend their pace. *Pope.*

2. A sorry woman. A word of contempt noting sometimes age,

but generally vice.

Shall these, these old *jades*, pass the flower

Of youth, that you have, pass you. *Chapman's Iliads.*

But she, the cunning't *jade* alive,

Says, 'tis the ready way to thrive,

By sharing female bounties. *Stepney.*

Get in, huffy: now will I personate this young *jade*, and discover the intrigue. *Southerne's Innocent Adultery.*

In diamonds, pearl, and rich brocades,

She shines the first of batter'd *jades*,

And flutters in her pride. *Swift.*

3. A young woman: in irony and slight contempt.

You see now and then some handsome young *jades* among

them: the sluts have very often white teeth and black eyes. *Add.*

**JADE.** *n. f.* A species of stone.

The *jade* is a species of the jasper, and of extreme hardness.

Its colour is composed of a pale blueish grey, or ashy

colour, and a pale green, not simple and uniform, but inter-

mixed. It appears dull and coarse on the surface, but it takes

a very elegant and high polish. It is found in the East Indies,

and is much used by the Turks for handles of sabres. It is so

highly esteemed by the Indians as to be called the divine stone:

they wear it externally as a remedy for the gravel, and an

amulet to preserve them from the bite of venomous animals.

*Hill's Materia Medica.*

To **JADE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tire; to harass; to dispirit; to weary.

With his banners, and his well-paid ranks,

The ne'er-yet-beaten horse of Parthia

We've *jaded* out o' th' field. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

3

## JAI

It is good in discourse to vary and intermingle speech of the present occasion with arguments; for it is a dull thing to tire and *jade* any thing too far. *Bacon's Essay.*

If fleet dragon's progeny at last

Proves *jaded*, and in frequent matches cast,

No favour for the stallion we retain,

And no respect for the degenerate strain. *Dryden's Juven.*

The mind once *jaded*, by an attempt above its power, is

very hardly brought to exert its force again. *Locke.*

There are seasons when the brain is overtired or *jaded* with

study or thinking; or upon some other accounts animal

nature may be languid or cloudy, and unfit to assist the spirit in

meditation. *Watts's Logic.*

2. To overbear; to crush; to degrade; to harass, as a horse

that is ridden too hard.

If we live thus tamely,

To be thus *jaded* by a piece of scarlet,

Farwell nobility. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*

3. To employ in vile offices.

The honourable blood

Must not be shed by such a *jaded* groom. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*

4. To ride; to rule with tyranny.

I do not now fool myself, to let imagination *jade* me; for

every reason excites to this. *Shakefp. Twelfth Night.*

To **JADE.** *v. n.* To lose spirit; to sink.

Many offer at the effects of friendship, but they do not last:

they are promising in the beginning, but they fail and *jade* and

tire in the prosecution. *South's Sermons.*

**JADISH.** *adj.* [from *jade*.]

1. Vicious; bad, as an horse.

That hors'd us on their backs, to show us

A *jadish* trick at last, and throw us. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

When once the people get the *jadish* trick

Of throwing off their king, no ruler's safe. *South.*

2. Unchaste; incontinent.

'Tis to no boot to be jealous of a woman; for if the hu-

mour takes her to be *jadish*, not all the locks and spies in na-

ture can keep her honest. *L'Estrange.*

To **JAGG.** *v. a.* [*gagau*, flits or holes, Welsh.] To cut into

indentures; to cut into teeth like those of a saw.

Some leaves are round, some long, some square, and many

*jagged* on the sides. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The *jagging* of pinks and gilliflowers is like the inequality

of oak-leaves; but they never have any small plain parts. *Bac.*

The banks of that sea must be *jagged* and torn by the im-

petuous assaults, or the fierce underminings of waves; violent

rains must wash down earth from the tops of mountains. *Bent.*

An alder-tree is one among the lesser trees, whose younger

branches are soft, and whose leaves are *jagged*. *Watts.*

**JAGG.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A protuberance or denticulation.

The figure of the leaves is divided into so many *jaggs* or

scallops, and curiously indented round the edges. *Ray.*

Take off all the staring straws, twigs, and *jaggs* in the

hive, and make them as smooth as possible. *Mort. Husbandry.*

**JAGGY.** *adj.* [from *jagg*.] Uneven; denticulated.

His tow'ring crest was glorious to behold;

His shoulders and his sides were scal'd with gold;

Three tongues he brandish'd when he charg'd his foes;

His teeth stood *jaggy* in three dreadful rows. *Addison.*

Amid' those angles, infinitely strain'd,

They joyful leave their *jaggy* salts behind. *Thomson's Autumn.*

**JAGGEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *jagged*.] The state of being den-

ticulated; unevenness.

First draw rudely your leaves, making them plain with

your coal or lead, before you give them their veins or *jaggy*-

ness. *Peachment on Drawing.*

**JAIL.** *n. f.* [*geol*, French.] A goal; a prison; a place where

criminals are confined. See *GAOL*. It is written either way;

but commonly by latter writers *jail*.

Away with the dotard, to the *jail* with him. *Shakefp.*

A dependant upon him paid six pound ready money, which,

poor man, he liv'd to repent in a *jail*. *Clarendon.*

He sigh'd and turn'd his eyes, because he knew

'Twas but a larger *jail* he had in view. *Dryden.*

One *jail* did all their criminals restrain,

Which now the walls of Rome can scarce contain. *Dryden.*

**JAILER.** *n. f.* [*jail* and *bird*.] One who has been in a jail.

**JAILER.** *n. f.* [from *jail*.] A gaoler; the keeper of a prison.

Seeking many means to speak with her, and ever kept from

it, as well because she shunn'd it, feeling and disdaining his

mind, as because of her jealous *jailers*. *Sidney.*

This is as a *jailer*, to bring forth

Some monstrous malefactor. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

His pow'r to hollow caverns is confin'd;

There let him reign, the *jailer* of the wind;

With hoarse commands his breathing subjects call,

And boast and bluster in his empty hall. *Dryden's Æn.*

Palamon, the prisoner knight,

Refls for woe, arose before the light;

And with his *jailer's* leave, desir'd to breathe

An air more wholesome than the damp beneath. *Dryden.*

JAKES.

## JAR

**JAKES.** *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology.] A house of office.  
 I will tread this unbolted villain into mortar, and daub the walls of *jakes* with him. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

Their sordid avarice rakes  
 In excrements, and hires the very *jakes*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
 Some have fill'd the very *jakes* for papers left there by men  
 of wit. *Swift.*

**JALAP.** *n. f.* [*Jalap*, French; *jalepium*, low Latin.]

*Jalap* is a firm and solid root, of a wrinkled surface, and

generally cut into slices, heavy and hard to break; of a

faintish smell, and of an acrid and nauseous taste. It was

not known in Europe 'till after the discovery of America, and

had its name *jalepium*, or *japala*, from Xalapa, a town in

New Spain, in the neighbourhood of which it was discovered;

though it is now principally brought from the Madeiras. It

is an excellent purgative in all cases where ferous humours are

to be evacuated. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

**JAM.** *n. f.* [I know not whence derived.] A conserve of fruits

boiled with sugar and water.

**JAMB.** *n. f.* [*jambe*, French.] Any supporter on either side,

as the posts of a door.

No timber is to be laid within twelve inches of the fore-side

of the chimney *jamb*. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*

**JAMBICK.** *n. f.* [*jambique*, French; *jambicus*, Latin.] Verses

composed of iambick feet, or a short and long syllable alter-

nately: used originally in satire, therefore taken for satire.

In thy felonious heart though venom lies,

It does but touch thy Irish pen, and dies:

'Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame

In keen *jambicks*, but mild anagram. *Dryden.*

To **JANGLE.** *v. n.* [*Jangler*, French. *Skinner.*] To altercation;

to quarrel; to bicker in words.

Good wits will be *jangling*; but, gentles agree,

This civil war of wits were much better us'd

On Navarre and his book-men. *Shak. Love's Labour Lost.*

So far am I glad it did so fort,

As this their *jangling* I esteem a sport. *Shakefp. As You Like It.*

There is no error which hath not some appearance of prob-

ability resembling truth, which when men, who study to be

singular, find out, straining reason, they then publish to the

world matter of contention and *jangling*. *Rateigh.*

To **JANGLE.** *v. a.* To make to found untuneable.

Now see that noble and that sovereign reason,

Like sweet bells *jangled* out of tune and harsh. *Shak. Hamlet.*

'Ere Gothic forms were known in Greece,

And in our verse 'ere monkish rhimes

Had *jangle*'d their fantastick chimes. *Prior.*

**JANGLER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A wrangling, chattering,

noisy fellow.

**JANIZARY.** *n. f.* [A Turkish word.] One of the guards of

the Turkish king.

His grand vizier, presuming to invest

The chief imperial city of the West,

With the first charge compell'd in haste to rise;

The standards lost, and *janizaries* slain,

Render the hopes he gave his master vain. *Waller.*

**JANNOCK.** *n. f.* [probably a corruption of *bancock*.] Oat-

bread. A northern word.

**JANTY.** *adj.* [corrupted from *gentil*, French.] Showy; flut-

tering.



## J A W

**JASMINE** *Perfian. n. f.* A plant. See **LILAC**, of which it is a species.

**JASPER** *n. f.* [*jaspé*, Fr. *iāspis*, Lat.] A hard stone of a bright beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white, found in masses of various sizes and shapes. It is capable of a very elegant polish, and is found in many parts of the East Indies, and in Egypt, Africa, Tartary, and China. *Hill's Mat. Med.*  
The basis of *jasper* is usually of a greenish hue, and spotted with red, yellow and white. *Woodward's Met. Ess.*

The most valuable pillars about Rome are four columns of oriental *jasper* in St. Paulina's chapel, and one of transparent oriental *jasper* in the Vatican library. *Addison on Italy.*  
**JATROLETTICK** *adj.* [*iatroleptique*, Fr. *iātrōs* and *ἀλῆψω*.] That which cures by anointing.

To **JAVEL**, or *jable*. *v. a.* To benire; to soil over with dirt through unnecessary traversing and travelling. This word is still retained in Scotland and the northern counties.

**JAVEL** *n. f.* [perhaps from the verb.] A wandering fellow.

When as time, flying with wings swift,  
Expired had the term that those two *javels* should tender up a reckoning of their travels. *Fullb. Tale*

**JAVELIN** *n. f.* [*javeline*, French.] A spear or half pike, which anciently was used either by foot or horse. It had an iron head pointed.

Others, from the wall, defend  
With dart and *javelin*, stones and sulph'rous fire;  
On each hand laughter and gigantick deeds. *Milt. Pa. Left.*  
She shakes her myrtle *javelin*; and, behind,  
Her Lycian quiver dances in the wind. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Flies the *javelin* swifter to its mark,  
Launch'd from the vigour of a Roman arm? *Addis. Cato.*

**JAUUNDICE** *n. f.* [*jaunisse*, *jaune*, yellow, Fr.] A distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly separated by them from the blood; and sometimes, especially in hard drinkers, they are so indurated as never after to be opened, and straiten the motion of the blood so much through that viscous as to make it divert with a force great enough into the gastric arteries, which go off from the hepatic, to break through them, and drain into the stomach; so that vomiting of blood, in this distemper, is a fatal symptom. *Quincy.*

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,  
Sit like his grandire cut in alabaster?  
Sleep when he wakes, and creep into the jaundice  
By being pceivith? *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

What grief hath set the jaundice on your cheeks? *Shak.*  
Those were thy thoughts, and thou couldst judge aright,  
'Till int'rest made a jaundice in thy sight. *Dryden.*

The eyes of a man in the jaundice make yellow observations on every thing, and the soul, tinctured with any passion, diffuses a false colour over the real appearances of things. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

**JAUUNDICED** *adj.* [from *jaundice*.] Infected with the jaundice. All seems infected, that th' infected spy,  
As all looks yellow to the jaundic'd eye. *Pope.*

To **JAUUNT** *v. n.* [*jaunter*, French.] To wander here and there; to bustle about. It is now always used in contempt or levity.

I was not made a horse,  
And yet I bear a burthen like an ass;  
Spur-gall'd and tir'd by jaunting Bolingbroke. *Shak. R. II.*  
**JAUNT** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Ramble; flight; excursion. It is commonly used ludicrously, but solemnly by *Milton*.  
Our Saviour meek, and with untroubled mind,  
After his airy jaunt, though hurry'd force,  
Hungry and cold, betook him to his rest. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

He sends me out on many a jaunt,  
Old houses in the night to haunt. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
They parted, and away posts the cavalier in quest of his new mistress: his first jaunt is to court. *L'Estrange.*

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for once who can foot it farthest. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

Thus much of the scheme of my design in this part have I run over, and led my reader a long and tedious jaunt, in tracing out these metallick and mineral bodies. *Woodward.*

**JAUNTINESS** *n. f.* [from *jaunt*, or *jaunt*, corrupted from *gentils*, French. See **JANTY**.] Airyness; flutter; gentleness. A certain stiffness in my limbs entirely destroyed that jauntiness of air I was once master of. *Addison's Spectator.*

**JAW** *n. f.* [*jaue*, a cheek, French; whence *jaubone*, or cheek-bone, then *jaw*.]

1. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. A generation whose teeth are as swords, and their jaw teeth as knives, to devour the poor. *Prov. xxx. 12.*

The jaw bones, hearts, and galls of pikes are very medicinal. *Hakoni's Angler.*

Piso, who probably speaks Aristotle's meaning, faith that the crocodile doth not only move his upper jaw, but that his nether jaw is immoveable. *Grew's Anatomy.*

More formidable hydra stands within,  
Whole jaws with iron teeth severely grin. *Dryden's Æn.*

## I C O

2. The mouth.  
My tongue cleaveth to my jaws, and thou hast brought me into the dust of death. *Pf. xxii. 15.*

My bended hook shall pierce their slimy jaws. *Shakspere.*  
A sneary foam works o'er my grinding jaws,  
And utmost anguish shakes my lab'ring frame. *Rass.*

**JAY** *n. f.* [named from his cry. *Skinner*.] A bird. Two sharp winged sheers,  
Deck'd with diverse plumes, like painted jays,  
Were fixed at his back, to cut his airy ways. *Fairy Queen.*

We'll use this unwholesome humidity, this gross wat'ry pumpkin—we'll teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shaksp.*  
What, is the jay more precious than the lark,  
Because his feathers are more beautiful? *Shakspere.*

I am highly delighted to see the jay or the thrush hopping about my walks. *Spectator.*  
Admires the jays, the insects gilded wings,  
Or hears the hawk, when Philomela sings. *Pope.*

**JAZIL** *n. f.* A precious stone of an azure or blue colour. *Diā.*

**ICE** *n. f.* [Saxon; *ysē*, Dutch.]  
1. Water or other liquor made solid by cold.  
You are no furer, no,  
Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,  
Or hailstone in the sun. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*

Thou art all ice, thy kindness freezes. *Shaksp. R. III.*  
If I should ask whether ice and water were two distinct species of things, I doubt not but I should be answered in the affirmative. *Lact.*

2. Concreted fugar.  
3. To break the ice. To make the first opening to any attempt.  
If you break the ice, and do this feat,  
Achieve the elder, set the younger free  
For our access, whose hap shall be to have her,  
Will not so gracefully be to ingrate. *Shakspere.*

Thus have I broken the ice to invention, for the lively representation of floods and rivers necessary for our painters and poets. *Peacham on Drawing.*

After he'd a while look'd wife,  
At last broke silence and the ice. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

To **ICE** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To cover with ice; to turn to ice.  
2. To cover with concreted fugar.

**ICEHOUSE** *n. f.* [*ice and house*.] A house in which ice is deposited against the warm months.

**ICHNEUMON** *n. f.* [*ichneumon*.] A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

**ICHNEUMONELY** *n. f.* A sort of fly.  
The generation of the *ichneumon* fly is in the bodies of caterpillars, and other nymphs of insects. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

**ICHOGRAPHY** *n. f.* [*ichō* and *grāphō*.] The groundplot. It will be more intelligible to have a draught of each front in a paper by itself, and also to have a draught of the groundplot or *ichograph* of every story in a paper by itself. *Mason.*

**ICHOR** *n. f.* [*ichor*.] A thin watery humour like serum. *Quincy.*

Milk, drawn from some animals that feed only upon flesh, will be more apt to turn rancid and putrify, acquiring first a saline taste, which is a sign of putrefaction, and then it will turn into an ichor. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**ICHOROUS** *adj.* [from *ichor*.] Sanious; thin; undigested. The lung-growth is imputed to a superficial sanious or ichorous exulceration. *Harvey on Generation.*

The pus from an ulcer of the livers, growing thin and ichorous, corrodes the vesicle. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

**ICHTHYOLOGY** *n. f.* [*ichthyologie*, Fr. *ichthys* and *logos*, from *ichthys* and *logos*.] The doctrine of the nature of fish. Some there are, as camels and sheep, which carry no name in *ichthyology*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**ICHTHYOPHAGY** *n. f.* [*ichthys* and *phagō*.] Diet of fish; the practice of eating fish. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

**ICICLE** *n. f.* [from *ice*.] A shoot of ice hanging down from the upper part.

If distilled vinegar or aqua-fortis be poured into the powder of loadstone, the subsiding powder, dried, retains some magnetical virtue; but if the menstruum be evaporated to a consistence, and afterwards doth shoot into icicle, or crystals, the loadstone hath no power upon them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

From locks uncomb'd, and from the frozen beard,  
Long icicles depend, and crackling sounds are heard. *Dryd.*  
The common dropstone consists principally of spars, and is frequently found in form of an icicle, hanging down from the tops and sides of grotto's. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

**ICINESS** *n. f.* [from *icy*.] The state of generating ice. *Boylardus*, in his tract of divination, hath set forth the iciness of these ten, yet added two others. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Some of our own nation, and many Netherlanders, whose names and icons are published, have deserved good commendation. *Hakewill on Provident.*

**ICONOCLAST**

## I D E

**ICONOCLAST** *n. f.* [*iconoclaste*, French; *ἱκονοκλάστης*.] A breaker of images.

**ICONOLOGY** *n. f.* [*iconologie*, French; *ἱκων* and *λόγος*.] The doctrine of picture or representation.

**IDIOCRASY** *n. f.* [*idiocrasie*, French; *ἰδῖος*, Latin.] 1. Afflicted with the jaundice.  
In the jaundice the choler is wanting, and the idiosyncrasy have a great influence, and gripes with windiness. *Floyer.*

2. Good against the jaundice.  
**ICY** *adj.* [from *ice*.]

1. Full of ice; covered with ice; cold; frosty.  
But my poor heart first let free,  
Bound in those icy chains by thee. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,  
The season's difference; as, the icy phang,  
And chillish chiding of the Winter's wind. *Shakspere.*

He relates the excessive coldness of the water they met with in Summer in that icy region, where they were forced to winter. *Boyle.*

Bear Britain's thunder, and her crofs display  
To the bright regions of the rising day;  
Tempt icy seas, where scarce the waters roll,  
Where clearer flames glow round the frozen pole. *Pope.*

2. Cold; free from passion.  
Thou wouldst have never learn'd  
The icy precepts of respect. *Shaksp. Timon.*

3. Frigid; backward.  
If thou do'st find him tractable to us,  
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons;  
If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling,  
Be thou too. *Shakspere's Richard III.*

To. Contrasted for *I would*.  
**IDEA** *n. f.* [*idée*, French; *ἰδέα*.] Mental imagination. Whatsoever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call *idea*. *Locke.*

The form under which these things appear to the mind, or the result of our apprehension, is called an *idea*. *Watts.*  
Happy you that may to the faint, your only *idea*,  
Although simply attir'd, your manly affection utter. *Sidney.*

Our Saviour himself, being to set down the perfect *idea* of that which we are to pray and wish for on earth, did not teach to pray or wish for more than only that here it might be with us, as with them it is in heaven. *Hosker, b. i.*

Her sweet *idea* wander'd through his thoughts. *Fairfax.*  
I did inter your lineaments,  
Being the right *idea* of your father,  
Both in your form and nobleness of mind. *Shaksp. R. III.*

How good, how fair,  
Answering his great *idea*! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*  
If Chaucer by the best *idea* wrought,  
The fairest nymph before his eyes he set. *Dryden.*

**IDEAL** *adj.* [from *idea*.] Mental; intellectual; not perceived by the senses.

There is a two-fold knowledge of material things; one real, when the thing, and the real impression thereof on our senses, is perceived; the other *ideal*, when the image or idea of a thing, absent in itself, is represented to and considered on the imagination. *Ch. yne's Phil. Prin.*

**IDEALLY** *adv.* [from *ideal*.] Intellectually; mentally. A transmission is made materially from some parts, and *ideally* from every one. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**IDIENTICAL** *adj.* [*identique*, French.] The same; implying identity.

The beard's th' *identical* beard you knew,  
The same numerically true. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

There majus is *identical* with magis. *Hale's Origin of Man.*  
Those ridiculous *identical* propositions, that faith is faith, and rule is a rule, are first principles in this controversy of the rule of faith, without which nothing can be solidly concluded either about rule or faith. *Tillotson's Serm. m.*

If this pre-existent eternity is not compatible with a successive duration, as we clearly and distinctly perceive that it is not, then it remains, that some being, though infinitely above our finite comprehensions, must have had an *identical*, inviolable continuance from all eternity, which being is no other than God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**IDENTIFY** *n. f.* [*identité*, French; *identitas*, school Latin.] Sameness; not diversity.

There is a fallacy of equivocation from a society in name, inferring an *identity* in nature: by this fallacy was deceived that drank aqua-fortis for strong water. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

Certainly those actions must needs be regular, where there is an *identity* between the rule and the faculty. *South's Serm.*

Considering any thing as existing, at any determined time and place, we compare it with itself existing at another time, and thereon form the ideas of *identity* and diversity. *Locke.*

It cuts off the sense at the end of every first line, which must always rhyme to the next following, and consequently produces too frequent an *identity* in sound, and brings every couplet to the point of an epigram. *Prior.*

**IDES** *n. f.* [*ides*, Fr. *idus*, Lat.] A term anciently used among the Romans, and still retained in the Romish kalendar. It is the 13th day of each month, except in the months of March, May, July and October, in which it is the 15th day, because in these four months it was six days before the nones, and in the others four days. *Trevoux.*

A soothsayer bids you beware the *ides* of March. *Shaksp.*  
**IDIOCRASY** *n. f.* [*idiocrasie*, French; *ἰδῖος* and *κράσις*.] Peculiarity of constitution.

**IDIOCRATIC** *adj.* [from *idiocrasy*.] Peculiar in constitution.

**IDIOCY** *n. f.* [*ἰδιότης*.] Want of understanding. I stand not upon their *idioty* in thinking that horses did eat their bits. *Bacon's Ho'y War.*

**IDIOM** *n. f.* [*idiome*, French; *ἰδιωμα*.] A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect; the particular cast of a tongue; a phrase; phraseology.

He did romanize our tongue, leaving the words translated as much Latin as he found them; wherein he followed their language, but did not comply with the *idion* of ours. *Dryden.*

Some that with care true eloquence shall teach,  
And to just *idioms* fix our doubtful speech. *Prior.*

**IDIOMATICAL** *adj.* [from *idiom*.] Peculiar to a tongue; **IDIOMATICK** *adj.* phraseological.

Since phrases used in conversation contract meanness by passing through the mouths of the vulgar, a poet should guard himself against *idiomatick* ways of speaking. *Spectator.*

**IDIOPATHY** *n. f.* [*idiopathie*, Fr. *ἰδῖος* and *πάθος*.] A primary disease that neither depends on nor proceeds from another. *Qui.*

**IDIOSYNCRASY** *n. f.* [*idiosyncrasie*, Fr. *ἰδῖος*, *σύν*, and *κράσις*.] A peculiar temper or disposition not common to another. *Qui.*  
Whether quails, from any *idiosyncrasy* or peculiarity of constitution, do innocuously feed upon hellebore, or rather sometimes but medicinally use the same. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

The understanding also hath its *idiosyncrasy*, as well as other faculties. *Glanv. Scept. c. 15.*  
**IDIOT** *n. f.* [*idiote*, Fr. *idiote*, Latin; *ἰδιώτης*.] A fool; a natural; a changeling; one without the powers of reason.

Life is a tale,  
Told by an *idiot*, full of sound and fury,  
Signifying nothing. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

What else doth he herein, than by a kind of circumlocution tell his humble suppliants that he holds them *idiots*, or bafe wretches, not able to get relief? *R. Leigh's Essays.*

By idle boys and *idiots* vilify'd,  
Who me and my calamities deride. *Sandys.*  
Many *idiots* will believe that they see what they only hear. *Dennis.*

**IDIOTISM** *n. f.* [*idiotisme*, French; *ἰδιωτισμός*.] Peculiarity of expression; mode of expression peculiar to a language.

Scholars sometimes in common speech, or writing, in their native language, give terminations and *idiotisms* suitable to their native language unto words newly invented. *Ha'e.*

**IDLE** *adj.* [*ybel*, Saxon.]  
1. Lazy; averse from labour.  
For shame, so much to do, and yet *idle*. *Bull.*

2. Not busy; at leisure.  
For often have you writ to her; and she in modesty,  
Or else for want of *idle* time, could not again reply. *Shak.*

3. Unactive; not employed.  
No war or battle's sound  
Was heard the world around,  
The *idle* spear and shield were high up hung. *Milton.*

Children generally hate to be *idle*; all the care then is, that their busy humour should be constantly employed in something of use to them. *Locke.*

Supposing, among a multitude embarked in the same vessel, there are several that, in the fury of a tempest, will rather perish than work for their preservation; would it not be madness in the rest to stand *idle*, and rather chuse to sink than do more than comes to their share? *Addison.*

4. Useless; vain; ineffectual.  
They astonish'd, all resistance lost,  
All courage; down their *idle* weapons dropp'd. *Milton.*

And threatening France, plac'd like a painted Jove,  
Held *idle* thunder in his lifted hand. *Dryden.*

Where was then  
The power that guards the sacred lives of kings?  
Why slept the lightning and the thunderbolts,  
Or bent their *idle* rage on fields and trees,  
When vengeance call'd 'em here? *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

5. Worthless; barren; not productive of good.  
Suffice it then, thou money god, quoth he,  
That all thine *idle* offers I refuse;  
All that I need I have: what needeth me  
To covet more than I have cause to use? *Fairy Queen.*

Of antres vast, and deserts *idle*,  
It was my bent to speak. *Shakspere's Othello.*

The murmuring surge,  
That on th' unnumber'd *idle* pebbles chafes,  
Cannot be heard so high. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

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# IDO

- He was met even now,  
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,  
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow  
In our sustaining corn. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
6. Trifling; of no importance: as, an idle story.  
This answer is both *idle* in regard of us, and also repugnant to themselves. *Hooker.*
- They are not, in our estimation, *idle* reproofs, when the authors of needless innovations are oppos'd with such negatives, as that of Leo: how are these new devices brought in, which our fathers never knew?  
His friend smil'd scornful, and, with proud contempt,  
Rejects as *idle* what his fellow dreamt.  
An *idle* reason lessens the weight of the good ones you gave before.  
How ill he wishes to recall the precious hours he has spent in trifles, and loitered away in *idle* unprofitable diversions. *Rogeri's Sermons.*
- To *IDLE*. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To lose time in laziness and inactivity.  
Yet free from this poetick madness,  
Next page he says, in sober sadness,  
That the and all her fellow-gods  
Sit *idling* in their high abodes. *Prior.*
- IDLEHEADED*. *adj.* [*idle* and *head*.] Foolish; unreasonable.  
These *idleheaded* fickers resorted thither. *Carew.*
- Upon this loss the fell *idleheaded*, and to this very day stands near the place still. *L's strange.*
- IDLENESS*. *n. f.* [from *idle*.]  
1. Laziness; sloth; sluggishness; aversion from labour.  
Nor is excess the only thing by which sin mauls and breaks men in their health, and the comfortable enjoyment of themselves thereby; but many are also brought to a very ill and languishing habit of body by mere *idleness*, and *idleness* is both itself a great sin, and the cause of many more. *South's Sermon.*
2. Absence of employment.  
All which yet could not make us accuse her, though it made us pine away for spite, to lose any of our time in so troublesome an *idleness*. *Sidney, b. ii.*
- To the English court assemble now,  
From every region, apes of *idleness*. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*
- He fearing *idleness*, the nurse of ill,  
In sculpture exercis'd his happy skill. *Dryden's Ovid.*
- Nature being liberal to all without labour, necessity imposing no industry or travel, *idleness* bringeth forth no other fruits than vain thoughts and licentious pleasures. *Raleigh.*
3. Omision of business.  
Ten thousand harms, more than the ills I know,  
My *idleness* doth hatch. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
4. Unimportance; trivialness.  
5. Inefficacy; uselessness.  
6. Barrenness; worthlessness.  
7. Unreasonableness; want of judgment; foolishness; madness.  
There is no heat of affection but is joined with some *idleness* of brain. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
- IDLER*. *n. f.* [from *idle*.] A lazy person; a sluggard.  
Many of these poor fishermen and *idlers*, that are commonly presented to his majesty's ships, are so ignorant in sea-service as that they know not the name of a rope. *Raleigh.*
- Thou sluggish *idler*, dilatory slave. *Irene.*
- IDLY*. *adv.* [from *idle*.]  
1. Lazily; without employment.  
I will slay myself,  
For living *idly* here in pomp and ease. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*
2. Foolishly; in a trifling manner.  
And modern Afric, whose capricious thought  
Is yet with stores of wilder notions fraught,  
Too soon convinc'd, shall yield that fleeting breath,  
Which play'd so *idly* with the darts of death. *Prior.*
3. Carelessly; without attention.  
This from rumour's tongue  
I *idly* heard; if true or false, I know not. *Shakefp. K. John.*
- But shall we take the muse abroad,  
To drop her *idly* on the road?  
And leave our subject in the middle,  
As Butler did his bear and fiddle? *Prior.*
4. Ineffectually; vainly.  
Let this and other allegations, suitable unto it, cease to bark any longer *idly* against the truth, the course and passage whereof it is not in them to hinder. *Hooker.*
- IDOL*. *n. f.* [*idole*, French; *ιδωλον*, Latin.]  
1. An image worshipped as God.  
They did sacrifice upon the *idol* altar, which was upon the altar of God.  
A nation from one faithful man to springs,  
Him on this side Euphrates yet residing,  
Bred up in *idol* worship. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
- The apostle is there arguing against the gnosticks who joined in the *idol* feasts, and whom he therefore accuses of participating of the *idol* god. *Atterbury.*
2. A counterfeit.  
Woe to the *idol* shepherd that leaveth the flock. *Zech. ii. 17.*

# JEA

3. An image.  
Never did art so well with nature strive,  
Nor ever *idol* seem'd so much alive;  
So like the man, so golden to the sight;  
So bafe within, so counterfeit and light. *Dryden.*
4. A representation.  
Men beholding so great excellence,  
And rare perfection in mortality,  
Do her adore with sacred reverence,  
As th' *idol* of her maker's great magnificence. *Fairy Qu.*
5. One loved or honoured to adoration.  
He's honoured and lov'd by all;  
The soldiers god, and people's *idol*. *Denham's Sophy.*
- IDOLATER*. *n. f.* [*idolatre*, French; *idololatra*, Latin.] One who pays divine honours to images; one who worships for God that which is not God.  
The state of *idolaters* is two ways miserable: first, in that which they worship they find no success; and secondly, at his hands, whom they ought to serve, there is no other thing to be looked for but the effects of most just displeasure, the withdrawing of grace, dereliction in this world, and in the world to come confusion. *Hooker.*
- An astrologer may be no Christian; he may be an *idolater* or a pagan; but I would hardly think astrology to be compatible with rank atheism. *Bentley's Sermons.*
- To *IDOLATRIZE*. *v. a.* [from *idolater*.] To worship idols. *Ans.*
- IDOLATROUS*. *adj.* [from *idolater*.] Tending to idolatry; comprising idolatry, or the worship of false gods.  
Neither may the pictures of our Saviour, the apostles, and martyrs of the church, be drawn to an *idolatrous* use, or be set up in churches to be worshipped. *Peachment on Drawing.*
- IDOLATROUSLY*. *adv.* [from *idolatrous*.] In an idolatrous manner.  
Not therefore whatsoever idolaters have either thought or done; but let whatsoever they have either thought or done *idolatrously*, be so far forth abhorred. *Hooker.*
- IDOLATRY*. *n. f.* [*idolatrie*, Fr. *idolatria*, Lat.] The worship of images; the worship of any thing as God which is not God.  
Thou shalt be worshipp'd, kiss'd, lov'd and ador'd;  
And, were there fence in his *idolatrie*,  
My substance should be statued in thy stead. *Shakefp. As You Like It.*
- Idolatry* is not only an accounting or worshipping that for God which is not God; but it is also a worshipping the true God in a way wholly unfit to his nature; and particularly by the mediation of images and corporeal resemblances. *South's Sermons.*
- The kings were distinguished by judgments or blessings, according as they promoted *idolatry*, or the worship of the true God. *Addison's Spectator.*
- IDOLIST*. *n. f.* [from *idol*.] A worshipper of images. A poetical word.  
I to God have brought  
Dis honour, obloquy, and op'd the mouths  
Of *idolists* and atheists. *Milton's Agonist.*
- To *IDOLIZE*. *v. a.* [from *idol*.] To love or reverence to adoration.  
Those who are generous, humble, just and wise,  
Who not their gold, nor themselves *idolize*. *Denham.*
- Parties, with the greatest violation of Christian unity, denominate themselves, not from the grand author and finisher of our faith, but from the first broker of their *idolized* opinions. *Decay of Piety.*
- IDONEOUS*. *adj.* [*idoneus*, Latin.] Fit; proper; convenient; adequate.  
You entangle, and so fix their saline part, by making them corrode some *idoneous* body.  
An ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void *de jure & facto*, and then it ought to be conferred on an *idoneous* person. *Ascham.*
- IDYL*. *n. f.* [*ειδύλλιον*; *idyllium*, Latin.] A small short poem.  
I. E. for *idyl*, or that is.
- That which raises the natural interest of money, is the same that raises the rent of land, *i. e.* its aptness to bring in yearly, to him that manages it, a greater overplus of income above his rent, as a reward to his labour. *Locke.*
- JEALOUS*. *adj.* [*jaloux*, French.]  
1. Suspicious in love.  
To both these sisters have I sworn my love:  
Each *jealous* of the other, as the stung  
Are of the adder. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
- Wear your eye thus; not *jealous*, nor secure:  
I would not have your free and noble nature,  
Out of self-bounty, be abus'd: look to't. *Shak. Othello.*
- Mistress Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the *jealous* fool to her husband. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
- A *jealous* empress lies within your arms,  
Too haughty to endure neglected charms. *Dryd. Aureng.*
2. Emulous; full of competition.  
I could not, without extreme reluctance, resign the theme of your beauty to another hand; give me leave to acquaint the world that I am *jealous* of this subject. *Dryden.*
3. Zealously

# JEJ

3. Zealously cautious against dishonour.  
I have been very *jealous* for the Lord God of hosts. *1 Kings.*
4. Suspiciously vigilant.  
I am *jealous* over you with godly jealousy. *2 Cor. ii. 2.*
- His apprehensions, as his *jealous* nature had much of sagacity in it, or his restless and mutinous humour, transported him. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
5. Suspiciously careful.  
Although he were a prince in military virtue approved, and *jealous* of the honour of the English nation; yet his cruelties and parricides weighed down his virtues. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- They *jealous* of their secrets, fiercely oppos'd  
My journey strange, with clamorous uproar  
Preaching late supreme. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
- How nicely *jealous* is every one of us of his own reputation, and yet how maliciously prodigal of other mens. *Dec. of Piety.*
6. Suspiciously fearful.  
I is doing wrong creates such doubts as these;  
Renders us *jealous*, and destroys our peace. *Waller.*
- While the people are so *jealous* of the clergy's ambition, I do not see any other method left for them to reform the world, than by using all honest arts to make themselves acceptable to the laity. *Swift.*
- JEALOUSLY*. *adv.* [from *jealous*.] Suspiciously; emulously; with suspicious fear, vigilance, or caution.  
*JEALOUSNESS*. *n. f.* [from *jealous*.] The state of being jealous; rivalry; suspicion; suspicious vigilance.  
Nor is it hard for thee to preserve me amidst the unjust hatred and *jealousness* of too many, which thou hast suffered to prevail upon me. *King Charles.*
- JEALOUSY*. *n. f.* [*jalousie*, French, from *jealous*.]  
1. Suspicion in love.  
But gnawing *jealousy*, out of their sight  
Sitting alone, his bitter lips did bite. *Fairy Queen.*
- The sweet woman leads an ill life with him; he's a very *jealousy* man.  
How all the other passions fleet to air,  
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embrace'd despair;  
And shudd'ring fear, and green-eyed *jealousy*!  
O love, be moderate; allay thy ecstasy. *Shakefp. As You Like It.*
- Why did you suffer Jachimo,  
Slight thing of Italy,  
To taint his noble heart and brain  
With needless *jealousy*? *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*
- Small *jealousies*, 'tis true, inflame desire;  
Too great, not fan, but quite blow out the fire. *Dryden.*
2. Suspicious fear.  
The obsequy in Essex, in refusing to treat with the king, proceeded only from his *jealousy*, that when the king had got him into his hands, he would take revenge upon him. *Clarend.*
3. Suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.  
To *JEER*. *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] To scoff; to flout; to make mock.  
The merry world did on a day,  
With his trainbands and mates, agree  
To meet together where I lay;  
And all in sport to *jeer* at me. *Herbert.*
- Abstain from discolor'd laughter, petulant uncomely jests, loud talking, and *jeerings*, which are called indecencies and incivilities. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
- To *JEER*. *v. a.* To treat with scoffs.  
My children abroad are driven to disavow me, for fear of being *jeered*. *Houel's England's Tears.*
- JEER*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; jibe; mock.  
Midus, expos'd to all their *jeers*,  
Had lost his art, and kept his ears.  
They tip the forehead in a *jeer*,  
As who should say—the wants it here;  
She may be handsome, young and rich;  
But none will burn her for a witch. *Swift.*
- JEERER*. *n. f.* [from *jeer*.] A scoffer; a scorner; a mocker.  
*JEERINGLY*. *adj.* [from *jeering*.] Scornfully; contemptuously; in mock; in scoff.  
He *jeeringly* demandeth, whether the honorous rays are reflected? *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
- JEGET*. *n. f.* A kind of sausage.  
*JEHOVAH*. *n. f.* [יְהוָה.] The proper name of God in the Hebrew language.  
*JEJU'NE*. *adj.* [*jijunus*, Latin.]  
1. Wanting; empty; vacant.  
Gold is the only substance which hath nothing in it volatile, and yet melteth without much difficulty: the melting thereof that it is not *jejunus*, or scarce in spirit. *Bacon.*
2. Hungry; not satiated.  
In gross and turbid streams there might be contained nutriment, and not *jejunus* or limpid water. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
3. Dry; unrefreshing.  
You may look upon an inquiry made up of meer narratives, as somewhat *jeune*. *Boyle.*
- JEJUNENESS*. *n. f.* [from *jeune*.]  
1. Penury; poverty.  
There are three causes of fixation: the even spreading both

# JES

- parts, and the *jejuneness* or extreme comminution of spirits. *Bacon's Natural History.*
2. Dryness; want of matter that can engage the attention.  
*JELLED*. *adj.* [See *GELLY*.] Glutinous; brought to a state of viscosity.  
The kiss that tips  
The *jellied* philtre of her lips. *Cleveland.*
- JELLY*. *n. f.* [*gelatinum*, Latin. See *GELLY*, which is the proper orthography.]  
1. Any thing brought to a state of glutinousness and viscosity.  
They, distill'd  
Almost to *jelly* with th' effect of fear,  
Stand dumb, and speak not to him. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*
2. Sweetmeat made by boiling sugar in the jelly.  
The desert came on, and *jellies* brought.  
That *jelly*'s rich, this malmsey healing;  
Pray dip your whiskers. *Pope's Sat. of Horace.*
- JENNETING*. *n. f.* [corrupted from *juneting*, an apple ripe in June.] A species of apple soon ripe, and of a pleasant taste. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- JENNET*. *n. f.* [See *GENNET*.] A Spanish horse.  
The Spanish king presents a *jennet*,  
To shew his love. *Prior.*
- To *JEOPARD*. *v. a.* [See *JEOPARDY*.] To hazard; to put in danger. Obsolete.  
He had been accused of Judaism, and did boldly *jeopard* his body and life for the religion of the Jews. *2 Mac. xiv. 38.*
- JEOPARDOUS*. *adj.* [from *jeopardy*.] Hazardous; dangerous.  
*JEOPARDY*. *n. f.* [This word is supposed to be derived from *j'ai perdu*, or *jeu perdu*. *Skinner and Junius*.] Hazard; danger; peril. A word not now in use.  
And would ye not poor fellowship expel,  
Myself would offer you t' accompany,  
In this adventure's chancelful *jeopardy*. *Hutcher's Tale.*
- The rage shall burn thee up, and thou shalt turn  
To ashes ere our blood shall quench that fire;  
Look to thyself, thou art in *jeopardy*. *Shakefp. K. John.*
- This colour will be reprehended or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty, or at least a casualty or *jeopardy*. *Bacon.*
- To *JEER*. *v. a.* [*jezeccan*, Saxon.] To strike with a quick smart blow; to lash. It is sometimes written *jeek*.  
I lack iniquity  
Sometimes to do me service: nine or ten times  
I thought to've *jeek'd* him here under the ribs. *Shakefp. Othello.*
- Bastings heavy, dry, obtuse,  
Only dulness can produce;  
While a little gentle *jeeking*  
Sets the spirits all a working. *Swift.*
- To *JEER*. *v. n.* To strike up; to accost eagerly. This seems to be the meaning in this place, but is mere cant.  
Nor blush, should he some grave acquaintance meet;  
But, proud of being known, will *jeer* and greet. *Dryden.*
- JEER*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A smart quick lash.  
Contemn the silly taunts of fleeing buffoonry; and the *jerks* of that wit, that is but a kind of confident folly. *Glanville.*
- Wit is not the *jeer* or sting of an epigram, nor the seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis; neither is it so much the morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, but more sparingly used by Virgil. *Dryden.*
2. A sudden spring; a quick jolt that shocks or starts.  
Well run Tawney, the abbot's churl;  
His jade gave him a *jeer*,  
As he would have his rider hurl  
His hood after the kirk. *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*
- Lobsters use their tails as fins, wherewith they commonly swim backwards by *jerks* or springs, reaching ten yards at once. *Grew.*
- JERKEN*. *n. f.* [*cyntelken*, Saxon.] A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat.  
A man may wear it on both sides, like a leather *jerkin*. *Shak.*
- Mistress Line, is not this my *jerkin*? Now is the *jerkin* under the line: now, *jerkin*, you are like to lose your hair, and prove a bald *jerkin*. *Shakefp. As You Like It.*
- Unless we should expect that nature should make *jerkins* and stockings grow out of the ground, what could she do better than afford us so fit materials for clothing as the wool of the sheep? *Mare's Antidote against Avarice.*
- Imagine an ambassador presenting himself in a poor frize *jerkin*, and tattered cloaths, certainly he would have but small audience. *South's Sermons.*
- Then strip thee of thy carnal *jerkin*,  
And give thy outward fellow a ferkin. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
- I walked into the sea, in my leathern *jerkin*, about an hour before high water. *Gulliver's Travels.*
- JERKIN*. *n. f.* A kind of hawk. *Answorth.* This should be written *gyrkin*.  
*JERSEY*. *n. f.* [from the island of *Jersey*, where much yarn is spun.] Fine yarn of wool.  
*JESS*. *n. f.* [*gesse*, French; *gette*, Italian.] Short straps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which she is held on the fist. *Hanner.*



## JET

If I prove her haggard,  
Though that my *jetts* were her dear heartstrings,  
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind  
To prey at fortune. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

*JE'SSAMINE. n. f.* [See *JASMINE*.] A fragrant flower.  
Her goodly bosom, like a strawberry bed;  
Her neck, like to a bunch of cullambines;  
Her breast like lillies, ere their leaves be shed;  
Her nipples, like young blossom'd *jetts*. *Spenser.*  
*JE'RSAL'EM Artichokes. n. f.* Sunflower, of which they  
are a species.

*Jerusalem artichokes* are increased by small off-sets, and by  
quartering the roots. *Martimer's Husbandry.*  
To *JEST. v. n.* [*gustular*, Latin.] To divert or make merry  
by words or actions.

*jest* not with a rude man, lest thy ancestors be disgraced.  
*Ecclus. viii. 4.*

Fear you the boar, and go so unprovided?  
—You may *jest* on; but  
I do not like these several councils. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

*JEST. n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter.  
But is this true, or is it else your pleasure,  
Like pleasant travellers to break a *jest*  
Upon the company you overtake?  
As for *jest*, there be certain things which ought to be pri-  
vileged from it; namely, religion, matters of state, and great  
persons. *Bacon's Essays.*

No man ought to have the less reverence for the principles  
of religion, or for the holy Scriptures, because idle and pro-  
fane wits can break *jests* upon them. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

He had turn'd all tragedy to *jest*. *Prior.*

2. The object of jests; laughing-stock.  
If I suspect without cause, why then make sport at me;  
then let me be your *jest*, I deserve it. *Shak. Mr. W. of Windsor.*

3. Manner of doing or speaking feigned, not real; ludicrous,  
not serious; game, not earnest.  
That high All-fer, which I dallied with,  
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,  
And giv'n in earnest what I begg'd in *jest*. *Shakespeare's R. III.*  
When his play-fellows chose him their king, he spoke and  
did those things in *jest*, which would have become a king  
in earnest. *Grew's Cynical.*

*JESTER. n. f.* [from *jest*.]  
1. One given to merriment and pranks:  
The skipping king, he rambl'd up and down  
With shallow *jesters*, and rash bavin wits;  
Soon kindled, and soon burnt. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

2. One given to sarcasm.  
Now, as a *jest*, I accost you,  
Which never yet one friend has lost you. *Swift.*

3. Buffoon; jacking.  
Another sort of like loose fellows do pass up and down,  
amongst gentlemen, by the name of *jesters*; but are, indeed,  
notable rogues, and partakers not only of many stealths, but  
also privy to many traitorous practices. *Spenser on Ireland.*

*JET. n. f.* [*zaga*, Saxon; *jet*, Dutch; *gagat*, Latin.]  
1. *Jet* is a very beautiful fossil, of a firm and very even struc-  
ture, and of a smooth surface; found in masses, seldom of a  
great size, lodged in clay. It is of a fine deep black colour,  
having a grain resembling that of wood. The ancients re-  
commended *jet* in medicine; but it is now used only in toys. It is  
confound with cannel-coal, which has no grain, and is ex-  
tremely hard; and the *jet* is but moderately so. *Hill.*

Black, forsooth; coal-black, as *jet*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
There is more difference between thy flesh and hers, than  
between *jet* and ivory. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

The bottom clear,  
Now laid with many a jet  
Of feed-pearl, ere the bath'd her there,  
Was known as black as *jet*. *Drayton.*

One of us in glass is set,  
One of us you'll find in *jet*. *Swift.*

Under flowing *jet*,  
Of funny ringlets, or of circling brown,  
The neck slight shaded. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. [*Jet*, French.] A spout or shoot of water.  
Prodigious 'tis, that one attractive ray  
Should this way bend, the next an adverse way!  
For should th' unseen magnetick *jet* descend  
All the same way, they could not gain their end. *Blackmore's Creation.*

Thus the small *jet*, which hasty turns unlock,  
Spurts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

3. A yard. Obsolete.  
What orchard unrobbed escapes?  
Or pullet dare walk in thy *jet*. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

To *JET. v. n.* [*jetter*, French.]

1. To shoot forward; to shoot out; to intrude; to jut out.  
Think you not how dangerous  
It is to *jet* upon a prince's right? *Shakespeare's Tit. And.*

## JEW

2. To strut; to agitate the body by a proud gait.  
Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him: how he  
*jets* under his advanced plumes. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

3. To jolt; to be shaken. [*Jetter*, French.]  
Upon the *jetting* of a hackney-coach she was thrown out  
of the hinder seat against a bar of iron in the forepart. *Wife.*  
*JETSAM. n. f.* [*jetter*, French.] Goods or other things  
*JETSON. n. f.* [*jetten*, Dutch.] which, having been cast over board in a storm, or  
after shipwreck, are thrown upon the shore, and belong to the  
lord admiral. *Bailey.*

*JEW. n. f.* [*from jet*.]  
1. Made of jet.  
2. Black as jet.  
The people about Capo Negro, Cefala, and Madagascari,  
are of a *jetty* black. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Her hair  
Adown her shoulders loosely lay display'd,  
And in her *jetty* curls ten thousand Cupids play'd. *Prior.*

Nigra black, and Merdante brown,  
Vied for his love in *jetty* bow's below. *Pope's Dunciad.*

*JEWEL. n. f.* [*jagax*, French; *jewelen*, Dutch.]  
1. Any ornament of great value, used commonly of such as are  
adorned with precious stones.

Here, wear this *jewel* for me; 'tis my picture. *Shakespeare's*  
They found him dead, and cast into the streets,  
An empty casket, where the *jewel*, life,  
By some damn'd hand was robb'd and ta'en away. *Shakespeare's*  
The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and a portable  
pleasure, such an one as he carries about in his bosom, without  
alarming either the eye or envy of the world; a man putting  
all his pleasures into this one, is like a traveller's putting all  
his goods into one *jewel*. *Sisib.*

2. A precious stone; a gem.  
*Jewels* too, stones, rich and precious stones,  
Stol'n by my daughter! *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Proud fame's imperial seat  
With *jewels* blaz'd, magnificently great. *Pope.*

3. A name of fondness; an appellation of tender regard.  
Bid farewell to your sisters.  
—Ye *jewels* of our father, with wash'd eyes  
Cordelia leaves you. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

*JEWEL-HOUSE, or Office. n. f.* The place where the regal or-  
naments are deposited.

The king has made him  
Master of the *jewel-house*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

*JEWELLER. n. f.* [from *jewel*.] One who trafficks in pre-  
cious stones.

These grains were as like little dice as if they had been  
made by a *jeweller*. *Boyle.*

The price of the market to a *jeweller* in his trade is one  
thing; but the intrinsic worth of a thing to a man of sense is  
another. *Leffing.*

I will turn *jeweller*: I shall then deal in diamonds, and all  
sorts of rich stones.

*JEW-EARS. n. f.* [from its resemblance of the human ear.  
*Shinner*.] A fungus, tough and thin; and naturally, while  
growing, of a simple figure, like a flat and variously hol-  
lowed cup; from an inch to two inches in length, and about  
two thirds of its length in breadth. Its sides are undulated,  
and in many places run into the hollow, so as to represent in  
it ridges like those of the human ear. Its substance is tough  
like leather, and its colour very dark. It is light when dry, of  
a disagreeable smell and nauseous taste. It generally grows on  
the lower parts of the trunks of elder-trees, especially where  
they are decaying. It is not much used by physicians; but  
the common people cure themselves of sore throats with a de-  
coction of it in milk. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

An herb called *jew-ear* growth upon the lower parts of  
elders, and sometimes adheres in warm water it twelfth, and  
openeth extremely. *Bacon's Natural History.*

*JEW-MALLOW. n. f.* [*corchorus*, Latin.]  
The leaves are produced alternately at the joints of the  
stalks: the flower has five leaves, which expand in form of a  
rose: the point of the flower becomes a cylindrical fruit,  
divided into five cells, filled with angular seeds. *Romwell*  
says it is sown in great plenty about Aleppo as a pot-herb, the  
Jews boiling the leaves of this plant to eat it with their  
meat. *Miller.*

*JEW-STONE. n. f.* An extraneous fossil, being the cla-  
vated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea-urchin; petri-  
fied by long lying in the earth. It is of a regular figure,  
oblong and rounded, swelling in the middle, and gradually  
tapering to each end; generally about three quarters of an  
inch in length, and half an inch in diameter. It is ridged and  
furrowed alternately, in a longitudinal direction; and its co-  
lour is a pale dusky grey, with a faint cast of dusky redness.  
It is found in Syria, lodged in a loose sandy stone, or a marly  
very hard earth. It is diuretick; but has been falsely recom-  
mended as a lithontripick. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

*JEW-HARP. n. f.* A kind of musical instrument held between  
the teeth, which gives a sound by the motion of a broad  
spring

## IGN

spring of iron, which, being struck by the hand, plays against  
the breath.

*Ign. conjunctio.* [*Ign*, Saxon.] A hypothetical particle.  
1. Suppose that; allowing that. A hypothetical particle.  
Absolute approbation, without any cautions, qualifications,  
if or and. *Hooker's Preface.*

If that rebellion  
Came like itself, in base and abject routs;  
I say, if damn'd commotion to appear'd,  
In his true, native, and most proper shape,  
You, reverend father, and these noble lords,  
Had not been here. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

If they have done this deed, my noble lord.  
—If! talk'st thou to me of if? Thou art a traitor. *Shak.*

This feeling of all things, because we can desire to see all  
things, he makes a proof that they are present to our minds;  
and if they be present, they can no ways be present but by  
the presence of God, who contains them all. *Locke.*

This is only an infallibility upon supposition, which amounts  
to this, that if a thing be true, it is impossible to be false.

All of them suppose the apostle to have allowed the Epicu-  
rean maxim to be good; if so be there were no resurrec-  
tion. *Tillotson's Sermons, Preface.*

Tisphone, that oft hast heard my pray'r,  
Assist, if Oedipus deserve thy care. *Pope's Statius.*

2. Whether or no.  
Uncertain if by augury, or chance;  
But by this easy rite they all advance.  
She doubts if two and two make four:  
It can't—it may be—and it must;  
To which of these must Alma trust?  
Nay, further yet they make her go,  
In doubting if she doubts or no. *Prior.*

3. Though I doubt whether; suppose it be granted that.  
Such mechanical circumstances, if I may so call them, were  
not necessary to the experiments. *Boyle.*

*IGNEOUS. adj.* [*igneus*, Latin.] Fire; containing fire; emit-  
ting fire; having the nature of fire.

That the fire burns by heat, leaves us still ignorant of the  
immediate way of *igneous* solutions. *Grew's Scops. c. 20.*

*IGNIFORM. adj.* [*ignis* and *formis*, Latin.] Prefixed over  
fire. *Pope's Homer.*

*IGNIS FATUUS. n. f.* [Latin.] Will with the wisp; Jack  
with the lantern.

Vapours arising from putrid waters are usually called  
*ignis fatui*. *Newton's Opt.*

To *IGNITE. v. a.* [from *ignis*, fire, Latin.] To kindle, to  
set on fire.

Take good firm chalk, *ignite* it in a crucible, and then  
powder it. *Grew's Museum.*

*IGNITION. n. f.* [*ignition*, French, from *ignite*.] The act of  
kindling, or of setting on fire.

The laborant stirred the kindled nitre, that the *ignition*  
might be perfectly communicated. *Boyle.*

Those black circular lines we see on dishes, and other turned  
vessels of wood, are the effects of *ignition*, by the pressure of  
an edged stick upon the vessel turned nimbly in the lathe. *Ray.*

*IGNITIBLE. adj.* [from *ignite*.] Inflammable; capable of being  
set on fire.

Such bodies only strike fire which have sulphur or *ignitable*  
parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

*IGNIVOMOUS. adj.* [*ignivomus*, Latin.] Vomiting fire.  
Vulcanus and *ignivomus* mountains are some of the most  
terrible shocks of the globe. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

*IGNOBLE. adj.* [*ignobilis*, Latin.]  
1. Mean of birth; not noble; not of illustrious race.

As when in tumults rise th' *ignoble* crowd,  
Mad are their motions, and their tongues are loud. *Dryden.*

2. Worthless; not deserving honour. Used of things or persons.  
The noble life doth want her proper limbs;  
Her royal stock graft with *ignoble* plants. *Shak. Rich. III.*

*IGNOMINIOUS. adj.* [*ignominiosus*, French; *ignominiosus*, Lat.  
from *ignominy*.] Mean; shameful; reproachful; dishonour-  
able. Used both of persons and things.

They with pale fear surpriz'd,  
Fled *ignominious*. *Milton.*

Cethegus, though a traitor to the state,  
And tortur'd, 'scap'd this *ignominious* fate. *Dryden's Juven.*

They gave, and the transferr'd the cur'd advice,  
That monarchs should their inward soul disguise;  
By *ignominious* arts, for servile ends,  
Should compliment their foes, and shun their friends. *Prior.*

## IGN

Nor has this kingdom deserved to be sacrificed to one single,  
rapacious, obscure, *ignominious* projector. *Stuyt.*

*IGNOMINIOUSLY. adv.* [from *ignominious*.] Meanly; scan-  
dalously; disgracefully; shamefully; reproachfully.

It is some allay to the infamy of him who died *ignominiously*  
to be buried privately. *South's Sermons.*

*IGNOMINY. n. f.* [*ignominia*, Fr. *ignominia*, Latin.] Dis-  
grace; reproach; shame; infamy; meanness; dishonour.

Adieu, and take thy praise with thee to heav'n;  
Thy *ignominy* sleep with thee in the grave. *Shakespeare's H. IV.*

Strength from truth divided, and from just,  
Illandable, nought merits but dispraise  
And *ignominy*; yet to glory aspires,  
Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame. *Milton.*

Their generals have been received with honour after their  
defeat, yours with *ignominy* after conquest. *Addison.*

*IGNORAMUS. n. f.* [Latin.]  
1. *Ignoramus* is a word properly used by the grand inquest im-  
pannelled in the inquisition of causes criminal and publick;  
and written upon the bill, whereby any crime is offered to  
their consideration, when they mislike their evidence as de-  
fective, or too weak to make good the presentment: the  
effect of which word so written is, that all farther inquiry  
upon that party, for that fault, is thereby stopped, and he de-  
livered without farther answer. *Cowel.*

2. A foolish fellow; a vain uninstructed pretender. A low word.  
Tell an *ignoramus*, in place and power, that he has a wit  
and an understanding above all the world, and he shall readily  
admit the commendation. *South's Sermons.*

*IGNORANCE. n. f.* [*ignorance*, French; *ignoratio*, Latin.]  
1. Want of knowledge; unskillfulness.

If all the clergy were as learned as themselves are that most  
complain of *ignorance* in others, yet our book of prayer might  
remain the same. *Hooker's b. v.*

*Ignorance* is the curse of God,  
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shakespeare's*  
Still banish your defenders, 'till at length  
Your *ignorance* deliver you.

As most abated captives, to some nation  
That won you without blows! *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

If he have power,  
Then veil your *ignorance*; if none, awake  
Your dangerous lenity. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

If we see right, we see our woes;  
Then what avails it to have eyes?  
From *ignorance* our comfort flows,  
The only wretched are the wise! *Prior.*

2. Want of knowledge discovered by external effect. In this  
sense it has a plural.

Forgive us all our sins, negligences, and *ignorances*. *C. Pray.*  
Punish me not for my sins and *ignorance*. *Tab. iii. 2.*

*IGNORANT. adj.* [*ignorant*, French; *ignorans*, Latin.]  
1. Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninstructed; unen-  
lightened.

So foolish was I and *ignorant*, I was as a beast. *Pf. lxxiii. 22.*  
Thy letters have transported me beyond  
This *ignorant* present time, and I feel now  
The future in the instant. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

In such business  
Action is eloquence, and the eyes of th' *ignorant*  
More learned than the ears. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

He that doth not know those things which are of use for him  
to know, is but an *ignorant* man, whatever he may know be-  
sides. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Fools grant what'er ambition craves,  
And men, once *ignorant*, are slaves. *Pope.*

2. Unknown; undiscovered.  
If you know aught, which does behave my knowledge  
Thereof to be inform'd, imprison't not  
In *ignorant* concealment. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

3. Without knowledge of some particular.  
Let not judges be so *ignorant* of their own right, as to think  
there is not left to them, as a principal part of their office, a  
wise application of laws. *Bacon's Essays.*

O visions ill foreseen! Better had I  
Liv'd *ignorant* of future! so had borne  
My part of evil only. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

4. Unacquainted with. In a good sense.  
*Ignorant* of guilt, I fear not shame. *Dryden.*

5. Ignorantly made or done.  
His shipping,  
Poor *ignorant* baubles, on our terrible seas  
Like egg-shells mov'd. *Shakespeare's*

*IGNORANT. n. f.* One untaught, unlettered, uninstructed.  
Did I for this take pains to teach  
Our zealous *ignorants* to preach! *Denham.*

*IGNORANTLY. adv.* [from *ignorant*.] Without knowledge;  
unskillfully; without information.

The greatest and most cruel foes we have,  
Are those whom you would *ignorantly* save. *Dryden.*  
When a poet, an orator, or a painter has performed ad-  
mirably,



ILE

mirably, we sometimes mistake his blunders for beauties, and are so ignorantly fond as to copy after them. *Watts.*  
 To IGNORANCE. *v. a.* [ignorant, French; ignore, Latin.] Not to know; to be ignorant of. This word *Boyle* endeavoured to introduce; but it has not been received. *Boyle.*  
 Ignored not the stricter interpretation, given by modern critics to divers texts, by me alleged. *Boyle.*  
 Philosophy would solidly be established, if men would more carefully distinguish those things that they know from those that they ignore. *Boyle.*  
 IGNOSCIBLE. *adj.* [ignoscibilis, Latin.] Capable of pardon. *Diſt.*  
 IIG n. *f.* [giga, Italian; geige, Teutonic, a fiddle.] A light careleſs dance, or tune. *Diſt.*  
 When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, inſtead of their warlike muſick, he appointed to them certain laſcivious lays and looſe jigs; by which he ſo mollified and abated their courage, that they forgot their former ſierceneſs. *Spencer on Ireland.*  
 As fiddlers ſtill, Though they be paid to be gone, yet needs will Thrull one more jig upon you. *Donne.*  
 Poſterity ſhall know that you dare, in theſe jig given times, to countenance a legitimate poem. *Ben. Jonſon.*  
 All the fwains that there abide, With jigs and rural dance reſort. *Milton.*  
 The muſes bluſh'd to ſee their friends exalting Thoſe elegant delights of jig and vaulting. *Penton.*  
 They wrote to her friends in the country, that ſhe ſhould dance a jig next October in Weſtminſterhall. *Arbutnot.*  
 Another Phœbus, thy own Phœbus reigns, Joys in my jigs, and dances in my chains. *Pope.*  
 To jig. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dance careleſſly; to dance. Expreſſed in contempt. *Lacke.*  
 As for the jiggling part and figures of dances, I count that little. *Lacke.*  
 JIG-MAKER. *n. f.* [jig and make.] One who dances or plays merrily. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*  
 Your only jig-maker! what ſhould a man do but be merry? *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*  
 JIGGUMBOMB. *n. f.* [A cant word.] A trinket; a knick-knack; a ſlight contrivance in machinery. *He riſed all his pokes and fobs*  
 Of gimcracks, whims, and jiggumbobs. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
 JILT. *n. f.* [gilia, Iſlandick, to intrap in an amour. Mr. Lye. Perhaps from gilet, by contraction; or gillet, or gillat, the diminutive of gill, the ludicrous name for a woman. 'Tis alſo called jillet in Scotland.]  
 1. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him. Avoid both courts and camps, Where dilatory fortune plays the jilt With the brave, noble, honeſt, gallant man, To throw herſelf away on fools. *Urway's Orphan.*  
 2. A name of contempt for a woman. When love was all an eaſy monarch's care, Jilts rul'd the ſtate, and ſtateſmen forces writ. *Pope.*  
 To JILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes, and then leaving him for another. Tell who loves who; And who is jilted for another's ſake. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
 Tell a man, paſſionately in love, that he is jilted; bring a ſcore of witneſſes of the falſhood of his miſtreſs, and it is ten to one but three kind words of hers ſhall invalidate all their teſtimonies. *Lacke.*  
 She might have learn'd to cuckold, jilt, and ſham, Had Covent-garden been at Surinam. *Congreve.*  
 To JINGLE. *v. n.* [A word made from jangle, or copied from the found intended to be expreſſed.] To clink; to ſound correſpondently. What ſhould the wars do with theſe jingling fools? *Shak.*  
 With noiſes Of roaring, ſhrieking, howling, jingling chains, We were awak'd. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*  
 You ne'er with jingling words deceive the ear; And yet, on humble ſubjects, great appear. *Smith.*  
 What crowds of theſe, impenitently bold, In ſounds and jingling ſyllables grown old! *Pope.*  
 JINGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Correſpondent ſounds. Vulgar judges are nine parts in ten of all nations, who call conceits and jingles wit. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*  
 2. Any thing ſounding; a rattle; a bell. If you plant where favages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and jingles, but uſe them juſtly. *Bacon's Eſſays.*  
 JLE. *n. f.* [corrupted from aille, French.] A walk or alley in a church or public building. Properly aile. Upward the column ſhoot, the roofs aſcend, And arches widen, and long ile extend. *Pope.*  
 ILE. *n. f.* [aiſte, French.] An ear of corn. *Ainſworth.*  
 ILEUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The conſequences of inflammation is an ileus, commonly

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called the twiſting of the guts; but is really either a circumvolution, or inflection of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
 ILEX. *n. f.* [Latin.] The ilex, or great ſcarlet oak, thrives well in England, is a hardy ſort of tree, and eaſily raiſed of acorns. The Spaniards have a ſort they call enzinga; the wood of which, when old, is finely chambletted, as if it were painted, and is uſeful for ſtocks of tools, mallet-heads, chairs, axle-trees, wedges, beetles, pins, and palliſadoes for fortifications, being very hard and durable. *Martimar.*  
 ILIAC. *adj.* [iliacus, Latin.] Relating to the lower bowels. The iliac paſſion is a kind of convulſion in the belly. Thoſe who die of the iliac paſſion have their bellies much ſwelled. *Floyer on the Humors.*  
 ILIAC Poſſion. *n. f.* A kind of nervous cholick, whoſe ſeat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twiſted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above; whence it is alſo called the volvulus, from volvo, to roll. *ILX. adv.* [ealc, Saxon.] Eke; alſo. It is ſtill retained in Scotland, and denotes each: as, ilk one of you, every one of you. It alſo ſignifies the fame; as, Macintyſh of that ilk, denotes a gentleman whoſe ſurname and the title of his eſtate are the ſame. *Spencer on Ireland.*  
 Your roundels ſtill, to hear a doleful verſe Of Roſalind, who knows not Roſalind, I hat Colin made? ille can I you rehearſe. *Spencer.*  
 ILL. *adj.* [contracted from EVIL, and retaining all its ſenſes.]  
 1. Bad in any reſpect; contrary to good; whether phyſical or moral; evil. See EVIL.  
 There's ſome ill planet reigns; I muſt be patient, 'till the heavens look With an aſpect more favourable. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*  
 Of his own body he was ill, and gave The clergy ill example. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*  
 Neither is it ill air only that maketh an ill ſeat; but ill ways, ill markets, and ill neighbours. *Bacon's Eſſays.*  
 Some, of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company to be ſad and ill-diſpoſed: others, of a jovial nature, diſpoſe them to be merry. *Bacon.*  
 2. Sick; diſordered; not in health. I know not that evil is ever uſed in this ſenſe. You wiſh me health in very happy ſeaſon; For I am on the ſudden ſomething ill. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*  
 I have known two towns of the greateſt conſequence loſt, by the governours falling ill in the time of the ſieges. *Temple.*  
 ILL. *n. f.*  
 1. Wickedneſs. Ills to man's nature; as it ſtands perverted, hath a natural motion ſtronger in continuance. *Bacon.*  
 Young men to imitate all ill are prone; But are compell'd to avarice alone. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
 For then in virtue's ſhape they follow vice. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
 Strong virtue, like ſtrong nature, ſtruggles ſtill, Exerts itſelf, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden's Aeneid.*  
 2. Miſfortune; miſery. Who can all ſenſe of others ill eſcape, Is but a brute at beſt in human ſhape. *Tate's Juvenal.*  
 Though plung'd in ill and exercis'd in care, Yet never let the noble mind deſpair; When preſt by dangers, and beſet with foes, The gods their timely ſuccour interpoſe; And when our virtue ſinks, o'erwhelm'd with grief, By unforeſeen expedients bring relief. *A. Phillips.*  
 ILL. *adv.*  
 1. Not well; not rightly in any reſpect. Ill at eaſe, both the and all her train The ſcorching ſun had borne, and beating rain. *Dryden.*  
 2. Not eaſily. Thou deſir'ſt The puniſhment all on thyſelf! alas! Bear thine own ſin; ill able to ſuſtain His full wrath, whoſe thou ſeſt'ſt as yet leaſt part, And my diſpleaſure bear'ſt to ill. *Milton's Paradise Loſt.*  
 Ill bears the ſex a youthful lover's fate, When juſt approaching to the nuptial ſtate. *Dryden.*  
 ILL. *adj.* ſubſtantive or adverb, is uſed in compoſition to expreſs any bad quality or condition, which may be eaſily underſtood by the following examples.  
 ILL. ſubſtantive. Dangerous conjectures in ill breeding minds. *Shak. Hamlet.*  
 I have an ill divining ſoul: Methinks I ſee thee, now thou art below, As one dead in the bottom of a tomb. *Shakeſpeare.*  
 No look, no laſt adieu before he went! In an ill boding hour to ſlaughter ſent. *Dryd. Aen.*  
 I know The voice ill boding, and the ſolemn ſound. *Phillips.*  
 He may ſtrew The wiſeſt prince on earth may be deceived by the craft of ill deſigning men. *Swift's Examiner.*  
 Your

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Your ill meaning politician lords, Under pretence of bridal friends and gueſts, Appointed to await me thirty ſpies, Who, threatening cruel death, conſtrain'd the bride To write from me and tell to them my ſecret. *Milt. Agon.*  
 A ſpy diſtinguiſh'd from his airy ſtand, To bribe whole vigilance, Ægiſthus told A mighty ſum of ill perſuading gold. *Pope's Odyſſey.*  
 ILL. *adv.*  
 There founded an ill according cry of the enemies, and a lamentable noiſe was carried abroad. *Wiſd. xviii. 10.*  
 My colleague, Being ſo ill affected with the gout, Will not be able to be there in perſon. *Ben. Jonſon's Catil.*  
 The danger of the day's but newly gone, And the examples Of every minute's inſtance, preſent now, Have put us in theſe ill beſeeching arms. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*  
 Lead back thy Saxons to their ancient Elbe: I would reſtore the fruitful Kent, the gift Of Vortigern, or Hengit's ill bought aid. *Dryd. K. Arthur.*  
 We ſimple toaſters take delight To ſee our women's teeth look white; And every fancy ill bred fellow Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior.*  
 The ungrateful treaſon of her ill choſen huſband overthrows her. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 Envy, how carefully does it look? How meagre and ill complexioned? It preys upon itſelf, and exhauſts the ſpirits. *Callier on Envy.*  
 There grows, In my moſt ill compos'd affection, ſuch A ſtanchleſs avarice, that, were I king, I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakeſp. Macb.*  
 To what end this ill concerted lye, Palpable and groſs? *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
 Our generals at preſent are ſuch as are likely to make the beſt uſe of their numbers, without throwing them away on any ill concerted projects. *Addiſon on the War.*  
 The ſecond daughter was a peeviſh, froward, ill conditioned creature as ever was. *Arbutnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*  
 No Perſian arras hides his homely walls With antick veſts, which, through their ſhady fold, Betray the ſtreaks of ill diſtempled gold. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*  
 You ſhall not find me, daughter, After the ſlander of moſt ſtep-mothers, Ill ey'd unto you. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*  
 I ſee thy filter's tears, Thy father's anguiſh, and thy brother's death, In the purſuit of our ill ſated loves. *Addiſon's Cato.*  
 Others ill ſated are condemn'd to toil Their tedious life. *Prior.*  
 Plain and rough nature, left to itſelf, is much better than an artificial ungratefulneſs, and ſuch ſtudied ways of being ill faſhioned. *Lacke.*  
 Much better, when I find virtue in a fair lodging, than when I am bound to ſeek it in an ill favoured creature, like a peard in a dunghill. *Sidney.*  
 Near to an old ill favoured caſtle they meant to perform their unkindly errand. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 O, what a world of vile ill favour'd faults Look handſome in three hundred pounds a year! *Shakeſp.*  
 If a man had but an ill favoured noſe, the deep thinkers would contrive to impute the cauſe to the prejudice of his education. *Swift.*  
 I was at her houſe the hour he appointed. — And you ſped, fir? — Very ill favouredly. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
 He ſhook him ill favouredly for the time, raging through the very bowels of his country, and plundering all whereſoever he came. *Howell's Vocal Harmony.*  
 They would not make bold, as every where they do, to deſtroy ill formed and miſhaped productions. *Lacke.*  
 The ſabled dragon never guarded more The golden fleece, than he his ill got ſtore. *Dryd. Juvenal.*  
 Bid him employ his care for theſe my friends, By ſhelt'ring men much better than himſelf. *Addiſon's Cato.*  
 Ill govern'd paſſions in a prince's breaſt, Hazard his private and the publick reſt. *Waller.*  
 That knowledge of theirs is very ſuperficial and ill grounded. *Dryden's Duſſeſney.*  
 Ill grounded paſſions quickly wear away; What's built upon eſteem can ne'er decay; Hither, of ill join'd ſons and daughters born, Fiſt from the ancient world theſe giants came. *Milton.*  
 Nor has he erred above once by an ill judged ſuperſtition. *Garth's Ovid.*  
 Did you never taſte delicious drink out of an ill looked veſſel? *L'Eſtrange.*

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The match had been ſo ill made for Plexirtus, that his ill ed life would have tumbled to deſtruction, had there not come fifty to his defence. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 The works are weak, the garriſon but thin, Diſpirited with frequent overthrow, Already wavering on their ill mann'd walls. *Dryden.*  
 He will not hear me out! Was ever criminal forbid to plead? *Dryden.*  
 Curb their ill manner'd zeal. *Dryden.*  
 Theſe are the product Of thoſe ill mated marriages thou ſaw'ſt, Where good with bad were match'd. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*  
 It is impoſſible for the moſt ill minded, avaritious, or cunning clergyman to do the leaſt juſtice to the meaneſt cottager, in any bargain for tythes. *Swift.*  
 Soon as th' ill omen'd rumour reach'd his ears, Who can deſcribe th' amazement in his face! *Dryden.*  
 The eternal law of things muſt not be altered, to comply with his ill ordered choice. *Locke.*  
 When you expoſe the ſcene, Down the ill organ'd engines fall, Off fly the vizards. *Swift.*  
 For Phthia fix'd is my return; Better at home my ill paid pains to mourn, Than from an equal here ſuſtain the publick ſcorn. *Dryden.*  
 There motly images her fancy ſtrike, Figures ill pair'd, and ſimiles unlike. *Pope's Dunciad.*  
 Sparta has not to boaſt of ſuch a woman; Nor Troy to thank her, for her ill plac'd love. *Dryden.*  
 I ſhall direct you better, a talk for which I take myſelf not to be ill qualified, becauſe I have had more opportunities than many others to obſerve what ſources the follies of women are derived from. *Swift.*  
 Actions are pleaſing or diſpleaſing, either in themſelves, or conſidered as a means to a greater and more deſirable end: the eating of a well ſeaſoned diſh, ſuited to a man's palate, may move the mind, by the delight itſelf that accompanies the eating, without reference to any other end; to which the conſideration of the pleaſure there is in health and ſtrength may add a new guſt, able to make us ſwallow an ill reliſhed poſition. *Locke.*  
 Bluſhes, ill refrain'd, betray Her thoughts inventive on the bridal day; The conſcious fire the dawning bluſh ſurvey'd, And ſmiling thus beſpoke the blooming maid. *Pope's Odyſſey.*  
 Behold the fruit of ill rewarded pain: As many months as I ſuſtain'd her hate, So many years is ſhe condemn'd by fate. *Dryden.*  
 The god inform'd This ill ſhap'd body with a daring ſoul. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*  
 There was plenty enough, but the diſhes were ill ſorted: whole pyramids of ſweetmeats for boys and women; but little of ſolid meat for men. *Dryden.*  
 It does not belong to the prieſt's office to impoſe this name in baptiſm: he may reſuſe to pronounce the ſame, if the parents give them ludicrous, filthy, or ill ſounding names. *Ayliffe.*  
 Ill ſpirited Worſhipper, did we not ſend grace, Pardon and terms of love to all of you? *Shakeſp. H. IV.*  
 From thy fooliſh heart, vain maid, remove An uſeleſs ſorrow, and an ill ſtarr'd love. *Prior.*  
 Ah, why th' ill ſuſtaining paſtime muſt I try? To gloomy care my thoughts alone are free: Ill the gay ſports with troubled hearts agree. *Pope's Odyſſey.*  
 Holding of ill taſted things in the mouth will make a ſmall ſalivation. *Grav's Cymol. b. ii.*  
 The maid, with downcaſt eyes, and mute with grief, For death unfiniſh'd, and ill tim'd relief, Stood fullen to her ſuit. *Dryden's Ovid.*  
 How ſhould opinions, thus ſettled, be given up, if there be any ſuſpicion of intereſt or deſign, as there never fails to be, where men find themſelves ill treated? *Lacke.*  
 That boldneſs and ſpirit which lads get amongſt their play-fellows at ſchool, has ordinarily a mixture of rudeneſs and ill turned confidence; ſo that theſe miſbecoming and diſingenuous ways of ſhifting in the world muſt be unlearned. *Locke.*  
 ILLACHRYMABLE. *adj.* [illachrymabilis, Latin.] Incapable of weeping. *Diſt.*  
 ILLA'PSE. *n. f.* [illapſus, Latin.]  
 1. Gradual immiſſion or entrance of one thing into another. As a piece of iron red hot, by reaſon of the illapſe of the fire into it, appears all over like fire; ſo the ſouls of the bleſſed, by the illapſe of the divine eſſence into them, ſhall be all over divine. *Norris.*  
 2. Sudden attack; casual coming. Life is oft preſerved By the bold ſwimmer in the ſwift illapſe Of accident diſaſtrous. *Thomſon's Summer.*



# ILL

To ILLA'QUEATE. *v. a.* [*illaqueo*, Latin.] To entangle; to entrap; to ensnare.  
 I am illa'quated, but not truly captivated into an assent to your conclusion. *Mere's Divine Dialogues.*  
 ILLA'QUEATION. *n. f.* [from *illaqueate*.]  
 1. The act of catching or ensnaring.  
 The word in Mathew doth not only signify suspension, or pendulous illa'queation, but also suffocation. *Brown's Vul. Err.*  
 2. A snare; any thing to catch.  
 ILLA'TION. *n. f.* [*illatio*, Latin.] Inference; conclusion drawn from premises.  
 Herein there seems to be a very erroneous illa'tion from the indulgence of God unto Cain, concluding an immunity unto himself. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*  
 Illa'tion so orders the intermediate ideas as to discover what connexion there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together. *Locke.*  
 ILLATIVE. *adj.* [*illatus*, Latin.] Relating to illa'tion or conclusion.  
 In common discourse or writing such causal particles as *for*, *because*, manifest the act of reasoning as well as the *illative* particles then and therefore. *Watts.*  
 ILLA'UDABLE. *adj.* [*illaudabilis*, Latin.] Unworthy of praise or commendation.  
 Strength from truth divided and from just, illa'udable, nought merits but dispraise. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 ILLA'UDABLY. *adv.* [from *illaudable*.] Unworthily; without deserving praise.  
 It is natural for all people to form, not illa'udably, too favourable a judgement of their own country. *Boeme.*  
 ILL'GAL. *adj.* [*in* and *legalis*, Latin.] Contrary to law.  
 No patent can oblige the subject against law, unless an *ill'gal* patent passed in one kingdom can bind another, and not itself. *Swift.*  
 ILL'GALITY. *n. f.* [from *illegal*.] Contrariety to law.  
 He wished them to consider what votes they had passed, of the *ill'gality* of all those commissions, and of the unjustifiableness of all the proceedings by virtue of them. *Clarendon.*  
 ILL'GALLY. *adv.* [from *illegal*.] In a manner contrary to law.  
 ILL'GIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *legibilis*, from *lego*, Latin.] What cannot be read.  
 The secretary poured the ink-box all over the writings, and so defaced them that they were made altogether *ill'gible*. *Hewel.*  
 ILL'GITIMACY. *n. f.* [from *illegitimate*.] State of bastardry.  
 ILL'GITIMATE. *adj.* [*in* and *legitimus*, Latin.] Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock.  
 Grieve not at your state; For all the world is *illegitimate*. *Cleaveland.*  
 Being *illegitimate*, I was deprived of that endearing tenderness and uncommon satisfaction, which a good man finds in the love and conversation of a parent. *Addison's Spectator.*  
 ILL'GITIMATELY. *adv.* [from *illegitimate*.] Not in wedlock.  
 ILL'GITIMATION. *n. f.* [from *illegitimate*.] The state of one not begotten in wedlock.  
 Richard III. had a resolution, out of his hatred to both his brethren, to defile their issues, upon false and incompetent pretences, the one of attainder, the other of *illegitimation*. *Bac.*  
 ILL'VARIABLE. *adv.* [*levis*, French.] What cannot be levied or exacted.  
 He rectified the method of collecting his revenue, and removed obsolete and *ill'viable* parts of charge. *Bale.*  
 ILL'VARED. *adj.* Deformed. See the compositions of ILL. *adv.*  
 ILL'VAREDELY. *adv.* With deformity.  
 ILL'VAREDENESS. *v. f.* Deformity.  
 ILL'YBERAL. *adj.* [*iliberalis*, Latin.]  
 1. Not noble; not ingenious.  
 The charity of most men is grown so cold, and their religion so *ill'lyberal*. *King Charles.*  
 2. Not munificent; not generous; sparing.  
 Yet subtilty they did, and well too: an argument that that earth did not deal out their nourishment with an overparsing or *ill'lyberal* hand. *Woodward's Natural History.*  
 ILLIBER'ALITY. *n. f.* [*iliberaltas*, Lat. from *illiberal*.] Parsimony; niggardliness; want of munificence.  
 The *illiberality* of parents, in allowance towards their children, is an harmful error, and acquaints them with shifts. *Bac.*  
 ILLIBERALLY. *adv.* [from *illiberal*.] Disingenuously; meanly.  
 One that had been bountiful only upon surprize and inco-gigancy, *illiberally* retracts. *Deay of Piety.*  
 ILL'ICIT. *adj.* [*illicitus*, Latin; *illicite*, French.] Unlawful.  
 To ILL'ICITEN. *v. n.* [*in* and *licitus*.] To enlighten; to illuminate. A word, I believe, only in *Religion*.  
 Corporal light cannot be, because then it would not pierce the air, nor diaphanous bodies; and yet every day we see the air *ill'icited*. *Raleigh.*  
 ILLIMITABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *limit*, Latin.] That which cannot be bounded or limited.

Although in adoration of idols, unto the subtiler heads, the worship perhaps might be symbolical; yet was the idolatry direct in the people, whose credulity is *illimitable*, and who may be made believe that any thing is God. *Brown's Vul. Err.*  
 With what an awful world-revolving power, Were first th' unwieldy planets launch'd along The *illimitable* void! *Thomson's Summer.*  
 ILLIMITABLY. *adv.* [from *illimitable*.] Without susceptibility of bounds.  
 ILLIMITED. *adj.* [*in* and *limit*, Latin; *illimité*, French.] Unbounded; interminable.  
 ILLIMITEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *illimited*.] Exemption from all bounds.  
 The absoluteness and *illimitedness* of his commission was generally much spoken of. *Clarendon, l. viii.*  
 ILLITERATE. *adj.* [*illiteratus*, Latin.] Unlettered; untaught; unlearned; unenlightened by science.  
 The duke was *illiterate*, yet had learned at court to supply his own defects, by the drawing unto him of the best instruments of experience. *Wotton.*  
 Th' *illiterate* writer, empirick like, applies To minds discas'd unsafe chance remedies.  
 The learn'd in schools, where knowledge first began, Studies with care th' anatomy of man;  
 Sees virtue, vice, and passions in their cause, And fame from science, not from fortune draws. *Dryden.*  
 In the first ages of Christianity not only the learned and the wise, but the ignorant and *illiterate* embraced tortments and death. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
 ILLITERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *illiterate*.] Want of learning; ignorance of science.  
 Many acquainted with chymistry but by report, have, from the *illiterateness* and impossures of those that pretend skill in it, entertained an ill opinion of the art. *Boyle.*  
 ILLITERATURE. *n. f.* [*in* and *literature*.] Want of learning.  
 The more usual causes of this deprivation are want of holy orders, *illiterature*, or inability for the discharge of that sacred function, and religion. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*  
 ILLNESS. *n. f.* [from *ill*.]  
 1. Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral.  
 He that has his chains knocked off, and the prison-doors set open, is perfectly at liberty, though his preference be determined to stay, by the *illness* of the weather. *Locke.*  
 2. Sickness; malady; disorder of health.  
 On the Lord's day, which immediately preceded this *illness*, he had received the sacrament. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
 Since the account her majesty received of the insolent behaviour of the faction, during her late *illness* at Windsor, she hath been willing to see them deprived of all power to do mischief. *Swift.*  
 3. Wickedness.  
 Thou would be great; Art not without ambition; but without The *illness* should attend it. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
 ILLNATURE. *n. f.* [*ill* and *nature*.] Habitual malevolence; want of humanity.  
 Illnature inclines a man to those actions that thwart and four and disturb conversation, and consists of a proneness to do ill turns, attended with a secret joy upon the sight of any mischief that befalls another, and of an utter insensibility of any kindness done him. *South's Sermons.*  
 ILLNATURED. *adj.* [from *illnature*.]  
 1. Habitually malevolent; wanting kindness or goodwill; mischievous.  
 These ill qualities denominate a person *illnatured*, they being such as make him grievous and uneasy to all whom he deals and associates himself with. *South's Sermons.*  
 Stay, silly bird, th' *illnatured* talk refuse; Nor be the bearer of unwelcome news. *Addison's Ovid.*  
 It might be one of those *illnatured* beings who are at enmity with mankind, and do therefore take pleasure in filling them with groundless terrors. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
 2. Phillips applies it to land. Untractable; not yielding to culture.  
 The fondly studious of increase, Rich foreign mold on their *illnatured* land Induce. *Philips.*  
 ILLNATUREDLY. *adv.* [from *illnatured*.] In a peevish, forward manner.  
 ILLNATUREDNESS. *n. f.* [from *illnatured*.] Want of a kindly disposition.  
 ILL'OGICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *logical*.]  
 1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning.  
 One of the dissenters appeared to Dr. Sanderion to hold and *ill'ogical* in the dispute, as forced him to say he had never met with a man of more pertinacious confidence, and less abilities. *Wotton.*  
 2. Contrary to the rules of reason.  
 Reason cannot dispute and make an inference so utterly *ill'ogical*. *Deay of Piety.*  
 ILL'OGICALLY. *adv.* [from *ill'ogical*.] In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

# ILL

To ILLU'SE. *v. a.* [*illude*, Latin.] To deceive; to mock; to impose on; to play upon; to torment by some contemptuous artifice of mockery.  
 Sometimes athwart, sometimes he brook him strait, And fals'd of this blow, *illude* him with such bait. *F. 2a.*  
 In vain we measure this amazing sphere, While its circumference, scornful to be brought Ev'n into fancy'd space, *illudes* our vanquish'd thought. *Pri.*  
 To ILLU'ME. *v. a.* [*illuminare*, French.]  
 1. To enlighten; to illuminate.  
 When yon same star, that's westward from the pole, Had made his course t' *illumine* that part of heav'n, Where now it burns. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*  
 2. To brighten; to adorn.  
 The mountain's brow, *Illum'd* with fluid gold, his near approach Betoken. *Thomson's Summer.*  
 To ILLU'MINE. *v. a.* [*illuminare*, French.]  
 1. To enlighten; to supply with light.  
 To confirm his words, out flew Millions of flaming words, drawn from the thighs Of mighty cherubims: the sudden blaze Far round *illumine'd* hell. *Milton's Paradise Lost, l. i.*  
 What in me is dark, *illumine*! what is low, raise and support! *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 2. To decorate; to adorn.  
 To Cato, Virgil paid one honest line; O let my country's friends *illumine* mine. *Pope.*  
 To ILLUMINATE. *v. a.* [*illuminare*, French; *lumen*, Latin.]  
 1. To enlighten; to supply with light.  
 Do thou vouchsafe, with thy love-kindling light, T' *illuminate* my dim and dullest eye. *Spenser.*  
 No painting can be seen in full perfection, but as all nature is *illuminated* by a single light. *Wotton.*  
 He made the stars, And set them in the firmament of heav'n, T' *illuminate* the earth and rule the night. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 Reason our guide, what can the more reply Than that the sun *illuminate* the sky; Than that night rises from his absent ray, And his returning lustre kindles day; And to adorn with festal lamps or bonfires. *Prior.*  
 2. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace.  
 Satan had no power to abuse the *illuminated* world with his impostures. *Sand's Travels.*  
 When he *illuminates* the mind with supernatural light, he does not extinguish that which is natural. *Locke.*  
 3. To adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours.  
 My health is insufficient to amplify these remarks, and to *illuminate* the several pages with variety of examples. *Watts.*  
 ILLUMINATION. *n. f.* [*illuminatio*, Lat. *illumination*, Fr. from *illuminare*.]  
 1. The act of supplying with light.  
 2. That which gives light.  
 The sun is but a body *illightened*, and an *illumination* created. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
 3. Festal lights hung out as a token of joy.  
 Flow'rs are strewd, and lamps in order plac'd, And windows with *illuminations* grac'd. *Dryden's Pers.*  
 4. Brightness; splendour.  
 The illuminators of manuscripts borrowed their title from the *illumination* which a bright genius giveth to his work. *Felton on the Classics.*  
 5. Infusion of intellectual light; knowledge or grace.  
 Hymns and psalms are such kinds of prayer as are not conceived upon a sudden; but framed by meditation beforehand, or by prophetic *illumination* are inspired. *Hooker.*  
 We have forms of prayers imploring God's aid and blessing for the *illumination* of our labours, and the turning them into good and holy uses. *Bacon.*  
 No holy passion, no *illumination*, no inspiration, can be now a sufficient commission to warrant those attempts which contradict the common rules of peace. *Spratt's Sermons.*  
 ILLUMINATIVE. *adj.* [*illuminativus*, Fr. from *illuminare*.] Having the power to give light.  
 What makes itself and other things be seen, being accompanied by light, is called fire: what admits the *illuminative* action of fire, and is not seen, is called air. *Digby on Bodies.*  
 ILLUMINATOR. *n. f.* [from *illuminate*.]  
 1. One who gives light.  
 2. One whose business it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.  
 Illuminators of manuscripts borrowed their title from the illumination which a bright genius giveth to his work. *Felton.*  
 ILLUSTON. *n. f.* [*illustro*, Latin; *illustro*, Fr.] Mockery; false show; counterfeit appearance; error.  
 That, still'd by magic flights, Shall raise such artificial sprights, As, by the strength of their *illustro*, Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

# ILL

# IMA

There wanted not some about him that would have persuaded him that all was but an *illusion*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 So oft they fell  
 Into the same *illusion*; not as man,  
 Whom they triumph'd, once laps'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 An excuse for uncharitableness, drawn from pretended inability, is of all others the most general and prevailing *illusion*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
 Many are the *illusions* by which the enemy endeavours to cheat men into security, and defeat their title to salvation. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
 To dream once more I close my willing eyes;  
 Ye soft *illusions*, dear deceits, arise! *Pope.*  
 We must use some *illusion* to render a pastoral delightful; and this consists in exposing the best side only of a shepherd's life, and in concealing its miseries. *Pope.*  
 ILLUSIVE. *adj.* [from *illusio*, Latin.] Deceiving by false show.  
 The heathen bards, who idle fables dress,  
*Illusive* dreams in myrtick forms express. *Blackmore.*  
 While the fond soul,  
 Wrapt in gay visions of unreal bliss,  
 Still paints th' *illusive* form. *Thomson's Spring.*  
 ILLUSORY. *adj.* [from *in* and *lusorius*, Latin; *illusory*, Fr.] Deceiving; fraudulent.  
 Subtily, in those who make profession to teach or defend truth, hath passed for a virtue: a virtue indeed, which, consisting for the most part in nothing but the fallacious and *illusory* use of obscure or deceitful terms, is only fit to make men more conceited in their ignorance. *Locke.*  
 To ILLUSTRATE. *v. n.* [*illustro*, Latin; *illustrer*, Fr.]  
 1. To brighten with light.  
 2. To brighten with honour.  
 Matter to me of glory! whom their hate *Illustrates*, when they see all regal pow'r Giv'n me to quell their pride. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 I see the enroll'd her garter'd knights among, *Illustrating* the noble list. *Philips.*  
 3. To explain; to clear; to elucidate.  
 They take up popular conceits, and from tradition unjustifiable, or really false, *illustrate* matters of undeniable truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*  
 ILLUSTRATION. *n. f.* [*illustration*, Fr. from *illustrare*.] Explanation; elucidation; exposition.  
 Whoever looks about him will find many living *illustrations* of this emblem. *LeStrange.*  
 Space and duration, being ideas that have something very abstruse and peculiar in their nature, the comparing them one with another may perhaps be of use for their *illustration*. *Locke.*  
 ILLUSTRATIVE. *adj.* [from *illustrare*.] Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.  
 They play much upon the simile, or *illustrative* argumentation, to induce their enthymemes unto the people. *Brown.*  
 ILLUSTRATIVELY. *adv.* [from *illustrative*.] By way of explanation.  
 Things are many times delivered hieroglyphically, metaphorically, *illustratively*, and not with reference to action. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*  
 ILLUSTRIOUS. *adj.* [*illustrius*, Latin; *illustre*, Fr.] Conspicuous; noble; eminent for excellence.  
 In other languages the most *illustrious* titles are derived from things sacred.  
 Of ev'ry nation, each *illustrious* name,  
 Such toys as those have cheated into fame. *Dryden's Juven.*  
 ILLUSTRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *illustrious*.] Conspicuously; nobly; eminently.  
 He disdain'd not to appear at festival entertainments, that he might more *illustriously* manifest his charity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
 Enjoy the glory to be great no more;  
 And carrying with you all the world can boast,  
 To all the world *illustriously* be lost. *Pope's Spring.*  
 ILLUSTRIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *illustrious*.] Eminence; nobility; grandeur.  
 I'm. Contrasted from I am.  
 IM is used commonly, in composition, for in before mute letters.  
 IMAGE. *n. f.* [*image*, French; *imago*, Latin.]  
 1. Any corporeal representation, generally used of statues; a statue; a picture.  
 Whose is this *image* and superscription? *Mat. xxii. 20.*  
 The one is too like an *image*, and says nothing; and the other too like my lady's oldest top, ever more talking. *Shakespeare.*  
 Thy brother I,  
 Even like a stony *image*, cold and numb. *Shakespeare, Tit. And.*  
 The *image* of a deity may be a proper object for that which is but the *image* of a religion. *South's Sermons.*  
 Still must I be upbraided with your line;  
 But your late brother did not prize me less,  
 Because I could not boast of *image*. *Dryden, Tyrann. Love.*  
 2. An idol; a false god.  
 3. A copy; representation; likeness.  
 Long may't thou live,  
 To bear his *image* and renew his glories! *Shakespeare, Hen. VI. 4* have



# I M A

I have bewept a worthy husband's death,  
And liv'd by looking on his *images* :  
But now two mirrors of his princely semblance  
Are crack'd in pieces by malignant death. *Shaksp. R. III.*  
The *image* of the jest  
I'll shew you here at large. *Shaksp. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*  
He made us to his *image* all agree;  
That *image* is the soul, and that must be,  
Or not the maker's *image*, or be free. *Dryden.*  
4. Semblance; show; appearance.  
Deny to speak with me? They're sick, they're weary,  
They have travell'd all night! Mere fetches,  
The *images* of revolt. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
This is the man should do the bloody deed:  
The *image* of a wicked heinous fault  
Lives in his eye. *Shaksp. King John.*  
The face of things a frightful *image* bears,  
And present death in various forms appears. *Dryden's Æn.*  
5. An idea; a representation of any thing to the mind; a picture drawn in the fancy.  
Outcasts of mortal race! can we conceive  
Image of aught delightful, soft, or great?  
When we speak of a figure of a thousand angles, we may have a clear idea of the number one thousand angles; but the *image*, or sensible idea, we cannot distinguish by fancy from the *image* of a figure that has nine hundred angles. *Watts.*  
To *IMAGE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To copy by the fancy; to imagine.  
How are immaterial substances to be *imagined*, which are such things whereof we can have no notion? *Dryden.*  
*Image* to thy mind  
How our forefathers to the Stygian shades  
Went quick. *Phillips.*  
His ear oft frighted with the *imag'd* voice  
Of heav'n, when first it thunder'd.  
If fate some future bard shall join  
In sad similitude of griefs to mine,  
Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,  
And *image* charms he must behold no more. *Pope.*  
*IMAGERY*. *n. f.* [from *image*.]  
1. Sensible representations; pictures; statues.  
Of marble stone was cut  
An altar, carv'd with cunning *imagery*. *Fairy Queen.*  
When in those oratories might you see  
Rich carvings, portraits, and *imagery*;  
Where ev'ry figure to the life express'd  
The godhead's pow'r. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
Your gift shall two large goblets be  
Of silver, wrought with curious *imagery*,  
And high emboss'd. *Dryden's Æn.*  
2. Show; appearance.  
What can thy *imagery* of sorrow mean?  
Secluded from the world, and all its care,  
Hast thou to grieve or joy, to hope or fear?  
All the visionary beauties of the prospect, the paint and *imagery* that attracted our senses, fade and disappear. *Rogers.*  
Things of the world fill the imaginative part with beauties and fantastic *imagery*. *Taylor.*  
3. Copies of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms.  
It might be a mere dream which he saw; the *imagery* of a melancholic fancy, such as musing men mistake for a reality. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
4. Representations in writing; such descriptions as force the image of the thing described upon the mind.  
I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good *imagery*. *Dryden.*  
*IMAGINABLE*. *adj.* [imaginable, Fr. from *imaginer*.] Possible to be conceived.  
It is not *imaginable* that men will be brought to obey what they cannot esteem. *South's Sermons.*  
Men, sunk into the greatest darkness *imaginable*, retain some sense and awe of a Deity. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
*IMAGINANT*. *adj.* [imaginant, French.] Imagining; forming ideas.  
We will enquire what the force of imagination is, either upon the body *imaginant*, or upon another body. *Bacon.*  
*IMAGINARY*. *adj.* [imaginaire, French, from *imaginer*.]  
1. Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination.  
False sorrow's eye,  
Which, for things true, weeps things *imaginary*. *Shaksp.*  
Expectation whirls me round:  
Th' *imaginary* relish is so sweet,  
That it enchants my sense. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*  
Fortune is nothing else but a power *imaginary*, to which the successes of human actions and endeavours were for their variety ascribed. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
Why wilt thou add, to all the griefs I suffer,  
Imaginary ills and fancied tortures? *Addison's Cato.*  
*IMAGINATION*. *n. f.* [imaginatio, Latin; imagination, French, from *imaginer*.]  
1. Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of representing things absent to one's self or others.

# I M B

*Imagination* I understand to be the representation of an individual thought. *Imagination* is of three kinds: joined with belief of that which is to come; joined with memory of that which is past; and of things present, or as if they were present: for I comprehend in this *imagination* feigned and pleasure, as if one should imagine such a man to be in the vestments of a pope, or to have wings. *Bacon.*  
Our simple apprehension of corporal objects, if present, is sense; if absent, *imagination*: when we would perceive a material object, our fancies present us with its idea. *Glauco. Scipio.*  
O whither shall I run, or which way fly  
The light of this so horrid spectacle,  
Which erst my eyes beheld, and yet behold!  
For dire *imagination* still pursues me. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
His *imagination* was often as just as they were bold and strong. *Dennis.*  
Where beams of warm *imagination* play,  
The memory's soft figures melt away. *Pope.*  
2. Conception; image in the mind; idea.  
Sometimes despair darkens all her *imagination*; sometimes the active passion of love cheers and clears her invention. *Sidney.*  
Princes have but their titles for their glories,  
An outward honour for an inward toil;  
And, for unfelt *imagination*,  
They often feel a world of restless cares. *Shaksp. R. III.*  
Better I were distraught,  
So should my thoughts be fever'd from my griefs;  
And woes, by wrong *imagination*, lose  
The knowledge of themselves. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually boundless; to which *imagination*, the idea of space, of itself leads us. *Locke.*  
3. Contrivance; scheme.  
Thou hast seen all their vengeance, and all their *imagination* against me. *Lam. iii. 60.*  
*IMAGINATIVE*. *adj.* [imaginatif, Fr. from *imaginer*.] Fantastick; full of imagination.  
Witches are *imaginative*, and believe oft times they do that which they do not. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Lay fetters and restraints upon the *imaginative* and fantastick part, because our fancy is usually pleased with the entertainment of shadows and gauds. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
To *IMAGINE*. *v. a.* [imaginer, French; imaginor, Latin.]  
1. To fancy; to paint in the mind.  
Look what notes and garments he doth give thee,  
Bring them, I pray thee, with *imagin'd* speed. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
Present feats  
Are less than horrible *imaginings*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
What are our ideas of eternity and immensity but the repeated additions of certain ideas of *imagined* parts of duration and expansion, with the infinity of number, in which we can come to no end of addition? *Locke.*  
2. To scheme; to contrive.  
They intended evil against thee, they *imagined* a malicious device. *Pf. xxi. 11.*  
*IMAGINER*. *n. f.* [from *imaginer*.] One who forms ideas.  
The juggler took upon him to know that such an one should point in such a place of a garter that was held up; and still he did it, by first telling the *imaginer*, and after bidding the adroit think. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
*IMBECILE*. *adj.* [imbecilis, Latin; imbecille, French.] Weak; feeble; wanting strength of either mind or body.  
To *IMBECILE*. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] This word is corruptly written *imbecille*. To weaken a flock or fortune by clandestine expenses or unjust appropriations.  
Princes must in a special manner be guardians of pupils and widows, not suffering their persons to be oppressed, or their states *imbeciled*. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
*IMBECILITY*. *n. f.* [imbecillité, French.] Weakness; feebleness of mind or body.  
A weak and imperfect rule argueth *imbecility* and imperfection.  
No *imbecility* of means can prejudice the truth of the promise of God herein. *Hobbes, b. iv.*  
We that are strong must bear the *imbecility* of the impotent, and not please ourselves.  
That way we are contented to prove, which, being the worse in itself, is notwithstanding now, by reason of common *imbecility*, the fitter and likelier to be brooked. *Hobbes.*  
Strength would be lord of *imbecility*,  
And the rude son would strike his father dead. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
*Imbecility*, for sex and age, was such as they could not lift up a hand against them. *King Charles.*  
When man was fallen, and had abandoned his primitive innocence, a strange *imbecility* immediately seized and laid hold of him. *Woodward's Natural History.*  
To *IMBIBE*. *v. a.* [imbibe, Latin; imbibere, French.]  
1. To drink in; to draw in.  
A pot of aches will receive more hot water than cold, forasmuch as the warm water *imbibes* more of the salt. *Brown.*  
The torrent merciless *imbibes*  
Commissions, perquisites, and bribes. *Swift.*  
Mammoth.

# I M B

Illumin'd wide,  
The dewy-skirted clouds *imbibe* the sun. *Thomson's Autumn.*  
2. To admit into the mind.  
Those that have *imbibed* this error, have extended the influence of this belief to the whole gospel, which they will not allow to contain any thing but promises. *Hammond.*  
It is not easy for the mind to put off those confused notions and prejudices it has *imbibed* from custom. *Locke.*  
Conversation with foreigners enlarges our minds, and sets them free from many prejudices we are ready to *imbibe* concerning them. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
3. To drench; to soak. This sense, though unusual, perhaps unexampled, is necessary in the English, unless the word *imbue* be adopted, which our writers seem not willing to receive.  
Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth tasteless and indissoluble in water; and this earth, *imbued* with more acid, becomes a metallic salt. *Newton.*  
*IMBUE*. *n. f.* [from *imbibe*.] That which drinks or soaks.  
Salts are strong *imbibers* of sulphurous steams. *Arbutnot.*  
*IMBIBITION*. *n. f.* [imbibition, French, from *imbibe*.] The act of sucking or drinking in.  
Most powders grow more coherent by mixture of water than of oil: the reason is the congruity of bodies, which maketh a perfecter *imbibition* and incorporation. *Bacon.*  
Heat and cold have a virtual transition, without communication of substance, but in moisture not; and to all made-faction there is required an *imbibition*. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
A drop of oil, let fall upon a sheet of white paper, that part of it, which, by the *imbibition* of the liquor, acquires a greater continuity and some transparency, will appear much darker than the rest; many of the incident beams of light being now transmitted, that otherwise would be reflected. *Boyle.*  
To *IMBITTER*. *v. a.* [from *bitter*.]  
1. To make bitter.  
2. To deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy.  
Let them extinguish their passions which *imbitter* their lives, and deprive them of their share in the happiness of the community. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
Is there any thing that more *imbitters* the enjoyments of this life than shame? *South's Sermons.*  
3. To exasperate.  
To *IMBROY*. *v. a.* [from *body*.]  
1. To condense to a body.  
2. To invest with matter.  
An opening cloud reveals  
An heav'nly form *imbroy'd*, and array'd  
With robes of light. *Dryden.*  
Though assiduity in the most fix'd cogitation be no trouble to immaterialised spirits, yet is it more than our *embodied* souls can bear without lassitude. *Glauco. Scipio.*  
3. To bring together into one mass or company.  
I by vow am fo *embodied* yours,  
That the which marries you must marry me. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*  
Never since created, man  
Met such *embodied* force, as nam'd with these,  
Could merit more than that small infantry  
Warr'd on by cranes. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*  
Under their head *embroy'd* all in one. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
Then Clausus came, who led a numerous band  
Of troops *embodied*, from the Sabine land. *Dryden's Æn.*  
4. To inclose. Improper.  
In those strata we shall meet with the same metal or mineral *imbued* in stone, or lodged in coal, that elsewhere we found in marble. *Woodward's Natural History.*  
To *IMBROY*. *v. n.* To unite into one mass; to coalesce.  
The soul grows clotted by contagion;  
Imbodies and imbrutes, 'till she quite lose  
The divine property of her first being. *Milton.*  
The idea of white, which snow yielded yesterday, and another idea of white from another snow to-day, put together in your mind, *imbroy* and run into one. *Locke.*  
To *IMBROY*. *v. n.* [from *boil*.] To exstuate; to effervesce; to move with violent agitation like hot liquor in a caldron.  
With whose reproach and odious menace,  
The knight *imbroy'd* in his haughty heart,  
Knit all his forces, and 'gan soon unbrace  
His grasping hold. *Fairy Queen.*  
To *IMBOLDEN*. *v. a.* [from *bold*.] To raise to confidence; to encourage.  
'Tis necessary he should die:  
Nothing *imboldens* sin so much as mercy. *Shak. Timon.*  
I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath something *imboldened* me to this unseasoned intution. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
I was the more *imboldened*, because I found I had a soul congenial to his. *Dryden.*  
Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;  
*Imbolden'd* by despair, he stood at bay. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Their virtues and superior genius *imboldened* them, in great exigencies of fate, to attempt the service of their prince and country out of the common forms. *Swift.*

# I M B

To *IMBOSOM*. *v. a.* [from *bosom*.]  
1. To hold on the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to hide under any cover.  
The Father infinite,  
By whom in bliss *imbosom'd* sat the son. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Villages *imbosom'd* soft in trees,  
And spiry towns by surging columns mark'd. *Thomson.*  
2. To admit to the heart, or to affection.  
But glad desire, his late *embosom'd* guest,  
Yet but a babe, with milk of fight he nurs'd. *Sidney.*  
Who glad t' *embosom* his affection vile,  
Did all the might, more plainly to appear. *Fairy Queen.*  
To *IMBOSOM*. *v. a.* [from *bosom*.] To inclose; to shut in.  
That sweet breath,  
Which was *embosom'd* in this beauteous clay. *Shak. K. John.*  
To *IMBOW*. *v. a.* [from *bow*.] To arch; to vault.  
Prince Arthur gave a box of diamond fure,  
*Imbowed* with gold and gorgeous ornament. *Fairy Queen.*  
*Imbowed* windows be pretty retiring places for conference: they keep both the wind and sun off. *Bacon.*  
Let my due feet never fail  
To walk the studious cloister's pale,  
And love the high *embowed* roof,  
With antick pillar massy proof. *Milton.*  
*IMBOWMENT*. *n. f.* [from *imbow*.] Arch; vault.  
The roof all open, not so much as any *embowment* near any of the walls left. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
To *IMBOWER*. *v. a.* [from *bower*.] To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees.  
And sloping thence to Ham's *embowering* walks,  
In spotless peace retir'd. *Thomson.*  
To *IMBRAGOLE*. *v. a.* To intangle. A low word.  
With subtle cobweb cheats  
They're catch'd in knotted law, like nets;  
In which, when once they are *imbrangled*,  
The more they stir, the more they're tangled. *Hudibras.*  
*IMBRICATED*. *adj.* [from *imbrix*, Latin.] Indented with concavities; bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile.  
*IMBRICATION*. *n. f.* [imbrix, Latin.] Concave indenture.  
All is guarded with a well made tegument, adorned with neat *imbrications*, and many other fineries. *Derham.*  
To *IMBROWN*. *v. a.* [from *brown*.] To make brown; to darken; to obscure; to cloud.  
Where the morning sun first warmly smote  
The open field, and where the unpiere'd shade  
*Imbrown'd* the noontide bow'rs. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
The walking crew,  
At thy request, support the miry shoe;  
The foot grows black that was with dirt *imbrown'd*,  
And in thy pocket glingling half-pence found. *Gay.*  
Another age shall see the golden ear  
*Imbrown* the slope, and nod on the parterre. *Pope.*  
*Imbrown'd* with native bronze, lo! Henly stands. *Pope.*  
To *IMBRUE*. *v. a.* [from *in* and *brue*.]  
1. To steep; to soak; to wet much or long.  
Thou mad'st many hearts to bleed  
Of mighty victors, with wide wounds *imbru'd*,  
And by thy cruel darts to thee subdu'd. *Spenser.*  
There streams a spring of blood so fast  
From those deep wounds, as all *imbru'd* the face  
Of that accursed caitiff. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
The merciless Turks, *imbru'd* with the Christian blood,  
were weary of slaughter, and began greedily to seek after the spoil. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*  
At me, as at a mark, his bow he drew,  
Whose arrows in my blood their wings *imbrue*. *Sandys.*  
Lucius pities the offenders,  
That would *embrace* their hands in Cato's blood. *Addison.*  
Lo! these hands in murder are *imbru'd*,  
Those trembling feet by justice are pursu'd. *Prior.*  
These, where two ways in equal parts divide,  
The direful monster from afar descry'd,  
Two bleeding babes depending at her side;  
Whose panting vitals, warm with life, she draws,  
And in their hearts *embrues* her cruel claws. *Pope.*  
His virgin sword Ægyptus' veins *imbru'd*;  
The murder fell, and blood atton'd for blood. *Pope.*  
A good man chafes rather to pass by a verbal injury than *imbrue* his hands in blood. *Clarissa.*  
2. To pour; to emit moisture. Obsolete.  
Some bathed kisses, and did oft *embrace*  
The fugar'd liquor through his melting lips. *Fairy Queen.*  
To *IMBRUTE*. *v. a.* [from *brute*.] To degrade to brutality.  
I, who erst contended  
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd  
Into a beast; and mix with bestial slime,  
This essence to incarnate and *imbrute*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
To *IMBRUTE*. *v. n.* To sink down to brutality.  
The soul grows clotted by contagion,  
Imbodies and imbrutes, 'till she quite lose  
The divine property of her first being. *Milton.*  
To



# I M M

To IMBUE. *v. a.* [*imbue*, Latin.] This word, which seems wanted in our language, has been proposed by several writers, but not yet adopted by the rest. *Imbu*, French, the participial adj. is only used.] To tincture deep; to imbibe with any liquor or die.

I would render this treatise intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in scholastick learning; among whom I expect it will have a fairer passage, than among those that are deeply imbued with other principles. *Digby.*

Cloaths which have once been thoroughly imbued with black, cannot well afterwards be dyed into lighter colour. *Boyle.*

Where the mineral matter is great, so as to take the eye, the body appears imbued and tinctured with the colour, *Woodw.*

To IMBUSE. *v. a.* [*imbuse*, French.] To stock with money.

IMITABILITY. *n. f.* [*imitabilis*, Latin.] The quality of being imitable.

According to the multifariousness of this imitability, so are the possibilities of being. *Norris.*

IMITABLE. *adj.* [*imitabilis*, Latin; *imitable*, French.]

1. Worthy to be imitated.

How could the most base men, and separate from all imitable qualities, attain to honour but by an observant slavish course? *Raleigh's History of the World.*

As acts of parliament are not regarded by most imitable writers, I account the relation of them improper for history. *Hayw.*

2. Possible to be imitated.

The characters of men placed in lower stations of life, are more useful, as being imitable by greater numbers. *Atterbury.*

To IMITATE. *v. a.* [*imitator*, Latin; *imiter*, French.]

1. To copy; to endeavour to resemble.

We imitate and practise to make swifter motions than any out of your muckets. *Bacon.*

Despise wealth, and imitate a god. *Cowley.*

I would care for some stableman of note, And imitate his language and his coat. *Man of Taste.*

2. To counterfeit.

This hand appear'd a shining sword to wield, And that sustain'd an imitated shield. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples.

For shame! what, imitate an ode! *Gay.*

IMITATION. *n. f.* [*imitatio*, Latin; *imitation*, French.]

1. The act of copying; attempt to resemble.

Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleasure, a lively imitation of it, either in poetry or painting, must produce a much greater; for both these arts are not only true imitations of nature, but of the best nature. *Dryden.*

2. That which is offered as a copy.

A method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestic for foreign.

In the way of imitation, the translator not only varies from the words and sense, but forsakes them as he sees occasion; and, taking only some general hints from the original, runs division on the groundwork. *Dryden.*

IMITATIVE. *adj.* [*imitativus*, Latin.] Inclined to copy.

This temple, less in form, with equal grace, Was imitative of the first in Thrace. *Dryden.*

IMITATOR. *n. f.* [*imitator*, Latin; *imitateur*, French.] One that copies another; one that endeavours to resemble another.

Imitators are but a servile kind of cattle, says the poet. *Dry.*

IMMACULATE. *adj.* [*immaculatus*, Latin; *immaculé*, Fr.]

1. Spotless; pure; undefiled.

To keep this commandment immaculate and blameless, was to teach the gospel of Christ. *Hooker.*

His words are bonds, his oaths are oracles; His love sincere, his thoughts immaculate. *Shakespeare.*

The king, whom catholics count a saint-like and immaculate prince, was taken away in the flower of his age. *Bacon.*

Were but my soul as pure From other guilts as that, heav'n did not hold One more immaculate. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Pure; limpid. Improper.

Thou clear, immaculate, and silver fountain, From whence this stream, through muddy passages, Hath had his current and defil'd himself. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

To IMMEDIATE. *v. a.* [*from manacle*.] To fetter; to confine.

Thou can't not touch the freedom of my mind With all thy charms, although this corporal rind Thou hast immancled. *Milton.*

IMMANE. *adj.* [*immanis*, Latin.] Vast; prodigiously great.

IMMANENT. *adj.* [*immanens*, French; *in* and *manes*, Latin.] Intrinsic; inherent; internal.

Judging the infinite essence by our narrow selves, we ascribe intellectual, volitions, and such like immanent actions, to that nature which hath nothing in common with us. *Glauco. Scep.*

What he wills and intends once, he willed and intended from all eternity; it being grossly contrary to the very first notions we have of the infinite perfections of the Divine Nature to state or suppose any new immanent act in God. *South.*

# I M M

IMMANIFEST. *adj.* [*in* and *manifest*.] Not manifest; not plain.

A time not much unlike that which was before time, *immanifest* and unknown. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

IMMANITY. *n. f.* [*immanitas*, Latin.] Barbarity; savageness.

It was both impious and unnatural, That such immanity and bloody strife Should reign among professors of one faith. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*

IMMARCESCIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *marcesco*, Latin.] Unfading.

IMMARTIAL. *adj.* [*in* and *martial*.] Not warlike.

My pow'rs are unfit, Myself immortal. *Chopman's Odyssey.*

To IMMASC. *v. a.* [*in* and *masco*.] To cover; to disguise.

I have caves of buckskin for the nonce, to immasce our noted outward garments. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

IMMATERIAL. *adj.* [*immaterial*, Fr. *in* and *materia*, Latin.]

1. Incorporeal; distinct from matter; void of matter.

Angels are spirits immaterial and intellectual, the glorious inhabitants of those sacred places, where there is nothing but light and immortality; no shadow of matter for tears, discontentments, griefs, and uncomfortable passions to work upon; but all joy, tranquillity, and peace, even for ever and ever, do dwell. *Hooker.*

As then the soul a substance hath alone, Besides the body, in which she is confin'd; So hath she not a body of her own, But is a spirit, and immaterial mind. *Devier.*

These immaterial felicities we expect, suggest the necessity of preparing our appetites, without which heaven can be no heaven to us. *Decay of Piety.*

No man that owns the existence of an infinite spirit can doubt of the possibility of a finite spirit; that is, such a thing as is immaterial, and does not contain any principle of corruption.

2. Unimportant; without weight; impertinent; without relation.

This sense has crept into the conversation and writings of barbarians; but ought to be utterly rejected.

IMMATERIALITY. *n. f.* [*from immaterial*.] Incorporeity; distinctness from body or matter.

When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a spirit, we infer its immateriality, and thence its immortality. *Wain.*

IMMATERIALLY. *adv.* [*from immaterial*.] In a manner not depending upon matter.

The visible species of things strike not our senses immaterially; but streaming in corporeal rays, do carry with them the qualities of the object from whence they flow, and the medium through which they pass. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

IMMATERIALIZED. *adj.* [*from in* and *materia*, Latin.] Distinct from matter; incorporeal.

Though assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble to immaterialized spirits, yet is it more than our embodied souls can bear without lassitude. *Glauco. Scep.*

IMMATERIALNESS. *n. f.* [*from immaterial*.] Distinctness from matter.

IMMATERIATE. *adj.* [*in* and *materia*, Latin.] Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; and yet may be called incorporeal and immaterial, whereof there be in nature but few.

After a long enquiry of things immerse in matter, I interpose some object which is immaterial, or less material; such as this of sounds. *Bacon.*

IMMATURE. *adj.* [*immaturus*, Latin.]

1. Not ripe.

Not perfect; not arrived at fulness or completion.

The land enterprise of Panama was an ill measured and immature counsel; for it was grounded upon a false account, that the passages were no better fortified than Drake had left them. *Bacon.*

This is your time for faction and debate, For partial favour, and permitted hate: Let now your immature diffension cease, Sit quiet. *Dryden.*

2. Hasty; early; come to pass before the natural time.

We are pleased, and call not that death immature, if a man lives till seventy. *Taylor's Rule of living body.*

IMMATURELY. *adv.* [*from immature*.] Too soon; too early; before ripeness or completion.

IMMATURENESS. *n. f.* [*from immature*.] Unripeness; incompleteness; a state short of completion.

I might reasonably expect a pardon from the ingenious for faults committed in an immaturity of age and judgment. *Glauco. Scep.*

IMMEASURABILITY. *n. f.* [*immesurabilis*, Latin.] Want of power to pass.

From this phlegm proceeds white cold tumours, viscosity, and consequently immeasurability of the juices. *Aschwin.*

IMMEASURABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *measur*.] Immeasurable; not to be measured; indefinitely extensive.

Churches reared up to an height immeasurably, and adorned with far more beauty in their restoration than their founders before had given them. *Hooker.*

# I M M

From the shore They view'd the vast immeasurable abyss, Outrageous as a sea, dark, waste, and wild. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Immeasurable strength they might behold In me, of wisdom nothing more than mean. *Milt. Agonist.*

What a glorious show are those beings entertained with, that can see such tremendous objects wandering through those immeasurable depths of ether? *Addison's Guardian.*

Nor friends are there, nor vessels to convey, Nor oars to cut the immeasurable way. *Pope's Odyssey.*

IMMEASURABLY. *adv.* [*from immeasurable*.] Immensely; beyond all measure.

The Spaniards immeasurably bewail their dead. *Spenser.*

There ye shall be fed, and fill'd Immeasurably; all things shall be your prey. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

IMMECHANICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *mechanical*.] Not according to the laws of mechanics.

We have nothing to do to show any thing that is immechanical, or not according to the established laws of nature. *Cheyne.*

IMMEDICABLE. *n. f.* [*immediatus*, French, *from immediate*.] Personal greatness; power of acting without dependance. This is a harsh word, and sense peculiar I believe to Shakespeare.

He led our pow'rs, Bore the commission of my place and person; The which immediate may well stand up, And call itself your brother. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

IMMEDIATE. *adj.* [*immediatus*, French; *in* and *medius*, Latin.]

1. Being in such a state with respect to something else as that there is nothing between them; proximate; with nothing intervening.

Moses mentions the immediate causes, the rains and the waters; and St. Peter mentions the more remote and fundamental causes, that constitution of the heavens. *Burnet.*

2. Not acting by second causes.

It is much to be ascribed to the immediate will of God, who giveth and taketh away beauty at his pleasure. *Abbot.*

3. Instant; present with regard to time. Prior therefore should not have written more immediate.

Immediate are my needs, and my relief Must not be toft and turn'd to me in words, But find supply immediate. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

Death denounc'd that day, Which he presumes already vain, and void, Because not yet inflicted, as he fear'd, By some immediate stroke. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

But she, how'er of victory sure, Contemns the wreath too long delay'd; And arm'd with more immediate pow'r, Calls cruel silence to her aid. *Prior.*

IMMEDIATELY. *adv.* [*from immediate*.]

1. Without the intervention of any other cause or event.

God's acceptance of it, either immediately by himself, or mediately by the hands of the bishop; is that which vests the whole property of a thing in God. *South's Sermons.*

2. Instantly; at the time present; without delay.

Her father hath commanded her to slip Away with Slender, and with him at Eaton Immediately to marry. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*

IMMEDIATENESS. *n. f.* [*from immediate*.]

1. Preference with regard to time.

Exemption from second or intervening causes.

IMMEDICABLE. *adj.* [*immedicabilis*, Latin.] Not to be healed; incurable.

My griefs ferment and rage, Nor less than wounds immedicable, Rankle and fester, and gangrene To black mortification. *Milton's Agonistes.*

IMMEMORABLE. *adj.* [*immemorabilis*, Latin.] Not worth remembering.

IMMEMORIAL. *adj.* [*immemorial*, French; *in* and *memoria*, Latin.] Past time of memory; so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.

By a long immemorial practice, and prescription of an aged thorough-paced hypocrisy, they come to believe that for a reality, which, at first practice of it, they themselves knew to be a cheat. *South's Sermons.*

All the laws of this kingdom have some memorials in writing, yet all have not their original in writing; for some obtained their force by immemorial usage or custom. *Hale.*

IMMENSE. *adj.* [*immensus*, Fr. *immensus*, Lat.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite.

O goodness infinite! goodness immense! That all this good of evil shall produce! *Milt. Par. Lost.*

As infinite duration hath no relation unto motion and time, so infinite or immense essence hath no relation unto body; but is a thing distinct from all corporeal magnitudes, which we mean when we speak of immensity, and of God as of an immense being. *Gray's Cymel.*

IMMENSELY. *adv.* [*from immense*.] Infinitely; without measure.

We shall find that the void space of our system is immensely bigger than all its corporeal mass. *Bentley's Sermons.*

# I M M

IMMENSITY. *n. f.* [*immensus*, French.] Unbounded greatness; infinity.

By the power we find in ourselves of repeating, as often as we will, any idea of space, we get the idea of immensity. *Locke.*

He that will consider the immensity of this fabric, and the great variety that is to be found in this inconsiderable part of it which he has to do with, may think that in other mansions of it there may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.*

All these illustrious worlds, And millions which the glass can ne'er descry, Loft in the wilds of vast immensity Are suns, are centers. *Blackmore's Creation.*

IMMENSURABILITY. *n. f.* [*from immensurable*.] Impossibility to be measured.

IMMENSURABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *mensurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be measured.

To IMMERGE. *v. a.* [*immergo*, Latin.] To put under water.

IMMERIT. *n. f.* [*immerite*, Latin.] Want of worth; want of desert.

When I receive your lines, and find there expressions of a passion, reason and my own innerit tell me it must not be for me. *Suckling.*

IMMERSE. *adj.* [*immersus*, Latin.] Buried; covered; sunk deep.

After long inquiry of things immerse in matter, I interpose some object which is immaterial, or less material; such as this of sounds, that the intellect may become not partial. *Bacon.*

To IMMERSE. *v. a.* [*immergo*, Latin.]

1. To put under water.
2. To sink or cover deep.

He stood More than a mile immerse'd within the wood; At once the wind was laid. *Dryden.*

They observed that they were immerse'd in their rocks, quarries, and mines, in the same manner as they are at this day found in all known parts of the world. *Woodw. Nat. History.*

3. To keep in a state of intellectual deprivation.

It is a melancholy reflection, that our country, which, in times of popery, was called the nation of saints, should now have less appearance of religion in it than any other neighbouring state or kingdom; whether they be such as continue still immerse'd in the errors of the church of Rome, or such as are recovered out of them. *Addison's Freeholder.*

We are prone to engage ourselves with the business, the pleasures, and the amusements of this world: we give ourselves up too greedily to the pursuit, and immerse ourselves too deeply in the enjoyment of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

It is impossible for a man to have a lively hope in another life, and yet be deeply immerse'd in the enjoyments of this.

IMMERSION. *n. f.* [*immersio*, Latin; *immersion*, French.]

1. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface.

Achilles's mother is said to have dipped him, when he was a child, in the river Styx, which made him invulnerable all over, excepting that part which the mother held in her hand during this immersion. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. The state of sinking below the surface of a fluid.
3. The state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect.

There are many persons, who, through the heat of their lusts and passions, through the contagion of ill example, or too deep an immersion in the affairs of life, swerve from the rules of their holy faith; and yet would, upon extraordinary warning, be brought to comply with them. *Atterbury.*

IMMETHODICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *methodical*.] Confused; being without regularity; being without method.

M. Bayle compares the answering of an immethodical author to the hunting of a duck: when you have him full in your sight he gives you the slip, and becomes invisible. *Addison.*

IMMETHODICALLY. *adv.* [*from immethodical*.] Without method.

IMMINENCE. *n. f.* [*from imminent*.] Any ill impending; immediate or near danger. A word not in use.

I do not speak of flight, of fear, of death; But dare all imminence, that gods and men Address their dangers in. *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida.*

IMMINENT. *adj.* [*imminent*, Fr. *imminent*, Lat.] Impending; at hand; threatening. Always in an ill sense.

What dangers at any time are imminent, what evils hang over our heads, God doth know, and not we. *Hooker.*

Three times to-day You have defended me from imminent death. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*

These she applies for warnings and portents Of evils imminent; and on her knee Hath begg'd, that I will stay at home to-day. *Shakespeare.*

To them preach'd Conversion and repentance, as to souls In prison, under judgments imminent. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Men could not fall without imminent danger and inconveniences. *Pope.*

To IMMINGLE. *v. a.* [*in* and *minge*.] To mingle; to mix; to unite.

Some



# I M M

Some of us, like thee, through stormy life  
Toil'd, tempest-beaten, ere we could attain  
This holy calm, this harmony of mind,  
Where purity and peace *imingle* charms. *Thomf. Sumner.*  
**IMMINUTION.** *n. f.* [from *imminuo*, Latin.] Diminution;  
decrease.  
These revolutions are as exactly uniform as the earth's are,  
which could not be, were there any place for chance, and did  
not a providence continually oversee and secure them from all  
alteration or *imminution*. *Ray on the Creation.*  
**IMMISCIABILITY.** *n. f.* [from *immiscibile*.] Incapacity of being  
mingled.  
**IMMISCIABLE.** *adj.* [in and *miscible*.] Not capable of being  
mingled. *Clarissa.*  
**IMMISSION.** *n. f.* [from *immittere*, Latin.] The act of sending in;  
contrary to emission.  
**TO IMMIT.** *v. n.* [from *immittere*, Latin.] To send in.  
**TO IMMIX.** *v. a.* [in and *mix*.] To mingle.  
Samson, with these *immixt*, inevitably  
Pul'd down the same destruction on himself. *Milton.*  
**IMMIXABLE.** *adj.* [in and *mix*.] Impossible to be mingled.  
Fill a glass [sphere with such liquors as may be clear, of the  
same colour, and *immixable*. *Wilkins.*  
**IMMOVABILITY.** *n. f.* [from *immobilitas*, French, from *immobilis*, Latin.]  
Unmovableness; want of motion; resistance to motion.  
The course of fluids through the vascular solids must in  
time harden the fibres, and abolish many of the canals; from  
whence driness, weakness, *immobility*, and debility of the vital  
force. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**IMMODERATE.** *adj.* [from *immoderatus*, Latin.]  
Excessive; exceeding the due mean.  
One means, very effectual for the preservation of health,  
is a quiet and cheerful mind, not afflicted with violent passions,  
or distracted with *immoderate* cares. *Ray on the Creation.*  
**IMMODERATELY.** *adv.* [from *immoderate*.] In an excessive  
degree.  
*Immoderately* she weeps for Tybalt's death. *Shakespeare.*  
It weakened more and more the arch of the earth, sucking  
out the moisture that was the cement of its parts, drying it  
*immoderately*, and chapping it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
**IMMODERATION.** *n. f.* [from *immoderatio*, French, from *immoderatus*.]  
Want of moderation; excess.  
**IMMODEST.** *adj.* [from *immodeste*, French; in and *modeste*.]  
1. Wanting shame; wanting delicacy or chastity.  
She railed at herself, that she should be so *immodest* to write  
to one that she knew would flout her. *Shakespeare.*  
2. Unchaste; impure.  
*Immodest* deeds you hinder to be wrought;  
But we proscribe the least *immodest* thought. *Dryden.*  
3. Obscene.  
'Tis needful that the most *immodest* word  
Be look'd upon, and learn'd; which once attain'd,  
Comes to no farther use  
But to be known and hated. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
4. Unreasonable; exorbitant; arrogant.  
**IMMODESTY.** *n. f.* [from *immodestie*, French, from *immodeste*.] Want  
of modesty; indecency.  
It was a piece of *immodesty*. *Pope.*  
**TO IMMOLATE.** *v. a.* [from *immolare*, Latin; *immolare*, French.]  
To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice.  
These courtiers of applause being oftentimes reduced to  
live in want, these costly trifles so ingrossing all that they can  
spare, that they frequently enough are forced to *immolate* their  
own desires to their vanity. *Boyle.*  
Now *immolate* the tongues, and mix the wine,  
Sacred to Neptune and the powers divine. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
**IMMOLATION.** *n. f.* [from *immolation*, French, from *immolare*.]  
1. The act of sacrificing.  
In the picture of the *immolation* of Isaac, or Abraham sacri-  
ficing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy. *Brown.*  
2. A sacrifice offered.  
We make more barbarous *immolations* than the most savage  
heathens. *Decay of Piety.*  
**IMMOLMENT.** *adj.* [in and *moment*.] Trifling; of no impor-  
tance or value. A barbarous word.  
I come lady-trifles have reserv'd,  
*Immolment* toys, things of such dignity  
As we greet modern friends withal. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*  
**IMMORAL.** *adj.* [in and *moral*.] Wanting regard to the laws  
of natural religion; contrary to honesty; dishonest.  
**IMMORALITY.** *n. f.* [from *immoralis*.] Dishonesty; want of  
virtue; contrariety to virtue.  
Such men are put into the commission of the peace who en-  
courage the grossest *immoralities*, to whom all the bawds of the  
ward pay contribution. *Swift.*  
**IMMORTAL.** *adj.* [from *immortalis*, Latin.]  
1. Exempt from death; never to die.  
To the king eternal, *immortal*, invisible, the only wife  
God, be glory for ever. *Tim. i. 17.*  
Her body sleeps in Capulet's monument,  
And her *immortal* part with angels lives. *Shak. Ro. and Jul.*  
There was an opinion in gross, that the soul was *immor-  
tal*. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

# I M M

The Paphian queen,  
With gored hand, and veil so rudely torn,  
Like terror did among th' *immortals* breed,  
Taught by her wound that goddesses may bleed. *Waller.*  
2. Never ending; perpetual.  
Give me my robe, put on my crown: I have  
*Immortal* longings in me. *Shakes. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
**IMMORTALITY.** *n. f.* [from *immortalitas*, Fr. from *immortalis*.] Ex-  
emption from death; life never to end.  
This corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal,  
*immortality*. *Corinth.*  
Quaff *immortality* and joy.  
He th' *immortality* of souls proclaim'd,  
Whom th' oracle of men the wisest nam'd. *Donham.*  
His existence will of itself continue for ever, unless it be  
destroyed; which is impossible, from the immutability of God,  
and the nature of his *immortality*. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*  
When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a spirit,  
we infer its immateriality, and thence its *immortality*. *Watts.*  
**IMMORTALLY.** *adv.* [from the adjective.] So as never to die.  
**TO IMMORTALIZE.** *v. a.* [from *immortalis*, French, from *immortalis*.]  
To make immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from death.  
Drive them from Orleans, and be *immortaliz'd*. *Shakesp.*  
For mortal things desire their like to breed,  
That for they may their kind *immortalize*. *Davies.*  
**TO IMMORTALIZE.** *v. n.* To become immortal. This word  
is, I think, peculiar to *Pope*.  
Fix the year precise,  
When British bards begin t' *immortalize*. *Pope.*  
**IMMORTALITY.** *adv.* [from *immortalis*.] With exemption from  
death; without end.  
There is your crown;  
And he that wears the crown *immortally*, *Shakesp. Henry IV.*  
Long guard it yours!  
What pity 'tis that he cannot wallow *immortally* in his sen-  
sual pleasures! *Bentley's Sermons.*  
**IMMOVABLE.** *adj.* [in and *moveable*.]  
1. Not to be forced from its place.  
We shall not question his removing the earth, when he finds  
an *immovable* base to place his engine upon. *Brown.*  
2. Not liable to be carried away; real in law.  
When an executor meddles with the *immovable* estate, be-  
fore he has seized on the moveable goods, it may be then ap-  
pealed from the execution of sentence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
3. Unshaken; unaffected.  
How much happier is he, who, centring on himself, remains  
*immovable*, and smiles at the madness of the dance about  
him! *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
**IMMOVABLY.** *adv.* [from *immovable*.] In a state not to be  
shaken.  
*Immovably* firm to their duty, when they could have no pro-  
spect of reward. *Asterbury's Sermons.*  
**IMMUNITY.** *n. f.* [from *immunitas*, French; *immunitas*, Latin.]  
1. Discharge from any obligation.  
Of things harmless whatsoever there is, which the whole  
church doth observe, to argue for any man's *immunity* from  
observing the same, it were a point of most insolent mad-  
ness. *Hooker.*  
2. Privilege; exemption.  
Granting great *immunities* to the commons, they prevailed  
so far as to cause Palladius to be proclaimed successor. *Sidney.*  
Simon sent to Demetrius, to the end he should give the  
land an *immunity*, because all that Tryphon did was to  
spoil. *1 Mac. xiii. 34.*  
The laity invidiously aggravate the rights and *immunities* of  
the clergy. *Sprat's Sermons.*  
3. Freedom.  
Common apprehensions entertain the antidotal condition of  
Ireland, conceiving only in that land an *immunity* from ve-  
nerous creatures. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
But this annex'd condition of the crown,  
*Immunity* from errors, you disown. *Dryden.*  
**TO IMMURE.** *v. a.* [in and *murus*, Lat. *immurus*, old French,  
so that it might be written *immure*.] To inclose within walls;  
to confine; to shut up; to imprison.  
Pity, you ancient stones, these tender babes,  
Whom envy hath *immur'd* within your walls! *Shak. R. III.*  
One of these three contains her heav'nly picture;  
And shall I think in silver she's *immur'd*! *Shakespeare.*  
At the first descent on shore he was not *immured* with a  
wooden vessel, but he did countenance the landing in his long-  
boat. *Wotton.*  
Lyfimachus *immured* it with a wall. *Sandys's Travels.*  
Though a foul foolish prison her *immure*  
On earth, she, when escap'd, is wife and pure. *Denham.*  
**IMMURE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A wall; an inclosure, as in  
*Shakespeare.*  
Their vow is made  
To ransack Troy; within whose strong *immures*  
The ravish'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,  
With wanton Paris sleeps. *Shakespeare.*

IMMUSICAL

# I M P

**IMMUSICAL.** *adj.* [in and *musical*.] Unmusical; in harmo-  
nious.  
All sounds are either musical, which are ever equal, or *im-  
musical*, which are ever unequal, as the voice in speaking,  
and whisperings. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
When we consider the *immusical* note of all swans we ever  
beheld or heard of, we cannot consent. *Brown.*  
**IMMUTABILITY.** *n. f.* [from *immutabilitas*, Lat. *immutabilis*, Fr.  
from *immutabilis*.] Exemption from change; invariableness;  
unchangeableness.  
The *immutability* of God they strive unto, by working after  
one and the same manner. *Hooker.*  
His existence will of itself continue for ever, unless it be de-  
stroyed; which is impossible, from the immutability of God.  
*Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*  
**IMMUTABLE.** *adj.* [from *immutabilis*, Latin.] Unchangeable;  
invariable; unalterable.  
By two *immutable* things, in which it was impossible  
for God to lye, we have a strong consolation. *Heb. vi.*  
Thy threatenings, Lord, as thine, thou may'st revoke;  
But if *immutable* and fix'd they stand,  
Continue still thyself to give the stroke,  
And let not foreign foes oppress thy land. *Dryden.*  
**IMMUTABLY.** *adv.* [from *immutable*.] Unalterably; invari-  
ably; unchangeably.  
His love is like his essence, *immutably* eternal. *Boyle.*  
**IMP.** *n. f.* [from *impus*, Welsh, a shoot, a sprout, a frig.]  
1. A son; the offspring; progeny.  
That noble *imp* your son. *Lord Cromwell to King Henry.*  
And thou, most dreaded *imp* of highest Jove,  
Fair Venus' son. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
The tender *imp* was weaned from the teat. *Fairfax.*  
A lad of life, an *imp* of fame. *Shakesp. Henry V.*  
2. A subaltern devil; a puny devil. In this sense 'tis still re-  
tained.  
Such we deny not to be the *imps* and limbs of Satan. *Hook.*  
Him after long debate, irresolute  
Of thoughts revolv'd, his final sentence chose,  
Fit vessel, fittest *imp* of fraud, in whom  
To enter, and his dark suggestions hide  
From sharpest sight. *Milt. Paradise Lost, b. ix.*  
As soon as you can hear his knell,  
This god on earth turns d—l in hell;  
And, lo! his ministers of fate,  
Transform'd to *imps*, his levee wait. *Swift.*  
**TO IMP.** *v. a.* [from *impus*, to engrave, Welsh.] To lengthen or  
enlarge with anything additional.  
If then we shall shake off our slavish yoke,  
*Imp* out our drooping country's broken wings. *Shak. R. II.*  
New rebellions raise  
Their hydra heads, and the false North displays  
Her broken league to *imp* her serpent wings. *Milton.*  
Help, ye tart satyrs, to *imp* my rage  
With all the scorpions that should whip this age. *Cleavel.*  
With cord and canvas from rich Hamburg sent,  
His navy's mottled wings he *imp* once more. *Dryden.*  
New creatures rise,  
A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;  
'Till shooting out with legs, and *imp'd* with wings,  
The grubs proceed to bees with pointed wings. *Dryden.*  
The Mercury of heav'n, with silver wings  
*Imp* for the flight, to overtake his ghost. *Southern.*  
**TO IMPACT.** *v. a.* [from *impactus*, Latin.] To drive close or  
hard.  
They are angular; but of what particular figure is not easy  
to determine, because of their being *impacted* to thick and  
confusely together. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
**TO IMPAINT.** *v. a.* [in and *paint*.] To paint; to decorate  
with colours. Not in use.  
Never yet did insurrection want  
Such water-colours to *impaint* his cause. *Shakesp. H. VI.*  
**TO IMPAIR.** *v. a.* [from *impair*, to make worse, French. *Skinner*.]  
To diminish; to injure; to make worse; to lessen in quan-  
tity, value, or excellence.  
To change any such law, must needs, with the common  
sort, *impair* and weaken the force of those grounds whereby  
all laws are made effectual. *Hooker.*  
Objects divine  
Must needs *impair*, and weary human sense. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*  
That soon refresh'd him weary'd, and repair'd  
What hunger, if aught hunger had *impair'd*,  
Or thirst. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*  
Nor was the work *impair'd* by storms alone,  
But felt th' approaches of too warm a sun. *Pope.*  
In years he seem'd, but not *impair'd* by years. *Pope.*  
**TO IMPAIR.** *v. n.* To be lessened or worn out.  
Flesh may *impair*, quoth he; but reason can repair. *F. 2.*  
**IMPAIR.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Diminution; decrease.  
A loadstone, kept in undue position, that is, not lying on  
the meridian, or with its poles inverted, receives in longer  
time *impair* in activity and exchange of faces, and is more  
powerfully preserved by fire than dust of steel. *Brown.*

# I M P

**IMPAIRMENT.** *n. f.* [from *impair*.] Diminution; injury.  
His posterity, at this distance, and after so perpetual *im-  
pairment*, cannot but condemn the poverty of Adam's conception,  
that thought to obscure himself from his Creator in the shade  
of the garden. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*  
**IMPALEABLE.** *adj.* [from *impalpable*, Fr. in and *palpable*.] Not to  
be perceived by touch.  
If beaten into an *impalpable* powder, when poured out, it  
will emulate a liquor, by reason that the smallness of the parts  
do make them easy to be put into motion. *Boyle.*  
**TO IMPARADISE.** *v. a.* [from *imparadisare*, Italian.] To put in a  
place or state resembling paradise in felicity.  
This *imparadis'd* neighbourhood made Zelmene's soul  
cleave unto her, both through the ivory cage of her body, and  
the apparel which did over-clothe it. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
All my souls be  
*Imparadis'd* in you, in whom alone  
I understand, and grow, and see. *Donne.*  
Thus these two,  
*Imparadis'd* in one another's arms,  
The happier Eden, shall enjoy their fill  
Of bliss on bliss. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
**IMPARTITY.** *n. f.* [from *impartitas*, *impar*, Latin.]  
1. Inequality; disproportion.  
Some bodies are hard, some soft: the hardness is caused  
chiefly by the jeuneness of the spirits, and their *impartity* with  
the tangible parts. *Bacon.*  
2. Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts.  
What verity is there in that numeral conceit, in the lateral  
division of man, by even and odd; and so by parity or *impar-  
ity* of letters in mens names, to determine misfortunes on  
either side of their bodies? *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**TO IMPARK.** *v. a.* [in and *park*.] To inclose with a park;  
to sever from a common.  
**TO IMPART.** *v. a.* [from *impartior*, Latin.]  
1. To grant; to give.  
High state and honours to others *impart*,  
But give me your heart. *Dryden.*  
2. To communicate.  
Gentle lady,  
When first I did *impart* my love to you,  
I freely told you, all the wealth I had  
Ran in my veins. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*  
As in confession the revealing is for the ease of a man's  
heart, so secret men come to the knowledge of many things,  
while men rather discharge than *impart* their minds. *Bacon.*  
Thou to me thy thoughts  
Wast wont, I mine to thee was wont t' *impart*. *Milt. P. L.*  
I find thee knowing of thyself;  
Expressing well the spirit within thee free,  
My images, not *imparted* to the brute. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
**IMPARTIAL.** *adj.* [from *impartialis*, Fr. in and *partialis*.] Equitable;  
free from regard to party; indifferent; disinterested; equal in  
distribution of justice; just. It is used as well of actions as  
persons.  
Success I hope, and fate I cannot fear:  
Alive or dead, I shall deserve a name;  
Jove is *impartial*, and to both the same. *Dryden's Zen.*  
**IMPARTIALITY.** *n. f.* [from *impartialitas*, French; from *impartialis*.]  
Equitableness; justice.  
A pious and well disposed will gives not only diligence, but  
also *impartiality* to the understanding in its search into religion,  
which is absolutely necessary to give success unto our inquiries  
into truth; it being scarce possible for that man to hit the  
mark, whose eye is still glancing upon something beside  
it. *South's Sermons.*  
**IMPARTIALLY.** *adv.* [from *impartial*.] Equitably; with in-  
different and unbiassed judgment; without regard to party or  
interest; justly; honestly.  
Since the Scripture promises eternal happiness and pardon of  
sin, upon the sole condition of faith and sincere obedience, it  
is evident, that he only can plead a title to such a pardon,  
whose conscience *impartially* tells him that he has performed  
the required condition. *South's Sermons.*  
**IMPARTIBLY.** *adj.* [from *impartibilis*, Fr. from *impart*.] Commu-  
nicable; to be conferred or bestowed. This word is elegant,  
though used by few writers.  
The same body may be conceived to be more or less *impar-  
tible* than it is active or heavy. *Digby.*  
**IMPASSABLE.** *adj.* [in and *passible*.] Not to be passed; not  
admitting passage; impervious.  
There are in America many high and *impassable* mountains,  
which are very rich. *Relaigh.*  
Over this gulf  
*Impassable*, impervious; let us try,  
To found a path from hell to that new world. *Milton.*  
When Alexander would have pass'd the Ganges, he was  
told by the Indians that all beyond it was either *impassable*  
marshes, or sandy deserts. *Temple.*  
**IMPASSIBILITY.** *n. f.* [from *impassibilis*, Fr. from *impassibile*.] Ex-  
emption from suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external  
things.



## I M P

Two divinities might have pleaded their prerogative of *impassibility*, or at least not have been wounded by any mortal hand. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

**IMPA'SSIBLE.** *adj.* [*impassible*, Fr. *in* and *passio*, Latin.] Incapable of suffering; exempt from the agency of external causes; exempt from pain.

If the upper soul check what is consented to by the will, in compliance with the flesh, and can then hope that, after a few years of sensuality, that rebellious servant shall be eternally cast off, drop into a perpetual *impassible* nothing, take a long progress into a land where all things are forgotten, this would be some colour. *Hammond.*

Secure of death, I should condemn thy dart, *Dryden.*

Though naked, and *impassible* depart. *Dryden.*

**IMPA'SSIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [*from impassible*.] Impassibility; exemption from pain.

How shameless a partiality is it, thus to reserve all the sensibilities of this world, and yet cry out for the *impassibility* of the next? *Decay of Piety.*

**IMPA'SSIONED.** *adj.* [*in* and *passion*.] Seized with passion. So, standing, moving, or to height upgrown.

The tempter, all *impassion'd*, thus began. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

**IMPA'SSIVE.** *adj.* [*in* and *passive*.] Exempt from the agency of external causes.

She told him what those empty phantoms were, Forms without bodies, and *impassive* air. *Dryden's Æn.*

Pale furs, unsift at distance, roll away; And on th' *impassive* ice the lightnings play. *Pope.*

**IMPA'STED.** *adj.* [*in* and *paste*.] Covered with paste. Horridly trick'd

With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons, Bak'd and *impasted* with the parching fires. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

**IMPA'TIENCE.** *n. f.* [*impatience*, Fr. *impatientia*, Latin.] 1. Inability to suffer pain; rage under suffering.

All the power of his wits has given way to his *impatience*. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

The experiment I resolved to make was upon thought, and not rashness or *impatience*. *Temple.*

2. Vehemence of temper; heat of passion.

3. Inability to suffer delay; eagerness.

**IMPA'TIENT.** *adj.* [*impatient*, Fr. *impatiens*, Latin.] 1. Not able to endure; incapable to bear.

Fame, *impatient* of extremes, decays Not more by envy than excess of praise. *Pope.*

2. Furious with pain; unable to bear pain.

The tortur'd savage turns around, And flings about his foam, *impatient* of the wound. *Dryden.*

3. Vehemently agitated by some painful passion.

To be *impatient* at the death of a person, concerning whom it was certain he must die, is to mourn because thy friend was not born an angel. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

The *impatient* man will not give himself time to be informed of the matter that lies before him. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. Eager; ardently desirous; not able to endure delay.

The mighty Cæsar waits his vital hour, *Impatient* for the world, and grasps his promis'd pow'r. *Dry.*

On the seas prepar'd the vessel stands; Th' *impatient* mariner thy speed demands. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**IMPA'TIENTLY.** *adv.* [*from impatient*.] 1. Passionately; ardently.

He considered one thing *impatiently*, that he would not admit any thing else to be worth consideration. *Clarendon.*

2. Eagerly; with great desire.

**TO IMPATRONIZE.** *v. a.* [*impatronize*, Fr. *in* and *patronize*.] To gain to one's self the power of any feigning. This word is not usual.

The ambition of the French king was to *impatronize* himself of the dutchy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**TO IMPAWN.** *v. a.* [*in* and *pawn*.] To impignorate; to pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge.

Go to the king, and let there be *impawn'd* Some surety for a safe return again. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

Many now in health Shall drop their blood, in approbation Of what your reverence shall invite us to; Therefore take heed how you *impawn* our person, How you awake our sleeping sword of war. *Shaksp. H. V.*

**TO IMPEACH.** *v. a.* [*impecher*, French.] 1. To hinder; to impede. This sense is little in use.

Each door he opened without any breach; There was no bar to stop, nor foe him to *impeach*. *Fairy Queen.*

These ungracious practices of his sons did *impeach* his journey to the Holy Land, and vexed him all the days of his life. *Davies.*

If they will *impeach* the purposes of an army, which they have no reason to think themselves able to resist, they put themselves out of all expectation of mercy. *Hayward.*

A deflexion on my throat *impeached* my utterance. *Howel.*

2. To accuse by public authority.

They were both *impeached* by a house of commons. *Addison.*

Great diffentions were kindled between the nobles and com-

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mons on account of Coriolanus, whom the latter had *impeached*. *Swift.*

**IMPEACH.** *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Hindrance; let; impediment.

Why, what an intricate *impeach* is this? If here you hous'd him, here he would have been; If he were mad, he would not plead so coldly. *Shaksp. Lear.*

**IMPEACHABLE.** *adj.* [*from impeach*.] Accusable; chargeable.

Had God omitted by positive laws to give religion to the world, the wisdom of his providence had been *impeachable*. *Grew's Casmol.*

**IMPEACHER.** *n. f.* [*from impeach*.] An accuser; one who brings an accusation against another.

Many of our fiercest *impeachers* would leave the delinquent to the merciful indulgence of a Saviour. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

**IMPEACHMENT.** *n. f.* [*from impeach*.] 1. Hindrance; let; impediment; obstruction. Not in use.

Tell us what things, during your late continuance there, are most offensive, and the greatest *impeachment* to the good government thereof. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Turn thee back, And tell thy king I do not seek him now; But could be willing to march on to Calais, Without *impeachment*. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

Neither is this accession of necessity any *impeachment* to Christian liberty, or enfeebling of mens consciences. *Sanderf.*

2. Public accusation; charge preferred.

The king, provok'd to it by the queen, Devis'd *impeachments* to imprison him. *Shak. Rich. III.*

The lord Somers, though his accusers would gladly have dropped their *impeachment*, was instant with them for the prosecution. *Addison.*

The consequences of Coriolanus's *impeachment* had like to have been fatal to his state. *Swift.*

**TO IMPEACH.** *v. a.* [*in* and *pearl*.] 1. To form in resemblance of pearls.

Immeasurable as the stars of night, Or stars of morning, dewdrops, which the sun *Impeach* on every leaf, and ev'ry flow'r. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. To decorate with pearls.

The dew of the morning *impeach* every thorn, and scatter diamonds on the verdant mantle of the earth. *Digby to Pope.*

**IMPECCABILITY.** *n. f.* [*impeccability*, Fr. *from impeccabile*.] Exemption from sin; exemption from failure.

Infallibility and *impeccability* are two of his attributes. *Pope.*

**IMPECCABLE.** *adj.* [*impeccable*, French; *in* and *peccare*, Latin.] Exempt from possibility of sin.

That man pretends he never commits any act prohibited by the word of God, and then that was a rare charm to render him *impeccable*, or that is the means of consecrating every sin of his. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

**TO IMPEDE.** *v. a.* [*impedio*, Latin.] To hinder; to let; to obstruct.

All the forces are mustered to *impede* its passage. *Decay of Piety.*

The way is open, and no stop to force The stars return, or to *impede* their course. *Cruch.*

**IMPEDEMENT.** *n. f.* [*impedimentum*, Latin.] Hindrance; let; impediment; obstruction; opposition.

The minds of beads grudge not at their bodies comfort, nor are their senses letted from enjoying their objects: we have the *impediments* of honour, and the torments of conscience. *Sidney.*

What *impediments* there are to hinder it, and which were the speediest way to remove them. *Hooker.*

The life is led most happily wherein all virtue is exercised without *impediment* or let. *Hooker.*

They bring one that was deaf, and had an *impediment* in his speech. *Mar. vii. 32.*

But for my tears, The moist *impediments* unto my speech, I had foretold this dear and deep rebuke. *Shaksp. H. IV.*

May I never To this good purpose, that so fairly shews, Dream of *impediment*. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Free from th' *impediments* of light and noise, Many, thus retir'd, his nobler thoughts employs. *Waller.*

Fear is the greatest *impediment* to martyrdom; and he that is overcome by little arguments of pain, will hardly consent to lose his life with torments. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

**TO IMPEL.** *v. a.* [*impello*, Latin.] To drive on towards a point; to urge forward; to press on.

So Myrrha's mind, *impell'd* on either side, Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide. *Dryden's Ovid.*

The furge *impell'd* me on a craggy coast. *Pope.*

Propitious gales Attend thy voyage, and *impel* thy sails. *Pope's Odyssey.*

A mightier pow'r the strong direction sends, And sev'ral men *impels* to sev'ral ends; This drives them constant to a certain coast. *Pope.*

**IMPELLENT.** *n. f.* [*impellens*, Latin.] An impulsive power; a power that drives forward. *How.*

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How such a variety of motions should be regularly managed, in such a wilderness of passages, by mere blind *impelled* and material conveyances, I have not the least conjecture. *Glauco.*

**TO IMPELLEND.** *v. n.* [*impellendo*, Lat.] To hang over; to be at hand; to press nearly.

It expresses our deep sorrow for our past sins, and our lively sense of God's *impending* wrath. *Smalbridge's Sermons.*

Destruction sure o'er all your heads *impends*; Ulysses comes, and death his steps attends. *Pope's Odyssey.*

No story I unfold of publick woes, Nor bear advices of *impending* foes. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**IMPE'NDENT.** *adj.* [*impendens*, Latin.] Imminent; hanging over; pressing closely.

If the evil feared or *impending* be a greater sensible evil than the good, it over-rides the appetite to aversion. *Hale.*

Dreadful in arms, on Landen's glorious plain Place Ormond's duke: *impending* in the air. *Prior.*

Let his keen fabre, comet-like, appear. *Prior.*

**IMPE'NDENCE.** *n. f.* [*from impendens*.] The state of hanging over; near approach.

Though it be good, yet sometimes it is not safe to be attempted, by reason of the *impendence* of a greater sensible evil. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**IMPE'NETRABILITY.** *n. f.* [*impenetrabilitas*, Fr. *from impenetrabile*.] 1. Quality of not being pierceable.

All bodies, so far as experience reaches, are either hard or may be hardened; and we have no other evidence of universal *impenetrability*, besides a large experience, without an experimental exception. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Infusceptibility of intellectual impression.

**IMPE'NETRABLE.** *adj.* [*impenetrabilis*, Fr. *impenetrabilis*, Lat.] 1. Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force.

With hard'ning cold, and forming heat, The cyclops did their strokes repeat, Before th' *impenetrable* shield was wrought. *Dryden.*

2. Impervious; not admitting entrance.

Deep into some thick covert would I run, *Impenetrable* to the stars or sun. *Dryden.*

The mind frights itself with any thing reflected on in gross things, thus offered to the mind, carry the shew of nothing but difficulty in them, and are thought to be wrapped up in *impenetrable* obscurity. *Locke.*

3. Not to be taught; not to be informed.

4. Not to be affected; not to be moved.

It is the most *impenetrable* cur That ever kept with men.

—Let him alone; I'll follow him no more with bootless prayers. *Shaksp. Lear.*

Some will never believe a proposition in divinity, if any thing can be said against it: they will be credulous in all affairs of life, but *impenetrable* by a sermon of the gospel. *Taylor.*

**IMPE'NETRABLY.** *adv.* [*from impenetrabile*.] With hardness to a degree incapable of impression.

Blunt the fence, and fit it for a skull Of solid proof, *impenetrably* dull. *Pope's Dunciad.*

**IMPE'NITENCE.** *n. f.* [*impenitence*, Fr. *in* and *penitence*.] Ob-

**IMPE'NITENCY.** *n. f.* [*impenitency*, Fr. *in* and *penitency*.] Ob-

duracy; want of remorse for crimes; final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

Where one man ever comes to repent, a thousand end their days in final *impenitence*. *South's Sermons.*

Before the revelation of the gospel the wickedness and *impenitency* of the heathens was a much more excusable thing, because they were in a great measure ignorant of the rewards of another life. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

He will advance from one degree of wickedness and *impenitence* to another, 'till at last he becomes hardened without remorse. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**IMPE'NITENT.** *adj.* [*impenitent*, Fr. *in* and *penitent*.] Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate.

Our Lord in anger hath granted some *impenitent* mens requests; as, on the other side, the apostle's suit he hath of favour and mercy not granted. *Hooker.*

They dy'd *Impenitent*, and left a race behind Like to themselves.

When the reward of penitents, and punishment of *impenitents*, is once assented to as true, 'tis impossible but the mind of man should wish for the one, and have dislikes to the other. *Hammond.*

**IMPE'NITENTLY.** *adv.* [*from impenitent*.] Obdurately; without repentance.

The condition required of us is a constellation of all the gospel graces, every one of them rooted in the heart, though mixed with much weakness, and perhaps with many sins, so they be not wilfully, and *impenitently* lived and died in. *Hammond.*

What crowds of these, *impenitently* bold, In sounds and jingling syllables grown old, Still run on poets! *Pope.*

**IMPE'NNOUS.** *adj.* [*in* and *penna*, Latin.] Wanting wings.

It is generally received an earwig hath no wings, and is

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reckoned amongst *impenous* insects; but he that shall with a needle put aside the short and sheathy cases on their back, may draw forth two wings, larger than in many flies. *Brown.*

**IMPERATE.** *adj.* [*imperatus*, Latin.] Done with conscious-

ness; done by direction of the mind.

The elicit internal acts of any habit may be quick and vigorous, when the external *imperate* acts of the same habit utterly cease. *South's Sermons.*

Those natural and involuntary actions are not done by deliberation, yet they are done by the energy of the soul and instrumentality of the spirits, as well as those *imperate* acts, wherein we see the empire of the soul. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

**IMPERATIVE.** *adj.* [*imperativus*, Fr. *imperativus*, Latin.] Commanding; expressive of command.

The verb is formed in a different manner, to signify the intention of commanding, forbidding, allowing, disallowing, intreating; which likewise, from the principal use of it, is called the *imperative* mood. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

**IMPERCEPTIBLE.** *adj.* [*imperceptibilis*, Fr. *in* and *perceptibilis*.] Not to be discovered; not to be perceived; small; subtle; quick or slow so as to elude observation.

Some things are in their nature *imperceptible* by our sense; yea, and the more refined parts of material existence, which, by reason of their subtilty, escape our perception. *Hale.*

In the sudden changes of his subject with almost *imperceptible* connections, the Hebrew poet is his master. *Dryden.*

The parts must have their outlines in waves, resembling flames, or the gliding of a snake upon the ground: they must be almost *imperceptible* to the touch, and even. *Dryden.*

The alterations in the globe are very slight, and almost *imperceptible*, and such as tend to the benefit of the earth. *Wood.*

**IMPERCEPTIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [*from imperceptibilis*.] The quality of eluding observation.

Many excellent things there are in nature, which, by reason of their subtilty and *imperceptibility* to us, are not so much as within any of our faculties to apprehend. *Hale.*

**IMPERCEPTIBLY.** *adv.* [*from imperceptibilis*.] In a manner not to be perceived.

Upon reading of a fable we are made to believe we advise ourselves: the moral insinuates itself *imperceptibly*, we are taught by surprize, and become wiser and better unawares. *Add.*

**IMPERFECT.** *adj.* [*imperfectus*, Fr. *imperfectus*, Latin.] 1. Not complete; not absolutely finished; defective. Used either of persons or things.

Something he left *imperfect* in the state, Which, since his coming forth, is thought of, Which brought the kingdom so much fear and danger, That his return was most required. *Shaksp.*

Opinion is a light, vain, crude and *imperfect* thing, settled in the imagination; but never arriving at the understanding, there to obtain the tincture of reason. *Ben. Johnson.*

The middle action, which produceth *imperfect* bodies, is fitly called, by some of the ancients, iniquation or incohesion, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

The ancients were *imperfect* in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and fireworks. *Brown.*

There are divers things we agree to be knowledge by the bare light of nature, which yet are so uneasy to be satisfactorily understood by our *imperfect* intellects, that let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will yet appear obscure. *Boyle.*

A macron is either *imperfect*, tending to a greater withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an intire wasting of the body, excluding all cure. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The fill-born sounds upon the palate hung, And dy'd *imperfect* on the faltering tongue. *Dryden.*

As obscure and *imperfect* ideas often involve our reason, so do dubious words puzzle men. *Locke.*

2. Frail; not completely good.

**IMPERFECTION.** *n. f.* [*imperfectio*, Fr. *from imperfect*.] Defect; failure; fault, whether physical or moral; whether of persons or things.

Laws, as all other things human, are many times full of *imperfectio*; and that which is supposed behoveful unto men, proveth oftentimes most pernicious. *Hooker.*

The duke had taken to wife Anne Stanhope, a woman for many *imperfectio*s intolerable; but for pride monstrous. *Hayward.*

*Imperfectio*s would not be half so much taken notice of, if vanity did not make proclamation of them. *L'Estrange.*

The world is more apt to censure than applaud, and himself fuller of *imperfectio*s than virtues. *Addison's Spectator.*

These are rather to be imputed to the simplicity of the age than to any *imperfectio* in that divine poet. *Addison.*

**IMPERFECTLY.** *adv.* [*from imperfect*.] Not completely; not fully; not without failure.

Should sinking nations summon you away, Maria's love might justify your stay; *Imperfectly* the many vows are paid, Which for your safety to the gods were made. *Stepney.*

Those would hardly understand language or reason to any tolerable degree; but only a little and *imperfectly* about things familiar. *Locke.*



# IMP

**IMPERFORABLE**, *adj.* [*in* and *perforatus*, Latin.] Not to be bored through.  
**IMPERFORATE**, *adj.* [*in* and *perforatus*, Latin.] Not pierced through; without a hole.  
 Sometimes children are born *imperforate*; in which case a small puncture, dressed with a tent, effects the cure. *Sharp.*  
**IMPERIAL**, *adj.* [*imperialis*, French; *imperialis*, Latin.]  
 1. Royal; possessing royalty.  
 Aim he took  
 At a fair vestal, throned in the West;  
 But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft  
 Quench'd in the chaste beams of the wat'ry moon,  
 And the imperial vot'ers pass'd on  
 In maiden meditation, fancy free. *Shakespeare.*  
 2. Betokening royalty; marking sovereignty.  
 My due from thee is this imperial crown,  
 Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,  
 Derives itself to me. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
 3. Belonging to an emperor or monarch; regal; royal; monarchical.  
 The main body of the marching foe  
 Against th' imperial palace is design'd. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*  
 You that are a foreign prince, ally  
 Imperial pow'r with your paternal sway. *Dryden.*  
 To tame the proud, the fetter'd slave to free,  
 These are imperial arts, and worthy thee. *Dryden's En.*  
**IMPERIALIST**, *n. f.* [from *imperial*.] One that belongs to an emperor.  
 The *imperialist* imputed the cause of so shameful a flight  
 unto the Venetians. *Knolly's History of the Turks.*  
**IMPERIOUS**, *adj.* [*imperioux*, French; *imperioux*, Latin.]  
 1. Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; assuming command.  
 If it be your proud will  
 To shew the power of your imperious eyes. *Spenser.*  
 This imperious man will work us all  
 From princes into pages. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
 Not th' imperious show  
 Of the full-fortun'd Cæsar ever shall  
 Be brooch'd with me. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
 He is an *imperioux* dictator of the principles of vice, and  
 impatient of all contradiction. *Moré's Divine Dialogues.*  
 How much I suffer'd, and how long I strove  
 Against th' assaults of this imperious love! *Dryden.*  
 Recollect what disorder haughty or imperious words from pa-  
 rents or teachers have caus'd in his thoughts. *Locke.*  
 2. Powerful; ascendant; overbearing.  
 A man, by a vast and imperious mind, and a heart large as  
 the sand upon the sea-shore, could command all the knowledge  
 of nature and art. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
**IMPERIOUSLY**, *adv.* [from *imperioux*.] With arrogance of  
 command; with insolence of authority.  
 Who's there, that knocketh to *imperiously*? *Shak. H. VI.*  
 Who can abide, that, against their own doctors, fix whole  
 books should, by their fatherhoods of Trent, be under pain  
 of a curse, *imperiously* obtruded upon God and his  
 church. *Hall.*  
 It is not to insult and domineer, to look disdainfully, and  
 revile *imperiously*, that procures an esteem from any one. *South.*  
 The sage, transported at th' approaching hour,  
 Imperiously thrice thunder'd on the floor! *Garth's Dispens.*  
**IMPERIOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [from *imperioux*.]  
 1. Authority; air of command.  
 So would he use his *imperiousness*, that we had a delightful  
 fear and awe, which made us loth to lose our hopes. *Sidney.*  
 2. Arrogance of command.  
*Imperiousness* and feverity is but an ill way of treating men,  
 who have reason of their own to guide them. *Locke.*  
**IMPERISHABLE**, *adj.* [*imperissable*, French; *in* and *perish*.] Not  
 to be destroyed.  
 We find this our empyreal form  
 Incapable of mortal injury,  
 Imperishable; and though pierc'd with wound,  
 Soon closing, and by native vigour heal'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
**IMPERSONAL**, *adj.* [*impersonel*, French; *impersonalis*, Lat.]  
 Not varied according to the persons.  
**IMPERSONALLY**, *adv.* [from *impersonal*.] According to the  
 manner of an impersonal verb.  
**IMPERSONABLE**, *adj.* [*in* and *persuadibilis*, Latin.] Not to be  
 moved by persuasion.  
 Every pious person ought to be a Noah, a preacher of  
 righteousness; and if it be his fortune to have as *impersonable*  
 an auditor, if he cannot avert the deluge, it will yet be the  
 delivering his own soul, if he cannot benefit other mens.  
*Decay of Piety.*  
**IMPERTINENCE**, *n. f.* [*impertinence*, French; from *imper-*  
**IMPERTINENTLY**, *adv.* [*impertinently*, French; from *imper-*  
 1. That which is of no present weight; that which has no relation  
 to the matter in hand.  
 Some tho' they lead a single life, yet their thoughts do end  
 with themselves, and account future times *impertinencies*. *Bac.*

# IMP

2. Folly; rambling thought.  
 O, matter and *impertinency* mixt,  
 Reason and madness! *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
 3. Troublesomeness; intrusion.  
 It will be said I handle an art no way suitable to my em-  
 ploymments or fortune, and so stand charged with intrusion and  
*impertinency*. *Watson's Architecture.*  
 We should avoid the vexation and *impertinency* of pedants,  
 who affect to talk in a language not to be understood. *Swift.*  
 4. Trifle; thing of no value.  
 I envy your felicity, delivered from the gilded *impertinencies*  
 of life, to enjoy the moments of a solid contentment. *Beelyn.*  
 Nothing is more easy than to represent as *impertinencies* any  
 parts of learning, that have no immediate relation to the hap-  
 piness or convenience of mankind. *Addison.*  
 There are many subtle *impertinencies* learnt in the schools,  
 and many painful trifles, even among the mathematical theo-  
 rems and problems. *Watson's Improvement of the Mind.*  
**IMPERTINENT**, *adj.* [*impertinent*, Fr. *in* and *pertinens*, Latin.]  
 1. Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight.  
 The law of angels we cannot judge altogether *impertinent*  
 unto the affairs of the church of God. *Hooker.*  
 The contemplation of things that are *impertinent* to us, and  
 do not concern us, are but a more specious idleness. *Tillotson.*  
 2. Impertinent; intrusive; meddling.  
 'Tis not a sign two lovers are together, when they can be  
 so *impertinent* as to enquire what the world does. *Pope.*  
 3. Foolish; trifling.  
**IMPERTINENTLY**, *n. f.* A trisler; a meddler; an intruder.  
 Governours would have enough to do to trouble their heads  
 with the politicks of every meddling officious *impertinent*.  
*L'Estrange's Fables.*  
**IMPERTINENTLY**, *adv.* [from *impertinent*.]  
 1. Without relation to the present matter.  
 2. Troublesomely; officiously; intrusively.  
 I have had joy given me as preposterously, and as *imperti-*  
 nently, as they give it to men who marry where they do not  
 love. *Swickard.*  
 The blesseddest of mortals, now the highest faint in the ce-  
 lestial hierarchy, began to be so *impertinently* importuned, that  
 great part of the liturgy was address'd solely to her. *Hewel.*  
 Why will any man be so *impertinently* officious as to tell me  
 all this is only fancy? If it is a dream, let me enjoy it. *Addison.*  
**IMPERVIOUS**, *adj.* [*imprevius*, Latin.]  
 1. Unpassable; impenetrable.  
 We may thence discern of how close a texture glass is,  
 since so very thin a film proved so *imprevius* to the air, that  
 it was forced to break the glass to free itself. *Boyle.*  
 Left the difficulty of passing back  
 Stay his return, perhaps, over this gulf  
 Impassable, *imprevius*; let us try  
 To found a path from hell to that new world. *Milton.*  
 The cause of reflexion is not the impinging of light on the  
 solid or *imprevius* parts of bodies. *Newton's Opt.*  
 A great many vessels are, in this state, *imprevius* by the  
 fluids.  
 From the damp earth *imprevius* vapours rise,  
 Increase the darkness, and involve the skies. *Pope.*  
 2. Inaccessible. Perhaps improperly used.  
 A river's mouth *imprevius* to the wind,  
 And clear of rocks. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
**IMPERVIOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [from *imprevius*.] The state of not  
 admitting any passage.  
**IMPERTUANSIBILITY**, *n. f.* [*in* and *pertrans*, Latin.] Im-  
 possibility to be pass'd through.  
 I willingly declined those many ingenious reasons given by  
 others; as of the *impertuansibility* of eternity, and impossibility  
 therein to attain to the present limit of antecedent ages. *Hak.*  
**IMPERTUOUS**, *adj.* [from *impetigo*, Latin.] Scabby; cov-  
 ered with small scabs.  
**IMPETRABLE**, *adj.* [*impetrabilis*, from *impetro*, Lat. *impetrare*,  
 French.] Possible to be obtained.  
 To *IMPETRATE*, *v. a.* [*impetrare*, Fr. *impetro*, Latin.] To  
 obtain by intreaty.  
**IMPETRATION**, *n. f.* [*impetratio*, Fr. *impetratio*, from *impetro*,  
 Latin.] The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty.  
 Since after thee may rise an *impious* line,  
 Coarse mangers of the human face divine:  
 Paint on, till fate dissolve thy mortal part,  
 And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Taylor.*  
 They, *impious*, dar'd to prey  
 On herds devoted to the god of day.  
 Grand mistakes in religion proceed from taking literally  
 what was meant figuratively, from which several *impious*  
 absurdities followed, terminating in absolute infidelity.  
*Forbes.*  
**IMPIOUSLY**, *adv.* [from *impious*.] Profanely; wickedly.  
 The Roman wit, who *impiously* divides  
 His heresies and his gods to different sides,  
 I would condemn. *Granville.*  
**IMPLACABLE**, *n. f.* [from *implacabilis*.] Inexorable; irreconcilable  
 enmity; determined malice.

# IMP

The mind gives not only licence, but incitation to the  
 other passions to take their freest range, and act with the ut-  
 most *impetuosity*. *Decay of Piety.*  
**IMPETUOUS**, *adj.* [*impetuosus*, Fr. from *impetus*, Latin.]  
 1. Violent; forcible; fierce.  
 Their virtue, like their Tyber's flood,  
 Rolling its course, design'd their country's good;  
 But off the current's too *impetuous* speed,  
 From the low earth rose some polluted weed. *Prior.*  
 2. Vehement; passionate.  
 The king, 'tis true, is noble, but *impetuous*. *Rowe.*  
**IMPETUOUSLY**, *adv.* [from *impetuosus*.] Violently; vehem-  
 ently.  
 They view the windings of the hoary Nar;  
 Through rocks and woods *impetuously* he glides,  
 While froth and foam the fretting surface hides. *Addison.*  
**IMPETUOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [from *impetuosus*.] Violence; fury.  
 I with all words of this sort might vanish in that breath that  
 utters them; that as they resemble the mind in fury and *impetu-*  
 ousness, so they might in transiency. *Decay of Piety.*  
**IMPETUS**, *n. f.* [Latin.] Violent tendency to any point;  
 violent effort.  
 Why did not they continue their descent 'till they were con-  
 tiguous to the sun, whither both mutual attraction and *impetus*  
 carried them. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
**IMPERCEASABLE**, *adj.* [*in* and *perire*.] Impenetrable; not to  
 be pierc'd.  
 Exceeding rage inflam'd the furious beast;  
 For never felt his *imperceable* breast  
 So wondrous force from hand of living wight. *Fa. Queen.*  
**IMPERTY**, *n. f.* [*impiety*, French; *impietas*, Latin.]  
 1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of  
 religion.  
 To keep that oath were more *impiety*  
 Than Jephtha's, when he sacrific'd his daughter. *Shak. H. VI.*  
 2. An act of wickedness; expression of irreligion. In this sense  
 it has a plural.  
 If they die unprovided, no more is the king guilty of those  
 impieties for which they are now visited. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*  
 Can Juno such impieties approve? *Denham.*  
 We have a melancholy prospect of the state of our religion:  
 such amazing impieties can be equalled by nothing but by  
 those cities consumed of old by fire. *Swift's Examiner.*  
**TO IMPIGNORATE**, *v. a.* [*in* and *pignus*, Latin.] To pawn;  
 to pledge.  
**IMPIGNORATION**, *n. f.* [from *impignorare*.] The act of pawn-  
 ing or putting to pledge.  
**TO IMPINGE**, *v. n.* [*impingere*, Latin.] To fall against; to  
 strike against; to clash with.  
 Things are reserved in the memory by some corporeal exu-  
 via and material images, which, having *impinged* on the com-  
 mon sense, rebound thence into some vacant cells of the  
 brain. *Granville's Scyll.*  
 The cause of reflexion is not the *impinging* of light on the  
 solid or *imprevius* parts of bodies. *Newton's Opt.*  
**TO IMPINGUATE**, *v. a.* [*in* and *pinguis*, Lat.] To fatten; to  
 make fat.  
 Frictions also do more fill and *impinguate* the body than exer-  
 cise; for that in frictions the inward parts are at rest. *Bacon.*  
**IMPIOUS**, *adj.* [*impius*, Latin.] Irreligious; wicked; pro-  
 fane; without reverence of religion.  
 That Scripture standeth not the church of God in any  
 stead to direct, but may be left pass as needless to be con-  
 sulted with, we judge it profane, *impious*, and irreligious to  
 think. *Hooker.*  
 Cease then this *impious* rage.  
 Ye gods, destroy that *impious* sex.  
 Then lewd Auchenolus he laid in dust,  
 Who stain'd his stepdame's bed with *impious* lust. *Dryden.*  
 When no female arts his mind could move,  
 She turn'd to furious hate her *impious* love. *Dryden.*  
 And *impious* nations fear'd eternal night.  
 Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the *impious*  
 and irreligious. *South.*  
 When vice prevails, and *impious* men bear sway,  
 The post of honour is a private station. *Addison.*  
 Since after thee may rise an *impious* line,  
 Coarse mangers of the human face divine:  
 Paint on, till fate dissolve thy mortal part,  
 And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Taylor.*  
 They, *impious*, dar'd to prey  
 On herds devoted to the god of day.  
 Grand mistakes in religion proceed from taking literally  
 what was meant figuratively, from which several *impious*  
 absurdities followed, terminating in absolute infidelity.  
*Forbes.*  
**IMPIOUSLY**, *adv.* [from *impious*.] Profanely; wickedly.  
 The Roman wit, who *impiously* divides  
 His heresies and his gods to different sides,  
 I would condemn. *Granville.*  
**IMPLACABILITY**, *n. f.* [from *implacabilis*.] Inexorable; irreconcilable  
 enmity; determined malice.

# IMP

**IMPLACABLE**, *adj.* [*implacabilis*, Lat. *implacabilis*, Fr.] Not  
 to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; constant in enmity.  
 His incensement is so *implacable*, that satisfaction can be  
 none but by pangs of death. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*  
 Darah bears a generous mind;  
 But to *implacable* revenge inclin'd;  
 A bounteous master, but a deadly foe. *Dryden's Aurengz.*  
 The French are the most *implacable* and the most danger-  
 ous enemies of the British nation. *Addison.*  
**IMPLACABLY**, *adv.* [from *implacabilis*.]  
 1. With malice not to be pacified; inexorably.  
 An order was made for disarming all the papists; upon  
 which though nothing was after done, yet it kept up the ap-  
 prehensions in the people of dangers, and disinclined them  
 from the queen, whom they began every day more *implacably*  
 to hate, and consequently to disoblige. *Clarendon.*  
 2. It is once used by *Dryden* in a kind of mixed sense of a ty-  
 rant's love.  
 I love,  
 And 'tis below my greatness to disown it:  
 Love thee *implacably*, yet hate thee too. *Dryd. Don Sebastian.*  
**TO IMPLANT**, *v. a.* [*in* and *planto*, Latin.] To infix; to in-  
 sert; to place; to engraft; to settle; to set; to sow.  
 How can you him unworthy then decree,  
 In whose chief part your worths *implanted* be. *Sidney.*  
 See, Father! what first fruits on earth are sprung,  
 From thy *implanted* grace in man! *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
 No need of publick sanctions this to bind,  
 Which nature has *implanted* in the mind. *Dryden.*  
 There grew to the outside of the arytoides another carti-  
 lage, capable of motion, by the help of some muscles that  
 were *implanted* in it. *Ray.*  
 God, having endowed man with faculties of knowing, was  
 no more obliged to *implant* those innate notions in his mind,  
 than that, having given him reason, hands, and materials, he  
 should build him bridges. *Locke.*  
**IMPLANTATION**, *n. f.* [*implantatio*, Fr. from *implant*.] The  
 act of setting or planting.  
**IMPLAUSIBLE**, *adj.* [*in* and *plausibilis*.] Not specious; not  
 likely to seduce or persuade.  
 Nothing can better improve political school-boys than the  
 art of making plausible or *implausible* harangues against the  
 very opinion for which they resolve to determine. *Swift.*  
**IMPLEMENT**, *n. f.* [*implementum*, from *impleo*, Latin.]  
 1. Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants.  
 Unto life many *implements* are necessary; more, if we seek  
 such a life as hath in it joy, comfort, delight, and plea-  
 sure. *Hooker.*  
 2. Tool; instrument of manufacture.  
 Wood hath coined seventeen thousand pounds, and hath  
 his tools and *implements* to coin six times as much. *Swift.*  
 It is the practice of the eastern regions for the artists in  
 metals to carry about with them the whole *implements* of trade,  
 to the house where they find employment. *Broomer.*  
 3. Vessels of a kitchen.  
**IMPLETION**, *n. f.* [*impleo*, Latin.] The act of filling; the  
 state of being full.  
 Theophrastus conceiveth, upon a plentiful *impletion*, there  
 may succeed a disruption of the matrix. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
**IMPLEX**, *adj.* [*implexus*, Latin.] Intricate; entangled; com-  
 plicated.  
 Every poem is either simple or *implex*: it is called simple  
 when there is no change of fortune in it; *implex*, when the  
 fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from  
 good to bad. *Spectator.*  
**TO IMPLICATE**, *v. a.* [*implicare*, Fr. *implicare*, Latin.] To  
 entangle; to embarrass; to involve; to involve; to involve.  
 The ingredients of saltpetre do so mutually *implicate* and  
 hinder each other, that the concrete acts but very lan-  
 guidly. *Boyle.*  
**IMPLICATION**, *n. f.* [*implicatio*, Lat. *implicatio*, French, from  
*implicare*.]  
 1. Involvement; entanglement.  
 Three principal causes of firmness are the grossness, the  
 quiet contact, and the *implication* of the component parts. *Boyle.*  
 2. Inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated.  
 Though civil causes, according to some men, are of less  
 moment than criminal, yet the doctors are, by *implication*, of  
 a different opinion. *Swift's Parergon.*  
**IMPLICIT**, *adj.* [*implicitus*, Fr. *implicitus*, Latin.]  
 1. Entangled; infolded; complicated.  
 In his woolly fleece  
 I cling *implicit*. *Pope.*  
 The humble shrub,  
 And bush with frizzl'd hair *implicit*. *Thomson.*  
 2. Inferred; tacitly comprised; not expressed.  
 In the first establishments of speech there was an *implicit*  
 compact, founded upon common consent, that such and such  
 words should be signs, whereby they would express their  
 thoughts one to another. *South.*  
 Our express requests are not granted, but the *implicit* desires  
 of our hearts are fulfilled. *Smalridge's Sermons.*  
 11 Z  
 3 Relating



# IMP

3. Resting upon another; connected with another over which that which is connected to it has no power; trusting without reserve or examination.  
There be false peaces or unities, when the peace is grounded but upon an *implicit* ignorance; for all colours will agree in the dark.  
No longer by *implicit* faith we err,  
Whilst every man's his own interpreter.  
*Denham.*  
**IMPLICITLY.** *adv.* [from *implicit*.]  
1. By inference comprised though not expressed.  
The divine inspection into the affairs of the world doth necessarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth *implicitly* deny his existence: he may acknowledge what he will with his mouth, but in his heart he hath said there is no God.  
*Bentley.*  
2. By connexion with something else; dependently; with unreferred confidence or obedience.  
My blushing muse with conscious fear retires,  
And whom they like, *implicitly* admires.  
*Roscommon.*  
Learn not to dispute the methods of his providence; but humbly and *implicitly* to acquiesce in and adore them.  
*Asterb.*  
We *implicitly* follow in the track in which they lead us, and comfort ourselves with this poor reflection, that we shall fare as well as those that go before us.  
*Rogers's Sermons.*  
**TO IMPLICATE.** *v. a.* [*implorare*, French; *implere*, Latin.]  
1. To call upon in supplication; to solicit.  
They ship their ears, and crown with wine  
The holy goblet to the pow'r's divine,  
Implo'ring all the gods that reign above.  
*Pope's Odyssey.*  
2. To ask; to beg.  
Do not say 'tis superstition, that  
I kneel, and then implore her blessing.  
*Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.*  
**IMPLORER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of begging; intreaty; solicitation. Not in use.  
Urged fore  
With piercing words and pitiful implore,  
Him hasty to arise.  
*Fairy Queen.*  
**IMPLORER.** *n. f.* [from *implorare*.] Solicitor.  
Meer implorers of unholy suits,  
Breathing, like sanctified and pious,  
The better to beguile.  
*Shakspeare, Hamlet.*  
**IMPLUMED.** *adj.* [*implumis*, Latin.] Without feathers. *Diët.*  
**TO IMPLY.** *v. a.* [*impliquar*, French; *implicare*, Latin.]  
1. To infold; to cover; to entangle.  
Whose courage stout,  
Striving to loose the knot that fast him ties,  
Himself in straighter bonds too rash implies.  
*Fairy Queen.*  
And Phœbus flying for most shameful fight,  
His blushing face in foggy cloud implies.  
*Fairy Queen.*  
2. To involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant.  
That it was in use among the Greeks the word trichinium  
*im-ith.*  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
What follows next is no objection; for that implies a fault.  
*Dryden.*  
Bows the strength of brawny arms imply,  
Emblems of valour, and of victory.  
*Dryden.*  
**TO IMPOISON.** *v. a.* [*empoisonner*, French.] It might be written *empois'n*.  
1. To corrupt with poison.  
One doth not know  
How much an ill word doth *empoison* liking.  
*Shakspeare.*  
2. To kill with poison. This is rare. See **EMPOISON.**  
A man by his own alms *empoison'd*,  
And with his charity slain.  
*Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*  
**IMPOLARLY.** *adv.* [in and polar.] Not according to the direction of the poles.  
Being *impolarly* adjoined unto a more vigorous loadstone, it will, in a short time, exchange its poles.  
*Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
**IMPOLITICAL.** *adj.* [in and political.] Imprudent; indiscreet; *impolitic*. } void of art or forecast.  
He that exhorteth to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counsel to be *impolitic*; but rather to use all prudent foresight and circumspection, lest our simplicity be over-reach't by cunning flights.  
*Hosker.*  
**IMPOLITICALLY.** *adv.* [in and political.] Without art or forecast.  
**IMPONDEROUS.** *adj.* [in and ponderous.] Void of perceptible weight.  
It produces visible and real effects by *imponderous* and invisible emissions.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**IMPOSIBILITY.** *n. f.* [in and porous.] Absence of interstices; compactness; closeness.  
The porosity or *impossibility* betwixt the tangible parts, and the greatness or smallness of the pores.  
*Bacon's Nat. History.*  
**IMPOSURE.** *adj.* [in and porous.] Free from pores; free from vacuities or interstices; close of texture; completely solid.  
It has its earthly and fallacious parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left *imposure*, and not discreet by atomical terminations.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
If atoms should descend plumb down with equal velocity,

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- being all perfectly solid and *imposure*, they would never the one overtake the other.  
*Ray on the Creation.*  
**TO IMPORT.** *v. a.* [*importare*, Latin.]  
1. To carry into any country from abroad: opposed to *export*.  
For Elis I would fail with utmost speed,  
To *import* twelve mares, which there luxurious feed.  
*Pope.*  
2. To imply; to infer.  
Himself not only comprehended all our necessities, but in such sort also framed every petition as might most naturally serve for many; and doth, though not always require, yet always *import* a multitude of speakers together.  
*Hosker.*  
The name of discipline *importeth* not as they would fain have it construed; but the self-same thing it signifieth, which the name of doctrine doth.  
*Hosker.*  
This question we now asked, *imported*, as that we thought this land a land of magicians.  
*Bacon.*  
3. To produce in consequence.  
Something he left imperfect in the state,  
Which since his coming forth is thought of, which  
Imports the kingdom so much fear and danger,  
That his return was most requir'd.  
*Shakspeare, K. Lear.*  
4. [*Importer*, *importe*, French. Imperfonally.] To be of moment: as, it *imports*, it is of weight or consequence.  
Her length of sickness, with what else more ferid  
*Importeth* thee to know, this bears.  
*Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Let the heat be such as may keep the metal perpetually molten; for that above all *importeth* to the work.  
*Bacon.*  
Number in armies *importeth* not much, where the people is of weak courage.  
*Bacon's Essays.*  
This to attain, whether heav'n move, or earth,  
*Imports* not, if thou reckon right.  
*Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
It may *import* us in this calm to hearken more than we have done to the storms that are now railing abroad.  
*Temple.*  
If I endure it, what *imports* it to you?  
*Dryden, Span. Flyer.*  
**IMPORT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Importance; moment; consequence.  
What occasion of *import*  
Hath all so long detain'd you from your wife?  
*Shakspeare.*  
Some business of *import* that triumph wears  
You seem to go with.  
*Dryden, and Lee's Oedipus.*  
When there is any dispute, the judge ought to appoint the sum according to the eloquence and ability of the advocate, and in proportion to the *import* of the cause.  
*Ascham.*  
2. Tendency.  
Add to the former observations made about vegetables a third of the same *import* made in mineral substances.  
*Boyle.*  
3. Any thing imported from abroad.  
**IMPORTABLE.** *adj.* [in and portable.] Unsupportable; not to be endured. A word peculiar to *Spenser*, and accented by him on the first syllable.  
Both at once him charge on either side,  
With hideous frowns and *importable* power,  
That forced him his ground to traverse wide,  
And wisely watch to ward that deadly flour.  
*Fairy Queen.*  
**IMPORTANCE.** *n. f.* [French.]  
1. Thing imported or implied.  
A notable passion of wonder appeared in them; but the wisest beholder, that knew no more but seeing, could not say if the *importance* were joy or sorrow.  
*Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.*  
2. Matter; subject.  
It had been pity you should have been put together with so mortal a purpose, as then each bore, upon *importance* of so slight a nature.  
*Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*  
3. Consequence; moment.  
We consider  
Th' *importance* of Cyprus to the Turks.  
*Shakspeare, Othello.*  
Thy own *importance* know,  
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below.  
*Pope.*  
4. Importunity. An improper use peculiar to *Shakspeare*.  
Maria writ  
The letter at fir Toby's great *importance*;  
In recompence whereof he hath married her.  
*Shakspeare.*  
**IMPORTANT.** *adj.* [*important*, French.]  
1. Momentous; weighty; of great consequence.  
The most *important* and pressing care of a new and vigorous king was his marriage, for mediate establishment of the royal line.  
*Watson.*  
This superadds treachery to the crime: 'tis the falsifying the most *important* trust.  
*Decay of Piety.*  
O then, what interest shall I make  
To save my last *important* stake,  
When the most just have cause to quake.  
*Roscommon.*  
The great *important* end that God designs it for, the government of mankind, sufficiently shews the necessity of its being rooted deep in the heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn up by any ordinary violence.  
Examine how the fashionable practice of the world can be reconciled to the *important* doctrine of our religion.  
*Rogers.*  
*Important* truths still let your fables hold,  
And moral mysteries with art unfold.  
*Graville.*  
Th'

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- Th' *important* hour had pass'd unheeded by.  
*Frene.*  
2. Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy. This seems to be the meaning here.  
He fiercely at him flew,  
And with *important* outrage him assail'd;  
Who soon prepar'd to field, his sword forth drew,  
And him with equal value countervail'd.  
*Fairy Queen.*  
3. Importunate. A corrupt use of the word.  
Great France  
My mourning and *important* tears hath pitied.  
*Shakspeare.*  
**IMPORTATION.** *n. f.* [from *import*.] The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad.  
The king's reasonable profit should not be neglected upon *importation* and exportation.  
*Bacon.*  
These mines fill the country with greater numbers of people than it would be able to bear, without the *importation* of corn from foreign parts.  
*Addison on Italy.*  
The emperor has forbidden the *importation* of their manufactures into any part of the empire.  
*Addison on Italy.*  
**IMPORTER.** *n. f.* [from *import*.] One that brings in from abroad.  
It is impossible to limit the quantity that shall be brought in, especially if the *importers* of it have so free a market as the Exchequer.  
*Swift.*  
**IMPORTLESS.** *adj.* [from *import*.] Of no moment or consequence. This is a word not in use, but not inelegant.  
We less expect  
That matter needless, of *importless* burthen,  
Divide thy lips.  
*Shakspeare, Troilus and Cressida.*  
**IMPORTUNATE.** *adj.* [*importunus*, Latin; *importune*, Fr.] Unseasonable and inconstant in solicitations; not to be repulsed. I was in debt to my *importunate* business; but he would not hear my excuse.  
*Shakspeare's Timon.*  
They may not be able to bear the clamour of an *importunate* suitor.  
*Smalridge's Sermons.*  
A rule refrains the most *importunate* appetites of our nature.  
*Rogers's Sermons.*  
**IMPORTUNATELY.** *adv.* [from *importunate*.] With incessant solicitation; pertinaciously.  
Their pertinacy is such, that when you drive them out of one form, they assume another; and are so *importunately* troublesome, as makes many think it impossible to be freed from them.  
*Duppa's Rules of Devotion.*  
**IMPORTUNATENESS.** *n. f.* [from *importunate*.] Incessant solicitation.  
She with more and more *importunateness* craved, which, in all good manners, was either of us to be desired, or not granted.  
*Sidney.*  
**TO IMPORTUNE.** *v. a.* [*importuner*, French; *importunus*, Latin.] Accented aciently on the second syllable. To teize; to harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring; to molest.  
Against all sense you do *importune* her.  
*Shakspeare.*  
If he espied any lewd gaiety in his fellow-servants, his master should straightways know it, and not rest free from *importuning*, until the fellow had put away his fault.  
*Carver.*  
The bloom of beauty other years demands,  
Nor will be gather'd by such wither'd hands:  
You *importune* it with a false desire.  
*Dryden, Aurengzebe.*  
The highest faint in the celestial hierarchy began to be so importunately *importuned*, that a great part of the liturgy was addressed solely to her.  
*Howell's Vocal Forest.*  
Every one hath experimented this troublesome intrusion of some striking ideas, which thus *importune* the understandings, and hinder it from being employed.  
*Locke.*  
We have been obliged to hire troops from several princes of the empire, whose ministers and residents here have perpetually *importuned* the court with unreasonable demands.  
*Swift.*  
**IMPORTUNE.** *adj.* [*importunus*, Latin.] It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the second syllable.  
1. Constantly recurring; troublesome by frequency.  
All that charge did fervently apply,  
With greedy malice and *importune* toil;  
And planted there their huge artillery,  
With which they daily made most dreadful battery.  
*F. 2u.*  
Henry, calling himself king of England, needed not to have bestowed such great sums of treasure, nor so to have busied himself with *importune* and incessant labour and industry, to compass my death and ruin, if I had been such a feigned person.  
*Bacon's Henry VII.*  
2. Troublesome; vexatious.  
And th' armies of their creatures all, and some  
Do serve to them, and with *importune* might  
War against us, the vassals of their will.  
*Spenser.*  
If the upper soul can check what is consented to by the will, in compliance with the flesh, and can then hope that after a few years of sensuality, that *importune* rebellious servant shall be eternally cast off, this would be some colour for that novel persuasion.  
*Hammond.*  
The same airs, which some entertain with most delightful transports, to others are *importune*.  
*Glauv. Sep.*

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3. Unseasonable; coming, asking, or happening at a wrong time.  
No fair to thine  
Equivalent, or second! which compell'd  
Me thus, though *importune* perhaps, to come  
And gaze and worship thee.  
*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*  
**IMPORTUNELY.** *adv.* [from *importune*.]  
1. Troublesomely; incessantly.  
The palmer bent his ear unto the noise,  
To weat who called so *importunely*:  
Again he heard a more efforded voice,  
That bad him come in haste.  
*Fairy Queen.*  
2. Unseasonably; improperly.  
The constitutions that the apostles made concerning deacons and widows, are, with much *importunity*, but very *importunely* urged by the disciplinarians.  
*Saundersen.*  
**IMPORTUNITY.** *n. f.* [*importunitas*, Lat. *importunité*, French, from *importune*.] Incessant solicitation.  
Overcome with the *importunity* of his wife, a woman of a haughty spirit, he altered his former purpose.  
*Kneller.*  
Thrice I deluded her, and turn'd to sport  
Her *importunity*.  
*Millon's Agonistes.*  
**TO IMPOSE.** *v. a.* [*imposer*, French; *impositum*, Latin.]  
1. To lay on as a burthen or penalty.  
If a son, sent by his father, do fall into a lewd action, the imputation, by your rule, should be *imposed* upon his father.  
*Shakspeare.*  
It shall not be lawful to *impose* toll upon them.  
*Ezra vii.*  
To tyrants others have their country sold,  
Imposing foreign lords for foreign gold.  
*Dryden, Ann.*  
On impious realms and barbarous kings *impose*  
Thy plagues, and curse them with such ills as those.  
*Pope.*  
2. To enjoin as a duty or law.  
What good or evil is there under the sun, what action correspondent or repugnant unto the law which God hath *imposed* upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himself hath eternally purposed to keep?  
*Hosker.*  
There was a thorough way made by the sword for the *imposing* of the laws upon them.  
*Spenser on Ireland.*  
Thou on the deep *imposest* nobler laws,  
And by that justice hast remov'd the cause.  
*Waller.*  
Christianity hath hardly *imposed* any other laws upon us, but what are enacted in our natures, or are agreeable to the prime and fundamental laws of it.  
*Tillotson.*  
*Impose* but your commands,  
This hour shall bring you twenty thousand hands.  
*Dryden.*  
It was neither *imposed* on me, nor so much as the subject given me by any man.  
*Dryden.*  
3. To fix on; to impute to.  
This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we *impose* not on the second; or what we deny unto nature, we impute unto nativity itself.  
*Brown.*  
4. To obtrude fallaciously.  
Our poet thinks not fit  
To *impose* upon you what he writes for wit.  
*Dryden.*  
5. To *impose* on. To put a cheat on; to deceive.  
Physicians and philosophers have suffered themselves to be so far *imposed upon* as to publish chymical experiments, which they never tried.  
*Boyle.*  
He that thinks the name centaur stands for some real being, *imposes* on himself, and mistakes words for things.  
*Locke.*  
6. [Among printers.] To put the pages on the stone, and fit on the chafes, in order to carry the forms to press.  
**IMPOSE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Command; injunction. Not in use.  
According to your ladyship's *impose*,  
I am thus early come.  
*Shakspeare.*  
**IMPOSEABLE.** *adj.* [from *impose*.] To be laid as obligatory on any body.  
They were not simply *imposeable* on any particular man, farther than he was a member of some church.  
*Hammond.*  
**IMPOSER.** *n. f.* [from *impose*.] One who enjoins; one who lays any thing on another as a hardship.  
The universities sufferings might be manifested to all nations, and the *imposers* of these oaths might repent.  
*Walton.*  
**IMPOSITION.** *n. f.* [*imposition*, French; *impositus*, Latin.]  
1. The act of laying any thing on another.  
The second part of confirmation is the prayer and benediction of the bishop, made more solemn by the *imposition* of hands.  
*Hammond.*  
2. The act of giving a note of distinction.  
The first *imposition* of names was grounded, among all nations, upon future good hope conceived of children.  
*Camden.*  
The *imposition* of the name is grounded only upon the predominancy of that element, whose name is ascribed to it.  
*Boyle.*  
3. Injunction of any thing as a law or duty.  
Their determination is to trouble you with no more suit; unless you may be won by some other fort than your father's *imposition*, depending on the caskets.  
*Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.*  
From



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From *imposition* of strict laws, to free  
Acceptance of large grace; from servile fear  
To filial; works of law, to works of faith. *Milt. P. Lest.*

4. Constraint; oppression.  
The constraint of receiving and holding opinions by authority was rightly called *imposition*. *Locke.*  
A greater load has been laid on us than we have been able to bear, and the grossest *impositions* have been submitted to, in order to forward the dangerous designs of a faction. *Swift.*  
Let it not be made, contrary to its own nature, the occasion of strife, a narrow spirit, and unreasonable *impositions* on the mind and practice. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

5. Cheat; fallacy; imposture.  
IMPOSSIBLE. *adj.* [*impossibile*, Fr. in and possible.] Not to be done; not to be attained; impracticable.  
Unlawful desires are punished after the effect of enjoying; but *impossible* desires are punished in the desire itself. *Sidney.*  
It was *impossible* that the state should continue quiet. *2 Mac.*  
With men this is *impossible*; but with God all things are possible. *Mat. xix. 26.*  
'Twere *impossible* for any enterprize to be lawful, if that which should legitimate it is subsequent to it. *Decay of Piety.*  
Difficult it is, but not *impossible*. *Chillingworth.*  
It is *impossible* the mind should be stopped any where in its progress in this space, how far soever it extends its thoughts. *Locke.*  
We cannot believe it *impossible* to God to make a creature with more ways to convey into the understanding the notice of corporeal things than five. *Locke.*  
I my thoughts deceive  
With hope of things *impossible* to find. *Watts.*

IMPOSSIBILITY. *n. f.* [*impossibilitas*, Fr. from *impossible*.]  
1. Impracticability; the state of being not feasible.  
Simple Philoclea, it is the *impossibility* that doth torment me; for unlawful desires are punished after the effect of enjoying, but *impossible* desires in the desire itself. *Sidney.*  
Admit all these *impossibilities* and great absurdities to be possible and convenient. *Whitgift.*  
Let the mutinous winds  
Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the fiery sun,  
Murdering *impossibility*, to make  
What cannot be, slight work. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*  
They confound difficulty with *impossibility*. *South.*  
Those who assert the *impossibility* of space existing without matter, must make body infinite. *Locke.*  
When we see a man of like passions and weakness with ourselves going before us in the paths of duty, it confutes all lazy pretences of *impossibility*. *Rogers.*

2. That which cannot be done.  
Though men do, without offence, with daily that the affairs, which with evil success are past, might have fallen out much better; yet to pray that they may have been any other than they are, this being a manifest *impossibility* in itself, the rules of religion do not permit. *Hooker.*  
*Impossibilities!* oh no, there's none, *Cowley.*  
Could I bring thy heart captive home.

IMPOST. *n. f.* [*impost*, *impost*, French; *impostum*, Latin.] A tax; a toll; custom paid.  
Taxes and *imposts* upon merchants do seldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the hundred, he loseth in the three. *Bacon's Essays.*

IMPOSTS. *n. f.* [*impost*, Fr. *incumbat*, Latin.] In architecture, that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lieth. *Anstworth.*

TO IMPOSTHUMATE. *v. n.* [from *imposthume*.] To form an abscess; to gather; to form a cyst or bag containing matter.  
The bruise *imposthumated*, and afterwards turned to a stinking ulcer, which made every body shy to come near her.

TO IMPOSTHUMATE. *v. a.* To afflict with an imposthume.  
They would not fly that surgeon, whose lancet threatens none but the *imposthumated* parts. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPOSTHUMATION. *n. f.* [from *imposthume*.] The act of forming an imposthume; the state in which an imposthume is formed.  
He that maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth malign ulcers and pernicious *imposthumations*. *Bacon's Essays.*

IMPOSTHUME. *n. f.* [This seems to have been formed by corruption from *impostum*, as *South* writes it; and *impostem* to have been written erroneously for *apostem*, ἀποστημα, an abscess.] A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst.  
Now the rotten discharges of the South, ruptures, catarrhs, and bladders full of *imposthumes*, make preposterous discoveries.  
An error in the judgment is like an *impostem* in the head, which is always noisome, and frequently mortal. *South.*  
Fumes cannot transude through the bag of an *imposthume*. *Harvey on Conjunctions.*

IMPOSTOR. *n. f.* [*impostor*, Fr. from *impost*; *impostor*, Latin.] One who cheats by a fictitious character.  
Shame and pain, poverty and sickness, yea death and hell

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itself, are but the trophies of those fatal conquests got by that grand *impostor*, the devil, over the deluded sons of men. *South.*

IMPOSTURE. *n. f.* [*impostura*, Fr. *impostura*, Latin.] Cheat; fraud; supposition; cheat committed by giving to persons or things a false character.  
That the soul and angels have nothing to do with grosser locality is generally opinioned; but who is it that retains not a great part of the *imposture*, by allowing them a definitive *ubi*, which is still but imagination? *Glavin. Scip.*  
Open to them so many of the interior secrets of this mysterious art, without *imposture* or invidious reserve. *Evelyn.*  
We know how successful the late usurper was, while his army believed him real in his zeal against kingship; but when they found out the *imposture*, upon his aspiring to the same himself, he was presently deserted, and never able to crown his usurped greatness with that title. *South.*  
Form new legends,  
And fill the world with follies and *impostures*. *Iren.*

IMPOTENCE. *n. f.* [*impotentia*, Latin.]  
IMPOTENCY. *n. f.* [*impotentia*, Latin.]  
1. Want of power; inability; imbecillity; weakness.  
Some were poor by *impotency* of nature; as young fatherless children, old decrepit persons, idiots, and cripples. *Flores.*  
Weakness, or the *impotence* of exercising animal motion, attends fevers. *Arbutnot.*  
God is a friend and a father, whose care supplies our wants, and defends our *impotence*, and from whose compassion in Christ we hope for eternal glory hereafter. *Rogers's Sermon.*  
This is not a restraint or *impotency*, but the royal prerogative of the most absolute king of kings; that he wills to do nothing but what he can; and that he can do nothing which is repugnant to his divine goodness. *Bentley.*

2. Ungovernableness of passion. A Latin signification: *animi impotentia*.  
Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire,  
Belike through *impotence*, or unaware,  
To give his enemies their will, and end  
Them in his anger, whom his anger saves  
To punish endless? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Yet all combin'd,  
Your beauty and my *impotence* of mind. *Dryden.*

3. Incapacity of propagation.  
Dulness with obscenity must prove  
As hateful, sure, as *impotence* in love. *Pope.*

IMPOTENT. *adj.* [*impotens*, Fr. *impotens*, Latin.]  
1. Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power.  
We that are strong must bear the imbecillity of the *impotent*, and not please ourselves.  
Yet wealth is *impotent*  
To gain dominion, or to keep it gain'd.  
Although in dreadful whirls we hung,  
High on the broken wave,  
I knew thou wert not flow to hear,  
Nor *impotent* to save. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Disabled by nature or disease.  
In those porches lay a great multitude of *impotent* folk, of blind, halt, and withered. *Jn. v. 3.*  
There sat a certain man, *impotent* in his feet, being a cripple from his mother's womb, who never had walked. *Mat. xiv.*  
I have learn'd that fearful commenting  
Is leaden servitor to dull delay;  
Delay leads *impotent* and snail-paced beggary. *Shakep. R. III.*

3. Without power of restraint. [*Animi impotens*.]  
With jealous eyes at distance she had seen,  
Whispering with Jove, the silver-footed queen;  
Then, *impotent* of tongue, her silence broke,  
Thus turbulent in rattling tone she spoke. *Dryden.*

4. Without power of propagation.  
He told beau Prim, who is thought *impotent*, that his mistress would not have him, because he is a sloven, and had committed a rape. *Taylor.*

IMPOTENTLY. *adv.* [from *impotent*.] Without power.  
Proud Caesar, midst triumphal cars,  
The spoils of nations, and the pomp of wars,  
Ignobly vain, and *impotently* great. *Pope.*  
Shew'd Rome her Cato's figure drawn in state. *Pope.*

TO IMPOUND. *v. a.* [*in* and *pound*. See *POUND*.]  
1. To inclose as in a pound; to shut in; to confine.  
The great care was rather how to *impound* the rebels, than none of them might escape, than that any doubt was made to vanquish them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To shut up in a pinfold.  
England  
Hath taken and *impounded* as a stray  
The king. *Shakep. Henry V.*  
Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a stray, and  
*impounded* him, with intention to restore him to the right  
owner. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

TO IMPOWER. See *EMPOWER*.

IMPRACITABLE. *adj.* [*impracticable*, Fr. in and *practicable*.]  
1. Not to be performed; unfeasible; impossible. *Had*

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Had there not been still remaining bodies, the legitimate offsprings of the antediluvian earth, 'twould have been an extravagant and *impracticable* undertaking to have gone about to determine any thing concerning it. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
To preach up the necessity of that which our experience tells us is utterly *impracticable*, were to affright mankind with the terrible prospect of universal damnation. *Rogers's Sermon.*

2. Untractable; unmanageable.  
That fierce *impracticable* nature  
Is govern'd by a dainty-finger'd girl. *Rowe.*

IMPRACITABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *impracticable*.] Impossibility.  
I do not know a greater mark of an able minister than that of rightly adapting the several faculties of men, nor is any thing more to be lamented than the *impracticableness* of doing this. *Swift.*

TO IMPRECATE. *v. a.* [*imprecator*, Latin.] To call for evil upon himself or others.  
IMPRECATION. *n. f.* [*imprecatio*, Lat. *imprecation*, Fr. from *imprecate*.] Curse; prayer by which any evil is wished.  
My mother shall the horrid furies raise  
With *imprecations*. *Chapman's Odyssey.*  
Sir John Hocham, uncurd by any language or *imprecation* of mine, not long after paid his own and his eldest son's heads. *King Charles.*  
With *imprecations* thus he fill'd the air,  
And angry Neptune heard th' unrighteous pray'r. *Pope.*

IMPRECATORY. *adj.* [from *imprecate*.] Containing wishes of evil.  
TO IMPREGN. *v. a.* [*in* and *pregno*, Latin.] To fill with young; to fill with any matter or quality.  
In her ears the found  
Yet rung of his persuasive words, *impregn'd*  
With reason, to her seeming. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Th' unfruitful rock itself, *impregn'd* by thee,  
Forms lucid fountains. *Thomson's Summer.*

IMPREGNABLE. *adj.* [*imprenable*, French.]  
1. Not to be stormed; not to be taken.  
Two giants kept themselves in a castle, seated upon the top of a rock, *impregnable*, because there was no coming to it but by one narrow path, where one man's force was able to keep down an army.  
Let us be back'd with God, and with the seas,  
Which he hath given for fence *impregnable*,  
And with their helps alone defend ourselves. *Shakep. H. VI.*  
Hast thou not him, and all  
Which he calls his, inclosed with a wall  
Of strength *impregnable*? *Sandy.*  
There the capitol thou see'st,  
Above the rest lifting his stately head  
On the Tarpeian rock, her citadel  
*impregnable*. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd, b. iv.*

2. Unshaken; unmoved; unaffected.  
The man's affection remains wholly unconcerned and *impregnable* just like a rock, which, being plied continually by the waves, still throws them back again, but is not at all moved. *South's Sermons.*

IMPREGNABLY. *adv.* [from *impregnable*.] In such a manner as to defy force or hostility.  
A castle strongly seated on a high rock, joineth by an isthmus to the land, and is *impregnably* fortified. *Sandy.*

TO IMPREGNATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *pregno*, Latin.]  
1. To fill with young; to make prolific.  
Hermaphrodites, although they include the parts of both sexes, cannot *impregnate* themselves. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
*Impregnate*, from their loins they shed  
A slimy juice. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*  
With native earth their blood the monsters mix'd;  
The blood, endu'd with animating heat,  
Did in the *impregnate* earth new sons beget. *Dryden.*

2. [*Impregnare*, French.] To fill; to saturate.  
Christianity is of so prolific a nature, so apt to *impregnate* the hearts and lives of its proselytes, that it is hard to imagine that any branch should want a due fertility. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPREGNATION. *n. f.* [from *impregnate*.]  
1. The act of making prolific; fecundation.  
They ought to refer matters unto counsellors, which is the first begetting or *impregnation*; but when they are elaborate in the womb of their counsel, and grow ripe to be brought forth, then they take the matter back into their own hands. *Bacon.*

2. That with which any thing is impregnated.  
What could implant in the body such peculiar *impregnations*, as should have such power? *Derham's Physico-theology.*

3. [*Impregnatio*, French.] Saturation.  
IMPREJUDICATE. *adj.* [*in*, *pre*, and *judicio*, Latin.] Unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial.  
The solid reason of one man with *imprejudicate* apprehensions, begets as firm a belief as the authority or aggregated testimony of many hundreds. *Brown.*

IMPREPARATION. *n. f.* [*in* and *preparation*.] Unpreparedness; want of preparation.  
Unpreparation and unpreparedness when they find in us, they turn it to the soothing up of themselves. *Hofer.*

# IMP

TO IMPRESS. *v. a.* [*impressum*, Latin.]  
1. To print by pressure; to stamp.  
So foul and ugly, that exceeding fear  
Their villages *impress*, when they approached near. *Fa. 2u.*  
When God from earth form'd Adam in the East,  
He his own image on the clay *impress'd*. *Denham.*  
The conquering chief his foot *impress'd*  
On the strong neck of that destructive beast. *Dryd. Ovid.*

2. To fix deep.  
We should dwell upon the arguments, and *impress* the motives of persuasion upon our own hearts, 'till we feel the force of them. *Watts.*

3. To force into service. This is generally now spoken and written *press*.  
His age has charms in it, his title more,  
To pluck the common bosoms on his side,  
And turn our *impress* lances in our eyes  
Which do command them. *Shakep. King Lear.*  
Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until  
Great Birnam-wood to Dunfinane's high hill  
Shall come against him.  
—That will never be:  
Who can *impress* the forest, bid the tree  
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakep. Macbeth.*  
Ormond should contribute all he could for the making those levies of men, and for *impressing* of ships. *Clarendon.*

IMPRE'SS. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Mark made by pressure.  
This weak *impress* of love is as a figure  
Trench'd in ice, which with an hour's heat  
Dissolves to water. *Shakep. Two Gent. of Verona.*  
They having taken the *impresses* of the insides of these shells with that exquisite niceness, as to express even the finest lineaments of them. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

2. Effects upon another substance.  
How objects are represented to myself I cannot be ignorant; but in what manner they are received, and what *impresses* they make upon the differing organs of another, he only knows that feels them. *Glavin. Scip.*

3. Mark of distinction; stamp.  
God, surveying the works of the creation, leaves us this general *impress* or character upon them, that they were exceeding good. *South's Sermons.*

4. Device; motto.  
To describe emblazon'd shields,  
*Impresses* quaint, caparisons, and steeds,  
Bales, and tinsel trappings. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

5. Act of forcing any into service; compulsion; seizure. Now commonly *press*.  
Ajax was here the voluntary, and you as under an *impress*. *Shakep. Troilus and Cressida.*  
Why such *impresses* of shipwrights, whose fore talk  
Does not divide the Sunday from the week. *Shakep. Hamlet.*  
Your ships are not well mann'd;  
Your mariners are muliteers, reapers, people  
Ingroft by swift *impresses*. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

IMPRESSION. *n. f.* [*impressio*, Latin; *impressio*, Fr.]  
1. The act of pressing one body upon another.  
Sensation is such an *impression* or motion, made in some part of the body, as produces some perception in the understanding. *Locke.*

2. Mark made by pressure; stamp.  
Like to a chaos, or unlick'd bear-whelp,  
That carries no *impression* like the dam. *Shakep. Henry VI.*

3. Image fixed in the mind.  
Were the offices of religion stript of all the external decencies, they would not make a due *impression* on the mind. *Atter.*  
The false representations of the kingdom's enemies had made some *impression* in the mind of the successor. *Swift.*

4. Operation; influence.  
The king had made him high sheriff of Suffolk, that he might the better make *impression* upon that county. *Clarendon.*  
We lie open to the *impressions* of flattery, which we admit without scruple, because we think we deserve it. *Atterbury.*  
Universal gravitation is above all mechanism, and proceeds from a divine energy and *impression*. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
There is a real knowledge of material things, when the thing itself, and the real action and *impression* thereof on our senses, is perceived. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

5. Edition; number printed at once; one course of printing.  
To be distracted with many opinions, makes men to be of the last *impression*, and full of change. *Bacon.*  
For ten *impressions*, which his works have had in so many years, at present a hundred books are scarcely purchased once a twelve-month. *Dryden.*

6. Effect of an attack.  
Such a defeat of near two hundred horse, seconded with two thousand foot, may surely endure a comparison with any of the bravest *impressions* in ancient times. *Watson.*

IMPRESSIONABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *pressum*, Lat.] What may be impressed.



# IMP

The differences of *impossible* and not *impossible*, figurable and not figurable, are plebeian notions. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*  
*IMPRESSURE. n. f.* [from *impress*.] The mark made by pressure; the dent; the impression.  
 Lean but upon a ruff.  
 The cicatrice and capable *impressure*  
 Thy palm some moments keeps. *Shakefp. As you like it.*

To *IMPRINT. v. a.* [*imprimer*, French.]  
 1. To mark upon any substance by pressure.  
 One and the same seal, *imprinted* upon pieces of wax of different colours.  
*Holder's Elements of Spec. h.*  
 Having surveyed the image of God in the soul of man, we are not to omit those characters of majesty that God *imprinted* upon the body.  
*South's Sermons.*  
 She amid't his spacious meadows flows;  
 Inclines her urn upon his fatten'd lands,  
 And sees his num'rous herds *imprint* her fands. *Prior.*

2. To stamp words upon paper by the use of types.  
 To fix on the mind or memory.  
 There is a kind of conveying of effectual and *imprinting* passages, amongst compliments, which is of singular use. *Bac.*  
 When we set before our eyes a round globe, the idea *imprinted* in our mind is of a flat circle, variously shadowed. *Loc.*  
 We have all those ideas in our understandings which we can make the objects of our thoughts, without the help of those sensible qualities which first *imprinted* them.  
*Lacks.*  
 Retention is the power to revive again in our minds those ideas, which, after *imprinting*, have disappeared. *Lacks.*  
 By familiar acquaintance he has got the ideas of those two different things distinctly *imprinted* on his mind. *Lacks.*

To *IMPRISON. v. a.* [*imprisonner*, Fr. in and *prison*.] To shut up; to confine; to keep from liberty.  
 He *imprison'd* was in chains remediless;  
 For that Hippolytus' rent corse he did redress. *Fa. Queen.*  
 Now we are in the street, he first of all,  
 Improvidently proud, creeps to the wall;  
 And to *imprison'd* and hemm'd in by me,  
 Sells for a little state his liberty. *Donne.*

Try to *imprison* the restless wind;  
 So swift is guilt, so hard to be confin'd. *Dryden.*  
 If a man *imprisons* himself in his closet, and employs reason to find out the nature of the corporeal world, without experiments, he will frame a scheme of chimeras. *Watts.*  
 It is not improbable, that all the virtual heat in the juices of vegetables, metals, and minerals may be owing to the action of the *imprisoned* rays.  
*Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

*IMPRISONMENT. n. f.* [*imprisonnement*, Fr. from *imprison*.] Confinement; claufure; state of being shut in prison. It may be written *emprisonment*.  
 His sinews waxen weak and raw,  
 Through long *imprisonment* and hard constraint. *F. Queen.*  
 Which shall I first bewail,  
 Thy bondage or lost fight,  
 Thou art become, O worst *imprisonment*!  
 The dungeon of thyself. *Milton's Agonistes.*

From retentive cage  
 When fullen Philomel escapes, her notes  
 She varies, and of past *imprisonment*  
 Sweetly complains. *Phillips.*  
 Count Serini, still close prisoner in this castle, lost his senses by his long *imprisonment* and afflictions. *Addison.*  
 It is well if they don't fix the brand of heresy on the man who is leading them out of their long *imprisonment*, and loosing the fetters of their souls. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*

*IMPROBABILITY. n. f.* [from *improbable*.] Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed.  
 The difficulty being so great, and the *improbability* of attempting this successfully, it was but reason that a solid foundation should be laid.  
*Hanmond.*  
 As to the *improbabilities* of a spirit appearing, I boldly answer him, that a heroic poet is not tied to the bare representation of what is true, or exceeding probable. *Dryden.*

*IMPROBABLE. adj.* [*improbable*, Fr. *improbabilis*, Lat. in and *probable*.] Unlikely; incredible.  
 This account of party-patches will appear *improbable* to those who live at a distance from the fashionable world. *Addison.*  
*IMPROBABLY. adv.* [from *improbable*.]  
 1. Without likelihood.  
 2. In a manner not to be approved. *Obolete.*  
 Aristotle tells us, if a drop of wine be put into ten thousand measures of water, the wine being overpowered, will be turned into water: he speaks very *improbably*. *Boyle.*

To *IMPROBATE. v. a.* [*in* and *probo*, Latin.] Not to approve.  
*IMPROBATION. n. f.* [*improbatio*, Latin; *improbation*, French.] Act of disallowing.  
*IMPROBITY. n. f.* [*improbitas*, *improbus*, Latin.] Want of honesty; dishonesty; baseness.  
 He was perhaps excommunicable, yea, and cast out for notorious *improbity*.  
*Hooker.*  
 We balance the *improbity* of the one with the *improbity* of the other. *L'Estrange.*

# IMP

To *IMPROLIFICATE. v. a.* [*in* and *prolifick*.] To impregnate; to fecundate. A word not used.  
 A difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is how the sperm of the cock *improlificates*, and makes the oval conception fruitful.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

*IMPROPER. adj.* [*impropre*, Fr. *impropius*, Latin.]  
 1. Not well adapted; unqualified.  
 As every science requires a peculiar genius, so likewise there is a genius peculiarly *improper* for every one. *Burnd.*  
 2. Unfit; not conducive to the right end.  
 The methods used in an original discourse would be very *improper* in a gouty case. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
 3. Not just; not accurate.  
 He disappeared, was rarify'd;  
 For 'tis *improper* speech to say he dy'd:  
 He was exhal'd. *Dryden.*

*IMPROPERLY. adv.* [from *improper*.]  
 1. Not fitly; incongruously.  
 2. Not justly; not accurately.  
*Improperly* we measure life by breath;  
 Such do not truly live who merit death. *Dryd. Juvenal.*  
 They assuring me of their assistance in correcting my faults where I spoke *improperly*, I was encouraged. *Dryden.*

To *IMPROPRIATE. v. a.* [*in* and *proprius*, Latin.]  
 1. To convert to private use; to seize to himself.  
 For the pardon of the rest, the king thought it not fit it should pass by parliament; the better, being matter of grace, to *impropriate* the thanks to himself. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 2. To put the possessions of the church into the hands of laicks.  
 Mrs. Gulton being possessed of the *impropriate* parsonage of Bardwell in Suffolk, did procure from the king leave to annex the same to the vicarage. *Speimann.*

*IMPROPRIATION. n. f.* [from *impropriate*.]  
 An *impropriate* is properly so called when the church land is in the hands of a layman; and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a bishop, college, or religious house, though sometimes these terms are confounded. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*  
 Having an *impropriation* in his estate, he took a course to dispose of it for the augmentation of the vicarage. *Speimann.*

*IMPROPRIATOR. n. f.* [from *impropriate*.] A layman that has the possession of the lands of the church.  
 Where the vicar leaves his glebe, the tenant must pay the great tithes to the rector or *impropriator*. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*  
*IMPROPRIETY. n. f.* [*improprietas*, Fr. from *impropius*, Latin.] Unfitness; unsuitableness; inaccuracy; want of justness.

These mighty ones, whose ambition could suffer them to be called gods, would never be flattered into immortality; but the proudest have been convinced of the *impropriety* of that appellation. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
 Many gross *improprieties*, however authorized by practice, ought to be discarded. *Swift.*

*IMPROSPEROUS. adj.* [*in* and *prosperus*.] Unhappy; unfortunate; not successful.  
 This method is in the design probable, how *improsperous* to ever the wickedness of men hath rendered the success of it. *Hanmond on Fundamentals.*  
 Our pride seduces us at once into the guilt of bold, and punishment of *improsperous* rebels. *Decay of Piety.*  
 Seven revolving years are wholly run,  
 Since the *improsperous* voyage we begun. *Dryden's Æn.*

*IMPROSPEROUSLY. adv.* [from *improsperous*.] Unhappily; unsuccessfully; with ill fortune.  
 This experiment has been but very *improsperously* attempted. *Boyle.*

*IMPROVABLE. adj.* [from *improve*.] Capable of being advanced from a good to a better state; capable of melioration.  
 Adventures in knowledge are laudable, and the essays of weaker heads afford *improvable* hints unto better. *Brown.*  
 We have flock enough, and that too of *improvable* nature, that is, capable of infinite advancement. *Decay of Piety.*  
 Man is accommodated with moral principles, *improvable* by the exercise of his faculties. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
 Animals are not *improvable* beyond their proper genius: a dog will never learn to mew, nor a cat to bark. *Grew's Cynos.*  
 I have a fine spread of *improvable* lands, and am already planting woods and draining marshes. *Addison's Spectator.*

*IMPROVABLENESS. n. f.* [from *improvable*.] Capableness of being made better.  
*IMPROVABLY. adv.* [from *improvable*.] In a manner that admits of melioration.  
 To *IMPROVE. v. a.* [*in* and *probo*, Latin.] To improve; to amend; to make better.

1. To advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raise from good to better. We amend a bad, but *improve* a good thing.  
 I love not to *improve* the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead. *Denham.*  
 Heaven seems *improv'd* with a superior ray,  
 And the bright arch reflects a double day. *Pope.*  
 2. [*In* and *probo*; *improbo*, Fr. *improbo*, Lat.] To disprove.  
 Though the prophet Jeremy was unjustly accused, yet doth not that *improve* any thing that I have said. *Whiggist.*

To *IMPROVE. v. n.* To advance in goodness.  
 We take care to *improve* in our frugality and diligence; virtues which become us, particularly in times of war. *Atterb.*  
*IMPROVEMENT. n. f.* [from *improve*.]  
 1. Melioration; advancement of any thing from good to better.  
 Some virtues tend to the preservation of health, and others to the *improvement* and security of estates. *Tillotson.*  
 2. Act of improving.  
 The parts of Simon, Camilla, and some few others, are *improvements* on the Greek poet. *Addison's Spectator.*  
 3. Progress from good to better.  
 There is a design of publishing the history of architecture, with its several *improvements* and decays. *Addison.*  
 4. Instruction; edification.  
 I look upon your city as the best place of *improvement*: from the school we go to the university, but from the universities to London. *South.*  
 5. Effect of melioration.  
 Love is the greatest of human affections, and friendship the noblest and most refined *improvement* of love. *South.*

*IMPROVER. n. f.* [from *improve*.]  
 1. One that makes himself or any thing else better.  
 They were the greatest *improvers* of those qualifications with which counts used to be adorned. *Clarendon.*  
 The first started ideas have been examined, and many effectually confuted by the late *improvers* of this way. *Lacks.*  
 Homer is like a skillful *improver*, who places a beautiful statue so as to answer several vistas. *Pope.*  
 2. Any thing that meliorates.  
 Chalk is a very great *improver* of most lands. *Mrtimer.*

*IMPROVIDED. adj.* [*improvisus*, Latin; *imprevu*, Fr.] Unforeseen; unexpected; unprovided against.  
 She suborned hath  
 This crafty messenger with letters vain,  
 To work new woe, and *improvided* scath,  
 By breaking off the band betwixt us twain. *Fairy Queen.*  
*IMPROVIDENCE. n. f.* [from *improvident*.] Want of forethought; want of caution.  
 Men would escape floods by running up to mountains; and though home might perish through *improvidence*, or through the sudden inundation of a deluge, many would escape. *Hale.*  
 The *improvidence* of my neighbour must not make me inhuman. *L'Estrange.*

*IMPROVIDENT. adj.* [*improvidus*, Latin.] Wanting forecast; wanting care to provide.  
*Improvident* soldiers, had your watch been good,  
 This sudden mischief never could have fall'n. *Shak. H. VI.*  
 When men well have fed, the blood being warm,  
 Then are they most *improvident* of harm. *Daniel's Ci. War.*  
 I shall conclude this digression, and return to the time when that brisk and *improvident* resolution was taken. *Clarendon.*  
 This were an *improvident* revenge in the young ones, whereby, in defect of provision, they must destroy themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

*IMPROVIDENTLY. adv.* [from *improvident*.] Without forethought; without care.  
 Now we are in the street, he first of all,  
 Improvidently proud, creeps to the wall;  
 And to *imprison'd*, and hemm'd in by me,  
 Sells for a little state his liberty. *Donne.*

*IMPROVISION. n. f.* [*in* and *provision*.] Want of forethought.  
 Her *improvision* would be justly accusable. *Brown.*  
*IMPRUDENCE. n. f.* [*imprudens*, Fr. *imprudens*, Lat.] Want of prudence; indiscretion; negligence; inattention to interest.  
*IMPRUDENT. adj.* [*imprudens*, Fr. *imprudens*, Lat.] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiscreet; negligent.  
 There is no such *imprudent* person as he that neglects God and his soul. *Tillotson.*

*IMPUDENCE. n. f.* [*impudens*, Fr. *impudentia*, Lat.] Shamelessness; immodesty.  
 I ne'er heard yet  
 That any of these bolder vices wanted  
 Less *impudence* to gain what they did,  
 Than to perform it first. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*  
 Nor did Noah's open infirmity justify Cham's *impudency*, or exempt him from that curse of being servant of servants. *King Charles.*

Those clear truths, that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it *impudence* to deny.  
*IMPUDENT. adj.* [*impudent*, Fr. *impudens*, Latin.] Shameless; wanting modesty.  
 It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of words that come with such more than *impudent* sauciness from you, can thrust me from a level consideration. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*  
 When we behold an angel, not to fear,  
 Is to be *impudent*. *Dryd. Spanish Fryar.*

*IMPUDENTLY. adv.* [from *impudent*.] Shamelessly; without modesty.  
 At once assail  
 With open mouths, and *impudently* rail. *Sandys.*

# IMP

Why should soft Fabius *impudently* bear  
 Names gain'd by conquest in the Gallick war?  
 Why lays he claim to Hercules his strain,  
 Yet dares be base, effeminate, and vain? *Dryden.*

To *IMPUGN. v. a.* [*impugnare*, Fr. *impugno*, Lat.] To attack; to assault.  
 Of a strange nature is the suit you follow;  
 Yet in such rule, that the Venetian law  
 Cannot *impugn* you. *Shakefp. Merch. of Venice.*  
 I cannot think myself engaged to discourse of lots, as to their nature, use, and allowableness; and that not only in matters of moment and business, but also of recreation, which is indeed *impugned* by some, though better defended by others. *South's Sermons.*

St. Hierom reporteth, that he saw one of these in his time; but the truth hereof I will not rashly *impugn*, or over-boldly affirm. *Peacham on Drawing.*  
*IMPUGNER. n. f.* [from *impugnare*.] One that attacks or invades.  
*IMPUGNANCE. n. f.* [French.] Impotence; inability; weakness; feebleness.

As he would not trust Ferdinando and Maximilian for supports of war, so the *impugnance* of the one, and the double proceeding of the other, lay fair for him for occasions to accept of peace. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

*IMPULSE. n. f.* [*impulsus*, Latin.]  
 1. Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another.  
 If these little *impulses* set the great wheels of devotion on work, the largeness and height of that shall not at all be prejudiced by the smallness of its occasion. *South's Sermons.*  
 Bodies produce ideas in us manifestly by *impulse*. *Lacks.*  
 Bodies, from the *impulse* of a fluid, can only gravitate in proportion to their surfaces, and not according to their quantity of matter, which is contrary to experience. *Gbyne.*

2. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea.  
 Mean time, by Jove's *impulse*, Mezentius arm'd,  
 Succeeded Turnus. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 These were my natural *impulses* for the undertaking; but there was an accidental motive, which was full as forcible. *Dry.*  
 Moses saw the bush burn without being consumed, and heard a voice out of it: this was something, besides finding an *impulse* upon his mind to go to Pharaoh, that he might bring his brethren out of Egypt. *Lacks.*

3. Hostile impression.  
 Like two great rocks against the raging tide,  
 Unmov'd the two united chiefs abide,  
 Sustain th' *impulse*, and receive the war. *Prior.*

*IMPULSION. n. f.* [*impulsion*, Fr. *impulsus*, Latin.]  
 1. The agency of body in motion upon body.  
 The motion in the minute parts of any solid body passeth without found; for that found that is heard sometimes is produced only by the breaking of the air, and not by the *impulsion* of the air.  
 To the *impulsion* there is requisite the force of the body that moveth, and the resistance of the body that is moved; and if the body be too great, it yieldeth too little; and if it be too small, it resisteth too little. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Influence operating upon the mind.  
 But thou didst plead  
 Divine *impulsion*, prompting how thou might'st  
 Find some occasion to infect our foes. *Milton's Agonistes.*

*IMPULSIVE. adj.* [*impulsif*, Fr. from *impulse*.] Having the power of impulse; moving; impellent.  
 Nature and duty bind him to obedience;  
 But those being placed in a lower sphere,  
 His fierce ambition, like the highest mover,  
 Has hurried with a strong *impulsive* motion  
 Against their proper course. *Denham's Sophy.*  
 What is the fountain or *impulsive* cause of this prevention of sin? It is perfectly free grace. *South's Sermons.*

Poor men! poor papers! we and they  
 Do some *impulsive* force obey,  
 And are but play'd with, do not play. *Prior.*

*IMPUNITY. n. f.* [*impunitas*, Fr. *impunitas*, Latin.] Freedom from punishment; exemption from punishment.  
 In the condition of subjects they will gladly continue, as long as they may be protected and justly governed, without oppression on the one side, or *impunity* on the other. *Davies.*  
 A general *impunity* would confirm them; for the vulgar will never be brought to believe, that there is a crime where they see no penalty. *Addison's Freehold.*

Men, potent in the commonwealth, will employ their ill-gotten influence towards procuring *impunity*, or extorting undue favours for themselves or dependents. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

*IMPURE. adj.* [*impur*, Fr. *impurus*, Latin.]  
 1. Contrary to sanctity; unhallowed; unholy.  
 No more can *impure* man retain and move  
 In that pure region of a worthy love,  
 Than earthly substance can unford'd aspire,  
 And leave his nature to converse with fire. *Donne.*  
 Hypocrites austere talk,  
 Condemning as *impure* what God has made  
 Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all. *Milton.*  
 2. Unchaste.

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 Names gain'd by conquest in the Gallick war?  
 Why lays he claim to Hercules his strain,  
 Yet dares be base, effeminate, and vain? *Dryden.*

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St. Hierom reporteth, that he saw one of these in his time; but the truth hereof I will not rashly *impugn*, or over-boldly affirm. *Peacham on Drawing.*  
*IMPUGNER. n. f.* [from *impugnare*.] One that attacks or invades.  
*IMPUGNANCE. n. f.* [French.] Impotence; inability; weakness; feebleness.

As he would not trust Ferdinando and Maximilian for supports of war, so the *impugnance* of the one, and the double proceeding of the other, lay fair for him for occasions to accept of peace. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

*IMPULSE. n. f.* [*impulsus*, Latin.]  
 1. Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another.  
 If these little *impulses* set the great wheels of devotion on work, the largeness and height of that shall not at all be prejudiced by the smallness of its occasion. *South's Sermons.*  
 Bodies produce ideas in us manifestly by *impulse*. *Lacks.*  
 Bodies, from the *impulse* of a fluid, can only gravitate in proportion to their surfaces, and not according to their quantity of matter, which is contrary to experience. *Gbyne.*

2. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea.  
 Mean time, by Jove's *impulse*, Mezentius arm'd,  
 Succeeded Turnus. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 These were my natural *impulses* for the undertaking; but there was an accidental motive, which was full as forcible. *Dry.*  
 Moses saw the bush burn without being consumed, and heard a voice out of it: this was something, besides finding an *impulse* upon his mind to go to Pharaoh, that he might bring his brethren out of Egypt. *Lacks.*

3. Hostile impression.  
 Like two great rocks against the raging tide,  
 Unmov'd the two united chiefs abide,  
 Sustain th' *impulse*, and receive the war. *Prior.*

*IMPULSION. n. f.* [*impulsion*, Fr. *impulsus*, Latin.]  
 1. The agency of body in motion upon body.  
 The motion in the minute parts of any solid body passeth without found; for that found that is heard sometimes is produced only by the breaking of the air, and not by the *impulsion* of the air.  
 To the *impulsion* there is requisite the force of the body that moveth, and the resistance of the body that is moved; and if the body be too great, it yieldeth too little; and if it be too small, it resisteth too little. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Influence operating upon the mind.  
 But thou didst plead  
 Divine *impulsion*, prompting how thou might'st  
 Find some occasion to infect our foes. *Milton's Agonistes.*

*IMPULSIVE. adj.* [*impulsif*, Fr. from *impulse*.] Having the power of impulse; moving; impellent.  
 Nature and duty bind him to obedience;  
 But those being placed in a lower sphere,  
 His fierce ambition, like the highest mover,  
 Has hurried with a strong *impulsive* motion  
 Against their proper course. *Denham's Sophy.*  
 What is the fountain or *impulsive* cause of this prevention of sin? It is perfectly free grace. *South's Sermons.*

Poor men! poor papers! we and they  
 Do some *impulsive* force obey,  
 And are but play'd with, do not play. *Prior.*

*IMPUNITY. n. f.* [*impunitas*, Fr. *impunitas*, Latin.] Freedom from punishment; exemption from punishment.  
 In the condition of subjects they will gladly continue, as long as they may be protected and justly governed, without oppression on the one side, or *impunity* on the other. *Davies.*  
 A general *impunity* would confirm them; for the vulgar will never be brought to believe, that there is a crime where they see no penalty. *Addison's Freehold.*

Men, potent in the commonwealth, will employ their ill-gotten influence towards procuring *impunity*, or extorting undue favours for themselves or dependents. *Atterbury's Sermons.*



## IN

2. Unchaste.  
If black scandal, or foul-fac'd reproach,  
Attend the sequel of your-imposition,  
Your meek enforcement shall acquittance me  
From all the *impure* blots and stains thereof. *Shaksp. R. III.*  
One could not devise a more proper hell for an *impure* spirit,  
than that which Plato has touched upon. *Addison.*
3. Feulent; foul with extraneous mixtures; droffy.  
*IMPURELY*. *adv.* [from *impure*.] With impurity.  
*IMPURENESS*. *n. f.* [from *impure*, French; *impuritas*, Lat. from *IMPU*RITY. } *impure*.]
1. Want of sanctity; want of holiness.  
2. Act of unchastity.  
The foul *impurities* that reigned among the monkish clergy.  
*Atterbury's Sermon.*
3. Feulent admixture.  
Cleanse the alimentary duct by vomiting and clysters, the  
*impurities* of which will be carried into the blood. *Arbutnot.*  
To *IMPU*RPLE. *v. a.* [from *impurprer*, Fr. from *purple*.] To make  
red; to colour as with purple.  
Now in loose garlands, thick thrown off the bright  
Pavement, that like a sea of Jasper shone,  
*Impurpled* with celestial roses, smil'd. *Milton.*
- IMPU*TABLE. *adj.* [from *impute*.]  
1. Chargeable upon any one.  
That first sort of foolishness is *imputable* to them. *South.*  
2. Accusable; chargeable with a fault. Not proper.  
If the wife departs from her husband, through any default of  
his, as on the account of cruelty, then he shall be compelled  
to allow her alimony; for the law deems her to be a dutiful  
wife as long as the fault lies at his door, and she is in no wise  
*imputable*. *Alfist's Paragon.*  
*IMPU*TABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *imputable*.] The quality of being  
imputable.  
'Tis necessary to the *imputableness* of an action, that it be  
avoidable. *Norris.*
- IMPU*TATION. *n. f.* [from *impute*, Fr. from *impute*.]  
1. Attribution of any thing; generally of ill.  
Trust to me, Ulysses;  
Our *imputation* shall be oddly pois'd  
In this wild action. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*  
If a son that is sent by his father about merchandize, do fall  
into some lewd action, the *imputation* of his wickedness, by  
your rule, should be imposed upon his father. *Shaksp. R. II.*  
To use intellects and volitions in the infinite effence, as  
hypotheses, is allowable; but a rigorous *imputation* is derogatory  
to him, and arrogant in us. *Glanv. Sceps.*  
I have formerly said that I could distinguish your writings  
from those of any others: 'tis now time to clear myself from  
any *imputation* of self-conceit on that subject. *Dryden.*
2. Sometimes of good.  
If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men  
with the *imputation* of being near their master. *Shaksp. R. II.*
3. Censure; reproach.  
Whatever happens they also the least feel that scourge of  
vulgar *imputation*, which notwithstanding they deserve. *Hosier.*  
Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these groundless  
*imputations* of our enemies, and to rise above them. *Addison.*  
Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his late majesty,  
whom I entirely acquit of any *imputation* upon this matter.  
*Swift.*
4. Hint; reflection.  
Antonio is a good man.  
—Have you heard any *imputation* to the contrary?  
—No, no; my meaning is to have you understand me that he  
is sufficient. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*
- IMPU*TATIVE. *adj.* [from *impute*.] That which may im-  
pute.  
To *IMPU*TATE. *v. a.* [from *impute*, Fr. *impute*, Latin.]  
1. To charge upon; to attribute: generally ill; sometimes  
good.  
It was *imputed* to him for righteousness. *Ro. iv. 22.*  
Men in their innovations should follow the example of time,  
which innovates but quietly, and by degrees scarce to be per-  
ceived; for otherwise whatsoever is new and unlooked for,  
ever mends some, and pairs others; and he that is holper  
takes it for a fortune, and thanks the time; and he that is hurt  
for a wrong, *imputeth* it to the author. *Bacon's Essays.*  
I made it by your persuasion, to satisfy those who *imputed*  
it to folly. *Temple.*  
*Impute* your dangers to our ignorance. *Dryden.*  
This obscurity cannot be *imputed* to want of language in  
so great a master of style. *Locke.*  
I have read a book *imputed* to lord Bathurst, called a dissection  
on parties. *Swift.*
2. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.  
Thy merit  
*Imputed* shall absolve them who renounce  
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds. *Milton.*
- IMPU*TER. *n. f.* [from *impute*.] He that imputes.  
*IN*. *prep.* [in, Latin.]  
1. Noting the place where any thing is present.

## IN

- In* school of love are all things taught we see;  
There learn'd this maid of arms the useful guile. *Fairfax.*  
Is this place here not sufficient strong  
To guard us in? *Daniel's Civil War.*
2. Noting the state present at any time.  
The other is only by error and misconception named the or-  
dinance of Jesus Christ: no one proof is yet brought forth,  
whereby it may clearly appear to be so in very deed. *Hosier.*  
Like one of two contending in a prize,  
That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes. *Shaksp.*  
Sir Edmond Courtney, and the haughty prelate,  
With many more confederates, are in arms. *Shak. R. III.*  
Danger before, and in, and after the act,  
You needs must grant is great. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
However it be in knowledge, I may truly say it is of no use  
at all in probabilities; for the assent there, being to be deter-  
mined by the preponderancy, after a due weighing of all the  
proofs on both sides, nothing is so unfit to assist the mind in  
that as syllogism. *Locke.*  
In all likelihood I brought all my limbs out of the bed,  
which, 'tis probable, he has not done off the breach. *Callier.*  
God hath made our eternal and temporal interests, in most  
cases, very consistent. *Snaridge's Sermon.*  
None was so little in their friendships, or so much in that  
of those whom they had most abused. *Letter to Publ. of Dunciad.*
3. Noting the time.  
To feed mens souls, quoth he, is not in man. *Hubb. Tale.*  
When we would consider eternity *a parte ante*, what do we  
but, beginning from ourselves and the present time we are in,  
repeat in our minds the ideas of years or ages past, with a  
prospect of proceeding in such addition with all the infinity of  
numbers? *Locke.*
4. Noting power.  
To feed mens souls, quoth he, is not in man. *Hubb. Tale.*  
5. Let usury in general be reduced to five in the hundred, and  
let that rate be proclaimed to be free and current. *Bacon.*  
I cannot but lament the common course, which, at least,  
nine in ten of those who enter into the ministry are obliged to  
enter. *Swift.*
6. Concerning.  
I only consider what he, who is allowed to have carried this  
argument farthest, has said in it. *Locke.*
7. For the sake. A solemn phrase.  
Now, in the names of all the gods at once,  
Upon what meat does this our Caesar feed,  
That he is grown so great? *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*  
In the name of the people,  
And in the power of us the tribunes, we  
Banish him our city. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
Now, in the name of honour, sir, I beg you  
That I may see your father's death reveng'd. *Dryden.*
8. Noting cause.  
King Henry, be thy title right or wrong,  
Lord Clifford vows to fight in thy defence. *Shaksp. H. VI.*
9. In that. Because.  
Some things they do in that they are men; in that they are  
wise men, and christian men, some things; some things in that  
they are men mislead, and blinded with error. *Hosier.*  
He cannot brook such disgrace well, as he shall run into;  
in that it is a thing of his own search, and against my will.  
*Shaksp. As you like it.*
10. In as much. Since; seeing that.  
Those things are done voluntarily by us, which other crea-  
tures do naturally, in as much as we might stay our doing of  
them if we would. *Hosier.*
- IN*. *adv.*  
1. Within some place; not out.  
How infamous is the false, fraudulent, and unconscionable  
person; especially if he be arrived at that consummate and ro-  
bust degree of falsehood as to play in and out, and show tricks  
with oaths, the sacred bonds which the conscience of man  
can be bound with. *South's Sermons.*  
I fear me, you'll be in 'till then. *Shaksp. R. II.*
2. Engaged to any affair.  
We know the worst can come: 'tis thought upon:  
We cannot shift being in, we must go on. *Daniel.*  
These practical flies value themselves for being in at every  
thing, and are found at last to be just good for nothing. *L'Es.*
3. Placed in some state.  
Poor rogues talk of court news,  
Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out. *Shaksp.*  
Must never patriot then declaim at gin,  
Unless, good man, he has been fairly in. *Pope.*
4. Noting entrance.  
Go to thy fellows; bid them cover the table, serve in the  
meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shaksp. R. II.*  
He's too big to go in there: what shall I do?  
—Let me see't; I'll in, I'll in; follow your friend's advice,  
I'll in. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
In the fluid cavity lies loose the shell of some sort of bivalve  
larger than could be introduced in at either of those holes.  
*Woodward on Fishes.*

## IN A

5. Into any place.  
Is it not more eligible to come in with a smooth gale, than  
to be tossed at sea with a storm. *Callier.*  
Next fill the hole with its own earth again,  
And trample with thy feet, and tread it in. *Dryd. Georg.*
6. Close; home.  
The posture of left-handed fencers is so different from that  
of the right-handed, that you run upon their swords if you push  
forward; and they are in with you, if you offer to fall back  
without keeping your guard. *Tatler.*  
In has commonly in composition a negative or privative sense,  
as in the Latin: so, *active* denotes that which *acts*, *inactive*  
that which does not *act*. In before *r* is changed into *r*; as  
*irregular*: before *l* into *l*; as *illative*: and into *m* before some  
other consonants; as *improbable*.  
*IN*ABILITY. *n. f.* [in and ability.] Impuissance; impotence;  
want of power.  
If no natural nor casual *inability* cros their desires, they al-  
ways delighting to insure themselves with actions most benefi-  
cial to others, cannot but gather great experience, and thro'  
experience the more wisdom. *Hosier.*  
Neither ignorance nor *inability* can be pretended; and what  
plea can we offer to divine justice to prevent condemna-  
tion? *Rogers.*
- IN*ABSTINENCE. *n. f.* [in and abstinence.] Intemperance;  
want of power to abstain.  
Diseases dire; of which a monstrous crew  
Before thee shall appear, that thou may'st know  
What misery the *inabstinence* of Eve  
Shall bring on man. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
- IN*ACCESSIBLE. *adj.* [inaccessibile, Fr. in and accessible.] Not to  
be reached; not to be approached.  
Whatever you are,  
That in this desert *inaccessible*,  
Under the shade of melancholy boughs,  
Lose and neglect the creeping hours of time. *Shaksp. R. II.*  
Many other hidden parts of nature, even of a far lower  
form, are *inaccessible* to us. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
There shall we clearly see the ends and uses of these things,  
which here were either too subtle for us to penetrate, or too  
remote and *inaccessible* for us to come to any distinct view of.  
*Roy on the Creation.*  
This part, which is so noble, is not altogether *inaccessible*;  
and that an easy way may be found to it, 'tis to consider nature  
and to copy her. *Dryden.*
- IN*ACCURACY. *n. f.* [from *inaccurate*.] Want of exactness.  
*IN*ACCURATE. *adj.* [in and accurate.] Not exact; not accu-  
rate. It is used sometimes of persons, but more frequently of  
performances.  
*IN*ACTION. *n. f.* [inaction, Fr. in and action.] Cessation from  
labour; forbearance of labour.  
The times and amusements past are not more like a dream  
to me, than those which are present: I lie in a refreshing kind  
of *inaction*. *Pope.*
- IN*ACTIVELY. *adv.* [in and alive.] Not busy; not diligent;  
idle; indolent; sluggish.  
*IN*ACTIVELY. *adv.* [from *inactive*.] Idly; without labour;  
without motion; sluggishly.  
In seasons of perfect freedom, mark how your son spends  
his time; whether he *inactive*ly loiters it away, when left to  
his own inclination. *Locke.*
- IN*ACTIVITY. *n. f.* [in and activity.] Idleness; rest; sluggish-  
ness.  
A doctrine which manifestly tends to discourage the endea-  
vours of men, to introduce a lazy *inactivity*, and neglect of  
the ordinary means of grace. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
Virtue, conceal'd within our breast,  
Is *inactivity* at best. *Swift.*
- IN*ADEQUATE. *adj.* [in and adequatus, Latin.] Not equal to  
the purpose; defective; falling below the due proportion.  
Remorse for vice  
Not paid, or paid *inadequate* in price,  
What farther means can reason now direct? *Dryden.*  
*Inadequate* ideas are such, which are but a partial or incom-  
plete representation of those archetypes to which they are re-  
ferred. *Locke.*
- IN*ADEQUATELY. *adv.* [from *inadequate*.] Defectively; not  
completely.  
These pores they may either exactly fill, or but *inade-*  
*quately*. *Boyle.*
- IN*ADVERTENCE. *n. f.* [inadvertence, French; from *inad-*  
*vertent*.] Carelessness; negligence; inattention.  
1. Carelessness; negligence; inattention.  
There is a vast difference between them; indeed, as vast as  
between *inadvertency* and deliberation, between surprize and  
purpose. *South.*  
From an habitual heedless *inadvertency*, men are so intent  
upon the present that they mind nothing else. *L'Estrange.*
2. Act or effect of negligence.  
Many persons have lain under great and heavy scandals,  
which have taken their first rise only from some *inadvertence* or  
indiscretion. *Government of the Tongue.*  
The productions of a great genius, with many lapses and

## IN A

- inadvertencies*, are infinitely preferable to the works of an in-  
ferior kind of author, which are scrupulously exact. *Addison.*
- IN*ADVERTENT. *adj.* [in and advertens, Latin.] Negligent;  
careless.  
*IN*ADVERTENTLY. *adv.* [from *inadvertent*.] Carelessly; ne-  
gligently.  
Aristotle mentions Telegonus as the son of Circe and Ulysses,  
who afterwards slew his father with the bone of a fish *inadver-*  
*tently*. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*  
Worthy persons, if *inadvertently* drawn into a deviation,  
will endeavour instantly to recover their lost ground. *Clarissa.*
- IN*ALIENABLE. *adj.* [in and alienable.] That cannot be alie-  
nated.  
*IN*ALIMENTAL. *adj.* [in and alimental.] Affording no nour-  
ishment.  
Dulcoration importeth a degree to nourishment; and the  
making of things *inalimental* to be become alimental, may be  
an experiment of great profit for making new victual. *Bacon.*
- IN*AMISSIBLE. *adj.* [inamissible, French; in and amissum, Lat.]  
Not to be lost.  
These advantages are *inamissible*. *Hanmand.*
- IN*AN. *adj.* [inanis, Latin.] Empty; void.  
We sometimes speak of place in the great *inane*, beyond  
the confines of the world. *Locke.*
- To *IN*ANIMATE. *v. a.* [in and animo, Latin.] To animate;  
to quicken. This word is not in use.  
There's a kind of world remaining still,  
Though the which did *inanimate* and fill  
The world be gone; yet in this last long night  
Her ghost doth walk, that is, a glimmering light. *Donne.*
- IN*ANIMATE. *adj.* [inanimatus, Latin; inanimé, French.]  
*IN*ANIMATED. *adj.* [inanimatus, Latin; inanimé, French.]  
The spirits of animate bodies are all in some degree kin-  
dled; but *inanimate* bodies have their spirits no whit inflamed.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*  
The golden goddess, present at the play,  
Well knew he meant th' *inanimated* fair,  
And gave the sign of granting. *Dryden.*  
All the ideas of sensible qualities are not inherent in the  
*inanimate* bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our  
nerves. *Bentley.*  
They can neither subsist nor be produced by the powers of  
mechanism; for both require the constant influence of a prin-  
ciple different from that which governs the *inanimated* part of  
the universe. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*  
From roofs when Verrio's colours fall,  
And leave *inanimate* the naked wall,  
Still in thy song should vanquish'd France appear. *Pope.*
- IN*ANITION. *n. f.* [inanition, Fr. inanis, Lat.] Emptiness of body;  
want of fulness in the vessels of the animal.  
Weakness which attends fevers proceeds from too great ful-  
ness in the beginning, and too great *inanition* in the latter end  
of the disease. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
- IN*ANITY. *n. f.* [from *inanis*, Latin.] Emptiness; void space.  
This opinion excludes all such *inanity*, and admits no ve-  
cilities but so little ones as no body whatever can come to, but  
will be bigger than they, and must touch the corporal parts  
which those vacuities divide. *Digby on Bodies.*
- IN*APPETENCY. *n. f.* [in and appetentia, Latin.] Want of sto-  
mach or appetite.  
*IN*APPLICABLE. *adj.* [in and applicable.] Not to be put to a  
particular use.  
*IN*APPLICATION. *n. f.* [inapplication, Fr. in and application.]  
Indolence; negligence.  
*IN*APRABLE. *adj.* [in and aris, Latin.] Not capable of til-  
lage. *Dia.*
- To *IN*ARCH. *v. a.* [in and arch.]  
*Inarching* is a method of grafting, which is commonly  
called grafting by approach. This method of grafting is used  
when the stock and the tree may be joined: take the branch  
you would *inarch*, and, having fitted it to that part of the stock  
where you intend to join it, pare away the rind and wood on  
one side about three inches in length: after the same manner  
cut the stock or branch in the place where the graft is to be  
united, so that they may join equally together that the sap may  
meet: then cut a little tongue upwards in the graft, and make  
a notch in the stock to admit it; so that when they are joined  
the tongue will prevent their slipping, and the graft will more  
closely unite with the stock. Having thus placed them exactly  
together, tie them; then cover the place with grafting clay,  
to prevent the air from entering to dry the wound, or the wet  
from getting in to rot the stock: you should fix a stake into  
the ground, to which that part of the stock, as also the graft,  
should be fastened, to prevent the wind from breaking them  
asunder. In this manner they are to remain about four  
months, in which time they will be sufficiently united; and  
the graft may then be cut from the mother-tree, observing to  
slope it off close to the stock, and cover the joined parts with  
fresh grafting clay. The operation is always performed in  
April or May, and is commonly practised upon oranges, myr-  
tles, jasmynes, walnuts firs, and pines, which will not suc-  
ceed by common grafting or budding. *Miller.*



# INB

**INARTICULATE.** *adj.* [*inarticul*, Fr. *in* and *articulate*.] Not uttered with distinctness like that of the syllables of human speech.  
Observe what *inarticulate* sounds resemble any of the particular letters.  
By the harmony of words we elevate the mind to a sense of devotion; as our solemn music, which is *inarticulate* poetry, does in churches.  
**INARTICULATELY.** *adv.* [from *inarticulate*.] Not distinctly.  
**INARTICULATENESS.** *n. f.* [from *inarticulate*.] Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.  
**INARTIFICIAL.** *adj.* [*in* and *artificial*.] Contrary to art.  
I have ranked this among the effects; and it may be thought *inartificial* to make it the cause also.  
**INARTIFICIALLY.** *adv.* [from *inartificial*.] Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.  
This lofty humour is clumsily and *inartificially* managed, when it is affected by those of a self-denying profession.  
**INATTENTION.** *n. f.* [*inattention*, Fr. *in* and *attention*.] Disregard; negligence; neglect.  
Persons keep out of the reach of the reproaches of the ministry, or hear with such *inattention* or contempt as renders them of little effect.  
We see a strange *inattention* to this most important prospect.  
Novel lays attract our ravish'd ears;  
But old, the mind with *inattention* hears.  
**INATTENTIVE.** *adj.* [*in* and *attentive*.] Careless; negligent; regardless.  
If we indulge the frequent roving of passions, we shall procure an unsteady and *inattentive* habit.  
**INAUDIBLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *audible*.] Not to be heard; void of sound.  
Let's take the infant by the forward top;  
For we are old, and on our quick't decrees  
Th' *inaudible* and noiseless foot of time  
Steals, ere we can effect them.  
**TO INAUGURATE.** *v. a.* [*inaugure*, Latin.] To consecrate; to invest with a new office by solemn rites; to begin with good omens; to begin.  
Thou'st beginnings of years were propitious to him, as if kings did chuse remarkable days to *inaugurate* their favours, that they may appear acts as well of the time as of the will.  
**INAUGURATION.** *n. f.* [*inauguration*, Fr. *inaugure*, Latin.] Investiture by solemn rites.  
The royal olive was solemnly sworn, at his *inauguration*, to observe these things inviolable.  
At his regal *inauguration* his old father resigned the kingdom to him.  
**INAURATION.** *n. f.* [*inaureo*, Latin.] The act of gilding or covering with gold.  
The Romans had the art of gilding after our manner; but some sort of their *inauration*, or gilding, must have been much dearer than ours.  
**INAUSPICIOUS.** *adj.* [*in* and *auspicious*.] Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate.  
Oh here  
I will set up my everlasting rest;  
And shake the yoke of *inauspicious* stars  
From this world-wearied flesh.  
Though heaven's *inauspicious* eye  
Lay black on love's nativity,  
Her eye a strong appeal can give;  
Beauty, smiles, and love shall live.  
The stars feel not the diseases their *inauspicious* influence produces.  
With *inauspicious* love a wretched swain  
Pursu'd the fairest nymph of all the plain;  
She plung'd him hopeless in a deep despair.  
**INBEING.** *n. f.* [*in* and *being*.] Inherence; inseparableness.  
When we say the bowl is round, the boy is witty, these are proper or inherent modes; for they have a sort of *inbeing* in the substance itself, and do not arise from the addition of any other substance to it.  
**INBORN.** *adj.* [*in* and *born*.] Innate; implanted by nature.  
Led by sense of good,  
Inborn to all, I fought my needful food.  
All passions being *inborn* with us, we are almost equally judges of them.  
Some Carolina, to heaven's dictates true,  
Thy *inborn* worth with conscious eyes shall see,  
And flight th' imperial diadem for thee.  
**INBREATHED.** *adj.* [*in* and *breath*.] Inspired; infused by inspiration.  
Blest pair of syrens, pledges of heav'n's joy,  
Sphere-born harmonious sisters, voice and verse,  
Wed your divine sounds, and mixt power employ,  
Dead things with *inbreath'd* sense able to pierce.  
**INBRED.** *adj.* [*in* and *bred*.] Produced within; hatched or generated within.

# INC

My *inbred* enemy  
Forth issu'd.  
A man thinks better of his children than they deserve; but there is an impulse of tenderness, and there must be some esteem for the setting of that *inbred* affection at work.  
But he unmov'd contemns their idle threat;  
And *inbred* worth doth boasting valour slight.  
**TO INCAGE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *cage*.] To coop up; to shut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow space.  
And yet *incaged* in so small a verge,  
Thy waste is no whit lesser than thy lord's.  
It made my imprisonment a pleasure;  
Ay, such a pleasure as *incaged* birds  
Conceive.  
**INCALESCE.** *v. i.* [*incalisco*, Latin.] The state of growth; ing warm; warmth; incipient heat.  
Averroes restrained his hilarity, making no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober *incaliscence*, and regulated elevation from wine.  
The oil preserves the ends of the bones from *incaliscence*, which they, being solid bodies, would necessarily contract from a swift motion.  
**INCANTATION.** *n. f.* [*incantation*, Fr. *incante*, Lat.] Charms uttered by singing; enchantment.  
My ancient *incantations* are too weak,  
And hell too strong.  
By Adam's hearkening to his wife, mankind, by that her *incantation*, became the subject of labour, sorrow, and death.  
The great wonders of witches, their carrying in the air, and transforming themselves into other bodies, are reported to be wrought, not by *incantations* or ceremonies, but by anointing themselves all over, move a man to think that these fables are the effects of imagination; for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the pores, shut in the vapours, and send them to the head extremely.  
The name of a city being discovered unto their enemies, their penates and patronal gods might be called forth by charms and *incantations*.  
The nuptial rights his outrage strait attends;  
The dow'r desir'd is his transg'ress'd friends;  
The *incantation* backward the repeats,  
Inverts her rod, and what she did, defeats.  
The commands which our religion hath imposed on its followers are not like the absurd ceremonies of pagan idolatry, the frivolous rites of their initiations and worship, that might look like *incantations* and magic, but had no tendency to make mankind the happier.  
**INCANTATORY.** *adj.* [from *incanto*, Latin.] Dealing by enchantment; magical.  
Fortune-tellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the like *incantatory* impostors, daily delude them.  
**TO INCANTON.** *v. a.* [*in* and *canton*.] To unite to a canton or separate community.  
When the cantons of Bern and Zurich proposed the incorporating Geneva in the cantons, the Roman catholics, fearing the protestant interest, proposed the *incantoning* of Constantine as a counterpoise.  
**INCAPABILITY.** *n. f.* [from *incapable*.] Inability natural; **INCAPABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *incapable*.] Inability legal.  
You have nothing to urge but a kind of *incapability* in yourself to the service.  
**INCAPABLE.** *adj.* [*incapable*, Fr. *in* and *capable*.]  
1. Wanting power; wanting understanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or understand.  
Incapable and shallow innocents!  
You cannot guess who caus'd your father's death.  
2. Not able to receive any thing.  
Wilmot, when he saw Goring put in the command, thought himself *incapable* of reparation.  
3. Unable; not equal to any thing.  
Is not your father grown *incapable* of reasonable affairs? Is he not stupid with age?  
4. Disqualified by law.  
Their lands are almost entirely taken from them, and they are rendered *incapable* of purchasing any more.  
5. In conversation it is usual to say a man is *incapable* of falsehood, or *incapable* of generosity, or of any thing good or bad.  
**INCAPACIOUS.** *adj.* [*in* and *capacious*.] Narrow; of small content.  
Souls that are made little and *incapacious* cannot enlarge their thoughts to take in any great compass of times or things.  
**INCAPACIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *incapacious*.] Narrowness; want of containing space.  
**TO INCAPACITATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *capacitate*.]  
1. To disable; to weaken.  
Nothing of consequence should be left to be done in the last *incapacitating* hours of life.

# INC

2. To disqualify.  
Monstrosity could not *incapacitate* from marriage.  
**INCAPACITY.** *n. f.* [*incapacitus*, Fr. *in* and *capacity*.] Inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehensiveness of mind.  
It chiefly proceedeth from natural *incapacity*, and genial disposition.  
Admonition he imputes either to envy, or else ignorance and *incapacity* of estimating his worth.  
The inactivity of the soul is its *incapacity* to be moved with any thing common.  
**TO INCARCERATE.** *v. a.* [*incarcerare*, Latin.] To imprison; to confine. It is used in the Scots law to denote imprisoning or confining in a gaol; otherwise it is seldom found.  
The pestilent contagion may be propagated by those dense bodies, that easily *incarcerate* the infected air; as woollen cloaths.  
**INCARCERATION.** *n. f.* [from *incarcerare*.] Imprisonment; confinement.  
**TO INCARN.** *v. a.* [*incarno*, Latin.] To cover with flesh.  
The flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make exfoliation of what is necessary, and *incarn* it.  
**TO INCARN.** *v. n.* To breed flesh.  
The slough came off, and the ulcer happily *incarned*.  
**TO INCARNADINE.** *v. a.* [*incarnadine*, Fr. *incarnadine*, pale red, Italian.] To dye red. This word I find only once.  
Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood  
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather  
The multitudinous sea *incarnadine*,  
Making the green one red.  
**TO INCARNATE.** *v. a.* [*incarnare*, Fr. *incarno*, Latin.]  
1. To cloath with flesh; to embody with flesh.  
I, who erst contended  
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd  
Into a beast, and mix with bestial slime,  
This essence to *incarnate* and imbrute.  
**INCARNATE.** *participial adj.* [*incarnatus*, Fr. from the verb.]  
1. Cloathed with flesh; embodied in flesh.  
Undoubtedly even the nature of God itself, in the person of the son, is *incarnate*, and hath taken to itself flesh.  
They say he cried out of women.  
—Yes, that he did, and said they were devils *incarnate*.  
A most wise sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the satisfactory death and obedience of the *incarnate* son of God, Jesus Christ, God blessed for ever.  
Here shalt thou sit *incarnate*, here shalt reign  
Both God and man.  
2. It may be doubted whether *Swift* understood this word.  
But he's posset,  
Incarnate with a thousand imps.  
3. In Scotland *incarnate* is applied to any thing tinged of a deep red colour, from its resemblance to a flesh colour.  
**INCARNATION.** *n. f.* [*incarnation*, Fr. from *incarnate*.]  
1. The act of assuming body.  
We must beware we exclude not the nature of God from *incarnation*, and so make the son of God incarnate not to be very God.  
Upon the annunciation, or our Lady-day, meditate on the *incarnation* of our blessed Saviour.  
2. The state of breeding flesh.  
The pulsation under the cicatrix proceeded from the too lax *incarnation* of the wound.  
**INCARNATIVE.** *n. f.* [*incarnativus*, Fr. from *incarnare*.] A medicine that generates flesh.  
I deterged the abscess, and incarnated by the common *incarnative*.  
**TO INCASE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *case*.] To cover; to inclose; to inwrap.  
Rich plates of gold the folding doors *incase*,  
The pillars silver.  
**INCAUTIOUS.** *adj.* [*in* and *cautious*.] Unwary; negligent; heedless.  
His rhetorical expressions may easily captivate any *incautious* reader.  
**INCAUTIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *incautious*.] Unwarily; heedlessly; negligently.  
A species of palsy invades such as *incautiously* expose themselves to the morning air.  
**INCENDIARY.** *n. f.* [*incendiarius*, from *incendere*, Latin; *incendiaire*, French.]  
1. One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery.  
2. One who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels.  
Nor could any order be obtained impartially to examine impudent *incendiaries*.  
Incendiaries of figure and distinction, who are the inventors and publishers of gross falsehoods, cannot be regarded but with the utmost detestation.  
Several cities of Greece drove them out as *incendiaries*, and pests of commonweals.  
**INCENSE.** *n. f.* [*incensum*, Latin, a thing burnt; *encens*, French.] Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess.

# INC

Upon such sacrifices, my Cordelia,  
The gods themselves throw *incense*.  
Numa the rites of strict religion knew;  
On ev'ry altar laid the *incense* due.  
**TO INCENSE.** *v. a.* [*incensare*, Latin.] To enkindle to rage; to inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to irritate to anger; to heat; to fire; to make furious; to exasperate.  
The world, too faucy with the gods,  
Incenses them to send destruction.  
If 'gainst yourself you be *incens'd*, we'll put you,  
Like one that means his proper harm, in manacles.  
He is attended with a despicable train;  
And what they may *incense* him to, being apt  
To have his ear abus'd, wisdom bids fear.  
Tractable obedience is a slave  
To each *incens'd* will.  
Foul idolatries and other faults,  
Heap'd to the popular sum, will so *incense*  
God as to leave them.  
How could my pious son thy pow'r *incense*?  
Or what! alas! is vanquish'd Troy's offence?  
**INCENSEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *incense*.] Rage; heat; fury.  
His *incensement* at this moment is so implacable, that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death.  
**INCENSION.** *n. f.* [*incensio*, Latin.] The act of kindling; the state of being on fire.  
Sena loatheth its windiness by decocting; and subtle or windy spirits are taken off by *incension* or evaporation.  
**INCENSOR.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of passions.  
Many priests were impetuous and importunate *incensors* of the rage.  
**INCENSORY.** *n. f.* [from *incensare*.] The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered.  
**INCENTIVE.** *n. f.* [*incentivum*, Latin.]  
1. That which kindles.  
Their unreasonable severity was not the least *incentive*, that blew up into those flames the sparks of discontent.  
2. That which provokes; that which encourages; incitement; motive; encouragement; spur. It is used of that which incites, whether to good or ill.  
Congruity of opinions, to our natural constitution, is one great *incentive* to their reception.  
Even the wisdom of God hath not suggested more pressing motives, more powerful *incentives* to charity, than these, that we shall be judged by it at the last dreadful day.  
It encourages speculative persons, with all the *incentives* of place, profit, and preferment.  
**INCENTIVE.** *adj.* Inciting; encouraging.  
Competency is the most *incentive* to industry: too little makes men desperate, and too much careless.  
**INCEPTION.** *n. f.* [*inceptio*, Latin.] Beginning.  
The *inception* of putrefaction hath in it a maturation.  
**INCEPTIVE.** *adj.* [*inceptivus*, Latin.] Noting beginning.  
An *inceptive* and delusive proposition, as, the fogs vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish, therefore the sun is not yet risen.  
**INCEPTOR.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.  
**INCERATION.** *n. f.* [*incero*, Latin.] The act of covering with wax.  
**INCERTITUDE.** *n. f.* [*incertitudo*, Fr. *incertitude*, Lat.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness.  
**INCESSEANT.** *adj.* [*in* and *cessans*, Latin.] Unceasing; uninterrupted; continual; uninterrupted.  
Raging wind blows up *incessant* show'rs;  
And when the rage allays, the rain begins.  
The *incessant* weeping of my wife,  
Forc'd me to seek delays.  
If, by pray'r  
*Incassant*, I could hope to change the will  
Of him who all things can, I would not cease  
To weary him with my assiduous cries.  
In form, a herald of the king the flies,  
From peer to peer, and thus *incessant* cries.  
**INCESANTLY.** *adv.* [from *incessant*.] Without intermission; continually.  
Both his hands most filthy seculent,  
Above the water were on high extent,  
And fain'd to wash themselves *incessantly*.  
Who reads  
*Incassantly*, and to his reading brings not  
A spirit and judgment equal or superior.  
The Christians, who carried their religion through so many persecutions, were *incessantly* comforting one another with the example and history of our Saviour and his apostles.  
**INCEST.** *n. f.* [*inceste*, French; *incestum*, Latin.] Unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons within degrees prohibited.  
Is't not a kind of *incest* to take life  
From thine own sister's flame?



## INC

He who entered in the first act, a young man like Pericles, prince of Tyre, must not be in danger in the fifth act of committing incest with his daughter. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
**INCESTUOUS.** *adj.* [incestueux, French.] Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural cohabitation.

Hide me, thou bloody hand,  
 Thou perjure, thou simular of virtue,  
 That art incestuous. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 We may easily guess with what impatience the world would have heard an incestuous Herod discoursing of chastity. *South.*  
 Ere you reach to this incestuous love,  
 You must divine and human rights remove. *Dryden.*

**INCESTUOUSLY.** *adv.* [from incestuous.] With unnatural love.  
 Macareus and Canace, son and daughter to Æolus, god of the winds, loved each other incestuously. *Dryden.*

**INCH.** *n. s.* [ince, Saxon; uncia, Latin.]  
 1. A measure of length supposed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot.

A foot is the sixth part of the stature of man, a span one eighth of it, and a thumb's breadth or inch one seventy-second. *Holder on Time.*

2. A proverbial name for a small quantity.  
 The plebeians have got your fellow tribune;  
 They'll give him death by inches. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 As in lasting, so in length is man,  
 Contracted to an inch, who was a span. *Donne.*  
 Is it so desirable a condition to consume by inches, and lose one's blood by drops? *Collier.*

He should never miss, in all his race,  
 Of time one minute, or one inch of space. *Blackmore.*  
 The commons were growing by degrees into power and property, gaining ground upon the patricians inch by inch. *Sw.*

3. A nice point of time.  
 Beldame, I think, we watch'd you at an inch. *Shakespeare.*  
 To INCH, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive by inches.  
 Valiant they say, but very popular;  
 He gets too far into the soldiers' graces,  
 And inches out my master. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

2. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly.  
 To INCH, *v. n.* To advance or retire a little at a time. *Ansford.*

**INCHED.** *adj.* [with a word of number before it.] Containing inches in length or breadth.  
 Poor Tom, proud of heart to ride on a bay trotting horse over four inched bridges. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**INCHPIN.** *n. s.* Some of the inside of a deer. *Ansford.*  
**INCHMEAL.** *n. s.* [inch and meal.] A piece an inch long.

All th' infections that the fun sucks up  
 From bogs, fens, flats, on Prospero fall, and make him  
 By inchmeal a disease! *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

**TO INCHOATE.** *v. a.* [inchoo, Latin.] To begin; to commence.

It is neither a substance perfect, nor a substance inchoate, or in the way of perfection. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

**INCHOATION.** *n. s.* [inchoatus, Lat.] Inception; beginning.

It discerneth of four kinds of causes; forces, frauds, crimes various of felonious, and the inchoations or middle acts towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The setting on foot some of those arts in those parts would be looked upon as the first inchoation of them, which yet would be but their reviving. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**INCHOATIVE.** *adj.* [inchoative, Fr. inchoativus, Latin.] Inceptive; noting inchoation or beginning.

**TO INCISE.** *v. a.* [from incide, to cut, Latin.]

Medicines are said to incise which consist of pointed and sharp particles; as acids, and moist salts, by which the particles of other bodies are divided from one another: thus some expectorating medicines are said to incise or cut the phlegm. *Quincy.*

The menes are promoted by all saponaceous substances, which incise the mucus in the first passages. *Arbutnot.*

**INCIDENCE.** *n. s.* [incido, to fall, Latin; incidences, French.]

**INCIDENCY.** *n. s.* [incido, to fall, Latin; incidences, French.]

1. The direction with which one body strikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of incidence. In the occurrences of two moving bodies, their incidence is said to be perpendicular or oblique, as their directions or lines of motion make a straight line or an oblique angle at the point of contact. *Quincy.*

In mirrors there is the like angle of incidence, from the object to the glass, and from the glass to the eye. *Bacon.*

In equal incidences there is a considerable inequality of refraction, whether it be that some of the incident rays are refracted more and others less constantly, or one and the same ray is by refraction disturbed. *Newton's Opt.*

The permanent whiteness argues, that in like incidences of the rays there is no such separation of the emerging rays. *Newton.*

He enjoys his happy state most when he communicates it, and receives a more vigorous joy from the reflexion than from the direct incidence of his happiness. *Norris.*

2. [Incidents, Latin.] Accident; hap; casualty.  
 What incidencey thou dost guess of harm declare,  
 I, creeping towards me. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

## INC

**INCIDENT.** *adj.* [incident, Fr. incidens, Latin.]

1. Casual; fortuitous; occasional; happening accidentally; falling in beside the main design; happening beside expectation.

As the ordinary course of common affairs is disposed of by general laws, so likewise mens rarer incident necessities and utilities should be with special equity considered. *Hobbes.*

I would note in children not only their articulate answers, but likewise smiles and frowns upon incident occasions. *Watson.*

In a complex proposition the predicate or subject is sometimes made complex by the pronouns who, which, whose, whom, &c. which make another proposition: as, every man, who is pious, shall be saved: Julius, whose surname was Caesar, overcame Pompey: bodies, which are transparent, have many pores. Here the whole proposition is called the primary or chief, and the additional proposition is called an incident proposition. *Watts.*

2. Happening; apt to happen.

Confiance is such a stability and firmness of friendship as overlooks all those failures of kindness, that through passion, incident to human nature, a man may be sometimes guilty of.

**INCIDENT.** *n. s.* [incident, Fr. from the adjective.] Something happening beside the main design; casually.

His wisdom will fall into it as an incident to the point of lawfulness. *Bacon's Essay.*

No person, no incident in the play, but must be of use to carry on the main design. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

**INCIDENTAL.** *adj.* Incident; casual; happening by chance; not intended; not deliberate.

The satisfaction you received from those incidental discourses which we have wandered into. *Milton.*

By some religious duties scarce appear to be regarded at all, and by others only as an incidental business, to be done when they have nothing else to do. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**INCIDENTALLY.** *adv.* [from incidental.] Beside the main design; occasionally.

These general rules are but occasionally and incidentally mentioned in Scripture, rather to manifest unto us a former than to lay upon us a new obligation. *Sanderfen.*

I treat either purposely or incidentally of colours. *Boyle.*

**INCIDENTLY.** *adv.* [from incident.] Occasionally; by the bye; by the way.

It was incidentally moved amongst the judges what should be done for the king himself, who was attainted; but resolved that the crown takes away defects. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**TO INCINERATE.** *v. a.* [in cinere, Latin.] To burn to ashes.

By baking, without melting, the heat indurates, and then maketh fragile; and lastly, it doth incinerate and calcinate. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Fire burneth wood, making it first luminous, then black and brittle, and lastly broken and incinerate. *Bacon.*

These dregs stick in the capillary insinuations of the stomach, and are soon incinerated and calcined into such salts which produce coughs. *Harvey on Constriction.*

**INCINERATION.** *n. s.* [incineration, Fr. from incinerare.] The act of burning any thing to ashes.

I observed in the fixt salt of urine, brought by depuration to be very white, a taste not unlike common salt, and very differing from the caustick lixiviate taste of other salts made by incineration. *Boyle.*

**INCIRCUMSCRIPTION.** *n. s.* [in and circumscription.] Want of caution; want of heed.

An unexpected way of delusion, whereby he more easily led away the incircumspection of their belief. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

**INCISED.** *adj.* [inciser, Fr. incisus, Latin.] Cut; made by cutting; as, an incised wound.

I brought the incised lips together. *Wise's Surgery.*

**INCISION.** *n. s.* [incision, Fr. incisio, Latin.]

1. A cut; a wound made with a sharp instrument. Generally used for wounds made by a surgeon.

Let us make incision for your love,  
 To prove whose blood is reddest, his or mine. *Shakespeare.*

God help thee, shallow man: God make incision in thee, thou art raw. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

The reception of one is as different from the admission of the other, as when the earth falls open under the incision of the plough, and when it gapes to drink in the dew of heaven, or the refreshments of a shower. *South's Sermons.*

A small incision knife is more handy than a larger for opening the bag. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Division of viscidities by medicines.

Afternoon is a scouring off, or incision of the more viscous humours, and making them more fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as is found in nitrous water, which scours the linen cloth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

**INCISIVE.** *adj.* [incisif, Fr. from incisus, Latin.] Having the quality of cutting or dividing.

The colour of many corpuscles will cohere by being precipitated together, and be destroyed by the effusion of very piercing and incisive liquors. *Boyle.*

## INC

**INCISOR.** *n. s.* [incisor, Latin.] Cutter; tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

**INCISORY.** *adj.* [incisive, French.] Having the quality of cutting.

**INCISURE.** *n. s.* [incisura, Latin.] A cut; an aperture.

In some creatures it is wide, in some narrow, in some with a deep incisure up into the head, for the better catching and holding of prey; and more easy comminuting of hard food. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

**INCITATION.** *n. s.* [incitatio, Latin.] Incitement; incentive; motive; impulse.

Dr. Ridley, in his tract of magnetical bodies, defines magnetical attraction to be a natural incitation and disposition conforming unto contiguity, an union of one magnetical body unto another. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The multitude of objects do proportionally multiply both the possibilities and incitations. *Government of the Tongue.*

The mind gives not only licence, but incitation to the other passions to act with the utmost impetuosity. *Decay of Piety.*

**TO INCITE.** *v. a.* [incito, Lat. incito, Fr.] To stir up; to push forward in a purpose; to animate; to spur; to urge on.

How many now in health  
 Shall drop their blood, in approbation  
 Of what your reverence shall incite us to? *Shakespeare's H. V.*

No blown ambition doth our arms incite.  
 But love, dear love, and our aged father's right. *Shakespeare's Antiochus.*

Antiochus, when he incited Prusias to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Romans, comparing it to a fire, that took and spread from kingdom to kingdom. *Bacon.*

The principles of nature and common reason, which in all difficulties, where prudence or courage are required, do rather incite us to fly for assistance to a single person than a multitude. *Swift.*

**INCITEMENT.** *n. s.* [from incite.] Motive; incentive; impulse; inciting power.

A marvel it were, if a man of great capacity, having such incitements to make him desirous of all furtherances unto his cause, could espy in the whole scripture of God nothing which might breed at the least a probable opinion of likelihood, that divine authority was the same way inclinable. *Hooker.*

A person sent hither by some good providence, to be the occasion and incitement of great good to this island. *Milton.*

If thou must reform the stubborn times,  
 From the long records of distant ages  
 Drive incitements to renew thy rage. *Pope's Statius.*

**INCIVIL.** *adj.* [incivilis, Fr.] Unpolished. See **UNCIVIL.**

**INCIVILITY.** *n. s.* [incivilité, Fr. in and civility.]

1. Want of courtesy; rudeness.

He does offend against that reverence which is due to the common apprehensions of mankind, whether true or not, which is the greatest incivility. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

2. Act of rudeness.

Abstain from dissolute laughter, uncomely jests, loud talking and jeering, which, in civil account, are called indecencies and incivilities. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*

**INCLEMENCY.** *n. s.* [inclemencia, Fr. inclementia, Latin.] Unmercifulness; cruelty; severity; harshness; roughness.

And though by tempests of the prize bereft,  
 In heaven's inclemency some ease we find:  
 Our foes we vanquish'd by our valour left. *Dryden.*

**INCLEMENT.** *adj.* [in and clement, Latin.] Unmerciful; un pitying; void of tenderness; harsh.

Teach us further by what means to shun  
 Th' inclement seasons, rain, ice, hail and snow. *Milton.*

Naked, defenceless, on a foreign land:  
 Propitious to my wants, a vest supply,  
 To guard the wretched from th' inclement sky. *Pope.*

**INCLINABLE.** *adj.* [inclinabilis, Latin.]

1. Having a propension of will; favourably disposed; willing; tending by disposition.

People are not always inclinable to the best. *Spenser.*

A marvel it were, if a man of capacity could espy in the whole scripture nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that divine authority was the same way inclinable. *Hooker.*

The gall and bitterness of certain mens writings, who spared him little, made him, for their sakes, the less inclinable to that truth which he himself should have honoured. *Hooker.*

Desire,  
 Inclinable now grown to touch or taste,  
 Solicited her longing eye. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Having a tendency.

If such a crust naturally fell, then it was more likely and inclinable to fall this thousand years than the last; but if the crust was always gradually nearer and nearer to falling, that plainly evinces that it had not endured eternally. *Bentley.*

**INCLINATION.** *n. s.* [inclination, inclination, Fr. inclinatio, Lat.]

1. Tendency towards any point.

The two rays being equally refracted, have the same inclination to one another after refraction which they had before; that is, the inclination of half a degree answering to the sun's diameter. *Newton's Opt.*

## INC

2. Natural aptness.

Though most of the thick woods are grubbed up since the promontory has been cultivated, there are still many spots of it which shew the natural inclination of the soil leans that way. *Addison.*

3. Propension of mind; favourable disposition; incipient desire.

The king was wonderfully disquieted, when he found that the prince was totally aliened from all thoughts of or inclination to the marriage. *Cavendon.*

A mere inclination to a thing is not properly a willing of that thing; and yet, in matters of duty, men frequently reckon it for such: for otherwise how should they so often plead and rest in the honest and well-inclined disposition of their minds, when they are justly charged with an actual non-performance of the law. *South's Sermons.*

4. Love; affection.

We have had few knowing painters, because of the little inclination which princes have for painting. *Dryden.*

5. Disposition of mind.

Bid him  
 Report the features of Octavia, her years,  
 Her inclination. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

6. The tendency of the magnetical needle to the East or West.

7. [In pharmacy.] The act by which a clear liquor is poured off from some faces or sediment by only sloping the vessel, which is also called decantation. *Quincy.*

**INCLINATORY.** *adj.* [from incline.] Having a quality of inclining to one or other.

If that inclinatory virtue be destroyed by a touch from the contrary pole, that end which before was elevated will then decline. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**INCLINATORILY.** *adv.* [from inclinatory.] Obliquely; with inclination to one side or the other; with some deviation from North and South.

Whether they be refrigerated inclinatory, or somewhat equinoxially, that is, toward the eastern or western points, they discover some verticity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TO INCLINE.** *v. n.* [inclino, Latin; incliner, Fr.]

1. To bend; to lean; to tend towards any part.

Her house inclineth unto death, and her paths unto the dead. *Prov. ii. 18.*

Still to this place  
 My heart inclines, still hither turn my eyes;  
 Hither my feet unbidden find their way. *Rousseau.*

2. To be favourably disposed to; to feel desire beginning.

Doth his majesty  
 Incline to it, or no?  
 He seems indifferent;  
 Or rather swaying more upon our part. *Shakespeare's H. V.*

**TO INCLINE.** *v. a.*

1. To give a tendency or direction to any place or state.

The timely dew of sleep,  
 Now falling with soft slumb'rous weights, inclines  
 Our eyelids. *Milton.*

Thus far both armies to Belinda yield;  
 Now to the baron fate inclines the field. *Pope.*

A tow'ring structure to the palace join'd;  
 To this his steps the thoughtful prince incline'd. *Pope.*

2. To turn the desire towards any thing.

3. To bend; to incurvate.

With due respect my body I incline'd,  
 As to some being of superior kind,  
 And made my court. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

**TO INCLIP.** *v. a.* [in and clip.] To grasp; to inclose; to surround.

Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky inclips,  
 Is thine, if thou wilt ha't. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

**TO INCLOISTER.** *v. a.* [in and cloister.] To shut up in a cloister.

**TO INCLOUD.** *v. a.* [in and cloud.] To darken; to obscure.

In their thick breaths,  
 Rank of gross diet, shall we be inclosed;  
 And forc'd to drink their vapour. *Shakespeare.*

**TO INCLOSE.** *v. a.* [includes, Latin.]

1. To inclose; to shut in.

2. To comprise; to comprehend.

This desire being recommended to her majesty, it liked her to include the same within one intire leaf. *Bacon.*

The marvellous fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods. *Pope.*

Instead of enquiring whether he be a man of virtue, the question is only whether he be a whig or a tory; under which terms all good and ill qualities are included. *Swift.*

**INCLUSIVE.** *adj.* [inclusif, French.]

1. Inclosing; encircling.

O, would that the inclusive verge  
 Of golden metal, that must round my brow,  
 Were red-hot steel, to fear me to the brain. *Shakespeare's R. III.*

2. Comprehended in the sum or number: as, from Wednesday to Saturday inclusive; that is, both Wednesday and Saturday taken into the number.

I'll search where ev'ry virtue dwells,  
 From courts inclusive down to cells. *Swift.*







# INC

**INCONCLUSIVE**. *adj.* [*in* and *concludens*, Latin.] Inferring no consequence.

The depositions of witnesses themselves, as being false, various, contrariant, single, *inconclusive*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**INCONCLUSIVE**. *adj.* [*in* and *conclusive*.] Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

**INCONCLUSIVELY**. *adv.* [*from inconclusive*.] Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

**INCONCLUSIVENESS**. *n.f.* [*from inconclusive*.] Want of rational cogency.

A man, unskilful in syllogism, at first hearing, could perceive the weakness and *inconclusiveness* of a long, artificial, and plausible discourse, wherewith some others, better skilled in syllogism, have been misled. *Locke.*

**INCONCOCT**. *adj.* [*in* and *concoct*.] Unripened; immature; **INCONCOCTED**. *not* fully digested.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert it, it is all that while crude and *inconcoct*; and the process is to be called crudity and *inconcoction*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I understand, remember, and reason better in my riper years than when I was a child, and had my organical parts less digested and *inconcocted*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**INCONCOCTION**. *n.f.* [*from inconcoct*.] The state of being indigested; unripened; immaturity.

The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is fitly called *inconcoction*, or *inconcoction*, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon's Natural History.*

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert it, it is all that while crude and *inconcoct*; and the process is to be called crudity and *inconcoction*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**INCONDITE**. *adj.* [*inconditus*, Latin.] Irregular; rude; unpolished.

Now sportive youth  
Carol *incondite* rhymes with futing notes,  
And quaver inharmonious. *Phillips.*

**INCONDITIONAL**. *adj.* [*in* and *conditional*.] Without exception; without limitation; without stipulation.

From that which is but true in a qualified sense, an *inconditional* and absolute verity is inferred. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**INCONDITIONATE**. *adj.* [*in* and *condition*.] Not limited; not restrained by any conditions; absolute.

They ascribe to God, in relation to every man, an eternal, unchangeable, and *inconditionate* decree of election or reprobation. *Boyle.*

**INCONFORMITY**. *n.f.* [*in* and *conformity*.] Incompliance with the practice of others.

We have thought their opinion to be, that utter *inconformity* with the church of Rome was not an extremity whereunto we should be drawn for a time, but the very mediocrity itself, wherein they meant we should ever continue. *Hooker.*

**INCONFUSION**. *n.f.* [*in* and *confusion*.] Distinctness.

The cause of the confusion in founts, and the *inconfusion* in species visible, is, for that the light worketh in right lines, and so there can be no coincidence in the eye; but founts that move in oblique and arcuate lines, must needs encounter and disturb the one the other. *Bacon.*

**INCONGRUENCE**. *n.f.* [*in* and *congruence*.] Unsuitedness; want of adaptation.

Humidity is but relative, and depends upon the congruity or *incongruence* of the component particles of the liquor to the pores of the bodies it touches. *Boyle.*

**INCONGRUITY**. *n.f.* [*incongruité*, Fr. *from incongruous*.]

1. Unsuitableness of one thing to another.
2. The fathers make use of this acknowledgment of the *incongruity* of images to the Deity, from thence to prove the *incongruity* of the worship of them. *Stillington.*
3. Inconsistency; inconsequence; absurdity; impropriety.

To avoid absurdities and *incongruities*, is the same law established for both arts: the painter is not to paint a cloud at the bottom of a picture, nor the poet to place what is proper to the end in the beginning of a poem. *Dryden.*

3. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry.

She, whom after what form lo'er we see,  
Is discord and rude *incongruity*;  
She, she is dead, she's dead. *Donne.*

**INCONGRUOUS**. *adj.* [*incongruus*, Fr. *in* and *congruous*.]

1. Unsuited; not fitting.

Wiser heathens condemned the worship of God as *incongruous* to a divine nature, and a disparagement to the deity. *Stillington.*

2. Inconsistent; absurd.

**INCONGRUOUSLY**. *adv.* [*from incongruous*.] Improperly; unsuitably.

**INCONNE'XEDLY**. *adv.* [*in* and *connex*.] Without any connexion or dependence.

Others ascribed hereto, as a cause, what perhaps but casually or *inconne'xedly* succeeds. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**INCONSIDERABLE**. *adj.* [*in* and *considerable*.] Void of the sense of good and evil; without influence of conscience.

So *inconsiderable* are these common people, and so little feeling have they of God, or their own souls good. *Spenser.*

**INCONSEQUENCE**. *n.f.* [*inconsequence*, Fr. *inconsequencia*, Lat.] Inconclusiveness; want of just inference.

This he bestows the name of many fallacies upon: and runs on with shewing the *inconsequence* of it, as though he did in earnest believe it were an impertinent answer. *Stillington.*

**INCONSEQUENT**. *adj.* [*in* and *consequens*, Lat.] Without just conclusion; without regular inference.

The ground he assumes is unfound, and his illation from thence deduced *inconsequent*. *Hobbes's Leviathan.*

Men rest not in false apprehensions without absurd and *inconsequent* deductions from fallacious foundations, and misapprehended mediums, erecting conclusions no way inferable from their premises. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**INCONSIDERABLE**. *adj.* [*in* and *considerable*.] Unworthy of notice; unimportant.

No, I am an *inconsiderable* fellow, and know nothing. *Denham's Sophy.*

The most *inconsiderable* of creatures may at some time or other come to revenge itself upon the great. *L'Estrange.*

Calling my eyes upon the ants, continually taken up with a thousand cares, very *inconsiderable* with respect to us, but of the greatest importance for them, they appeared to me worthy of my curiosity.

May not planets and comets perform their motions more freely, and with less resistance, in this ethereal medium than in any fluid, which fills all space adequately without leaving any pores, and by consequence is much denser than quicksilver or gold? And may not its resistance be so small as to be *inconsiderable*? *Newton's Opt.*

If we were under any real fear of the papists, it would be hard to think us so stupid not to be equally apprehensive with others, since we are likely to be the greatest sufferers; but we look upon them to be altogether as *inconsiderable* as the women and children. *Swift.*

Let no sin appear small or *inconsiderable* by which an almighty God is offended, and eternal salvation endangered. *Rogers.*

**INCONSIDERABLENESS**. *n.f.* [*from inconsiderable*.] Small importance.

To those who are thoroughly convinced of the *inconsiderableness* of this short dying life, in comparison of that eternal state which remains for us in another life, the consideration of a future happiness is the most powerful motive. *Tillotson.*

From the consideration of our own smallness and *inconsiderableness*, in respect of the greatness and splendor of those glorious heavenly bodies, let us with the holy psalmist raise up our hearts. *Rogers on the Creation.*

**INCONSIDERATE**. *adj.* [*inconsideratus*, Fr. *inconsideratus*, Latin.]

1. Careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent.

When thy *inconsiderate* hand  
Flings ope this casement, with my trembling name,  
Then think this name alive, and that thou thus  
In it offend'st my genius. *Donne.*

If you lament it,  
That which now looks like justice, will be thought  
An *inconsiderate* rashness. *Denham's Sophy.*

It is a very unhappy token of our corruption, that there should be any so *inconsiderate* among us as to sacrifice morality to politics. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Wanting due regard.

He who laid down his life for the redemption of the transgressors, which were under the first Testament, cannot be so *inconsiderate* of our frailties. *Deacy of Piety.*

**INCONSIDERATELY**. *adv.* [*from inconsiderate*.] Negligently; thoughtlessly; inattentively.

The king, transported with just wrath, *inconsiderately* fighting and precipitating the charge, before his whole numbers came up, was slain in the pursuit. *Bacon.*

Joseph was delighted with Mariamne's conversation, and endeavoured with all his art to set out the excess of Herod's passion for her; but when he still found her cold and incredulous, he *inconsiderately* told her the private orders he left behind. *Addison's Spectator.*

**INCONSIDERATENESS**. *n.f.* [*from inconsiderate*.] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; want of thought; inadvertence; inattention.

If men do know and believe that there is such a being as God, not to demean ourselves towards him, as becomes our relation to him, is great stupidity and *inconsiderateness*. *Tillotson.*

**INCONSIDERATION**. *n.f.* [*inconsideration*, Fr. *in* and *consideration*.]

1. Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence.

S. Gregory reckons uncleanness to be the parent of blindness of mind, *inconsideration*, precipitancy or giddiness in actions, and self-love. *Taylor.*

**INCONSIDERING**. *adj.* [*in* and *consider*.] Not consistent; incompatible with.

The persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false; that is, *inconsidering* with the characters of mankind. *Dryden's Dufchuy.*

**INCONSISTENCE**. *n.f.* [*from inconsistent*.]

**INCONSISTENCY**. *n.f.* [*from inconsistent*.]

1. Such opposition as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together. *There*

# INC

There is a perfect *inconsistency* between that which is of debt, and that which is of free gift. *South's Sermons.*

2. Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction.

**INCONGRUITY**.

Mutability of temper, and *inconsistency* with ourselves, is the greatest weakness of human nature.

If a man would register all his opinions upon love, politics, religion and learning, what a bundle of *inconsistencies* and contradictions would appear at last? *Swift.*

4. Unsteadiness; changeableness.

**INCONSISTENT**. *adj.* [*in* and *consistent*.]

1. Incompatible; not suitable; incongruous.

Finding no kind of compliance, but sharp protestations against the demands, as *inconsistent* with conscience, justice, or religion, the conference broke off. *Clarendon.*

Compositions of this nature, when thus restrained, shew that wisdom and virtue are far from being *inconsistent* with politeness and good humour. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Contrary, so as that one infers the negation or destruction of the other.

The idea of an infinite space or duration is very obscure and confused, because it is made up of two parts very different, if not *inconsistent*. *Locke.*

3. Absurd; having parts of which one destroys the other.

**INCONSISTENTLY**. *adv.* [*from inconsistent*.] Absurdly; incongruously; with self-contradiction.

**INCONSOLABLE**. *adj.* [*in* and *solabile*, Fr. *in* and *consolable*.] Not to be comforted; sorrowful beyond susceptibility of comfort.

Her women will represent to me that she is *inconsolable*, by reason of my unkindness. *Addison.*

They take pleasure in an obdurate grief, in rendering themselves *inconsolable*. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

**INCONSOLACV**. *n.f.* [*in* and *consolation*.] Disagreement with itself.

**INCONSOLACIOUS**. *adj.* [*in* and *consolacivus*.] Indiscernible; not perceptible by the light.

When an excellent experimenter had taken pains in accurately filling up a tube of mercury, we found that yet there remained store of *inconsolacivus* bubbles. *Boyle.*

**INCONSISTENCY**. *n.f.* [*inconsistentia*, Lat. *inconsistence*, Fr. *from inconsistent*.] Unsteadiness; want of steady adherence; mutability of temper or affection.

I have suffered more for their sakes, more than the villanous *inconsistency* of man is able to bear. *Shak. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*

Be made the mark.

For all the people's hate, the prince's curses,  
And his son's rage, or the old king's *inconsistency*. *Denham.*

Resolution on the schemes of life which offer to our choice, and *inconsistency* in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappinesses. *Addison's Spectator.*

As much *inconsistency* and confusion is there in their mixtures or combinations; for it is rare to find any of them pure and unmixt. *Boyle's Natural History.*

**INCONSTANT**. *adj.* [*inconstant*, Fr. *inconstant*, Latin.]

1. Not firm in resolution; not steady in affection; various of inclination; wanting perseverance.

He is so naturally *inconstant*, that I marvel his soul finds not some way to kill his body. *Sidney.*

2. Changeable; mutable; variable.

O' wear not by the moon, th' *inconstant* moon,  
That monthly changes in her circl'd orb,  
Left that thy love prove likewise variable. *Shakespeare.*

**INCONSISTABLE**. *adj.* [*in* and *consumable*.] Not to be wasted.

By arts were weaved napkins, shirts, and coats, *inconsumable* by fire, and wherein they burnt the bodies of kings. *Brown.*

**INCONSUMPABLE**. *adj.* [*in* and *consumptus*, Lat.] Not to be spent; not to be brought to an end; not to be destroyed by fire.

This seems a more elegant word than *inconsumable*.

Before I give any answer to this objection of pretended *inconsumable* lights, I would gladly see the effect undoubtedly proved. *Digby on Eudies.*

**INCONTESTABLE**. *adj.* [*incontestabile*, Fr. *in* and *contest*.] Not to be disputed; not admitting debate; uncontrovertible.

Our own being furnishes us with an evident and *incontestable* proof of a Deity; and I believe no body can avoid the cogency of it, who will carefully attend to it. *Locke.*

**INCONTESTABLY**. *adv.* [*from incontestable*.] Indisputably; uncontrovertibly.

**INCONTIGUOUS**. *adj.* [*in* and *contiguus*.] Not touching each other; not joined together.

They seemed part of small bracelets, consisting of equally little *incontiguous* beads. *Boyle.*

**INCONTINENCE**. *n.f.* [*incontinentia*, Lat. *in* and *continentia*.] Incontinency. *ability* to restrain the appetites; unchastity.

The cognizance of her *incontinency*

Is this; she hath bought the name of whore thus dearly. *Sh.*

But beauty, like the fair Hesperian tree,  
Laden with blooming gold, had need the guard  
Of dragon-watch with unenchanted eye,  
To save her blossoms, and defend her fruit  
From the rash hand of bold *incontinence*. *Milton.*

# INC

This is my defence;

I pleas'd myself, I shunn'd *incontinence*,  
And, urg'd by strong desires, indulg'd my sense. *Dryden.*

The words *in* *veste* *Dianam* agree better with Livia, who had the fame of chastity, than with either of the Julia's, who were both noted of *incontinency*. *Dryden.*

**INCONTINENT**. *adj.* [*incontinent*, Lat. *in* and *continent*.]

1. Unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasure.

In these degrees have they made a pair of stairs to marriage, which they will climb *incontinent*, or else be *incontinent* before marriage. *Shak. As you like it.*

Men shall be lovers of their own selves, false accusers, *incontinent*, fierce. *2 Tim. iii. 3.*

2. Shunning delay; immediate. This is a meaning now obsolete.

They ran towards the far rebounded noise,  
To weet what wight so loudly did lament;  
Unto the place they came *incontinent*. *Fairy Queen.*

Come, mourn with me for what I do lament,  
And put on fullen black *incontinent*. *Shak. Rich. II.*

He says he will return *incontinent*. *Shak. Othello.*

**INCONTINENTLY**. *adv.* [*from incontinent*.]

1. Unchastely; without restraint of the appetites.
2. Immediately; at once. An obsolete sense.

The cause of this war is no other than that we will not *incontinently* submit ourselves to our neighbours. *Hayward.*

*Incontinently* I left Madrid, and have been dogged and way-laid through several nations. *Arbutn. and Pope.*

**INCONTROVERTIBLE**. *adj.* [*in* and *controvertibile*.] Indisputable; not to be disputed.

**INCONTROVERTIBLY**. *adv.* [*from incontrovertibile*.] To a degree beyond controvery or dispute.

The Hebrew is *incontrovertibly* the primitive and surest test to rely upon; and to preserve the same uncorrupt, there hath been used the highest caution humanity could invent. *Brown.*

**INCONVENIENCE**. *n.f.* [*inconvenient*, French.]

**INCONVENIENCY**. *n.f.* [*inconvenient*, French.]

1. Unfitness; inexpedience.

They plead against the *inconvenience*, not the unlawfulness of popish apparel; and against the *inconvenience*, not the unlawfulness of ceremonies in burial. *Hooker.*

2. Disadvantage; cause of uneasiness; difficulty.

There is a place upon the top of mount Athos above all clouds of rain, or other *inconvenience*. *Raleigh's History.*

Man is liable to a great many *inconveniences* every moment, and is continually unsecure even of life itself. *Tillotson.*

The *inconvenience* of old age makes him incapable of corporal pleasures. *Dryden.*

Would not quickness of sensation be an *inconvenience* to an animal, that must lie still where chance has once placed it? *Locke.*

Consider the disproportion between the worst *inconveniences* that attends incompliance with men, and the eternal displeasure of God. *Rogers.*

We are freed from many *inconveniences*, and we enjoy several advantages. *Attorney.*

The things of another world, being distant, operate but faintly upon us: to remedy this *inconvenience*, we must frequently revolve their certainty and importance. *Attorney.*

**INCONVENIENT**. *adj.* [*inconvenient*, Fr. *in* and *conveni*, Lat.]

1. Incommodious; disadvantageous.

They delight rather to lean to their old customs, though they be more unjust, and more *inconvenient* for the common people. *Spenser on Ireland.*

We are not to look that the church should change her public laws, although it chance that for some particular men the same be found *inconvenient*, especially when there may be other remedy against particular inconveniences. *Hooker.*

He knows that to be *inconvenient*, which we falsely think convenient for us. *Snalbridge's Sermons.*

2. Unfit; inexpedient.

**INCONVENIENTLY**. *adv.* [*from inconvenient*.]

1. Unfitly; incommodiously.
2. Unseasonably.

**INCONVERSABLE**. *adj.* [*in* and *conversable*.] Incommunicative; ill qualified by temper for conversation; unsocial.

He is a person very *inconversable*. *Mrs.*

**INCONVERTIBLE**. *adj.* [*in* and *convertibile*.] Not transmutable; incapable of change.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permanent parts, and accompanieth the *inconvertible* portion unto the sieve. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**INCONVINCEABLE**. *adj.* [*in* and *convincibile*.] Not to be convinced; not capable of conviction.

**INCONVINCEBLY**. *adv.* [*from convincibile*.] Without admitting conviction.

It is injurious unto knowledge obstinately and *inconvincibly* to fide with any one. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**INCONVY**. *adj.* [perhaps from *in* and *convy*, to know.]

1. Unlearned; artless.
2. In Scotland it denotes mischievously unlucky: as, he's an *inconvy* fellow. This seems to be the meaning in *Shakespeare*. *O' my*



# INC

O' my troth, most sweet jests, most *incony* vulgar wit,  
When it comes so smoothly off. *Shakespeare.*  
**INCORPORAL.** *adj.* [*in* and *corporel*.] Immaterial; distinct  
from matter; distinct from body.  
Why do'st thou bend thine eye on vacancy,  
And with th' *incorporal* air do'st hold discourse? *Shak. Haml.*  
Learned men have not resolved us whether light be corporeal  
or *incorporal*: corporeal they say it cannot be, because then it  
would neither pierce the air, nor solid diaphanous bodies, and  
yet every day we see the air illightened: *incorporal* it cannot  
be, because sometimes it affecteth the sight with offence. *Ral.*  
**INCORPORALITY.** *n. f.* [*incorporatus*, Fr. from *incorporal*.] Im-  
materialness; distinctness from body.  
**INCORPORALLY.** *adv.* [*from incorporal*.] Without matter;  
immaterially.  
**TO INCORPORATE.** *v. a.* [*incorporer*, French.]  
1. To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one  
mass.  
A fifteenth part of silver, *incorporate* with gold, will not be  
recovered, except you put a greater quantity of silver to draw  
it to the less. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Who the swelling clouds in bladders ties,  
To mollify the stubborn clods with rain,  
And scatter'd dust *incorporate* again?  
2. To conjoin inseparably. *Sandys.*  
Villainous thoughts, Roderigo, when  
These mutualities lo marshal the way,  
Hard at hand comes the matter and main exercise,  
The *incorporate* conclusion. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
By your leaves, you shall not stay alone,  
'Till holy church *incorporate* two in one. *Shaksp. R. and Ju.*  
Upon my knees  
I charm you, by that great vow  
Which did *incorporate* and make us one. *Shak. Jul. Casar.*  
3. To form into a corporation, or body politick. In this sense  
they say in Scotland, the *incorporate* trades in any community.  
The apostle affirmeth plainly of all men christian, that be  
they Jews or Gentiles, bond or free, they are all *incorporated*  
into one company, they all make but one body.  
The same is *incorporated* with a majesty, and nameth bur-  
geses to parliament. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
4. To unite; to associate.  
It is Casca, one *incorporate*  
To our attempts. *Shakespeare. Julius Casar.*  
Your most grave belly was deliberate,  
Not rash, like his accusers, and thus answer'd;  
True is it, my *incorporate* friends, quoth he,  
That I receive the general food at first,  
Which you do live upon. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
All this learning is ignoble and mechanical among them,  
and the Confusion only essential and *incorporate* in their govern-  
ment. *Temple.*  
The Romans did not subdue a country to put the inhabi-  
tants to fire and sword, but to *incorporate* them into their own  
community. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
5. To embody.  
Courtesy, that seemed *incorporated* in his heart, would not  
be persuaded by danger to offer any offence. *Sidney.*  
The idolaters, who worshipp'd their images as gods, sup-  
posed some spirit to be *incorporated* therein, and so to make to-  
gether with it a person fit to receive worship. *Stillfleet.*  
**TO INCORPORATE.** *v. n.* To unite into one mass.  
Painters colours and ashes do better *incorporate* with oil.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*  
It is not universally true, that acid salts and oils will not *in-*  
*corporate* or mingle. *Boyle.*  
Thy foul  
In real darkness of the body dwells,  
Shut out from outward light,  
'T' *incorporate* with gloomy night. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
It finds the mind unpreposited with any former notions,  
and so easily gains upon the assent, grows up with it, and *in-*  
*corporate* into it. *South's Sermons.*  
**INCORPORATE.** *adj.* [*in* and *corporel*.] Immaterial; un-  
bodied.  
Moses forbore to speak of angels, and things invifible and  
*incorporate*. *Raleigh.*  
**INCORPORATION.** *n. f.* [*incorporation*, Fr. from *incorporate*.]  
1. Union of divers ingredients in one mass.  
Make proof of the *incorporation* of iron with flint; for if it  
can be *incorporated* without over great charge, the cheapness  
of the flint doth make the compound stuff profitable. *Bacon.*  
This, with some little additional, may further the intrinick  
*incorporation*. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
2. Formation of a body politick.  
3. Adoption; union; association.  
In him we actually are, by our actual *incorporation* into that  
society which hath him for their head. *Hooker.*  
**INCORPOREAL.** *adj.* [*incorporalis*, Lat. *incorporel*, Fr. *in* and  
*corporel*.] Immaterial; unbodied.  
It is a virtue which may be called *incorporel* and immate-  
riate, whereof there be in nature but few. *Bacon.*

# INC

Sense and perception must necessarily proceed from some  
*incorporel* substance within us. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
**INCORPOREALLY.** *adv.* [*from incorporel*.] Immaterially;  
without body.  
The sense of hearing striketh the spirits more immediately  
than the other senses, and more *incorporeally* than the smelling.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*  
**INCORPOREITY.** *n. f.* [*in* and *corporeity*.] Immateriality;  
distinctness from body.  
**TO INCORPSE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *corpse*.] To incorporate; to unite  
into one body.  
He grew unto his feat,  
As he had been *incorpse'd* and demy-natur'd  
With the brave horle. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
**INCORRECT.** *adj.* [*in* and *correct*.] Not nicely finished; not  
exact; inaccurate; full of faults.  
The piece you think is *incorrect*: why take it;  
I'm all submission; what you'd have it, make it. *Pope.*  
**INCORRECTLY.** *adv.* [*from incorrect*.] Inaccurately; not ex-  
actly.  
**INCORRECTNESS.** *n. f.* [*in* and *correctness*.] Inaccuracy; want  
of exactness.  
**INCORRIGIBLE.** *adj.* [*incorrigible*, Fr. *in* and *corrigible*.] Bad  
beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any  
means; erroneous beyond hope of instruction.  
The loss is many times irrecoverable, and the inconve-  
nience *incorrigible*. *Mare's Divine Dialogue.*  
What are their thoughts of things, but variety of *in-*  
*corrigible* error? *L'Estrange.*  
Provok'd by those *incorrigible* fools,  
I left declaiming in pedantick schools. *Dryden's Juven.*  
Whilst we are *incorrigible*, God may in vengeance continue  
to chastise us with the judgment of war. *Smalbridge's Sermon.*  
The most violent party-men are such as have discovered  
least sense of religion or morality; and when such are laid  
aside, as shall be found *incorrigible*, it will be no difficulty to  
reconcile the rest. *Swift.*  
**INCORRIGIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [*from incorrigible*.] Hopeless depra-  
vity; badness beyond all means of amendment.  
What we call penitence becomes a sad attestation of our  
*incorrigibility*. *Decay of Piety.*  
I would not have chiding used, much less blows, 'till obli-  
vion and *incorrigibility* make it absolutely necessary. *Lake.*  
**INCORRIGIBLY.** *adv.* [*from incorrigible*.] To a degree of de-  
pravity beyond all means of amendment.  
Appear *incorrigibly* mad.  
They cleanliness and company renounce. *Reformers.*  
**INCORRUPT.** *adj.* [*in* and *corruptus*, Latin; *incorruptus*,  
French.]  
1. Free from foulness or depravation.  
Sin, that first  
Dissemper'd all things, and, of *incorrupt*,  
Corrupted. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi.  
2. Pure of manners; honest; good. It is particularly applied  
to a mind above the power of bribes.  
**INCORRUPTIBILITY.** *n. f.* [*incorruptibilis*, Fr. from *incorrupt-*  
*ibilis*.] Insusceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay.  
Philo, in his book of the world's *incorruptibility*, allegeth  
the verses of a Greek tragick poet. *Hakewill.*  
**INCORRUPTIBLE.** *adj.* [*incorruptible*, Fr. *in* and *corruptibilis*.]  
Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay.  
In such abundance lies our choice,  
As leaves a great store of fruit untouched,  
Still hanging *incorruptible*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ix.  
Our bodies shall be changed into *incorruptible* and immortal  
substances, our souls be entertained with the most ravishing  
objects, and both continue happy throughout all eternity. *Wake.*  
**INCORRUPTION.** *n. f.* [*incorruption*, Fr. *in* and *corruption*.] In-  
capacity of corruption.  
So also is the resurrection of the dead: it is sown in corrup-  
tion, it is raised in *incorruption*. *1 Cor. xv. 42.*  
**INCORRUPTNESS.** *n. f.* [*in* and *corrupt*.]  
1. Purity of manners; honesty; integrity.  
Probity of mind, integrity, and *incorruptness* of manners,  
is preferable to fine parts and subtle speculations. *Woodward.*  
2. Freedom from decay or degeneration.  
**TO INCRASSATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *crassus*, Lat.] To thicken;  
the contrary to attenuate.  
If the cork be too light to sink under the surface, the body  
of water may be attenuated with spirits of wine; if too heavy,  
it may be *incrassated* with salt. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Acids dissolve or attenuate, alkalies precipitate or *incrassate*.  
Acids, such as are austere, as unripe fruits, produce too  
great a stricture of the fibres, *incrassate* and coagulate the  
fluids; from whence pains and rheumatism. *Arbuthnot.*  
**INCRASSATION.** *n. f.* [*from incrassate*.]  
1. The act of thickening.  
2. The state of growing thick.  
Nothing doth conglaciate but water; for the determination  
of quicksilver is fixation, that of milk coagulation, and that  
of oil *incrassation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**INCRASSATIVE.**

# INC

**INCRASSATIVE.** *n. f.* [*from incrassate*.] Having the quality of  
thickening.  
The two latter indicate restraints to stretch, and  
*incrassatives* to thicken the blood. *Harvey on Consumpt.*  
**TO INCREASE.** *v. n.* [*in* and *creo*, Lat.] To grow more in  
number, or greater in bulk; to advance in quantity or value,  
or in any quality capable of being more or less.  
Hear and observe to do it, that it may be well with thee,  
and that ye may *increase* mightily. *Deutr. vi. 3.*  
Profane and vain babbling will *increase* unto ungodliness.  
*2 Tim. ii. 16.*  
From fifty to threefold he loses not much in fancy, and  
judgment, the effect of observation, still *increases*. *Dryden.*  
Henry, in knots, involving Emma's name  
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark,  
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark:  
Venus had heard the virgin's soft address,  
That as the wound the passion might *increase*. *Prior.*  
**TO INCREASE.** *v. a.* [*See INCREASE*.] To make more or  
greater.  
He hath *increased* in Judah mourning and lamentation. *Sam.*  
I will *increase* the famine, and break your staff of bread.  
*Ezek. v. 16.*  
I will *increase* them with men like a flock. *Ezek. xxxvi.*  
Hye thee from this slaughter-house,  
Left thou *increase* the number of the dead. *Shakespeare. R. III.*  
Fishes are more numerous or *increasing* than beasts or birds,  
as appears by their numerous spawn. *Fluke.*  
It serves to *increase* that treasure, or to preserve it. *Temple.*  
**INCREASE.** *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]  
1. Augmentation; the state of growing more or greater.  
For three years he liv'd with large *increase*. *Dryden.*  
In arms of honour, and esteem in peace.  
Hail, bards triumphant! born in happier days,  
Whose honours with *increase* of ages grow,  
As streams roll down, enlarging as they flow. *Pope.*  
2. Increment; that which is added to the original stock.  
3. Produce.  
As Hesiod sings, spread waters o'er thy field,  
And a moist just and glad *increase* 'twill yield. *Denham.*  
These grains which grew produced an *increase* beyond ex-  
pectation. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
4. Generation.  
Into her womb convey sterility;  
Dry up in her the organs of *increase*,  
And from her derogate body never spring a babe. *Shakespeare.*  
5. Progeny.  
Him young Thoaia bore, the bright *increase* *Pope's Odyssey.*  
Of Phocys.  
6. The state of waxing, or growing full orb'd. Used of the moon.  
Seeds, hair, nails, hedges and herbs, will grow soonest, if  
set or cut in the *increase* of the moon. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
**INCREASER.** *n. f.* [*from increase*.] He who increases.  
**INCREATED.** *adj.* Not created.  
Since the desire is infinite, nothing but the absolute and in-  
creased Infinite can adequately fill it. *Chene's Phil. Princ.*  
**INCREDENTIALLY.** *n. f.* [*incredibilis*, French.] The quality of  
surpassing belief.  
For objects of incredibility, none are so removed from all  
appearance of truth as those of Corneille's Andromede. *Dryd.*  
**INCREDIBLE.** *adj.* [*incredibilis*, Lat.] Surpassing belief; not  
to be credited.  
The ship Argo, that there might want no *incredible* thing  
in this fable, spoke to them. *Raleigh.*  
Presenting things impossible to view,  
They wander through *incredibles* to true. *Granville.*  
**INCREDIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [*from incredible*.] Quality of being  
not credible.  
**INCREDIBLY.** *adv.* [*from incredible*.] In a manner not to be  
believed.  
**INCREDULITY.** *n. f.* [*incredulitas*, French.] Quality of not  
believing; hardness of belief.  
He was more large in the description of Paradise, to take  
away all scruple from the *incredulity* of future ages. *Raleigh.*  
**INCREDULOUS.** *adj.* [*incredulus*, Fr. *incredulus*, Latin.] Hard  
of belief; refusing credit.  
I am not altogether *incredulous* but there may be such can-  
dles as are made of salamander's wool, being a kind of mine-  
ral which whiteneth in the burning, and consumeth not. *Bac.*  
**INCRUDULOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [*from incredulous*.] Hardness of be-  
lief; incredulity.  
**INCRUDABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *crem*, Latin.] Not consumable  
by fire.  
If from the skin of the salamander these *incrudable* pieces  
are composed. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
**INCREMENT.** *n. f.* [*incrementum*, Latin.]  
1. Act of growing greater.  
Divers conceptions are concerning its *increment*, or inunda-  
tion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
2. Increase; cause of growing more.  
This stratum is expanded at top, serving as the seminary

# INC

that furnisheth matter for the formation and increment of ani-  
mal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*  
3. Produce.  
The orchard loves to wave  
With Winter winds: the loosen'd roots then drink  
Large *increment*, earnest of happy years. *Philips.*  
**TO INCREPATE.** *v. a.* [*increps*, Latin.] To chide; to re-  
prehend.  
**INCREPATION.** *n. f.* [*increpatio*, Latin.] Reprehension;  
chiding.  
The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow Chris-  
tians, or of the governors of the church, then more publick  
reprehensions and *increpations*. *Hammond.*  
**TO INCRUST.** *v. a.* [*incrusta*, Latin; *incruster*, French.]  
**TO INCRUSTATE.** } To cover with an additional coat adher-  
ing to the internal matter.  
The finer part of the wood will be turned into air, and the  
grosser stick baked and *incrusted* upon the sides of the vessel.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*  
Some rivers bring forth spars, and other mineral matter, to  
as to cover and *incrust* the stones. *Woodward.*  
Save but our army; and let Jove *incrust*  
Swords, pikes, and guns with everlasting rust. *Pope.*  
Any of these sun-like bodies in the centers of the several  
vortices, are so *incrusted* and weakened as to be carried about  
in the vortex of the true sun. *Chene's Phil. Princ.*  
The shield was purchased by Woodward, who *incrusted* it  
with a new rust. *Arbuthn. and Pope's Mari. Scribl.*  
**INCRUSTATION.** *n. f.* [*incrustation*, Fr. from *incrusta*, Latin.]  
An adherent covering; something superinduced.  
Having such a prodigious stock of marble, their chapels are  
laid over with such a rich variety of *incrustations* as cannot be  
found in any other part. *Addison on Italy.*  
**TO INCUBATE.** *v. n.* [*incubo*, Latin.] To sit upon eggs.  
**INCUBATION.** *n. f.* [*incubation*, Fr. *incubatio*, Lat.] The act  
of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.  
Whether that vitality was by *incubation*, or how else, is  
only known to God. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
Birds have eggs enough at first conceived in them to serve  
them, allowing such a proportion for every year as will serve  
for one or two *incubations*. *Ray on the Creation.*  
When the whole tribe of birds by *incubation* produce their  
young, it is a wonderful deviation, that some few families  
should do it in a more noveral way. *Denham.*  
As the white of an egg by *incubation*, so can the serum by  
the action of the fibres be attenuated. *Arbuthnot.*  
**INCUBUS.** *n. f.* [*Latin*; *incubo*, Fr.] The night-mare.  
The *incubus* is an inflation of the membranes of the stomach,  
which hinders the motion of the diaphragma, lungs, pulse,  
and motion, with a sense of a weight oppressing the breast.  
*Floyer on the Humours.*  
**TO INCULCATE.** *v. a.* [*inculco*, Latin; *inculquer*, French.]  
To impress by frequent admonitions; to enforce by constant  
repetition.  
Manifest truth may deserve sometimes to be *inculcated*, be-  
cause we are too apt to forget it. *Atterbury.*  
Homer continually *inculcates* morality, and piety to the  
gods. *Brown's Notes to Pope's Odyssey.*  
**INCULCATION.** *n. f.* [*from inculcate*.] The act of impressing  
by frequent admonition; admonitory repetition.  
**INCULT.** *adj.* [*inculte*, French; *incultus*, Lat.] Uncultivated;  
untilled.  
Her forests huge,  
*Incult*, robust and tall, by nature's hand  
Planted of old. *Thomson's Autumn.*  
**INCULPABLE.** *adv.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblameable;  
not reprehensible.  
Ignorance, so far as it may be resolved into natural inabi-  
lity, is, as to men, at least *inculpable*, and consequently not  
the object of scorn, but pity. *South.*  
**INCULPABLY.** *adv.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblameably;  
without blame.  
As to errors or infirmities, the frailty of man's condition  
has invincibly, and therefore *inculpably*, exposed him. *South.*  
**INCUMBENCY.** *n. f.* [*from incumbens*.]  
1. The act of lying upon another.  
2. The state of keeping a benefice.  
These fines are only to be paid to the bishop, during his *in-*  
*cumbency* in the same see. *Swift.*  
**INCUMBENT.** *adj.* [*Incumbens*, Latin.]  
1. Resting upon; lying upon.  
Then with expanded wings he steers his flight  
Aloft, *incumbent* on the dusky air,  
That felt unusual weight. *Mit. Paradise Lost*, b. i.  
The ascending parcels of air, having now little more than  
the weight of the *incumbent* water to surmount, were able both  
so to expand themselves as to fill up that part of the pipe  
which they pervaded, and, by pressing every way against the  
sides of it, to lift upwards with them what water they found  
above them. *Boyle.*



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With wings expanded wide ourselves we'll rear,  
And fly *incumbent* on the dusky air. *Dryden.*  
Here the rebel giants lie;  
And, when to move th' *incumbent* load they try,  
Ascending vapours on the day prevail. *Addisn.*  
Man is the destin'd prey of pestilence,  
And o'er his guilty domes  
She draws a close *incumbent* cloud of death. *Thomson.*  
2. Imposed as a duty.  
All men, truly zealous, will perform those good works that  
are *incumbent* on all Christians. *Sprat's Sermons.*  
There is a double duty *incumbent* upon us in the exercise of  
our powers. *L'Estrange.*  
Thus, if we think and act, we shall shew ourselves duly  
mindful not only of the advantages we receive from thence,  
but of the obligations also which are *incumbent* upon us. *Atter.*  
**INCUMBENT.** *n. f.* [*incumbens*, Latin.] He who is in present  
possession of a benefice.  
In many places the whole ecclesiastical dues are in lay hands,  
and the *incumbent* lieth at the mercy of his patron. *Swift.*  
**TO INCUMBER.** *v. a.* [*incombrer*, French.] To embarrass.  
My cause is call'd, and that long look'd-for day  
Is still *incumber'd* with some new delay. *Dryden's Juven.*  
**TO INCUR.** *v. a.* [*incurro*, Latin.] To become liable to a  
punishment or reprobation.  
I have *incurred* displeasure from inferiours for giving way to  
the faults of others. *Hayward.*  
They, not obeying,  
*Incur'd*, what could they less? the penalty;  
And manifold in sin, deserv'd to fall. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
So judge thou still, presumptuous! 'till the wrath,  
Which thou *incur'st* by flying, meet thy flight  
Sev'nfold, and scourge that wisdom back to hell. *Milton.*  
They had a full persuasive that not to do it were to desert  
God, and consequently to *incur* damnation. *South.*  
2. To occur; to press on the senses.  
The motions of the minute parts of bodies are invisible,  
and *incur* not to the eye; but yet they are to be apprehended  
by experience. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
The mind of man, even in spirituals, acts with corporeal  
dependence; and so is he helped or hindered in its operations,  
according to the different quality of external objects that *incur*  
into the senses. *South's Sermons.*  
**INCURABILITY.** *n. f.* [*incurabilitas*, Fr. from *incurable*.] Im-  
possibility of cure; utter insusceptibility of remedy.  
We'll instantly open a door to the manner of a proper and  
improper consumption, together with the reason of the *in-  
curability* of the former, and facile cure of the other. *Harvey.*  
**INCURABLE.** *adj.* [*incurable*, Fr. *in* and *curable*.] Not ad-  
mitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable;  
hopeless.  
Pause not; for the present time's so sick,  
That present medicine must be ministr'd.  
Or overthrow *incurable* ensues. *Shakesp. King John.*  
Scow the rage betime,  
Before the wound do grow *incurable*;  
For being green, there is great hope of help. *Shakesp. H. VI.*  
A chirmis is not absolutely *incurable*, because it has been  
known that fresh pasture has cured it in cattle. *Arbutnot.*  
If idiots and lunatics cannot be found, *incurables* may be  
taken into the hospital. *Swift.*  
**INCURABLENESS.** *n. f.* [*from incurable*.] State of not admitting  
any cure.  
**INCURABLY.** *adv.* [*from incurable*.] Without remedy.  
We cannot know it is or is not, being *incurably* igno-  
rant. *Locke.*  
**INCURIOS.** *adj.* [*in* and *curious*.] Negligent; inattentive.  
The Creator did not bestow so much skill upon his creatures,  
to be looked upon with a careless *incurious* eye. *Derham.*  
He seldom at the park appear'd  
Yet, not *incurious*, was inclin'd  
To know the converse of mankind. *Swift.*  
**INCURSION.** *n. f.* [*from incurro*, Latin.]  
1. Attack; mischievous occurrence.  
Sins of daily *incurcion*, and such as human frailty is un-  
avoidably liable to. *South's Sermons.*  
2. [*Incurcion*, Fr.] Invasion without conquest; inroad; ravage.  
Spain is very weak at home, or very slow to move, when  
they suffered a small fleet of English to make an hostile inva-  
sion, or *incurcion*, upon their havens and roads. *Bacon.*  
Now the Parthian king hath gather'd all his host  
Against the Scythian, whose *incurcion* wild  
Have wasted Scythiana. *Milton's Parod. Regain'd.*  
The *incurcion* of the Goths disorder'd the affairs of the  
Roman empire. *Arbutnot on Coeus.*  
**INCURVATION.** *n. f.* [*from incurvo*, Latin.]  
1. The act of bending or making crooked.  
One part moving while the other rests, one would think,  
should cause an *incurvation* in the line. *Glauv. See f.*  
2. Flexion of the body in token of reverence.  
He made use of acts of worship which God hath appro-  
priated; as *incurvations*, and sacrifice. *Stillington.*

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**TO INCURVATE.** *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Latin.] To bend; to  
crook.  
Sir Isaac Newton has shewn, by several experiments of rays  
passing by the edges of bodies, that they are *incurvated* by  
the action of these bodies. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*  
**INCURVITY.** *n. f.* [*from incurvus*, Latin.] Crookedness; the  
state of bending inward.  
The *incurvity* of a dolphin must be taken not really, but  
in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot  
down again: strait bodies, in a sudden motion, protruded  
obliquely downward, appear crooked. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**TO INDAGATE.** *v. a.* [*indago*, Latin.] To search; to beat  
out.  
**INDAGATION.** *n. f.* [*from indagate*] Search; enquiry; ex-  
amination.  
Paracelsus directs us, in the *indagation* of colours, to have  
an eye principally upon fals. *Boyle.*  
Part hath been discovered by himself, and some by human  
*indagation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**INDAGATOR.** *n. f.* [*indagator*, Latin.] A searcher; an en-  
quirer; an examiner.  
The number of the elements of bodies is an enquiry whose  
truth requires to be searched into by such skillful *indagators* of  
nature. *Boyle.*  
**TO INDART.** *v. a.* [*indart*, Latin.] To dart in; to strike in.  
I'll look to like, if looking liking move;  
But no more deep will I *indart* mine eye,  
Than your content gives strength to make it fly. *Shakesp.*  
**TO INDEBT.** *v. a.*  
1. To put into debt.  
2. To oblige; to put under obligation.  
**INDEBTED.** *participial adj.* [*in* and *debt*.] Obligated by something  
received; bound to restitution; having incurred a debt. It has  
to before the person to whom the debt is due, and for before  
the thing received.  
If the course of politic affairs cannot in any good course  
go forward without fit instruments, and that which fitteth  
them be their virtues, let polity acknowledge itself *indebted* to  
religion, godliness being the chiefest top and well-spring of all  
true virtues, even as God is of all good things. *Hooker.*  
Forgive us our sins for we forgive every one that is *in-  
debted* to us. *Lu. xi. 4.*  
He for himself  
*Indebted* and undone, has sought to bring. *Milton.*  
This blest alliance may  
Th' *indebted* nation bounteously repay. *Graville.*  
Few consider how much we are *indebted* to government, be-  
cause few can represent how wretched mankind would be  
without it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
Let us represent to our souls the love and beneficence for  
which we daily stand *indebted* to God. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
We are wholly *indebted* for them to our ancestors. *Swift.*  
**INDECENCY.** *n. f.* [*indecent*, French.] Any thing unbecom-  
ing; any thing contrary to good manners; something  
wrong, but scarce criminal.  
He will in vain endeavour to reform *indecent* in his pupil,  
which he allows in himself. *Locke.*  
**INDECENT.** *adj.* [*indecent*, Fr. *in* and *decent*.] Unbecom-  
ing; unfit for the eyes or ears.  
'Till these men can prove these things, ordered by our  
church, to be either intrinsically unlawful or *indecent*, the use  
of them, as established amongst us, is necessary. *South.*  
Characters, where obscene words were proper in their  
mouths, but very *indecent* to be heard. *Dryden.*  
**INDECENTLY.** *adv.* [*from indecent*.] Without decency; in a  
manner contrary to decency.  
**INDECIDUOUS.** *adj.* [*in* and *deciduous*.] Not falling; not  
shed.  
We find the statue of the sun framed with rays about the  
head, which were the *indeciduous* and unshaken locks of  
Apollo. *Brown's Vul. Err.*  
**INDECLINABLE.** *adj.* [*indeclinable*, Fr. *indeclinabilis*, Latin.]  
Not varied by terminations.  
Pondo is an *indeclinable* word, and when it is joined to num-  
bers it signifies *libra*. *Arbutnot.*  
**INDECOROUS.** *adj.* [*indecorus*, Latin.] Indecent; unbecom-  
ing.  
What can be more *indecorous* than for a creature to violate  
the commands, and trample upon the authority of that awful  
excellence to whom he owes his life? *Norris.*  
**INDECORUM.** *n. f.* [*Latin*.] Indecency; something unbecom-  
ing.  
**INDEED.** *adv.* [*in* and *deed*.]  
1. In reality; in truth; in verity. *Sidney.*  
Yet loving *indeed*, and therefore constant.  
Though such assemblies be had *indeed* for religion's sake,  
hurtful nevertheless they may prove, as well in regard of their  
fitness to serve the turn of heretics, and such as privily will  
venture to instil their poison into new minds. *Hooker.*  
Some, who have not deferred judgment of death, have been  
for their goods sake caught up and carried straight to the bow:  
a thing *indeed* very pitiful and horrible. *Speiser.*  
2. Above

# IND

2. Above common rate.  
Then didst thou utter, I am yours for ever;  
'Tis grace *indeed*. *Shakespeare.*  
Borrow, in mean affairs, his subjects pains;  
But things of weight and consequence *indeed*,  
Himself doth in his chamber them debate. *Davies.*  
Such sons of Abraham, how highly soever they may have  
the luck to be thought of, are far from being Israelites *in-  
deed*. *South.*  
I were a beast, *indeed*, to do you wrong,  
I who have lov'd and honour'd you so long. *Dryden.*  
3. This is to be granted that. A particle of connection.  
This limitation, *indeed*, of our author, will save those the  
labour who would look for Adam's heir amongst the race of  
brutes; but will very little contribute to the discovery of one  
next heir amongst men. *Locke.*  
There is nothing in the world more generally dreaded, and  
yet less to be feared, than death: *indeed*, for those unhappy  
men whose hopes terminate in this life, no wonder if the pro-  
spect of another seems terrible and amazing. *Wake.*  
4. It is used sometimes as a light assertion or recapitulation in a  
sense hardly perceptible or explicable. *Shakespeare.*  
I said I thought it was confederacy between the juggler and  
the two servants; tho' *indeed* I had no reason so to think. *Bac.*  
Some sons *indeed*, some very few we see,  
Who keep themselves from this infection free. *Dryden.*  
There is *indeed* no greater pleasure in visiting these maga-  
zines of war, after one has seen two or three of them. *Addis.*  
5. It is used to note concession in comparisons.  
Against these forces were prepared to the number of near  
one hundred ships; not so great of bulk *indeed*, but of a more  
nimble motion. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
**INDEFATIGABLE.** *adj.* [*indefatigabilis*, in and *defatigo*, Lat.]  
Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labour.  
Who shall spread his airy flight,  
Upborne with *indefatigable* wings,  
Over the vast abrupt. *Milton.*  
The ambitious person must rise early and sit up late, and  
pursue his design with a constant *indefatigable* attendance: he  
must be infinitely patient and servile. *South.*  
**INDEFATIGABLY.** *adv.* [*from indefatigable*.] Without wear-  
iness.  
A man *indefatigably* zealous in the service of the church and  
state, and whose writings have highly deserved of both. *Dryd.*  
**INDEFECTIBILITY.** *n. f.* [*from indefectibilis*.] The quality of  
suffering no decay; of being subject to no defect.  
**INDEFECTIBLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *defectus*, Lat.] Unfailing; not  
liable to defect or decay.  
**INDEFESIBLE.** *adj.* [*indefesibilis*, French.] Not to be cut off;  
not to be vacated; irrevocable.  
So *indefesible* is our estate in those joys, that, if we do not  
sell it in reversion, we shall, when once invested, be beyond  
the possibility of ill husbandry. *Decay of Piety.*  
**INDEFENSIBLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *defensum*, Lat.] What cannot  
be defended or maintained.  
As they extend the rule of consulting Scripture to all the  
actions of common life, even so far as to the taking up of a  
sword, so it is altogether false and *indefensible*. *Sanderfon.*  
**INDEFINITE.** *adj.* [*indefinitus*, Latin; *indefinitus*, Fr.]  
1. Not determined; not limited; not settled.  
Though a position should be wholly rejected, yet that negative  
is more pregnant of direction than an *indefinite*; as ashes are  
more generative than dust.  
Her advancement was left *indefinite*; but thus, that it should  
be as great as ever any former queen of England had. *Bacon.*  
Tragedy and picture are more narrowly circumscribed by  
place and time than the epic poem: the time of this last is  
left *indefinite*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
2. Large beyond the comprehension of man, though not abso-  
lutely without limits.  
Though it is not infinite, it may be *indefinite*; though it is  
not boundless in itself, it may be so to human comprehen-  
sion. *Speiser.*  
**INDEFINITELY.** *adj.* [*from indefinite*.]  
1. Without any settled or determinate limitation.  
We observe that custom, whereunto St. Paul alludeth, and  
whereof the fathers of the church in their writings make often  
mention, to shew *indefinitely* what was done; but not univer-  
sally to bind for ever all prayers unto one only fashion of ut-  
terance. *Hooker.*  
We conceive no more than the letter beareth; that is, four  
times, or *indefinitely* more than thrice. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
A duty to which all are *indefinitely* obliged, upon some oc-  
casions, by the express command of God. *Smalridge.*  
2. To a degree indefinite.  
If the world be *indefinitely* extended, that is, so far as no  
human intellect can fancy any bounds of it, then what we see  
must be the least part. *Ray on the Creation.*  
**INDEFINITITUDE.** *n. f.* [*from indefinite*.] Quantity not limited  
by our understanding, though yet finite.  
They arise to a strange and prodigious multitude, if not *in-  
definitude*, by their various positions, combinations, and con-  
junctions. *Hare's Origin of Mankind.*  
**INDELIBERATE.** *adj.* [*indeliberatus*, Fr. *in* and *deliberatus*.] Un-  
premeditated; done without consideration.  
Actions proceeding from blandishments, or sweet persua-  
sions, if they be *indeliberate*, as in children, who want the  
use of reason, are not presently free actions. *Bramhall.*  
The love of God better can consist with the *indeliberate*  
commitments of many sins, than with an allowed pensiveness in  
any one. *Gorement of the Tongue.*  
**INDELIBLE.** *adj.* [*indelible*, Fr. *indelibilis*, Lat. *in* and *delible*.]  
It should be written *indelible*.  
1. Not to be blotted out or effaced.  
Willful perpetrations of unworthy actions brands with *inde-  
libile* characters the name and memory. *King Charles.*  
Thy heedless sleeve will drink the colour'd oil,  
And spot *indelible* thy pocket soil. *Gay's Trivia.*  
2. Not to be annulled.  
All endued with *indelible* power from above to feed, to go-  
vern this household, and to consecrate pastors and stewards of  
it to the world's end. *Sprat's Sermons.*  
**INDELICACY.** *n. f.* [*in* and *delicacy*.] Want of delicacy; want  
of elegant decency.  
Your papers would be chargeable with worse than *indelicacy*,  
they would be immoral, did you treat detestable uncleanness  
as you rally an impertinent self-love. *Addisn.*  
**INDELICATE.** *adj.* [*in* and *delicate*.] Wanting decency; void  
of a quick sense of decency.  
**INDEMNIFICATION.** *n. f.* [*from indemnify*.]  
1. Security against loss or penalty.  
2. Reimbursement of loss or penalty.  
**TO INDEMNIFY.** *v. a.* [*in* and *dammify*.]  
1. To secure against loss or penalty.  
2. To maintain unhurt.  
Insolent signifies rude and haughty, *indemnify* to keep  
safe. *It atts.*  
**INDEMNITY.** *n. f.* [*indemnitas*, French.] Security from punish-  
ment; exemption from punishment.  
I will use all means, in the ways of amnesty and *indemnity*,  
which may most fully remove all fears, and bury all jealousies  
in forgetfulness. *King Charles.*  
**TO INDENT.** *v. a.* [*in* and *dens*, a tooth, Lat.] To mark any  
thing with inequalities like a row of teeth; to cut in and  
out; to make to wave or undulate.  
About his neck  
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,  
Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd  
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,  
Seeing Orlando, it unlik'd itself,  
And with *indented* glides did slip away  
Into a bush. *Shakespeare's As you like.*  
The serpent then, not with *indented* waves,  
Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear  
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd  
Fold above fold, a surging maze! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Trent, who, like some earth-born giant, spreads  
His thirty arms along the *indented* meads.  
The margins on each side do not terminate in a straight  
line, but are *indented*. *It advanc'd.*  
**TO INDENT.** *v. n.* [*from* the method of cutting counterparts  
of a contract together, that, laid on each other, they may fit,  
and any want of conformity may discover a fraud.] To con-  
tract; to bargain; to make a compact.  
Shall we buy treason, and *indent* with fears,  
When they have lost and forfeited themselves? *Shakesp. H. IV.*  
He descends to the solemnity of a pact and covenant, and  
has *indented* with us. *Decay of Piety.*  
**INDENT.** *n. f.* [*from* the verb.] Inequality; incisure; inden-  
tation.  
Trent shall not wind with such a deep *indent*,  
To rob me of so rich a bottom here. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*  
**INDENTATION.** *n. f.* [*in* and *dens*, Latin.] An indenture;  
waving in any figure.  
The margins on each side do not terminate in a straight  
line, but are *indented*; each *indentation* being continued in a  
small ridge across the line, to the *indentation* that answers it on  
the opposite margin. *Woodward on Possils.*  
**INDENTURE.** *n. f.* [*from indent*.] A covenant, so named be-  
cause the counterparts are *indented* or cut one by the other.  
In Hall's chronicle much good matter is quite marred with  
*indenture* English. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*  
The critick to his grief will find  
How firmly these *indentures* bind. *Swift.*  
**INDEPENDENCE.** *n. f.* [*independence*, Fr. *in* and *dependance*.]  
**INDEPENDENCY.** *n. f.* [*from independence*.] Freedom; exemption from reliance or con-  
trol; state over which none has power.  
Dreams may give us some idea of the great excellency of a  
human soul, and some intimations of its *independency* on mat-  
ter. *Addisn's Spectator.*  
Let fortune do her worst, whatever she makes us lose, as  
long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our *in-  
dependence*. *Pope.*  
Give

# IND

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## IND

Give me, I cry'd, enough for me,  
My bread and *independency*;  
So bought an annual rent or two,  
And liv'd just as you fee I do.

Pope.

**INDEPENDENT**. *adj.* [*independant*, Fr. *in* and *dependent*.] 1. Not depending; not supported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. It is used with *on*, *of*, or *from* before the object; of which *on* seems most proper, since we say to *depend on*, and consequently *dependent on*.

Creation must needs infer providence, and God's making the world irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of dependent nature remains nevertheless *independent upon* him in that respect.

South's Sermons.

Since all princes of *independent* governments are in a state of nature, the world never was without men in that state. Locke.

The town of St. Gaul is a protestant republick, *independent of* the abbot, and under the protection of the cantons. Addison.

2. Not relating to any thing else, as to a superior cause or power.

The consideration of our understanding, which is an incorporeal substance *independent from* matter; and the contemplation of our own bodies, which have all the stamps and characters of excellent contrivance; these alone do very easily guide us to the wife Author of all things. Bentley's Sermons.

**INDEPENDENT**. *n. s.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no superior authority.

We shall, in our sermons, take occasion to justify such passages in our liturgy as have been unjustly quarrelled at by presbyterians, *independents*, or other puritan sectaries. Sanderf.

A very famous *independent* minister was head of a college in those times. Addison's Spectator.

**INDEPENDENTLY**. *adv.* [from *independent*.] Without reference to other things.

Dispose lights and shadows, without finishing every thing, *independently* the one of the other. Dryden.

**INDEPENDENT**. *n. s.* [*in* and *depend*.] Want of merit.

Those who were once looked on as his equals, are apt to think the fame of his merit a reflection on their own *independency*.

Addison's Spectator.

**INDEPENDENTLY**. *adv.* [*independenter*, Fr. *in* and *dependre*, Latin.] Without cessation.

They continue a month *independently*. Ray on the Creation.

**INDESTRUCTIBLE**. *adj.* [*in* and *destruibile*.] Not to be destroyed.

Glass is so compact and firm a body, that it is *indestruibile* by art or nature. Boyle.

**INDETERMINABLE**. *adj.* [*in* and *determinable*.] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or settled.

There is not only obscurity in the end, but beginning of the world; that as its period is inscrutable, so is its nativity *indeterminable*.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

**INDETERMINATE**. *adj.* [*indeterminé*, Fr. *in* and *determiné*.] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite.

The rays of the same colour were by turns transmitted at one thickness, and reflected at another thickness, for an *indeterminate* number of successions. Newton's Opt.

**INDETERMINATELY**. *adv.* [*in* and *determinately*.] Indefinitely; not in any settled manner.

His perspicacity discerned the loadstone to respect the North, when ours beheld it *indeterminately*.

Brown's Vulg. Err.

The depth of the hold is *indeterminately* expressed in the description.

Arbutnot on Cairns.

**INDETERMINED**. *adj.* [*in* and *determined*.] Unsettled; unfixed.

We should not amuse ourselves with floating words of *indetermined* signification, which we can use in several senses to serve a turn. Locke.

**INDETERMINATION**. *n. s.* [*in* and *determination*.] Want of determination; want of fixed or stated direction.

By contingents I understand all things which may be done, and may not be done, may happen, or may not happen, by reason of the *indetermination* or accidental concurrence of the causes.

Bramhall against Hobbes.

**INDEVOTION**. *n. s.* [*indevotion*, Fr. *in* and *devotion*.] Want of devotion; irreligion.

Let us make the church the scene of our penitence, as of our faults; deprecate our former *indevotion*, and, by an exemplary reverence, redress the scandal of our profaneness.

Decay of Piety.

**INDEVOUT**. *adj.* [*indevot*, Fr. *in* and *devout*.] Not devout; not religious; irreligious.

He prays much, yet curses more; whilst he is meek, but *indevout*.

Decay of Piety.

**INDEX**. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. The discoverer; the pointer out.

Tastes are the *indexes* of the different qualities of plants, as well as of all sorts of aliment.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

That which was once the *index* to point out all virtues, does now mark out that part of the world where least of them resides.

Decay of Piety.

2. The hand that points to any thing, as to the hour or way.

## IND

They have no more inward self-consciousness of what they do or suffer, than the *index* of a watch, of the hour it points to.

Bentley's Sermons.

3. The table of contents to a book.

In such *indexes*, although small

To their subsequent volumes, there is seen

The baby figure of the giant mals

Of things to come, at large.

Shakespeare.

If a book has no *index*, or good table of contents, 'tis very useful to make one as you are reading it; and in your *index* to take notice only of parts new to you.

Watts.

**INDEXIBILITY**. *n. s.* [*in* and *devisibility*.] Want of dexterity; want of readiness; want of handiness.

The *indexibility* of our consumption-curers demonstrates their dimness in beholding its causes. Harvey on Consumption.

**INDIAN ARROW-ROOT**. *n. s.* [*maranta*, Latin.] A root.

It has a flower consisting of one leaf, almost funnel-shaped, opening in six parts, three of which are alternately larger than the others: the lower part of the flower-cup afterwards becomes an oval shaped fruit, having one cell, with one hard rough seed. It was brought from the Spanish settlements of America into the islands of Barbadoes and Jamaica, where it is cultivated as a medicinal plant, it being a sovereign remedy for curing the bite of wasps, and expelling the poison of the manchineel tree. This root the Indians apply to extract the venom of their arrows: after they have dug it up they clean it, wash it, and lay it as a poultice to the wounded part, and are generally successful in the cure. Miller.

**INDIAN CRESS**. *n. s.* [*arvicola*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves are round, umbellated, and placed alternately; the stalks trailing; the cup of the flower is quinqued; the flowers consist of five leaves in form of a violet; the seeds are roundish and rough, three of them succeeding each flower. The species are five. Miller.

**INDIAN FIG**. *n. s.* [*spuntia*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: the flower consists of many leaves, which expand in form of a rose, having a great number of stamina in the centre, which grow upon the top of the ovary: the ovary afterwards becomes a fleshy umbilicated fruit, with a soft pulp, inclosing many seeds, which are for the most part angular. Miller.

**INDIAN RED**. *n. s.* A kind of mineral earth.

*Indian red*, so called by the painters, is a species of ochre; and is a very fine purple earth, of firm compact texture, and great weight: while in the stratum it is of a pure blood colour, and almost of a stony hardness: when dry it is of a fine glowing red, of a rough dusty surface, and, when broken, full of white particles, large, solid, bright, and glittering. It is also called Persian earth, and is dug in the island of Ormuz in the Persian gulph, and also at Bombay. Hill on Pyrites.

**INDICANT**. *adj.* [*indicans*, Latin.] Showing; pointing out; that which directs what is to be done in any disease.

To **INDICATE**. *v. a.* [*indico*, Latin.]

1. To show; to point out.

2. [In physics.] To point out a remedy.

**INDICATION**. *n. s.* [*indicatio*, Fr. *indicat*, from *indico*, Lat.] Mark; token; sign; note; symptom.

The frequent fops they make in the most convenient places, are a plain *indication* of their weariness. Addison's Guardian.

We think that our successes are a plain *indication* of the divine favour towards us.

Atterbury's Sermons.

3. [In physics.] *Indication* is of four kinds: vital, preservatives curative, and palliative, as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cause of an approaching distemper, curing it whilst it is actually present, or lessening its effects, or taking off some of its symptoms before it can be wholly removed.

These be the things that govern nature principally, and without which you cannot make any true analysis, and indication of the proceedings of nature.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

The deprivation of the instruments of mastication is a natural *indication* of a liquid diet.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

3. Discovery made; intelligence given.

If a person, that had a fair estate in reversion, should be assured by some skilful physician, that he would inevitably fall into a disease that would totally deprive him of his understanding and memory; if, I say, upon a certain belief of this *indication*, the man should appear overjoyed at the news, would not all that saw him conclude that the distemper had seized him?

Bentley's Sermons.

**INDICATIVE**. *adj.* [*indicativus*, Lat.]

1. Showing; informing; pointing out.

2. [In grammar.] A certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.

The verb is formed in a certain manner to affirm, deny, or interrogate; which formation, from the principal use of it, is called the *indicative* mood.

Clarke's Lat. Gram.

**INDICATIVELY**. *adv.* [from *indicative*.] In such a manner as shows or betokens.

These images, formed in the brain, are *indicatively* of the same species with those of sense.

Grew's Cosm.

To **INDICT**. See **INDITE**, and its derivatives.

INDICT.

## IND

**INDICTION**. *n. s.* [*indictio*, Fr. *indico*, Latin.]

1. Declaration; proclamation.

After a legation *ad res repetendas*, and a refusal, and a denunciation and *indiction* of a war, the war is left at large. Bacon.

2. [In chronology.] The *indiction*, instituted by Constantine the great, is properly a cycle of tributes, orderly disposed, for fifteen years, and by it accounts of that kind were kept. After-

wards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, by which an intire freedom was given to Christianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Constantine, ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, which 'till that time had been done; but that, instead thereof, the *indiction* should be made use of, by which to reckon and date their years, which hath its epocha A. D. 312, Jan. 1.

**INDIFFERENCE**. *n. s.* [*indifference*, French; *indifferentia*, Latin.]

1. Neutrality; suspension; equipoise or freedom from motives on either side.

In choice of committees it is better to chuse indifferent persons, than to make an *indifference* by putting in those that are strong on both sides.

Bacon's Essays.

By an equal *indifference* for all truth, I mean, not loving it as such, before we know it to be true, not determinable by its last judgment, would be as great an imperfection as the want of *indifference* to act, or not to act, 'till determined by the will.

Locke.

Those who would borrow light from expositors, either consult only those who have the good luck to be thought found and orthodox, avoiding those of different sentiments; or else with *indifference* look into the notes of all commentators. Locke.

2. Impartiality.

Read the book with *indifference* and judgment, and thou can't not but greatly commend it.

Whitefist.

3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedness.

*Indifference* cannot but be criminal, when it is conversant about objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance.

Addison.

A place which we must pass through, not only with the *indifference* of strangers, but with the vigilance of those who travel through the country of an enemy.

Rogers.

*Indifference*, clad in wisdom's guise,

All fortitude of mind supplies;

For how can stony bowels melt,

Swift.

In those who never pity felt?

Swift.

He will let you know he has got a clap with as much *indifference* as he would a piece of publick news.

The people of England should be frightened with the French king and the pretender once a year: the want of observing this necessary precept, has produced great *indifference* in the vulgar.

Arbutnot.

4. State in which no moral or physical reason preponderates; state in which there is no difference.

The choice is left to our discretion, except a principal bond of some higher duty remove the *indifference* that such things have in themselves: their *indifference* is removed, if we take away our own liberty.

Hooker.

**INDIFFERENT**. *adj.* [*indifferent*, Fr. *indifferens*, Latin.]

1. Neutral; not determined to either side.

Doth his majesty

Incline to it or no?

—He seems *indifferent*.

Shakespeare's Henry V.

Being *indifferent*, we should receive and embrace opinions according as evidence gives the attestation of truth.

Locke.

Let guilt or fear

Disturb man's rest; Cato knows neither of them:

*Indifferent* in his choice to sleep or die.

Addison's Cato.

2. Unconcerned; inattentive; regardless.

One thing was all to you, and your fondness made you *indifferent* to every thing else.

Temple.

It was a remarkable law of Solon, that any person who, in the civil commotions of the republick, remained neuter, or an *indifferent* spectator of the contending parties, should be condemned to perpetual banishment.

Addison's Freeholder.

But how *indifferent* soever man may be to eternal happiness, yet surely to eternal misery none can be *indifferent*.

Rogers.

3. Not to have such difference as that the one is for its own sake preferable to the other.

The nature of things *indifferent* is neither to be commanded nor forbidden, but left free and arbitrary.

Hooker.

These two customs, which of themselves are *indifferent* in other kingdoms, became exceeding evil in this realm, by reason of the inconveniences which followed thereupon.

Davies.

Though at first it was free, and in my choice whether or no I should publish these discourses; yet, the publication being once resolved, the dedication was not so *indifferent*.

South.

This I mention only as my conjecture, it being *indifferent* to the matter in hand which way the learned shall determine.

Locke.

4. Impartial; disinterested.

Medcalf was partial to none, but *indifferent* to all; a master for the whole, and a father to every one.

Aitcham.

## IND

I am a most poor woman, and a stranger,

Born out of your dominions; having here

No judge *indifferent*, and no more assurance

Of equal friendship and proceeding.

Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.

There can hardly be an *indifferent* trial had between the king and the subject, or between party and party, by reason of this general kindred and consanguinity.

Davies.

5. Passable; having mediocrity; of a middling state; neither good nor worst. This is an improper and colloquial use, especially when applied to persons.

Some things admit of mediocrity:

A counsellor, or pleader at the bar,

May want Messala's powerful eloquence;

Or be less read than deep Castilius;

Rostomman.

Yet this *indifferent* lawyer is esteem'd.

Who would excel, when few can make a test

Dryden.

Between *indifferent* writing and the best?

This has obliged me to publish an *indifferent* collection of poems, for fear of being thought the author of a worse. Prior.

There is not one of these subjects that would not tell a very *indifferent* paper, could I think of gratifying the publick by such mean and base methods.

Addison.

6. In the same sense it has the force of an adverb.

I am myself *indifferent* honest; but yet I could accuse me of such things, that it were better that my mother had not borne me.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

This will raise a great scum on it, and leave your wine *indifferent* clear.

Mortimer.

**INDIFFERENTLY**. *adv.* [*indifferenter*, Latin.]

1. Without distinction; without preference.

Whiteness is a mean between all colours, having itself *indifferently* to them all, so as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them.

Newton's Opt.

Were pardon extended *indifferently* to all, which of them would think himself under any particular obligation?

Addison.

Though a church of England-man thinks every species of government equally lawful, he does not think them equally expedient, or for every country *indifferently*.

Swift.

2. In a neutral state; without wish or aversion.

Set honour in one eye, and death i' th' other,

And I will look on death *indifferently*.

Shakespeare. Jul. Cæs.

3. Not well; tolerably; passably; middlingly.

A moyle will draw *indifferently* well, and carry great burdens.

Carreo.

I hope it may *indifferently* entertain your lordship at an unbending hour.

Rous.

An hundred and fifty of their beds, fown together, kept me but very *indifferently* from the floor.

Gulliver's Travels.

**INDIGENCE**. *n. s.* [*indigence*, Fr. *indigentia*, Lat.] Want; indigency; penury; poverty.

Where there is happiness, there must not be *indigence*, or want of any due comforts of life.

Burnet's Theol. of the Earth.

For ev'n that *indigence*, that brings me low,

Makes me myself, and him above to know.

Dryden.

Athen's worshipp'd God with temples and sacrifices, as if he needed habitation and sustentance; and that the heathens had such a mean apprehension about the *indigence* of their gods, appears from Aristophanes and Lucian.

Bentley.



## IND

The political creed of the high-principled men sets the protestant succession upon a firmer foundation than all the *indigestible* schemes of those who profess revolution principles. *Swift*.

4. Not concocted in the stomach.

Dreams are bred

From rising fumes of *indigestible* food. *Dryden*.

5. Not brought to suppuration.

His wound was *indigestible* and inflamed. *Wifeman*.

*INDIGESTIBLE*. *adj.* [from *in* and *digestible*.] Not conquerable in the stomach; not convertible to nutriment.

Eggs are the most nourishing and exalted of all animal food, and most *indigestible*: no body can digest the same quantity of them as of other food. *Arbutnot on Diet*.

*INDIGESTION*. *n. f.* [*indigestion*, Fr. from *in* and *digestion*.] The state of meats unconcocted.

The fumes of *indigestion* may indispose men to thought, as well as to diseases of danger and pain. *Temple*.

TO *INDIGITATE*. *v. a.* [*indigite*, Lat.] To point out; to show.

Antiquity expressed numbers by the fingers: the depressing this finger, which in the left hand implied but six, in the right hand *indigitated* six hundred. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

As though there were a femininity of urine, we foolishly conceive we behold therein the anatomy of every particle, and can thereby *indigitate* their affections. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

We are not to *indigitate* the parts transmittent. *Harvey*.

*INDIGATION*. *n. f.* [from *indigite*.] The act of pointing out or showing.

Which things I conceive no obscure *indigation* of providence. *More against Atheism*.

*INDIGN*. *adj.* [*indigne*, Fr. *indignus*, Latin.]

1. Unworthy; undeserving.

Where there is a kingdom that is altogether unable or *indign* to govern, is it just for another nation, that is civil or

policed, to subdue them? *Bacon's Holy War*.

2. Bringing indignity. This is a word not in use.

And all *indign* and base adventures

Make head against my estimation. *Shakespeare's Othello*.

*INDIGNANT*. *adj.* [*indignans*, Latin.] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

He scourg'd with many a stroke th' *indignant* waves. *Milt.*

The lustful monster fled, pursued by the valorous and *indignant* Martin. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

What rage that hour did Albion's foul posses,

Let chiefs imagine, and let lovers guess!

He strides *indignant*, and with haughty cries

To single fight the fairy prince defies. *Tickell*.

*INDIGNATION*. *n. f.* [*indignation*, Fr. *indignatio*, Latin.]

1. Anger mingled with contempt or disgust.

Suspend your *indignation* against my brother, 'till you derive

better testimony of his intent. *Shak. King Lear*.

From those officers, warm with *indignation* at the insolences

of that vile rabble, came words of great contempt. *Clarend.*

But keep this swelling *indignation* down,

And let your cooler reason now prevail. *Rowe*.

2. The anger of a superior.

There was great *indignation* against Israel. *2 Kings iii. 27*.

3. The effect of anger.

If heav'n's have any grievous plague in store,

Let them hurl down their *indignation*

On thee, thou troubler of the world. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

*INDIGNITY*. *n. f.* [*indignitas*, from *indignus*, Latin; *indignitas*, Fr.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right

accompanied with insult.

Bishops and prelates could not but have bleeding hearts to

behold a person of so great place and worth constrained to endure

so foul *indignities*. *Hooker*.

No emotion of passion transported me, by the *indignity* of

his carriage, to say or do any thing unbecoming myself. *King Charles*.

Man he made, and for him built

Magnificent this world, and earth his seat,

Him lord pronounc'd; and, O *indignity*!

Subjected to his service angel-wings,

And flaming ministers, to watch and tend

Their earthly charge. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

He does not see how that mighty passion for the church can

well consist with those *indignities* and that contempt men bestow

on the clergy. *Swift*.

To more exalted glories born,

Thy mean *indignities* I scorn. *Pattison*.

*INDIGO*. *n. f.* [*indicum*, Latin.] A plant, by the Americans

called anil.

It hath pennated leaves, terminated by a single lobe: the

flowers, disposed in a spike, consist of five leaves, and are of

the papilionaceous kind; the uppermost petal being larger than

the others, rounder, and lightly furrowed on the side: the

lower leaves are short, terminating in a point: in the middle

of the flower is the style, which afterward becomes a jointed

pod, containing one cylindrical seed in one partition, from

which indigo is made, which is used in dying for a blue

colour. *Miller*.

## IND

*INDIRECT*. *adj.* [*indirectus*, Fr. *indirectus*, Latin.]

1. Not straight; not rectilinear.

2. Not tending otherwise than collaterally or consequentially to

a point.

The tender prince

Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;

But by his mother was perforce withheld.

—Fy, what an *indirect* and peevish course

Is this of her's? *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

3. Not fair; not honest.

Think you, that any means under the sun

Can allure to *indirect* a course? *Daniel's Civil War.*

Those things which they do know they may, upon sundry

*indirect* considerations, let pass; and although themselves do

not err, yet may they deceive others. *Hooker*.

O pity and shame! that they who to live well

Enter'd so fair, should turn aside, to tread

Paths *indirect*. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. xi.*

*Indirect* dealing will be discovered one time or other, and

then he loses his reputation. *Tillotson*.

*INDIRECTION*. *n. f.* [*in* and *direction*.]

1. Oblique means; tendency not in a straight line.

And thus do we, of wisdom and of reach,

With windlances, and with essays of byas,

By *indirections* find directions out. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

2. Dishonest practice.

I had rather coin my heart than wring

From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash,

By any *indirection*. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar*.

*INDIRECTLY*. *adv.* [from *indirectus*.]

1. Not in a right line; obliquely.

2. Not in express terms.

Still she suppresses the name Ithaca, which continues his

doubts and hopes; and at last the *indirectly* mentions it.

*Broome's Notes on the Odyssey*.

3. Unfairly; not rightly.

He bids you then resign

Your crown and kingdom, *indirectly* held

From him the true challenger. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

He that takes any thing from his neighbour, which was

justly forfeited, to satisfy his own revenge or avarice, is tied to

repentance, but not to restitution: because I took the forfeit-

ure *indirectly*, I am answerable to God for my unhandfome,

unjust, or uncharitable circumstances. *Taylor*.

*INDIRECTNESS*. *n. f.* [*in* and *directness*.]

1. Obliquity.

2. Unfairness.

*INDISCERNIBLE*. *adj.* [*in* and *discernible*.] Not perceptible;

not discoverable.

Speculation, which, to my dark soul,

Depriv'd of reason, is as *indiscernible*

As colours to my body, wanting sight. *Denham's Sophy*.

*INDISCERNIBLY*. *adv.* [from *indiscernible*.] In a manner not

to be perceived.

*INDISCERNIBLE*. *adj.* [*in* and *discernible*.] Not to be sepa-

rated; incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution

of parts.

*INDISCERNIBILITY*. *n. f.* [from *indiscernible*.] Incapability of

dissolution.

*INDISCOVERY*. *n. f.* [*in* and *discovery*.] The state of being

hidden. An unusual word.

The ground of this assertion was the magnifying esteem of

the ancients, arising from the *indiscovery* of his head. *Brown*.

*INDISCREET*. *adj.* [*indiscretus*, Fr. *in* and *discretus*.] Imprudent;

incautious; inconsiderate; injudicious.

Why then

Are mortal men so fond and *indiscreet*,

So evil gold to seek unto their aid;

And having not complain, and having it upbraid. *Fa. 2d.*

If thou be among the *indiscreet*, observe the time; but be

continually among men of understanding. *Ecclesi. xxvii. 12.*

*INDISCREETLY*. *adv.* [from *indiscreet*.] Without prudence;

without consideration; without judgment.

Job on justice hath aspersions flung,

And spoken *indiscreetly* with his tongue. *Sandy*.

Let a great personage undertake an action passionately, let

him manage it *indiscreetly*, and he shall have enough to flatter

him. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy*.

*INDISCRETION*. *n. f.* [*indiscretion*, Fr. *in* and *discretion*.] Im-

prudence; rashness; inconsideration.

*Indiscretion* sometimes serves us well,

When our deep plots do fail. *Shaksp. Hamlet*.

His offences did proceed rather from negligence, rashness, or

other *indiscretion*, than from any malicious thought. *Hayward*.

Loose papers have been obtained from us by the impor-

tunity and divulged by the *indiscretion* of friends, although re-

strained by promises. *Swift*.

*INDISCRIMINATE*. *adj.* [*indiscriminatus*, Latin.] Undistin-

guishable; not marked with any note of distinction.

*INDISCRIMINATELY*. *adv.* [from *indiscriminate*.] Without

distinction.

Others use defamatory discourse purely for love of talk,

whole

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whose speech, like a flowing current, bears away *indiscrimi-*

nately whatever lies in its way. *Government of the Tongue*.

Liquors, strong of acid salts, destroy the blueness of the

infusion of our wood; and liquors *indiscriminately*, that abound

with sulphureous salts, restore it. *Boyle*.

*INDISPENSABLE*. *adj.* [French.] Not to be remitted; not

to be spared; necessary.

Rocks, mountains, and caverns, against which these ex-

ceptions are made, are of *indispensable* use and necessity, as

well to the earth as to man. *Woodward's Natural History*.

*INDISPENSABLENESS*. *n. f.* [from *indispensable*.] State of not

being to be spared; necessity.

*INDISPENSABLY*. *adv.* [from *indispensable*.] Without dispen-

sation; without remission; necessarily.

Every one must look upon himself as *indispensably* obliged

to the practice of duty. *Addison's Freeholder*.

TO *INDISPOSE*. *v. a.* [*indisposer*, French.]

1. To make unfit. With *for*.

Nothing can be reckoned good or bad to us in this life, any

farther than it prepares or *indisposes* us for the enjoyments of

another. *Atterbury*.

2. To decline; to make averse. With *to*.

It has a strange efficacy to *indispose* the heart to religion.

*South's Sermons*.

3. To disorder; to disqualify for its proper functions.

The soul is not now hindered in its actions by the disem-

perature of *indisposed* organs. *Glauv. Sculp.*

4. To disorder slightly with regard to health.

Though it weakened, yet it made him rather *indisposed* than

sick, and did no ways disabill him from studying. *Walton*.

5. To make unfavourable. With *towards*.

The king was sufficiently *indisposed* towards the persons, or

the principles of Calvin's disciples. *Clarendon*.

*INDISPOSEDNESS*. *n. f.* [from *indisposed*.] State of unfitness or

disinclination; depraved state.

It is not any innate harshness in piety that renders the first

effays of it unpleasant; that is owing only to the *indisposed-*

ness of our own hearts. *Decay of Piety*.

*INDISPOSITION*. *n. f.* [*indisposition*, Fr. from *indispose*.]

1. Disorder of health; tendency to sickness.

The king did complain of a continual infirmity of body,

yet rather as an *indisposition* in health than any set sick-

ness. *Hayward*.

I have known a great fleet lose great occasions, by an *in-*

*disposition* of the admiral, while he was neither well enough

to exercise, nor ill enough to leave the command. *Temple*.

Wisdom is still looking forward, from the first *indispositions*,

into the progress of the disease. *L'Estrange*.

His life seems to have been prolonged beyond its natural

term, under those *indispositions* which hung upon the latter

part of it. *Addison's Freeholder*.

2. Disinclination; dislike.

The *indisposition* of the church of Rome to reform herself,

must be no stay into us from performing our duty to

God. *Hooker*.

The mind, by every degree of affected unbelief, contracts

more and more of a general *indisposition* towards believing. *Att.*

*INDISPUTABLE*. *adj.* [*in* and *disputable*.] Uncontrovertible;

incontrovertible.

There is no maxim in politics more *indisputable*, than that

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Know all the good that *individuals* find,  
Lie in three words, health, peace and competence. *Pope*.  
We see each circumstance of art and *individual* of nature  
summoned together by the extent and fecundity of his imagi-  
nation. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad*.

It would be wise in them, as *individual* and private mortals,  
to look back a little upon the storms they have raised, as well  
as those they have escaped. *Swift*.

The object of any particular idea is called an *individual*: so  
Peter is an *individual* man, London an *individual* city. *Watts*.

2. Undivided; not to be parted or disjoined.

To give thee being, I lent  
Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,  
Substantial life, to have thee by my side  
Henceforth an *individual* solace dear. *Milton's Parad. Lost*.

Long eternity shall greet our bliss  
With an *individual* kiss. *Milton*.

Under his great viceroy reign abide  
United, as one *individual* soul, *Milton*.

For ever happy. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. v.*

INDIVIDUALITY. *n. f.* [from *individual*.] Separate or distinct  
existence.

Crambe would tell his instructor, that all men were not sin-  
gular; that *individuality* could hardly be predicated of any  
man; for it was commonly said that a man is not the same he  
was, and that mad men are beside themselves. *Arbutnot*.

INDIVIDUALLY. *adv.* [from *individual*.] With separate or  
distinct existence; numerically.

How should that subsist solitarily by itself, which hath no  
substance, but *individually* the very same whereby others sub-  
sist with it. *Hooker*.

I dare not pronounce him omniscious, that being an attri-  
bute *individually* proper to the godhead, and incommunicable  
to any created substance. *Hakewill on Providence*.

TO INDIVIDUATE. *v. a.* [from *individuum*, Latin.] To distin-  
guish from others of the same species; to make single.

Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers, that have their  
distinct sense and pleasure. *Mare against Alcega*.

No man is capable of translating poetry, who, besides a ge-  
nius to that art, is not a master both of his author's language  
and of his own; nor must we understand the language only of  
the poet, but his particular turn of thoughts and expression,  
which are the characters that distinguish and *individuate* him  
from all other writers. *Dryden*.

INDIVIDUATION. *n. f.* [from *individuate*.] That which makes  
an individual.

What is the principle of *individuation*? Or what is it that  
makes any one thing the same as it was before? *Watts*.

INDIVIDUITY. *n. f.* [from *individuum*, Latin.] The state of being  
an individual; separate existence.

INDIVINITY. *n. f.* [from *divinity*.] Want of divine power.  
Not in use.

How openly did the oracle betray his *indivinity* unto Cree-  
sus, who being ruined by his amphibology, and expostulating  
with him, received no higher answer than the excuse of his  
impotency. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

INDIVISIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *indivisibile*.] State in which no  
INDIVISIBLENESS. } more division can be made.

A pestle and mortar will as soon bring any particle of mat-  
ter to *indivisibility* as the acutest thought of a mathemati-  
cian. *Lake*.

INDIVISIBLE. *adj.* [from *indivisibile*, Fr. in and *divisible*.] What can-  
not be broken into parts; so small as that it cannot be smaller;  
having reached the last degree of divisibility.

By atom, no body will imagine we intend to express a per-  
fect *indivisible*, but only the least sort of natural bodies. *Digby*.

Here is but one *indivisible* point of time observed, but one  
action performed; yet the eye cannot comprehend at once the  
whole object. *Dryden's Duress*.

INDIVISIBLY. *adv.* [from *indivisible*.] So as it cannot be di-  
vided.

INDUCIBLE. *adj.* [in and *ducible*.] Un teachable; insusceptible  
of instruction.

INDUCIL. *adj.* [from *inducibilis*, Fr. *inducible*, Latin.] Un teachable;  
incapable of being instructed.

These certainly are the fools in the text, *inducil*, intractable  
fools, whose stolidity can baffle all arguments, and is proof  
against demonstration itself. *Dentley's Sermons*.

INDOCILITY. *n. f.* [from *indocilis*, Fr. in and *docility*.] Un teachable-  
ness; refusal of instruction.

TO INDOCTRINATE. *v. a.* [from *indocetrare*, old French.] To  
instruct; to tincture with any science, or opinion.

Under a master that discoursed excellently, and took much  
delight in *indoctrinating* his young unexperienced favourite,  
Buckingham had obtained a quick conception of speaking very  
gracefully and pertinently. *Clarendon*.

They that never peep beyond the common belief, in which  
their easy understandings were at first *indoctrinated*, are strong-  
ly assured of the truth and co-operative excellency of their  
receptions. *Glauv. Scip.*

INDOCTRINATION. *n. f.* [from *indoctrinare*.] Instruction; in-  
formation.

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Although postulates are very accommodable unto junior in-  
doctrinations, yet are these authorities but temporary, and not  
to be embraced beyond the minority of our intellectuals. *Bra*.

INDOLENCE. *n. f.* [in and *doles*, Latin; *indolence*, French.]

1. Freedom from pain.

As there must be *indolence* where there is happiness, so there  
must not be indigency. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.

2. Laziness; inattention; listlessness.

Let Epicurus give *indolence* as an attribute to his gods, and  
place in it the happiness of the blest: the divinity which we  
worship has given us not only a precept against it, but his own  
example to the contrary. *Dryden*.

The Spanish nation, roused from their ancient *indolence* and  
ignorance, seem now to improve trade. *Belingsbreke*.

INDOLENT. *adj.* [French.]

1. Free from pain.

2. Careless; lazy; inattentive; listless.

It fits a chief

To waste long nights in *indolent* repose. *Pope's Iliad*.

INDOLENTLY. *adv.* [from *indolent*.]

1. With freedom from pain.

2. Carelessly; lazily; inattentively; listlessly.

While Iull'd by sound, and undisturb'd by wit,  
Calm and serene you *indolently* sit. *Addison*.

TO INDOW. *v. a.* [from *indare*, Latin.] To portion; to enrich  
with gifts, whether of fortune or nature. See *ENDOW*.

INDRAUGHT. *n. f.* [in and *draught*.]

1. An opening in the land into which the sea flows.

Ebb and floods there could be none, when there was no in-  
draughts, bays, or gulphs to receive a flood. *Raleigh*.

2. Inlet; passage inwards.

Navigable rivers are so many *indraughts* to attain wealth.

TO INDREINCH. *v. a.* [from *dreinch*.] To soak; to drown.

My hopes lie drown'd; in many fathoms deep.

They lie *indrench'd*. *Shakspeare's Troilus and Cressida*.

INDUBIOUS. *adj.* [in and *dubious*.] Not doubtful; not sus-  
pecting; certain.

Hence appears the vulgar vanity of reposing an *indubious*  
confidence in those antipathetical spirits. *Harvey*.

INDUBITABLE. *adj.* [from *indubitabilis*, Lat. *indubitable*, Fr. in and  
*debatible*.] Undoubted; unquestionable.

When general observations are drawn from so many particu-  
lars as to become certain and *indubitable*, these are jewels of  
knowledge. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.

INDUBITABLY. *adv.* [from *indubitable*.] Undoubtedly; un-  
questionably.

If we transport these proportions from audible to visible ob-  
jects, there will *indubitably* result from either a graceful and  
harmonious contentment. *Watts's Architecture*.

The patriarchs were *indubitably* invested with both these au-  
thorities. *Spratt's Sermons*.

I appeal to all sober judges, whether our souls may be only  
a mere echo from clashing atoms; or rather *indubitably* must  
proceed from a spiritual substance. *Bentley's Sermons*.

INDUTATE. *adj.* [from *indutatus*, Latin.] Unquestioned; cer-  
tain; apparent; evident.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, he  
knew it was condemned by parliament, and tended directly  
to the dishonour of the line of York, held then the in-  
dubitate heirs of the crown. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

I have been tempted to wonder how, among the jealousies  
of state and court, Edgar Atheling could subsist, being then the  
apparent and *indubitate* heir of the Saxon line. *Watts*.

TO INDUCE. *v. a.* [from *inducere*, Fr. *induce*, Latin.]

1. To persuade; to influence to any thing.

The self-same argument in this kind, which doth but *induce*  
the vulgar sort to like, may constrain the wiser to yield. *Hesk*.

This lady, albeit she was furnished with many excellent en-  
dowments both of nature and education, yet would the never  
be *induced* to entertain marriage with any. *Hayward*.

Desire with thee still longer to converse  
*Indue'd* me. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

Let not the covetous design of growing rich *induce* you to  
ruin your reputation, but rather satisfy yourself with a mode-  
rate fortune; and let your thoughts be wholly taken up with  
acquiring to yourself a glorious name. *Dryden's Duress*.

2. To produce by persuasion or influence.

Let the vanity of the times be restrained, which the neigh-  
bourhood of other nations have *induced*, and we strive apace  
to exceed our pattern. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*.

As this belief is absolutely necessary to all mankind, the evi-  
dence for *inducing* it must be of that nature as to accommo-  
date itself to all species of men. *Farber*.

3. To offer by way of induction, or consequential reasoning.

They play much upon the simile, or illustrative argumenta-  
tion, to *induce* their enthymemes unto the people, and take up  
popular conceits. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

4. To inculcate; to enforce.

This *induces* a general change of opinion, concerning the  
person

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person or party liable to be obeyed by the greatest or strongest  
part of the people. *Temple*.

5. To cause extrinsically; to produce.

Sour things *induce* a contraction in the nerves, placed in the  
mouth of the stomach, which is a great cause of appetite. *Bacon*.

Acidity, as it is not the natural state of the animal fluids,  
but *induced* by aliment, is to be cured by aliment with the  
contrary qualities. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

6. To introduce; to bring into view.

To exprobrate their stupidity, he *induceth* the providence of  
flocks: now, if the bird had been unknown, the illustration  
had been obscure, and the exprobration not so proper. *Brown*.

The poet may be seen *inducing* his personages in the first Iliad,  
where he discovers their humours, interests, and designs. *Pope*.

7. To bring on; to superinduce.

Schism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying  
crime, which *induces* that induration to which the fearful ex-  
pectation of wrath is consequent. *Decay of Piety*.

INDUCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *induce*.] Motive to any thing; that  
which allures or persuades to any thing.

The former *inducements* do now much more prevail, when  
the very thing hath ministered farther reason. *Hesker*.

Many *inducements*, besides Scripture, may lead me to that,  
which if Scripture be against, they are of no value, yet other-  
wise are strongly effectual to persuade. *Hesker*.

Then mark th' *inducement*. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

He lives

Higher degree of life; *inducement* strong

For us. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*

My *inducement* hither,

Was not at present here to find my son. *Milton's Agonist*.

Instances occur of oppression, to which there appears no in-  
ducement from the circumstances of the actors. *Rogers*.

INDUCER. *n. f.* [from *induce*.] A persuader; one that influences.

TO INDUCT. *v. a.* [from *inductus*, Latin.]

1. To introduce; to bring in.

The ceremonies in the gathering were first *inducted* by the  
Venetians. *Sandy's Travels*.

2. To put into actual possession of a benefice.

If a person thus instituted, though not *inducted*, takes a se-  
cond benefice, it shall make the first void. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

INDUCTIVE. *n. f.* [from *inductus*, Fr. *inductif*, Latin.]

1. Introduction; entrance.

These promises are fair, the parties sure,

And our *induction* full of prosperous hope. *Shakspeare's Hen. IV.*

2. *Induction* is when, from several particular propositions, we infer  
one general: as, the doctrine of the Socinians cannot be proved  
from the gospels, it cannot be proved from the acts of the  
apostles, it cannot be proved from the epistles, nor the book  
of revelations; therefore it cannot be proved from the New  
Testament. *Watts's Logic*.

The inquisition by *induction* is wonderful hard; for the things  
reported are full of fables, and new experiments can hardly  
be made but with extreme caution. *Bacon's Natural History*.

Mathematical things are only capable of clear demonstration:  
conclusions in natural philosophy are proved by *induction*  
of experiments, things moral by moral arguments, and mat-  
ters of fact by credible testimony. *Tillotson*.

Although the arguing from experiments and observations by  
*induction* be no demonstration of general conclusions, yet it is  
the best way of arguing which the nature of things admits of,  
and may be looked upon as so much the stronger by how much  
the *induction* is more general; and if no exception occur from  
phenomena, the conclusion may be general. *Newton's Opt.*

He brought in a new way of arguing from *induction*, and  
that grounded upon observation and experiments. *Baker*.

3. The act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.

INDUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *inductus*.]

1. Leading; persuasive. With *to*.

A brutish vice,

*Inductive* mainly to the sin of Eve. *Milton's Par. Lost*.

2. Capable to infer or produce.

Abatements may take away infallible conclusivity in these  
evidences of fact, yet they may be probable and *inductive* of  
credibility, though not of science. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.

TO INDUE. *v. a.* [from *indue*, Latin.]

1. To invest.

One first matter all,

*Indued* with various forms. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

2. To invest with various forms.

It seems sometimes to be, even by good writers, confounded  
with *endow* or *indow*, to furnish or enrich with any quality or  
excellence. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The angels, by whom God *indued* the waters of Bathesda  
with supernatural virtue, was not seen; yet the angel's pre-  
sence was known by the waters. *Hooker*.

His play's, with dreadful strength *indued*,

She, with her fair hand, still'd into the nostrils of his  
friend. *Chapman's Iliad*.

TO INDULGE. *v. a.* [from *indulge*, Latin.]

1. To fondle; to favour; to gratify with concession; to foster.

The lazy glutton safe at home will keep,  
*Indulge* his sloth, and fatten with his sleep. *Dryd. Perf.*

2. To indulge.

A mother was wont to *indulge* her daughters with dogs,  
squirrels, or birds; but then they must keep them well. *L. cke*.

To live like those that have their hope in another life, im-  
plies that we *indulge* ourselves in the gratifications of this life  
very sparingly. *Atterbury*.

2. To grant not of right, but favour.

Ancient privileges, *indulged* by former kings to their people,  
must not, without high reason, be revoked by their suc-  
cessors. *Taylor's Rule of living holy*.

The virgin entering bright, *indulged* the day

To the brown cave, and brush'd the dreams away. *Dryden*.

This is what nature's want may well suffice;

But since among mankind so few there are,  
Who will conform to philosophick fare,  
This much I will *indulge* thee for thy ease,  
And mingle something of our times to please. *Dryd. Juv.*

My friend, *indulge* one labour more,

And seek Atreides. *Pope's Odyssey*.

Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light

*Indulge*, dread chaos and eternal night! *Dante*.

TO INDULGE. *v. n.* [A Latinism not in use.] To be favour-  
able; to give indulgence. With *to*.

He must, by *indulging* to any sort of reprovable dif-  
course himself, defeat all his endeavours against the rest.

Government of the Tongue.

INDULGENCE. *n. f.* [from *indulge*, Fr. from *indulge*.]

1. Fondness; fond kindness.

Refrain the will not brook;

And left to herself, if evil thence ensue,  
She first his weak *indulgence* will accuse. *Milton's Par. Lost*.

The glories of our isle,

Which yet like golden ore, unripe in beds,  
Expect the warm *indulgence* of heaven. *Dryd. K. Arthur*.

2. Forbearance; tenderness; opposite to rigour.

They err, that through *indulgence* to others, or fondness to  
any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance any thing less.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

In known images of life, I guess

The labour greater, as th' *indulgence* less. *Pope*.

3. Favour granted.

If all these gracious *indulgences* are without any effect on us,  
we must perish in our own folly. *Rogers*.

4. Grant of the church of Rome, not defined by themselves.

Thou, that giv'st whored *indulgences* to sin,

I'll canvas thee. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

*Indulgences*, dispenses, pardons, bulls,

The sport of winds. *Milton*.

In purgatory, *indulgences*, and supererogation, the assertors  
seem to be unanimous in nothing but in reference to profit.

Decay of Piety.

Leo X. is deservedly infamous for his base prostitution of  
*indulgences*. *Atterbury*.

INDULGENT. *adj.* [from *indulgent*, Fr. *indulgent*, Latin.]

1. Kind; gentle.

God has done all for us that the most *indulgent* Creator could  
do for the work of his hands. *Rogers's Sermons*.

2. Mild; favourable.

Here



## INE

He himself, being excellently learned, and *industrious* to seek out the truth of all things concerning the original of his own people, hath set down the testimony of the ancients truly. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Let our just censures  
Attend the true event, and put we on  
*Industrious* soldiership. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
His thoughts were low:  
To vice *industrious*; but to nobler deeds  
Timorous and slothful. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Designed; done for the purpose.  
The *industrious* perforation of the tendons of the second joints of fingers and toes, draw the tendons of the third joints through. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Observe carefully all the events which happen either by an occasional concurrence of various causes, or by the *industrious* application of knowing men. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

*INDUSTRIOUSLY*. *adv.* [from *industrious*.] Diligently; laboriously; assiduously.

If *industriously*  
I play'd the fool, it was my negligence,  
Not weighing well the end. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*

Some friends to vice *industriously* defend  
These innocent diversions, and pretend  
That I the tricks of youth too roughly blame. *Dryd. Juven.*

2. For the set purpose; with design.  
Great Britain was never before united in itself under one king, notwithstanding that the uniting had been *industriously* attempted both by war and peace. *Bacon.*

I am not under the necessity of declaring myself, and I *industriously* conceal my name, which wholly exempts me from any hopes and fears. *Swift.*

*INDUSTRY*. *n. f.* [*industrie*, Fr. *industria*, Lat.] Diligence; assiduity.

The sweat of *industry* would dry and die,  
But for the end it works to. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

See the laborious bee  
For little drops of honey flee,  
And there with humble sweets content her *industry*. *Cowley.*

Providence would only initiate mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our *industry*, that we might not live like idle loiterers. *More's Antid.*

To *INEBRIATE*. *v. a.* [*inebriat*, Latin.] To intoxicate; to make drunk.

Wine sugared *inebriateth* less than wine pure: fops in wine, quantity for quantity, *inebriates* more than wine of itself. *Bacon.*

Fish, entering far in and meeting with the fresh water, as if *inebriated*, turn up their bellies and are taken. *Sandys.*

To *INEBRIATE*. *v. n.* To grow drunk; to be intoxicated.  
At Constantinople fish, that come from the Euxine sea into the fresh water, do *inebriate* and turn up their bellies, so as you may take them with your hand. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

*INEBRIATION*. *n. f.* [from *inebriat*.] Drunkenness; intoxication.

That cornelians and bloodstones may be of virtue to those intentions they are applied, experience will make us grant; but not that an amethyst prevents *inebriation*. *Brown.*

*INEFFABILITY*. *n. f.* [from *ineffable*.] Unpeakableness.  
*INEFFABLE*. *adj.* [*ineffable*, Fr. *ineffabilis*, Lat.] Unpeakable; unutterable; not to be expressed. It is used almost always in a good sense.

To whom the son, with calm aspect, and clear,  
Lightning divine, *ineffable*, serene!  
Made answer. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitted conscience, and feed upon the *ineffable* comforts of the memorial of a conquered temptation. *South.*

*INEFFABLY*. *adv.* [from *ineffable*.] In a manner not to be expressed.

He all his father full express'd,  
*Ineffably* into his face receiv'd. *Milton.*

*INEFFECTIVE*. *adj.* [*ineffectiv*, Fr. *in* and *effectiv*.] That which can produce no effect.

As the body, without blood, is a dead and lifeless trunk; so is the word of God, without the spirit, a dead and *ineffective* letter. *Taylor.*

He that assures himself he never errs, will always err; and his presumptions will render all attempts to inform him *ineffective*. *Glauco. Scyf.*

*INEFFECTUAL*. *adj.* [*in* and *effectual*.] Unable to produce its proper effect; weak; without power.

The publick reading of the Apocrypha they condemn as a thing effectual unto evil: the bare reading even of Scriptures themselves they milke, as a thing *ineffectual* to do good. *Hook.*

The death of Patroclus, joined to the offer of Agamemnon, which of itself had proved *ineffectual*. *Pope.*

*INEFFECTUALLY*. *adv.* [from *ineffectual*.] Without effect.  
*INEFFECTUALNESS*. *n. f.* [from *ineffectual*.] Inefficacy; want of power to perform the proper effect.

St. James speaks of the *ineffectualness* of some mens devotion, Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss. *Wake.*

*INEFFICACIOUS*. *adj.* [*inefficace*, Fr. *inefficax*, Latin.] Unable to produce effects; weak; feeble.

## INE

Is not that better than always to have the rod in hand, and, by frequent use of it, misapply and render *inefficacious* this useful remedy? *Locke.*

*INEFFICACY*. *n. f.* [in and *efficacia*, Latin.] Want of power; want of effect.

*INELEGANCE*. *n. f.* [from *inelegant*.] Absence of beauty; *INELEGANCY*. *n. f.* want of elegance.

*INELEGANT*. *adj.* [*inelegant*, Lat.]

1. Not becoming; not beautiful: opposite to elegant.

What order, so contriv'd as not to mix  
Tastes, not well join'd, *inelegant*, but bring  
Taste after taste, upheld with kindest change. *Milton.*

This very variety of sea and land, hill and dale, which is here reputed *so inelegant* and unbecoming, is indeed extremely charming and agreeable. *Woodward.*

2. Mean; despicable; contemptible.

Modern critics, having never read Homer, but in low and *inelegant* translations, impute the meanness of the translation to the poet. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*

*INELOQUENT*. *adj.* [*in* and *eloquent*, Latin.] Not persuasive; not oratorical: opposite to *eloquent*.

*INEPT*. *adj.* [*ineptus*, Lat.] Unfit; useless; trifling; foolish. The works of nature, being neither useless nor *inept*, must be guided by some principle of knowledge. *More.*

After their various unsuccessful ways,  
Their fruitless labour, and *inept* essays,  
No cause of these appearances they'll find,  
But power exerted by th' Eternal Mind. *Blackmore.*

When the upper and vegetative stratum was once washed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the strata below yielding only mere sterile matter, such as was wholly *inept* and improper for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

*INEPTLY*. *adv.* [*inept*, Latin.] Triflingly; foolishly; unfitly.

None of them are made foolishly or *ineptly*. *More.*  
All things were at first disposed by an omniscient intellect, that cannot contrive *ineptly*. *Glauco. Scyf.*

*INEPTITUDE*. *n. f.* [from *ineptus*, Lat.] Unfitness. The grating and rubbing of axes against the sockets, wherein they are placed, will cause some *ineptitude* or refusal to rotation of the cylinder. *Wilkins.*

An omnipotent agent works infallibly and irresistibly, no *ineptitude* or stubbornness of the matter being ever able to hinder him. *Ray on the Creation.*

There is an *ineptitude* to motion from too great laxity, and an *ineptitude* to motion from too great tension. *Arbutnot.*

*INEQUALITY*. *n. f.* [*inequalit*, Fr. from *in* and *equalitas*, Latin.]

1. Difference of comparative quantity.  
There is so great an *inequality* in the length of our legs and arms, as makes it impossible for us to walk on all four. *Ray.*

2. Unevenness; interchange of higher and lower parts.  
The country is cut into so many hills and *inequalities* as renders it defensible. *Addison on Italy.*

The glass seemed as well wrought as the object-glasses use to be; yet when it was quicksilvered, the reflexion discovered innumerable *inequalities* all over the glass. *Newton's Opt.*

If there were no *inequalities* in the surface of the earth, nor in the seasons of the year, we should lose a considerable share of the vegetable kingdom. *Bentley.*

3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; state of not being adequate; inadequateness.

The great *inequality* of all things to the appetites of a rational soul appears from this, that in all worldly things a man finds not half the pleasure in the actual possession that he proposed in the expectation. *South's Sermon.*

4. Change of state; unlikeness of a thing to itself; difference of temper or quality.

In some places, by the nature of the earth, and by the situation of woods and hills, the air is more unequal than in others; and *inequality* of air is ever an enemy to health. *Bacon.*

5. Difference of rank or station.  
If so small *inequality* between man and man make in them modesty a commendable virtue, who respecting superiors as superiors, can neither speak nor stand before them without fear. *Hester.*

*INERRABILITY*. *n. f.* [from *inerrable*.] Exemption from error; infallibility.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a completeness and *inerrability* as to exclude myself from judging. *King Charles.*

*INERRABLE*. *adj.* [*in* and *err*.] Exempt from error.  
We have conviction from reason, or decisions from the *inerrable* and requisite conditions of sense. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Infallibility and inerrableness is assumed by the Romish church, without any *inerrable* ground to build it on. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

*INERRABLENESS*. *n. f.* [from *inerrable*.] Exemption from error.

Infallibility and *inerrableness* is assumed and inclosed by the Romish church, without any *inerrable* ground to build it on. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

*INERRABLY*. *adv.* [from *inerrable*.] With security from error; infallibly.

*INERRINGLY*.

## INE

*INERRINGLY*. *adv.* [in and *erring*.] Without error; without mistake; without deviation.

That divers limners at a distance, without copy, should draw the same picture, is more conceivable, than that matter should frame itself *so inerringly* according to the idea of its kind. *Glauco. Scyf.*

*INERT*. *adj.* [*inert*, Lat.] Dull; sluggish; motionless.

Body alone, *inert* and brute, you'll find;  
The cause of all things is by you assign'd. *Blackmore.*

Informers of the planetary train!  
Without whose quickening glance their cumbrous orbs  
Were brute unlively mass, *inert* and dead. *Thomson.*

*INERTLY*. *adv.* [from *inert*.] Sluggishly; dully.

Ye powers,  
Suspend a while your force *inertly* strong. *Dunciad.*

*INERTATION*. *n. f.* [in and *eratio*, Lat.] The act of baiting. *Diét.*

*INERTIVABLE*. *adj.* [*inertivabilis*, Fr. *inertivabilis*, Lat.] Too valuable to be rated; transcending all price.

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,  
A thousand men that fishes gnaw'd upon;  
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,  
Inestimable stones, unvalued jewels. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

The pope thereupon took advantage, abusing the simplicity of the king to suck out *inestimable* sums of money, to the intolerable grievance of both the clergy and temporality. *Abbot.*

There we shall see a fight worthy dying for, that blessed Saviour, of whom the Scripture does so excellently entertain us, and who does so highly deserve of us upon the score of his infinite perfections, and his *inestimable* benefits. *Boyle.*

On that rapacious hand for ever blast!  
*INVIDENT*. *adj.* [*invident*, Fr. *in* and *evident*.] Not plain; obscure. Not in use.

The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unseen, and a stable assent unto things *invident*, upon authority of the divine revealer. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

*INEVITABILITY*. *n. f.* [from *inevitabilis*.] Impossibility to be avoided; certainty.

By liberty, I do understand neither a liberty from sin, misery, servitude, nor violence, but from necessity, or rather necessitation; that is, an universal immunity from all *inevitability* and determination to one. *Bramb. against Hobbs.*

*INEVITABLE*. *adj.* [*inevitabilis*, Fr. *inevitabilis*, Lat.] Unavoidable; not to be escaped.

I had a pash with him: he gives me the stuck in with such a mortal motion, that it is *inevitable*. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*

Fate *inevitable*  
Subdues us. *Milton.*

Since my *inevitable* death you know,  
You safely unavailing pity flow. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

*INEVITABLY*. *adv.* [from *inevitable*.] Without possibility of escape.

The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command  
Transgress, *inevitably* thou shalt die. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

How *inevitably* does an immoderate laughter end in a sigh?  
To look no further than the next line, it will *inevitably* follow, that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryden.*

Inflammations of the bowels oft *inevitably* tend to the ruin of the whole. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

If our sense of hearing were exalted, we should have no quiet or sleep in the silentest nights, and we must *inevitably* be stricken deaf or dead with a clap of thunder. *Bentley.*

*INEXCUSABLE*. *adj.* [*inexcusable*, Fr. *inexcusable*, Lat. *in* and *excusable*.] Not to be excused; not to be palliated by apology.

It is a temerity, and a folly *inexcusable*, to deliver up ourselves needlessly into another's power. *L'Estrange.*

As we are an island with ports and navigable seas, we should be *inexcusable* if we did not make these blessings turn to account. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Such a favour could only render them more obdurate, and more *inexcusable*: it would enhance their guilt. *Atterbury.*

If learning be not encouraged under your administration, you are the most *inexcusable* person alive. *Swift.*

A fallen woman is the more *inexcusable*, as, from the cradle, the sex is warned against the delusions of men. *Clarissa.*

*INEXCUSABLENESS*. *n. f.* [from *inexcusable*.] Enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.

Their *inexcusableness* is stated upon the supposition that they knew God, but did not glorify him. *South's Sermon.*

*INEXCUSABLY*. *adv.* [from *inexcusable*.] To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.

It will *inexcusably* condemn some men, who having received excellent endowments, yet have frustrated the intention. *Brown.*

*INEXHAUSTABLE*. *adj.* [*in* and *exhaust*.] That which cannot evaporate.

A new laid egg will not so easily be boiled hard, because it contains a great flock of humid parts, which must be evaporated before the heat can bring the *inexhaustable* parts into consistence. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

*INEXHAUSTED*. *adj.* [in and *exhausted*.] Unemptied; not possible to be emptied.

## INE

So wert thou born into a tuneful strain,  
An early, rich, and *inexhausted* vein. *Dryden.*

*INEXHAUSTIBLE*. *adj.* [in and *exhaustible*.] Not to be drawn all away; not to be spent.

Reflect on the variety of combinations which may be made with number, whose stock is *inexhaustible*, and truly infinite. *Locke.*

The stock that the mind has in its power, by varying the idea of space, is perfectly *inexhaustible*, and so it can multiply figures in infinitum. *Locke.*

*INEXISTENT*. *adj.* [in and *existent*.] Not having being; not to be found in nature.

To express complexed significations they took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures *inexistent*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

We doubt whether these heterogeneities be so much as *in-existent* in the concrete, whence they are obtained. *Boyle.*

*INEXISTENCE*. *n. f.* [in and *existence*.] Want of being; want of existence.

He calls up the heroes of former ages from a state of *in-existence* to adorn and diversify his poem. *Broome on the Old ff.*

*INEXORABLE*. *adj.* [*inexorable*, Fr. *inexorabilis*, Latin.] Not to be intreated; not to be moved by intreaty.

You are more inhuman, more *inexorable*,  
Oh ten times more, than tigers of Hyrcania. *Shakespeare, H.VI.*

*INEXORABLE*. *adj.* [*inexorable*, Fr. *inexorabilis*, Latin.] Not to be intreated; not to be moved by intreaty.

The scourge  
*Inexorable* calls to penance. *Milton.*

The guests invited came,  
And with the rest th' *inexorable* dame. *Dryden.*

Th' *inexorable* gates were barr'd,  
And nought was seen, and nought was heard,  
But dreadful gleams, shrieks of woe. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

We can be deaf to the words of so sweet a charmer, and *in-exorable* to all his invitations. *Rogers.*

*INEXPEDIENCE*. *n. f.* [in and *expedient*.] Want of fitness; *INEXPEDIENTCY*. *n. f.* want of propriety; unsuitableness to time or place; inconvenience.

It concerneth superiors to look well to the expediency and *inexpedientcy* of what they enjoin in different things. *Sanderson.*

*INEXPEDIENT*. *adj.* [in and *expedient*.] Inconvenient; unfit; improper; unsuitable to time or place.

It is not *inexpedient* they should be known to come from a person altogether a stranger to chymical affairs. *Boyle.*

We should be prepared not only with patience to bear, but to receive with thankfulness a repulse, if God should see them to be *inexpedient*. *Smallidge's Sermons.*

*INEXPERIENCE*. *n. f.* [*inexperience*, Fr. *in* and *experience*.] Want of experimental knowledge; want of experience.

Thy words at random argue thine *inexperience*. *Milton.*

Prejudice and self-sufficiency naturally proceed from *inexperience* of the world, and ignorance of mankind. *Addison.*

*INEXPERIENCED*. *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Not experienced.

*INEXPERT*. *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat. *in* and *expert*.] Unskilful; unskilled.

The race elect advance  
Through the wild desert; not the readiest way,  
Left entering on the Canaanite alarm'd,  
War terrify them *inexpert*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

In letters and in laws  
Not *inexpert*. *Prior.*

*INEXPIABLE*. *adj.* [*inexpiable*, French; *inexpiable*, Latin.]

1. Not to be atoned.

2. Not to be mollified by atonement.

Love seeks to have love:  
My love how could'st thou hope, who took'st the way  
To raise in me *inexpiable* hate? *Milton's Agonistes.*

*INEXPIABLY*. *adv.* [from *inexpiable*.] To a degree beyond atonement.

Excursions are *inexpiablely* bad,  
And 'tis much safer to leave out than add. *Roscommon.*

*INEXPLEABLY*. *adv.* [in and *expleo*, Lat.] Infatiably. A word not in use.

What were these harpies but flatterers, delators, and the *inexpiablely* covetous. *Sandys's Travels.*

*INEXPLICABLE*. *adj.* [*inexplicable*, Fr. *in* and *explic*, Lat.] Incapable of being explained; not to be made intelligible.

What could such apprehensions breed, but, as their nature is, *inexplicable* passions of mind, desires abhorring what they embrace, and embracing what they abhor? *Hester.*

To me at least this seems *inexplicable*, if light be nothing else than pressure or motion propagated through ether. *Newton.*

None eludes sagacious reason more,  
Than this obscure *inexplicable* power. *Blackmore.*

*INEXPLICABLY*. *adv.* [from *inexplicable*.] In a manner not to be explained.

*INEXPRESSIBLE*. *adj.* [in and *express*.] Not to be told; not to be uttered; unutterable.

Thus when in orbs  
Of circuit *inexpressible* they stood,  
Orb within orb. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

Nothing



# INF

Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of human nature, as for one man to see another so much himself as to sigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to sing his joys, and do and feel every thing by sympathy and secret *inexpressible* communications.

The true God had no certain name given to him; for Father, and God, and Creator, are but titles arising from his works; and God is not a name, but a notion ingrafted in human nature of an *inexpressible* being.

There is an inimitable grace in Virgil's words; and in them principally consists that beauty, which gives to *inexpressible* a pleasure to him who best understands their force: this diction of his is never to be copied.

*INEXPRESSIBLY*. *adv.* [from *inexpressible*.] To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered; unutterably.

God will protect and reward all his faithful servants in a manner and measure *inexpressibly* abundant.

He began to play upon it: the sound was exceeding sweet, and wrought into a variety of tunes that were *inexpressibly* melodious.

*INEXPUGNABLE*. *adj.* [*inexpugnabile*, Fr. *inexpugnabilis*, Lat.] Impregnable; not to be taken by assault; not to be subdued.

Why should there be implanted in each sex such a vehement and *inexpugnable* appetite of copulation? Ray on the Creation.

*INEXTINGUISHABLE*. *adj.* [*inextinguibile*, Fr. *in* and *extinguo*, Lat.] Unquenchable.

Pillars, statues, and other memorials, are a sort of shadow of an endless life, and show an *inextinguishable* desire which all men have of it.

*INEXTRICABLE*. *adj.* [*inextricable*, Fr. *inextricabilis*, Lat.] Not to be disentangled; not to be cleared; not to be set free from obscurity or perplexity.

He that should tie *inextricable* knots, only to baffle the industry of those that should attempt to unloose them, would be thought not to have served his generation.

Of wisdom, and of vast omnipotence, She trembling stands, and does in wonder gaze, Lost in the wild *inextricable* maze.

*INEXTRICABLY*. *adv.* [from *inextricable*.] To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled.

The mechanical atheist, though you grant him his laws of mechanism, is nevertheless *inextricably* puzzled and baffled with the first formation of animals.

In vain they strive; th' intangling inares deny, *Inextricably* firm, the power to fly.

To INEYE. *v. n.* [*in* and *eye*.] To inoculate; to propagate trees by the infusion of a bud into a foreign stock.

Let sage experience teach thee all the arts Of grafting and *ineying*.

*INFALLIBILITY*. *n. f.* [*infallibilit  *, Fr. from *infallible*.] Infallibility is the highest perfection of the knowing faculty, and consequently the firmest degree of assent.

*INFALLIBLE*. *adj.* [*infallible*, Fr. *in* and *fallible*.] Privileged from error; incapable of mistake; not to be misled or deceived; certain.

Every cause admitteth not such *infallible* evidence of proof, as leaveth no possibility of doubt or scruple behind it.

For they are certain and *infallible*.

*INFALLIBLY*. *adv.* [from *infallible*.] Without danger of deceit; with security from error.

We cannot be as God *infallibly* knowing good and evil.

Our blessed Lord has distinctly opened the scene of futurity to us, and directed us to such a conduct as will *infallibly* render us happy in it.

To INFAME. *v. a.* [*infamer*, Fr. *infame*, Lat.] To represent to disadvantage; to defame; to censure publicly; to make infamous; to brand.

Livia is *infamed* for the poisoning of her husband.

And thy fair fruit let hang, as to no end Created.

*INFAMOUS*. *adj.* [*infam  *, *infamant*, Fr. *infamis*, Lat.] Publicly branded with guilt; openly censured; of bad nature.

Those that be near, and those that be far from thee, shall mock thee, which art *infamous*.

These are as some *infamous* bawd or whore Should praise a matron; what could hurt her more.

*INFAMOUSLY*. *adv.* [from *infamous*.] With open reproach; with publick notoriety of reproach.

# INF

2. Shamefully; scandalously. That poem was *infamously* bad.

*INFAMOUSNESS*. *n. f.* [*infamie*, Fr. *infamia*, Lat.] Publick reproach; notoriety of bad character.

Ye are taken up in the lips of talkers, and are the *infamy* of the people.

I throw my *infamy* at thee: I will not ruin my father's house, Who gave his blood to lime the stones together, And set up Lancaster.

The noble sile doth want her proper limbs, Her face belac'd with scars of *infamy*.

*INFAMY*. *n. f.* [*infamia*, Lat.] The first part of life. Usually extended by naturalists to seven years.

Dare we affirm it was ever his meaning, that unto their salvation, who even from their tender *infancy* never knew any other faith or religion than only Christian, no kind of teaching can be available, having that which was so needful for the first universal conversion of Gentiles, hating Christianity?

This worthy Theusus, his familiar friend: Their love in early *infancy* began, And rose as childhood ripen'd into man.

The *infant* impressions on our tender *infancies* have very important and lasting consequences.

Civil *infancy*, extended by the English law to one and twenty years.

First age of any thing; beginning; original; commencement.

In Spain our springs, like old mens children, be Decay'd and wither'd from their *infancy*.

The difference between the riches of Roman citizens in the *infancy* and in the grandeur of Rome, will appear by comparing the first valuation of estates with the estates afterwards possessed.

*INFANTHER*, or *hingsfanghest*, or *infangthesf*, is compounded of three Saxon words: the preposition, *in*, *fang*, or *fong*, to take or catch, and *thesf*. It signifies a privilege or liberty granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee.

*INFANT*. *n. f.* [*infant*, French; *infans*, Latin.] A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year.

It being a part of their virtuous education, serveth greatly both to nourish in them the fear of God, and to put us in continual remembrance of that powerful grace, which openeth the mouths of *infants* to found his praise.

Within the *infant* rind of this small flower Poison hath residence, and medicine power.

There shall be no more thence an *infant* of days, nor an old man that hath not filled his days.

First the thrill found of a small rural pipe, Was entertainment for the *infant* stage.

Young mothers wildly stare, with fear possess'd, And strain their helpless *infants* to their breast.

In their tender nonage, while they spread Their springing leaves and lift their *infant* head, Indulge their childhood.

[In law.] A young person to the age of one and twenty.

*INFANTICIDE*. *n. f.* [*infanticide*, Fr. *infanticidium*, Lat.] The slaughter of the infants by Herod.

*INFANTILE*. *adj.* [*infantilis*, Latin.] Pertaining to an infant. The fly lies all the Winter in these balls in its *infantile* state, and comes not to its maturity 'till the following Spring.

*INFANTRY*. *n. f.* [*infanterie*, French.] The foot soldiers of an army.

The principal strength of an army consisteth in the *infantry* or foot; and to make good *infantry* it requieth men bred in some free and plentiful manner.

That small *infantry*, Warr'd on by cranes.

*INFARCTION*. *n. f.* [*in* and *farcio*, Latin.] Stuffing; confection.

An hypocondriack consumption is occasioned by an *infarction* and obstruction of the spleen.

To INFATUATE. *v. a.* [*infatuus*, from *in* and *fatuo*, Latin; *infatuus*, French.] To strike with folly; to deprive of understanding.

The judgment of God will be very visible in *infatuating* a people, as ripe and prepared for destruction, into folly and madness, making the weak to contribute to the designs of the wicked, and suffering even those, out of a conscience of their guilt, to grow more wicked.

It is the reforming of the vices and foolishness that had long overpread the *infatuated*, gentle world; a prime branch of that design of Christ's sending his disciples.

# INF

The people are so universally *infatuated* with the notion, that, if a cow falls sick, it is ten to one but an old woman is clapt up in prison for it.

The carriage of our atheisms or deisms is amazing: no dotage so *infatuate*, no phrensy so extravagant as theirs.

May hypocrites, That sily speak one thing, another think, Drink on unwarm'd, 'till, by enchanting cups *Infatuate*, they their wily thoughts disclose.

*INFATUATION*. *n. f.* [from *infatuate*.] The act of striking with folly; deprivation of reason.

Where men give themselves over to the defence of wicked interests and false propositions, it is just with God to smite the greatest abilities with the greatest *infatuations*.

*INFATUATING*. *n. f.* [from *infatuus*, Lat.] The act of making unlucky. An odd and inelegant word.

As the king did in some part remove the envy from himself, so he did not observe that he did withal bring a kind of malediction and *infatuating* upon the marriage, as an ill prognostick.

*INFESASIBLE*. *adj.* [*in* and *fasibile*.] Impracticable.

This is so difficult and *infesabile*, that it may well drive modesty to despair of science.

To INFECT. *v. a.* [*infester*, French; *infestus*, Latin.] To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities; to hurt by contagion; to taint; to poison; to pollute.

They put such words in the mouths of one of those fantastical mind *infested* people, that children and musicians call lovers.

Thine eyes, sweet lady, have *infested* mine.

The nature of bad news *infests* the teller.

It would *infest* his speech, that if the king Should without illue die, he'd carry it so To make the scepter his.

To their deaf pillows will discharge their secrets.

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs: if her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her; she would *infest* to the north-star.

No more *infested* with my country's love, Than when I parted hence.

*Infested* Sion's daughters with like heat, Whose wanton passions in the sacred porch Ezekiel saw.

To fill with something hurtfully contagious.

*Infested* be the air whereon they ride, And damn'd all those that trust them!

*INFECTIO*. *n. f.* [*infectio*, Fr. *infectio*, Latin.] Contagion; mischief by communication; taint; poison.

*Infection* is that manner of communicating a disease by some effluvia, or particles which fly off from disordered bodies, and mixing with the juices of others, occasion the same disorders as in the bodies they came from.

What a strange *infection* Is fall'n into thy ear!

Purge all *infections* from our air, whilst you Do climate here.

For these known evils but to give me leave, By circumstance, to curse thy cursed self.

Left that th' *infection* of his fortune take Like hold on thee.

The transmutation or emission of the thinner and more airy parts of bodies, as in odours and *infections*, is, of all the rest, the most corporeal; but withal there be a number of those emissions, both wholesome and unwholesome, that give no smell at all.

*INFECTIOUS*. *adj.* [from *infest*.] Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities.

The most *infectious* pestilence upon thee!

Where the *infectious* pestilence did reign.

Some known diseases are *infectious*, and others are not: those that are *infectious* are such as are chiefly in the spirits, and not so much in the humours, and therefore pass easily from body to body; such as pestilences and lippitudes.

Smells may have as much power to do good as to do harm, and contribute to health as well as to diseases; which is too much felt by experience in all that are *infectious*, and by the operation of some poisons, that are received only by the smell.

*INFECTIOUSLY*. *adv.* [from *infectious*.] Contagiously.

*INFECTIOUSNESS*. *n. f.* [from *infectious*.] The quality of being infectious; contagiousness.

# INF

*INFECTIVE*. *adj.* [from *infest*.] Having the quality of contagion.

True love, well considered, hath an *infective* power.

*INFECUND*. *n. f.* [*infecundus*, Latin.] Unfruitful; infertile.

How safe and agreeable a conservatory the earth is to vegetables, is manifest from their rotting, drying, or being rendered *infecund* in the waters, or the air; but in the earth their vigour is long preserved.

*INFECUNDITY*. *n. f.* [*infecunditas*, Lat.] Want of fertility; barrenness.

*INFELICITY*. *n. f.* [*infelicit  *, Fr. *infelicitas*, Latin.] Unhappiness; misery; calamity.

Whatever is the ignorance and *infelicity* of the present state, we were made wife and happy.

Here is our great *infelicity*, that, when single words signify complex ideas, one word can never distinctly manifest all the parts of a complex idea.

To INFERR. *v. a.* [*inferre*, French; *infero*, Latin.] To bring on; to induce.

Vomits *infer* some small detriment to the lungs.

To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one proposition laid down as true, to draw in another as true, i. e. to see or suppose such a connection of the two ideas of the *inferred* proposition.

To glorify the Maker, and *infer* Thee also happier, shall not be withheld Thy hearing.

Or bright, *infern* not excellence: the earth, Though in comparison of heav'n so small, Nor glittering, may of solid good contain More plenty than the sun, that barren shines.

One would wonder how, from so differing premises, they should all *infer* the same conclusion.

They have more opportunities than other men have of purchasing publick esteem, by deserving well of mankind; and such opportunities always *infer* obligations.

To offer; to produce.

Full well hath Clifford play'd the orator, *Infering* arguments of mighty force.

*INFERENCE*. *n. f.* [*inference*, French, from *infer*.] Conclusion drawn from previous arguments.

Though it may chance to be right in the conclusion, it is yet unjust and mistaken in the method of *inference*.

These *inferences* or conclusions are the effects of reasoning, and the three propositions, taken all together, are called syllogism or argument.

*INFERRIBLE*. *adj.* [from *infer*.] Deducible from premised grounds.

As simple mistakes commonly beget fallacies, so men from fallacious foundations, and misapprehended mediums, erect conclusions no way *inferrible* from their premises.

*INFERRIORITY*. *n. f.* [*inferiorit  *, Fr. from *inferior*.] Lower state of dignity or value.

The language, though not of equal dignity, yet as near approaching to it as our modern barbarism will allow; and therefore we are rest contented with that only *inferiority* which is not possibly to be remedied.

*INFERRIOUR*. *adj.* [*inferior*, Lat. *inferiur*, French.] Lower in place.

Lower in station or rank of life.

A great person gets more by obliging his *inferiur* than by disdain him.

Lower in value or excellency.

The love of liberty with life is giv'n, And life itself th' *inferiur* gift of heav'n.

I have added some original papers of my own, which, whether they are equal or *inferiur* to my other poems, an author is the most improper judge of.

General and fundamental truths in philosophy, religion, and human life, conduct our thoughts into a thousand *inferiur* and particular propositions.

*INFERRIOUR*. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] One in a lower rank or station than another.

*INFERNAL*. *adj.* [*infernus*, French; *infernus*, Latin.] Hellish; tartarean.

His gigantic limbs, with large embrace, Infold nine acres of *infernus* space.

*INFERNAL*. *n. f.* [*infernus*, Latin.] Infernal stone, or the lunar caustick, is prepared from an evaporated solution of silver, or from crystals of silver. It is a very powerful caustick; eating away the flesh and even the bones to which it is applied.

*INFERTILE*. *adj.* [*infertile*, Fr. *in* and *fertile*.] Unfruitful; not productive; without fecundity; infecund.

Ignorance being of itself, like stiff clay, an *infertile* soil, when pride comes to scorch and harden it, it grows perfectly impenetrable.

*INFERTILITY*. *n. f.* [*infertilit  *, Fr. from *infertile*.] Unfruitfulness; want of fertility.



# INF

The same distemper of the air that occasioned the plague, occasioned also the *infertility* or noxiousness of the soil, whereby the fruits of the earth became either very small, or very unwholesome. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To INFEST. *v. a.* [infester, Fr. *infeste*, Latin.] To harass; to disturb; to plague.

They ceased not, in the mean while, to strengthen that part which in heart they favoured, and to *infest* by all means, under colour of other quarrels, their greatest adversaries in this cause. *H. eler.*

Although they were a people, *infested*, and mightily hated of all others, yet was there nothing of force to work the ruin of their state, till the time beforementioned was expired. *Hook.*

Unto my feeble breast  
Come gently; but not with that mighty rage  
Where with the martial troops thou dost *infest*,  
And hence of greatest heroes do'st enrage. *Spenser.*

They were no mean, distressed, calamitous persons that fled to him for refuge, but of so great quality, as it was apparent that they came not thither to protect their own fortune, but to *infest* and invade his. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

These, said the genius, are envy, avarice, superstition, love, with the like cares and passions that *infest* human life. *Addison's Spectator.*

No disease *infests* mankind more terrible in its symptoms and effects. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

INFESTIVITY. *n. f.* [in and *festivity*.] Mourntfulness; want of cheerfulness.

INFESTRED. *adj.* [in and *festred*.] Rankling; inveterate.

This cursed creature, mindful of that old  
*Infestred* grudge, the which his mother felt,  
So soon as Clarion he did behold,  
His heart with vengeful malice inly swelt. *Spenser.*

INFUDATION. *n. f.* [in and *fundum*, Lat.] The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate.

Another military provision was conventional and by tenure, upon the *infudation* of the tenant, and was usually called knight's service. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

INFIDEL. *n. f.* [infidelle, Fr. *infidels*, Latin.] An unbeliever; a miscreant; a pagan; one who rejects Christianity.

Exhorting her, if she did marry, yet not to join herself to an *infidel*, as in those times some widows christian had done, for the advancement of their estate in this world. *Hooker.*

INFIDELITY. *n. f.* [infidelité, French; *infidelitas*, Lat.]

1. Want of faith.

The consideration of the divine omnipotence and infinite wisdom, and our own ignorance, are great instruments of silencing the murmurs of *infidelity*. *Taylor's Rule of Living.*

2. Disbelief of Christianity.

One would fancy that infidels would be exempt from that single fault, which seems to grow out of the imprudent fervours of religion; but so it is, that *infidelity* is propagated with as much fierceness and contention, as if the safety of mankind depended upon it. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. Treachery; deceit.

The *infidelities* on the one part between the two sexes, and the caprices on the other, the vanities and vexations attending even the most refined delights that make up this business of life, render it fully and uncomfortable. *Spenser.*

INFINITE. *adj.* [infinit, French; *infinitus*, Latin.]

1. Unbounded; boundless; unlimited; immense; having no boundaries or limits to its nature.

Impossible it is, that God should withdraw his presence from any thing, because the very substance of God is *infinité*. *Hooker.*

What's time, when on eternity we think?  
A thousand ages in that sea must sink:  
Time's nothing but a word; a million  
Is full as far from *infinité* as one. *Denham.*

Thou sov'reign pow'r, whose secret will controuls  
The inward bent and motion of our souls!  
Why hast thou plac'd such *infinité* degrees  
Between the cause and cure of my disease? *Prior.*

When we would think of *infinité* space or duration, we at first make some very large idea; as perhaps of millions of ages or miles, which possibly we multiply several times. *Locke.*

Even an angel's comprehensive thought  
Cannot extend as far as thou hast wrought:  
Our vast conceptions are by swelling brought,  
Swallow'd and lost in *infinité*, to nought. *Dennis.*

2. It is hyperbolically used for large; great.

INFINITELY. *adv.* [from *infinité*.] Without limits; without bounds; immensely.

Nothing may be *infinitely* desired, but that good which indeed is infinite. *Hooker.*

This is Antonio.

To whom I am so *infinitely* bound. *Shakef. Merch. of Ven.*

The king saw that contrariwise it would follow, that England, though much less in territory, yet should have *infinitely* more soldiers of their native forces than those other nations have. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

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*Infinitely* the greater part of mankind have professed to act under a full persuasion of this great article.

INFINITENESS. *n. f.* [from *infinité*.] Immenity; boundlessness; infinity.

The cunning of his flattery, the readiness of his tears, the *infiniteness* of his vows, were but among the weakest threads of his net.

Let us always bear about us such impressions of reverence, and fear of God, that we may humble ourselves before his Almightiness, and express that infinite distance between his *infiniteness* and our weakness.

INFINITESIMAL. *adj.* [from *infinité*.] Infinitely divided.

INFINITIVE. *adj.* [infinitif, Fr. *infinitive*, Latin.] In grammar, the *infinitive* affirms, or intimates the intention of affirming, which is one use of the indicative; but then it does not do it absolutely. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

INFINITUDE. *n. f.* [from *infinité*.]

1. Infinity; immensity.

Confusion heard his voice, and wild uproar  
Stood rul'd, flood vast *infinitude* confin'd. *Mit. Par. Lost.*

Though the repugnancy of *infinitude* be equally incompatible to continued or successive motion, or continued quantity, and depends upon the impossibility of the very nature of things successive or extensive with *infinitude*; yet that impossibility is more conspicuous in discrete quantity, that arithm from parts actually distinguished. *Hale.*

2. Boundless number.

We see all the good sense of the age cut out, and minced into almost an *infinitude* of distinctions. *Addison's Spectator.*

INFINITY. *n. f.* [infinité, French; *infinitus*, Latin.]

1. Immenity; boundlessness; unlimited qualities.

There cannot be more *infinities* than one; for one of them would limit the other. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

The better, the more desirable; that therefore must be desirable, wherein there is *infinité* of goodness; so that if any thing desirable may be infinite, that must needs be the highest of all things that are desired: no good is infinite but only God, therefore he our felicity and bliss. *Hooker.*

2. Endless number. An hyperbolic use of the word.

Homer has concealed faults under an *infinité* of admirable beauties. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*

The liver, being swelled, compresseth the stomach, stops the circulation of the juices, and produceth an *infinité* of bad symptoms. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

INFIRM. *adj.* [infirm, French; *infirmus*, Latin.]

1. Weak; feeble; disabled of body.

A poor, *infirm*, weak, and despid'd old man. *Shakef. Here stand I your brave;*

That on my head all might be visited,  
Thy frailty, and *infirm* sex, forgiv'n;  
To me committed, and by me expos'd. *Mit. Par. Lost.*

2. Weak of mind; irresolute.

I'll go no more;  
I am afraid to think what I have done:  
Look out again, I dare not.

—Infirm of purpose;  
Give me the dagger. *Shakef. Macbeth.*

3. Not stable; not solid.

He who fixes upon false principles, treads upon *infirm* ground, and so sinks; and he, who fails in his deductions from right principles, stumbles upon firm ground, and falls. *South.*

To INFIRM. *v. a.* [infirm, Fr. *infirm*, Lat.] To weaken; to shake; to enfeeble. Not in use.

Some contrary spirits will object this as a sufficient reason to *infirm* all those points. *Raleigh's Essays.*

The spleen is unjustly introduced to invigorate the immiter side, which, being dilated, would rather *infirm* and debilitate it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INFIRMARY. *n. f.* [infirmierie, French.] Lodgings for the sick.

These buildings to be for privy lodgings on both sides, and the end for privy galleries, whereof one should be for an *infirm*, if any special person should be sick. *Bacon.*

INFIRMITY. *n. f.* [infirmité, French.]

1. Weakness of sex, age, or temper.

Which waits upon worn times, hath something seiz'd  
His with'd ability. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Discover thine *infirmity*,  
That warranteth by law to be thy privilege:  
I am with child, ye bloody homicides. *Shakef. Henry VI.*

If he had done or said any thing amiss, he desired their worship to think it was his *infirmities*. *Shak. Julius Cæs.*

Are the *infirmities* of the body, pains, and diseases his complaints? His faith reminds him of the day when this corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal immortality. *Rogers.*

2. Failing; weakness; fault.

A friend should bear a friend's *infirmities*;  
But Brutus makes mine greater than they are. *Shakespeare.*

Many *infirmities* made it appear more requisite, that a wiser man should have the application of his interest. *Clarendon.*

3. Disease;

# INF

How difficult is it to preserve a great name, when he that has acquired it, is so obnoxious to such little weaknesses and *infirmities*, as are no small diminution to it, when discovered. *Addison's Spectator.*

Disease; malady.

General laws are like general rules of physick, according whereunto, as now, no wife man will desire himself to be cured, if there be joined with his disease some special accident, in regard that thereby others in the same *infirmity*, but without the like accident, may. *Hooker.*

INFIRMNESS. *n. f.* [from *infirm*.] Weakness; feebleness.

Some experiments may discover the *infirmness* and insufficiency of the peripatetick doctrine. *Boyle.*

To INFIX. *v. a.* [infusus, Latin.] To drive in; to fasten.

And at the point two stings *infixed* are,  
Both deadly sharp, that sharpest steel exceeden far. *Fa. Qu.*

I never lov'd myself,  
'Till now, *infixed*, I behold myself,  
Drawn in the flat ring table of her eye. *Shakef. K. John.*

Immoveable, *infixed*, and frozen round.  
That sing *infixed* within her haughty mind,  
And her proud heart with secret frowns pin'd. *Dryden.*

Arcite on Emily had fix'd his look:  
The fatal dart a ready passage found.  
And deep within her heart *infixed* the wound. *Dryden.*

To INFLAME. *v. a.* [inflama, Latin.]

1. To kindle; to set on fire.

Love more clear than yourselfes, dedicated to a love, I fear, more cold than yourselfes, with the clearness lays a night of sorrow upon me, and with the coldness *inflames* a world of fire within me. *Sidney.*

2. To kindle desire.

Its waves of torrent fire *inflam'd* with rage. *Milton.*

3. To exaggerate; to aggravate.

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy *inflames* his crimes. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. To heat the body morbidly with lust with us, or the church's peace so little, that we sacrifice the one to the whetting and *inflaming* of the other. *Decay of Piety.*

5. To provoke; to irritate.

A little vain curiosity weighs so much with us, or the church's peace so little, that we sacrifice the one to the whetting and *inflaming* of the other. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To fire with passion.

Satan, with thoughts *inflam'd* of highest design,  
Puts on swift wings. *Milton.*

To INFLAME. *v. n.* To grow hot, angry, and painful by obstructed matter.

If the vesiculae are oppress'd, they *inflame*. *Wifeman.*

INFLAMER. *n. f.* [from *inflame*.] The thing or person that *inflames*.

Interest is a great *inflamer*, and sets a man on persecution under the colour of zeal. *Addison's Spectator.*

Assemblies, who act upon publick principles, proceed upon influence from particular leaders and *inflammers*. *Swift.*

INFLAMMABILITY. *n. f.* [from *inflammable*.] The quality of catching fire.

This it will do, if the ambient air be impregnate with subtle *inflammabilities*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Choler is the lightest and most *inflammable* part of the blood; whence, from its *inflammability*, it is called a sulphur. *Harvey on Consumption.*

INFLAMMABLE. *adj.* [French.] Easy to be set on flame; having the quality of flaming.

The juices of olives, almonds, nuts, and pine-apples, are all *inflammable*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Licetis thinks it possible to extract an *inflammable* oil from the stone asbestus. *Willm's Math. Magic.*

Out of water grow all vegetable and animal substances, which consist as well of sulphureous, fat, and *inflammable* parts as of earthy and alcalizate ones. *Newton's Opt.*

*Inflammable* spirits are subtle volatile liquors, which come over in distillations, miscible with water, and wholly combustible. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

INFLAMMABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *inflammable*.] The quality of easily catching fire.

We may treat of the *inflammableness* of bodies. *Boyle.*

INFLAMMATION. *n. f.* [inflammatio, Latin; *inflammation*, French.]

1. The act of setting on flame.

2. The state of being in flame.

The flame extendeth not beyond the *inflammable* effluence, but closely adheres unto the original of its *inflammation*. *Bro.*

Some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps within them were burning when they were first buried; whereas the *inflammation* of fat and viscous vapours doth presently vanish. *Wilkins's Dæd.*

3. [In chirurgery.] *Inflammation* is when the blood is obstructed so as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than usual. *Quincy.*

If that bright spot stay in his place, it is an *inflammation* of the burning. *Levi. xlii. 28.*

4. The act of exciting fervour of mind.

Prayer kindleth our desire to behold God by speculation; and the mind, delighted with that contemplative sight of God, taketh every where new *inflammations* to pray the riches of the mysteries of heavenly wisdom, continually stirring up in us correspondent desires towards them. *Hooker.*

INFLAMMATORY. *adj.* [from *inflame*.] Having the power of inflaming.

The extremity of pain often creates a coldness in the extremities: such a sensation is very consistent with an *inflammatory* distemper. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

An *inflammatory* fever hurried him out of this life in three days. *Pope to Swift.*

To INFLATE. *v. a.* [inflatus, Latin.]

1. To swell with wind.

That the muscles are *inflated* in time of rest, appears to the very eye in the faces of children. *Ray.*

Vapours are no other than *inflated* vesiculae of water. *Derb.*

2. To fill with the breath.

With might and main they chas'd the murd'rous fox,  
With brazen trumpets and *inflated* box,  
To kindle Mars with military sounds,  
Nor wanted horns to inspire sagacious hounds. *Dryden.*

INFLATION. *n. f.* [inflatio, Lat. from *inflare*.] The state of being swelled with wind; flatulence.

Wind coming upwards, *inflations* and tumours of the belly are signs of a phlegmatick constitution. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

To INFLECT. *v. a.* [inflecto, Latin.]

1. To bend; to turn.

What makes them this one way their race direct, }  
While they a thousand other ways reject? }  
Why do they never once their course *inflect*? *Blackm.* }  
Do not the rays of light which fall upon bodies, begin to bend before they arrive at the bodies? And are they not reflected, refracted, and *inflected* by one and the same principle, acting variously in various circumstances? *Newton's Opt.*

2. To change or vary.

3. To vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLECTION. *n. f.* [inflectio, Latin.]

1. The act of bending or turning.

Neither the divine determinations, persuasions, or *inflections* of the understanding or will of rational creatures, doth deceive the understanding, pervert the will, or necessitate either to any moral evil. *Hale.*

2. Modulation of the voice.

His virtue, his gesture, his countenance, his zeal, the motion of his body, and the *inflection* of his voice, who first uttereth them as his own, is that which giveth the very essence of instruments available to eternal life. *Hooker.*

3. Variation of a noun or verb.

The same word in the original tongue, by divers *inflections* and variations, makes divers dialects. *Brerewood.*

INFLECTIVE. *adj.* [from *inflect*.] Having the power of bending.

This *inflective* quality of the air is a great incumbrance and confusion of astronomical observations. *Derham.*

INFLEXIBILITY. } *n. f.* [inflexibilitas, French, from *inflexible*.]

INFLEXIBLENESS. } *n. f.* [inflexibilitas, French, from *inflexible*.]

1. Stiffness; quality of resisting flexure.

2. Obstinacy; temper not to be bent; inexorable pertinacity.

INFLEXIBLE. *adj.* [French; *inflexibilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be bent or incurvated.

Such errors as are but acorns in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become *inflexible* to the powerful arm of reason. *Brown's Preface to Vul. Err.*

Too great rigidity and elasticity of the fibres makes them *inflexible* to the causes, to which they ought to yield. *Arbutnot.*

2. Not to be prevailed on; immovable.

The man resolv'd and steady to his trust,  
*Inflexible* to ill, and obstinately just. *Addison.*

A man of an upright and *inflexible* temper, in the execution of his country's laws, can overcome all private fear. *Addison.*

3. Not to be changed or altered.

The nature of things are *inflexible*, and their natural relations unalterable: we must bring our understandings to things, and not bend things to our fancies. *Watts.*

INFLEXIBLY. *adv.* [from *inflexible*.] Inexorably; invariably; without relaxation or remission.

It should be begun early, and *inflexibly* kept to, till there appears not the least reluctance. *Locke.*

To INFLECT. *v. a.* [inflecto, Latin; *inflect*, Fr.]

To put in act or impose as a punishment.

I know no pain, they can *inflect* upon him,  
Will make him say I mov'd him to those arms. *Shakef.*

Sufficient is this punishment which was *inflicted*. *2 Cor. ii.*

What the potent victor in his rage  
Can else *inflect*. *Milton.*

What heart could wish, what hand *inflect* this dire disgrace?  
By diseases we condemn ourselves to greater torments than have been yet invented by anger or revenge, or *inflicted* by the greatest tyrants upon the worst of men. *Temple.*

12 H

INFLECTER.

# INF



# INF

**INFLECTER**. *n. f.* [from *inflect*.] He who punishes.  
 Revenge is commonly not bounded, but extended to the utmost power of the *inflecter*. *Government of the Tongue.*

**INFLECTION**. *n. f.* [from *inflect*.]  
 1. The act of using punishments.  
 So our decrees,  
 Dead to *inflection*, to themselves are dead;  
 And liberty plucks justice by the nose.  
 Sin ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual *inflection*. *Shakespeare.*  
 2. The punishment imposed.  
 What, but thy malice, mov'd thee to misdeem  
 Of righteous Job, than cruelly to afflict him  
 With all *inflections*? But his patience won. *Paradise Reg.*  
 How despicable are the threats of a creature as impotent as ourselves, when compared with the wrath of an Almighty Judge, whose power extends to eternal *inflections*? *Rogers.*  
 His severest *inflections* are in themselves acts of justice and righteousness. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**INFLECTIVE**. *adj.* [*inflective*, Fr. from *inflect*.] That which is laid on as a punishment.

**INFLUENCE**. *n. f.* [*influence*, Fr. *influo*, Latin.]  
 1. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs.  
 The sacred *influence* of light appears. *Milton.*  
 Comets no rule, no righteous order own;  
 Their *influence* dreaded, as their ways unknown. *Prior.*  
 2. Ascendant power; power of directing or modifying.  
 Incomparable lady, your commandment doth not only give me the will, but the power to obey you; such *influence* hath your excellency. *Sidney.*  
 God hath his *influence* into the very essence of all things, without which *influence* of Deity supporting them, their utter annihilation could not chafe but follow. *Hooker.*  
 A wife man shall over-rule his stars, and have a greater *influence* upon his own content than all the constellations and planets of the firmament. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*  
 Foreknowledge had no *influence* on their fault. *Milton.*  
 Religion hath to great an *influence* upon the felicity of men, that it ought to be upheld, not only out of a dread of the divine vengeance in another world, but out of regard to the temporal prosperity of men. *Tillotson.*  
 Our inconsistency in the pursuit of schemes thoroughly digested, has a bad *influence* on our affairs. *Addison.*  
 So astonishing a scene would have present *influence* upon them, but not produce a lasting effect. *Atterbury.*  
 Where it ought to have greatest *influence*, this obvious indisputable truth is little regarded. *Rogers.*  
**TO INFLUENCE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any purpose; to guide or lead to any end.  
 By thy kind pow'r and *influencing* care,  
 The various creatures move, and live, and are. *Milton.*  
 These experiments succeed after the same manner *in vacuo* as in the open air, and therefore are not *influenced* by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. *Newton's Opt.*  
 This standing revelation was attested in the most solemn and credible manner; and is sufficient to *influence* their faith and practice, if they attend. *Atterbury.*  
 All the restraint men are under is, by the violation of one law, broken through; and the principle which *influenced* their obedience has lost its efficacy on them. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**INFLUENT**. *adj.* [*influent*, Latin.] Flowing in.  
 The chief intention of chirurgery, as well as medicine, is keeping a just equilibrium between the *influent* fluids and vascular solids. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**INFLUENTIAL**. *adj.* [from *influence*.] Exerting influence or power.  
 Our now over-shadowed souls may be emblem'd by those crufted globes, whose *influential* emissions are interrupted by the interpos'd of the benighted element. *Glavin's Scyll.*  
 The inward springs and wheels of the corporal machine, on the most sublimed intellectuals, is dangerously *influential*. *Glan.*

**INFLUX**. *n. f.* [*influxus*, Latin.]  
 1. Act of flowing into any thing.  
 If once contracted in a systole, by the *influx* of the spirits, why, the spirits continually flowing in without let, doth it not always remain so? *Ray on the Creation.*  
 An elastic fibre, like a bow, the more extended, it restores itself with the greater force: if the spring be destroyed, it is like a bag, only passive as to the *influx* of the liquid. *Arbutnot.*  
 2. Infusion.  
 There is another life after this; and the *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlasting life, is infinitely of moment. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
 3. Influence; power. In this sense it is now not used.  
 We will enquire whether there be, in the footsteps of nature, any such transmission and *influx* of immaterial virtues, and what the force of imagination is, either upon the body imaginant, or upon another body. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 Adam, in innocence, might have held, by the continued *influx* of the divine will and power, a state of immortality. *Hale.*

These two do not so much concern sea-fish, yet they have a great *influx* upon rivers, ponds, and lakes. *Hale.*

**INFLUXIOUS**. *adj.* [from *influx*.] Influential. Not used.

The moon hath an *influxious* power to make impressions upon their humours. *Hewel's England's Tears.*

**TO INFOLD**. *v. a.* [in and *fold*.] To involve; to inwrap; to inclose with involutions.  
 For all the creft a dragon did *infold*  
 With greedy paws, and over all did spread  
 His golden wings. *Fairy Queen.*  
 Noble Banquo, let me *infold* thee,  
 And hold thee to my heart. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 But does not nature for the child prepare  
 The parent's love, the tender nurse's care?  
 Who, for their own forgetful, seek his good,  
*Infold* his limbs in bands, and fill his veins with food. *Black.*  
 Wings raise her arms, and wings her feet *infold*. *Pope.*

**TO INFOLIATE**. *v. a.* [in and *folium*, Lat.] To cover with leaves.  
 Long may his fruitful vine *infoliate* and clasp about him with embracements. *Hewel.*

**TO INFORM**. *v. a.* [*inform*, Fr. *informo*, Latin.]  
 1. To animate; to actuate by vital powers.  
 All alike *inform'd*  
 With radiant light, as glowing in a fire. *Milton.*  
 Let others better mold the running mass  
 Of metals, and *inform* the breathing brass;  
 And soften into flesh a marble face. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 As from chaos, huddl'd and deform'd,  
 The god struck fire, and lighted up the lamps  
 That beautify the sky; so he *inform'd*  
 This ill-shap'd body with a daring soul. *Dryd. and Lee's Oed.*  
 Breath *informs* this fleeting frame. *Prior.*  
 This sovereign arbitrary foul  
*Informs*, and moves, and animates the whole. *Blackmore.*  
 While life *informs* these limbs, the king reply'd,  
 Well to deserve be all my cares employ'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
 2. To instruct; to supply with new knowledge; to acquaint.  
 Before the thing communicated was anciently put with; now generally of, sometimes in: I know not how proper.  
 The drift is to *inform* their minds with some method of reducing the laws into their original causes. *Hooker.*  
 I have this present evening from my sister  
 Been well *informed* of them, and with cautions. *Shakespeare.*  
 Our ruin, by these *inform'd*, I learn. *Milton.*  
 The long speeches rather confounded than *informed* his understanding. *Clarendon.*  
 The difficulty arises not from what sense *informs* us of, but from wrong applying our notions.  
 Though I may not be able to *inform* men more than they know, yet I may give them the occasion to consider. *Temple.*  
 The ancients examined in what consists the beauty of good postures, as their works sufficiently *inform* us. *Dryden.*  
 He may be ignorant of these truths, who will never take the pains to employ his faculties to *inform* himself of them. *Locke.*  
 To understand his calling in the commonwealth, and of religion, is enough to take up his time: few *inform* themselves in these to the bottom. *Locke.*  
 A more proper opportunity tends to make the narration more *informing* or beautiful. *Brown's Notes on the Illad.*  
 I think it necessary, for the interest of virtue and religion, that the whole kingdom should be *informed* in some parts of your character. *Swift.*

3. To offer an accusation to a magistrate.  
 Tertullus *informed* the governor against Paul. *Acts xxvi. 1.*

**TO INFORM**. *v. n.*  
 1. To give intelligence.  
 It is the bloody business which *informs* *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 Thus to mine eyes.  
**INFORMAL**. *adj.* [from *inform*.] Offering an information; accusing. A word not used.  
 These poor *informal* women are no more  
 But instruments of some more mightier member,  
 That sets them on. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

**INFORMANT**. *n. f.* [French.]  
 1. One who gives information or instruction.  
 He believes the sentence is true, as it is made up of terms which his *informant* understands, though the ideas be unknown to him which his *informant* has under these words. *Watts.*  
 2. One who exhibits an accusation.

**INFORMATION**. *n. f.* [*informatio*, Lat. from *inform*.]  
 1. Intelligence given; instruction.  
 But reason with the fellow,  
 Left you should chance to whip your *information*,  
 And beat the messenger who bids beware  
 Of what is to be dreaded. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 The active *information* of the intellect filling the passive reception of the will, like form cloving with matter, grew accurate into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *South.*  
 They gave those complex ideas names, that the things they were continually to give and receive *information* about, might be the easier and quicker understood. *Locke.*

# INF

He should regard the propriety of his words, and get some information in the subject he intends to handle. *Swift.*

These men have had longer opportunities of *information*, and are equally concerned with ourselves. *Rogers.*

2. Charge or accusation exhibited.

3. The act of informing or actuating.

**INFORMER**. *n. f.* [from *inform*.]  
 1. One who gives intelligence.  
 This writer is either byassed by an inclination to believe the worth, or a want of judgment to chuse his *informers*. *Swift.*  
 2. One who discovers offenders to the magistrate.  
 There were spies and *informers* set at work to watch the company. *L'Estrange.*  
 Let no court sycophant pervert my sense,  
 Nor fly *informers* watch these words to draw  
 Within the reach of treason. *Pope.*  
*Informers* are a detestable race of people, although sometimes necessary. *Swift.*

**INFORMIDABLE**. *adj.* [in and *formidabilis*, Lat.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded.  
 Of strength, of courage haughty, and of limb  
 Heroick built, though of terrestrial mold;  
 Foe not *informidable*, exempt from wound. *Milton.*

**INFORMITY**. *n. f.* [from *informis*, Lat.] Shapelessness.  
 From this narrow time of gestation may ensue a smallness in the exclusion; but this in itself is *informity*. *Brown.*

**INFORMOUS**. *adj.* [*informe*, Fr. *informis*, Latin.] Shapeless; of no regular figure.  
 That a bear brings forth her young *informous* and unhapen,  
 which she fashioneth after by licking them over, is an opinion not only common with us at present, but hath been delivered by ancient writers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**INFORTUNATE**. *adj.* [*inforsunatus*, Fr. *inforsunatus*, Latin.] Unhappy. See UNFORTUNATE, which is commonly used.  
 Perkin, feeling himself prisoner, and destitute of all hopes, having found all either false, faint, or *inforsunate*, did gladly accept of the condition. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**TO INFRACT**. *v. a.* [*infractions*, Latin.] To break.  
 Falling fast, from gradual slope to slope,  
 With wild *infractions* course and lessen'd roar,  
 It gains a fiercer bed. *Thomson's Summer.*

**INFRACTION**. *n. f.* [*infraction*, Fr. *infraction*, Lat.] The act of breaking; breach; violation.  
 By the same gods, the justice of whose wrath  
 Punish'd the *infraction* of my former faith. *Waller.*  
 The wolves, pretending an *infraction* in the abuse of their hostages, fell upon the sheep immediately without their dogs. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

**INFRAIGIBLE**. *adj.* [in and *frangibile*.] Not to be broken.  
 These atoms are supposed *infraigible*, extremely compacted and hard, which compactness and hardness is a demonstration that nothing could be produced by them, since they could never cohere. *Cheney's Phil. Princ.*

**INFREQUENT**. *n. f.* [*infrequentia*, Latin.] Uncommonness; rarity.  
 The absence of the gods, and the infrequency of objects, made her yield. *Brown's Notes on Pope's Odyssey.*

**INFREQUENT**. *adj.* [*infrequent*, Lat.] Rare; uncommon.

**TO INFRIEGATE**. *v. a.* [in and *frigidus*, Lat.] To chill; to make cold.  
 The drops reached little further than the surface of the liquor, whose coldness did not *infriegate* those upper parts of the glass. *Boyle.*

**TO INFRINGE**. *v. a.* [*infringe*, Latin.]  
 1. To violate; to break laws or contracts.  
 Those many had not dar'd to do that evil,  
 If the first man that did th' edict *infringe*,  
 Had answer'd for his deed. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*  
 Having *infring'd* the law, I wave my right  
 As king, and thus submit myself to fight. *Waller.*  
 2. To destroy; to hinder.  
 Homilies, being plain and popular instructions, do not *infringe* the efficacy, although but read. *Hooker.*  
 Bright as the deathless gods and happy, she  
 From all that may *infringe* delight is free. *Waller.*

**INFRINGEMENT**. *n. f.* [from *infringe*.] Breach; violation.  
 The punishing of this *infringement* is proper to that jurisdiction against which the contempt is. *Clarendon.*

**INFRINGER**. *n. f.* [from *infringe*.] A breaker; a violator.  
 A clergyman's habit ought to be without any lace, under a severe penalty to be inflicted on the *infringers* of the provincial constitution. *Atterbury's Parergon.*

**INFUNDIBULIFORM**. *n. f.* [*infundibulum* and *forma*, Lat.] Of the shape of a funnel or tundish.

**INFURIAE**. *adj.* [in and *furia*, Lat.] Enraged; raging.  
 At th' other bore, with touch of fire  
 Dilated and *infuriate*. *Milton.*  
 Fir'd by the torch of noon to rend forth rage,  
 Th' *infuriate* bill forth shoots the pillar'd flame. *Thomson.*

**INFUSCA'TION**. *n. f.* [*infuscatio*, Latin.] The act of darkening or blackening.

**TO INFUSE**. *v. a.* [*infusus*, Fr. *infusus*, Latin.]

# ING

1. To pour in; to infill.  
 Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith,  
 To hold opinion with Pythagoras,  
 That souls of animals *infuse* themselves  
 Into the trunks of men. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
 My early mistress, now my ancient muse,  
 That strong Circæan liquor cease t' *infuse*,  
 Wherewith thou didst intoxicate my youth. *Denham.*  
 Why should he desire to have qualities *infused* into his son,  
 which himself never possessed? *Swift.*  
 Meat must be with money bought;  
 She therefore, upon second thought,  
*Infus'd*, yet as it were by stealth, *Swift.*  
 Some small regard for state and wealth.

2. To pour into the mind; to inspire into.  
 For when God's hand had written in the hearts  
 Of our first parents all the rules of good,  
 So that their skill *infus'd* surpass'd all arts  
 That ever were before, or since the flood. *Davies.*  
 Sublime ideas, and apt words *infuse*;  
 The muse instruct thy voice, and thou inspire the muse. *Rose.*  
 He *infus'd*  
 Bad influence into th' unwary breast. *Milton.*  
*Infuse* into their young breasts such a noble ardour as will make them renowned. *Milton.*

3. To steep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to macerate so as to extract the virtues of any thing.  
 Take violets, and *infuse* a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. To make an infusion with any ingredient; to supply, to tincture, to saturate with any thing infused.  
 Drink, *infused* with flesh, will nourish faster and easier than meat and drink together. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. To inspire with.  
 Thou didst smile,  
*Infused* with a fortitude from heav'n. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
*Infuse* his breath with magnanimity,  
 And make him, naked, foil a man at arms. *Shakespeare's H. VI.*

**INFUSIBLE**. *adj.* [from *infuse*.]  
 1. Possible to be infused.  
 From whom the doctrines being *infusible* into all, it will be more necessary to forewarn all of the danger of them. *Hamm.*

2. Incapable of dissolution; not fusible.  
 Vitrication is the last work of fire, and a fusion of the salt and earth, wherein the fusible salt draws the earth and *infusible* part into one continuum. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**INFUSION**. *n. f.* [*infusion*, Fr. *infusio*, Latin.]  
 1. The act of pouring in; infiltration.  
 Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that *infusion* of Hebrewisms, which are derived to it out of the poetical passages in holy writ. *Addison's Spect.*

2. The act of pouring into the mind; inspiration.  
 We participate Christ partly by imputation, as when those things which he did and suffered for us are imputed to us for righteousness; partly by habitual and real *infusions*, as when grace is inwardly bestowed on earth, and afterwards more fully both our souls and bodies in glory. *Hooker.*  
 They found it would be matter of great debate, and spend much time; during which they did not desire their company, nor to be troubled with their *infusions*. *Clarendon.*  
 Here his folly and his wisdom are of his own growth, not the echo or *infusion* of other men. *Swift.*

3. The act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling.  
 Repeat the *infusion* of the body of fener. *Bacon.*

4. The liquor made by infusion.  
 To have the *infusion* strong, in those bodies which have finer spirits, repeat the infusion of the body of fener. *Bacon.*

**INFUSIVE**. *adj.* [from *infuse*.] Having the power of infusion, or being infused. A word not authorized.  
 Still let my song a nobler note assume,  
 And sing th' *infusive* force of Spring on man. *Thomson.*

**INGATE**. *n. f.* [in and *gate*.] Entrance; passage in.  
 One noble person stoppeth the *ingate* of all that evil which is looked for, and holdeth in all those which are at his back. *Spenser on Ireland.*

**INGANNATION**. *n. f.* [*ingannare*, Italian.] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; delusion; imposture; trick; flight. A word neither used nor necessary.  
 Whoever shall resign their reasons, either from the root of deceit in themselves, or inability to resist such trivial *ingannations* from others, are within the line of vulgarity. *Brown.*

**INGATHERING**. *n. f.* [in and *gathering*.] The act of getting in the harvest.  
 Thou shalt keep the feast of *ingathering*, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field. *Ex. xxiii. 16.*

**INGE**, in the names of places, signifies a meadow, from the Saxon *ing*, of the same import.

**TO INGENUATE**. *v. a.* [*ingenino*, Latin.] To double; to repeat.  
 He would often *ingeninate* the word peace, peace. *Clarendon.*

**INGEMINATION**. *n. f.* [in and *geminatio*, Latin.] Repetition; reduplication.

INGENDERER.



## ING

INGENDERER. *n. f.* [from *ingender*.] He that generates. Set  
ENGENDER.

INGENERABLE. *adj.* [in and *generate*.] Not to be produced  
or brought into being.

Divers naturalists esteem the air, as well as other elements,  
to be *ingenerable* and incorruptible. Boyle.

INGENERATE. *adj.* [from *ingeneratus*, Latin.]

INGENERATED. *adj.* [from *ingeneratus*, Latin.]

1. Inborn; innate; inbred.

Those virtues were rather feigned and affected things to  
serve his ambition, than true qualities *ingenerate* in his judg-  
ment or nature. Bacon's *Henry VII.*

In divers children their *ingenerate* and femal powers lie  
deep, and are of slow disclosure. Watson.

Those noble habits are *ingenerated* in the soul, as religion,  
gratitude, obedience, and tranquillity. Hale's *Origin of Man.*

2. Unbegotten. Not commonly used.

Yet shall we demonstrate the fame, from persons presumed  
as far from us in condition as time; that is, our first and *inge-  
nerated* forefathers. Brown's *Vulg. Err.*

INGENIOUS. *adj.* [from *ingenius*, Fr. *ingeniosus*, Latin.]

1. Witty; inventive; possessed of genius.

'Tis a perious boy,  
Bold, quick, *ingenious*, forward, capable:  
He's all the mother's from the top to toe. Shakespeare. R. III.

Our *ingenious* friend Cowley not only has employed much  
eloquence to persuade that truth in his preface, but has in one  
of his poems given a noble example of it. Boyle.

2. Mental; intellectual. Not in use.

The king is mad: how stiff is my vile sense,  
That I stand up, and have *ingenio's* feeling  
Of my huge sorrows; better I were distract. Shakespeare.

INGENIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ingenious*.] Wittingly; subtly.

I will not pretend to judge by common fears, or the schemes  
of men too *ingeniously* politick. Temple.

INGENIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ingenious*.]

The greater appearance of *ingeniousness* there is in the prac-  
tice I am disapproving, the more dangerous it is. Boyle.

INGENITE. *adj.* [from *ingenitus*, Latin.] Innate; inborn; native;  
ingenerate.

Aristotle affirms the mind to be at first a mere *tabula*;  
and that notions are not *ingenite*, and imprinted by the  
finger of nature, but by the latter and more languid impres-  
sions of sense, being only the reports of observation, and the  
result of so many repeated experiments. South.

We give them this *ingenite*, moving force,  
That makes them always downward take their course. Black.

INGENUITY. *n. f.* [from *ingenuus*, Fr. from *ingenuus*.]

1. Openness; fairness; candour; freedom from dissimulation.

Such of high quality, or other of particular note, as shall  
fall under my pen, I shall not let pass without their due char-  
acter, being part of my professed *ingenuity*. Watson.

My confancty to the planets gives  
My truth, to them who at the court do live;  
Mine *ingenuity* and openness. Donne.

To jests; to buffoons my peniveness.  
I know not whether it be more shame or wonder, that men  
can so put off *ingenuity*, and the native greatness of their kind,  
as to descend to so base, so ignoble a vice. Gov. of the Tongue.

If a child, when questioned for any thing, directly confesses,  
you must commend his *ingenuity*, and pardon the fault, be it  
what it will. Locke.

2. [From *ingenious*.] Wit; invention; genius; subtilty; acuteness.

These are but the frigidities of wit, and become not the  
genius of manly *ingenities*. Brown's *Vulg. Errours*.

The ancient atomical hypothesis might have slept for ever,  
had not the *ingenuity* of the present age recalled it from its urn  
and silence. Glanv. *Scep.*

Such lots have neither parts nor wit, *ingenuity* of discourse,  
nor fineness of conversation, to entertain or delight any  
one. South.

A pregnant instance how far virtue surpasses *ingenuity*, and  
how much an honest simplicity is preferable to fine parts and  
subtle speculations. Woodward.

INGENUOUS. *adj.* [from *ingenuus*, Latin.]

1. Open; fair; candid; generous; noble.

Many speeches there are of Job's, whereby his wisdom and  
other virtues may appear; but the glory of an *ingenuous* mind  
he hath purchased by these words only, Behold I will lay mine  
hand upon my mouth; I have spoken once, yet will I not there-  
fore maintain argument: yea twice, howbeit for that cause  
further I will not proceed. Hooker.

Infusing into their young breasts such an *ingenuous* and noble  
ardour, as would not fail to make many of them renowned.  
Milton on Education.

If an *ingenuous* detestation of this shameful vice be  
carefully and early instilled, that is the true and genuine me-  
thod to obviate dishonesty. Locke.

2. Freeborn; not of servile extraction.

Subjection, as it preserves property, peace, and safety, so it  
will never diminish rights nor *ingenuous* liberties. K. Charles.

INGENUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ingenuous*.] Openly; fairly; can-  
didly; generously.

## ING

Ingenuously I speak,

No blame belongs to thee. Shakespeare. *Timon*.

It was a notable observation of a wife father, and no less in-  
genuously confessed, that those which held and persuaded pref-  
erence of consciences were commonly interested. Bacon.

I will *ingenuously* confess, that the helps were taken from  
divines of the church of England. Dryden.

INGENUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ingenuus*.] Openness; fairness;  
candour.

INGENY. *n. f.* [from *ingenium*, Lat.] Genius; wit. Not in use.

Whatever of the production of his *ingeny* comes into foreign  
parts, is highly valued.

To INGEST. *v. a.* [from *ingestus*, Lat.] To throw into the stomach.

Nor will we affirm that iron, *ingested*, receiveth in the belly  
of the offside no alteration. Brown's *Vulg. Errours*.

Some the long funnel's curious mouth extend,  
Through which *ingested* meats with ease defend. Blackm.

INGESTION. *n. f.* [from *ingest*.] The act of throwing into the  
stomach.

It has got room enough to grow into its full dimension,  
which is performed by the daily *ingestion* of milk and other  
food, that's in a short time after digested into blood. Harvey.

INGLORIOUS. *adj.* [from *inglorius*, Latin.] Void of honour;  
mean; without glory.

Left fear return them back to Egypt, chusing  
*inglorious* life with servitude. Milton's *Paradise Lost*, l. xii.

It was never held *inglorious* or derogatory for a king to be  
guided by his great council, nor dishonourable for subjects to  
yield and bow to their king. Hewit.

Yet though our army brought not conquest home,  
I did not from the fight *inglorious* come. Dryd. *Ind. Emp.*

INGLORIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *inglorious*.] With ignominy;  
with want of glory.

This ease the chief overcome,  
Replenish'd not *ingloriously* at home. Pope.

INGORT. *n. f.* [from *ingort*, French; or from *ingorten*, melted, Dut.]  
A mass of metal.

Some others were new driven, and distent  
Into great *ingorts*, and to wedges square. Fairly *Queen*.

If thou art rich, thou'rt poor;  
For like an ass, whose back's with *ingorts* bound,  
Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey,  
And death unloadeth thee. Shakespeare. *Meas. for Meas.*

Within the circle arms and tripods lie,  
*Ingorts* of gold and silver heap'd on high. Dryden's *Æn.*

Every one of his pieces is an *ingot* of gold, intrinsically  
and solidly valuable. Prior.

To INGRAFT. *v. a.* [in and *graft*.]

1. To propagate trees by infusion.

Nor are the ways alike in all

How to *ingraft*, how to inoculate. May's *Virg. Georg.*

2. To plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another.

3. To plant any thing not native.

All his works on me,  
Good or not good, *ingraft*, my merits those  
Shall perfect, and for those alone. Milton.

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;  
This fellow would *ingraft* a foreign name  
Upon our flock. Dryden.

4. To fix deep; to settle.

For a spur of diligence, we have a natural thirst after know-  
ledge *ingrafted* in us. Hooker.

'Tis great pity that the noble Moor  
Should hazard such a place as his own second,  
With one of an *ingraft* infirmity. Shakespeare. *Othello*.

*Ingraffed* love he bears to Cæsar. Shakespeare. *Jul. Cæsar*.

INGRAFTMENT. *n. f.* [from *ingraft*.]

1. The act of ingrafting.

2. The sprig ingrafted.

INGRATE. *adj.* [from *ingratus*, Latin; *ingrat*, French.]

INGRATEFUL. *adj.* [from *ingratus*, Latin; *ingrat*, French.]

1. Ungrateful; unthankful.

That we have been familiar,  
*Ingrate* forgetfulness shall poison, rather  
Than pity note how much. Shakespeare. *Coriolanus*.

And you degen'rate, you *ingrate* revolve,  
You bloody Neros. Shakespeare.

So will fall  
He and his faithless progeny: whose fault?  
Whose but his own? *Ingrate*; he had of me  
All he could have: I made him just and right,  
Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall. Milton. *Par. Lost*.

Words! which no ear ever to hear in heav'n  
Expected; least of all from thee, *ingrate*! Milton. *Par. Lost*.

Perfidious and *ingrate*!  
His stores ye ravage, and usurp his state. Pope's *Odyssey*.

2. Unpleasing to the sense.

The causes of that which is pleasing or *ingrate* to the hear-  
ing, may receive light by that which is pleasing and grateful to  
the sight. Bacon's *Natural History*.

He gives no *ingrateful* food. Milton.

To INGRA'TIATE. *v. a.* [in and *gratia*, Lat.] To put in fa-  
vour; to recommend to kindness. Thoe

## INH

Those have been far from receiving the rewards of such  
*ingratiating* with the people. King Charles.

Their managers turn water into blood for them, make  
them see armies in the air, and give them their word, the  
more to *ingratiate* themselves with them, that they signify  
nothing less than future slaughter and desolation. Addison.

Politicians, who would rather *ingratiate* themselves with  
their sovereign than promote his real service, accommodate  
his counsels to his inclinations. Spectator, N. 479.

INGRA'TITUDE. *n. f.* [from *ingratus*, French; *in* and *gratitude*.]

Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulness.

*Ingratitude*! thou marble-hearted fiend,  
More hideous, when thou show'st thee in a child:  
Than the sea monster. Shakespeare's *King Lear*.

*Ingratitude* is abhorred both by God and man, and ven-  
geance attends those that repay evil for good. L'Estrange.

Nor was it with *ingratitude* return'd;  
In equal fires the blissful couple burn'd;  
One joy possess'd 'em both, and in one grief they mourn'd. Dryden.

INGREDIENT. *n. f.* [from *ingredient*, French; *ingredient*, Latin.]

Component part of a body, consisting of different materials.

It is commonly used of the simples of a medicine.

The ointment is made of divers *ingredients*, whereof the  
hardest to come by is the moss upon the skull of a dead man  
unburied. Bacon's *Nat. Hist.* N. 998.

So deep the pow'r of these *ingredients* pierc'd,  
Ev'n to the inmost feat of mental sight,  
That Adam, now enforc'd to shut his eyes,  
Sunk down, and all his spirits became entranc'd. Milton.

By this way of analysis we may proceed from compounds  
to *ingredients*, and from motions to the forces producing them;  
and in general, from effects to their causes, and from particu-  
lar causes to more general ones, till the argument end in  
the more general. Newton's *Opticks*.

I have often wondered, that learning is not thought a for-  
tunate *ingredient* in the education of a woman of quality or for-  
tune. Addison's *Guard*, N. 155.

Parts, knowledge, and experience, are excellent *ingredients*  
in a public character. Rogers's *Sermons*.

Water is the chief *ingredient* in all the animal fluids and  
solids. Arbuthnot on *Aliments*.

INGRESS. *n. f.* [from *ingress*, French; *ingressus*, Latin.] Entrance;  
power of entrance.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body; either by  
*ingress* of the substance of the ambient body into the body  
putrefied; or else by excitation of the body putrefied by the  
body ambient. Bacon's *Nat. Hist.* N. 836.

These air-bladders, by a sudden subfidence, meet again  
by the *ingress* and egress of the air. Arbuthnot on *Aliments*.

INGRESSIVE. *n. f.* [from *ingressus*, French; *ingressus*, Lat.] The  
act of entering.

The fire would strain the pores of the glass too suddenly,  
and break it all in pieces to get *ingressive*. Digby on Bodies.

INGUINAL. *adj.* [from *inguinal*, French; *ingen*, Lat.] Belonging  
to the groin.

The plague seems to be a particular disease, characterised  
with eruptions in buboes, by the inflammation and suppura-  
tion of the axillary, *inguinal*, and other glands. Arbuthnot.

To INGUINATE. *v. a.* [in and *guis*.]

1. To swallow up in a vast profundity.

A river large  
Pais'd underneath *ingulph'd*. Milton.

The river flows redundant;  
Then rowling back, in his capacious lap  
*Ingulph* their whole militia, quick immerst. Phillips.

2. To cast into a gulf.

If we adjoin to the lords, whether they prevail or not, we  
*ingulph* ourselves into assured danger. Hayward.

Into utter darkness deep *ingulph'd*.

To INGU'RGITATE. *v. a.* [from *ingurgitare*, Latin.] To swallow  
down.

INGURGITATION. *n. f.* [from *ingurgitare*.] Voracity.

INGUSTABLE. *adj.* [in and *guis*, Lat.] Not perceptible by the  
taste.

As for their taste, if the camelion's nutriment be air,  
neither can the tongue be an instrument thereof; for the body  
of the element is *ingustable*, void of all rapidity, and without  
any action of the tongue, is, by the rough artery, or wizeness,  
conducted into the lungs. Brown's *Vulgar Errours*, l. iii.

INHABITABLE. *adj.* [from *inhabitabilis*, Latin.] Unfit;  
unready; unfit; unqualified.

To INHABIT. *v. a.* [from *inhabit*, Latin.] To dwell in; to hold as  
a dweller.

Not all are partakers of that grace whereby Christ *inhab-  
iteth* whom he loveth. Hooker.

They shall build houses and *inhabit* them. Isa. lxx. 21.

She shall be *inhabited* of devils. Baruch iv. 35.

To INHABIT. *v. n.* To dwell; to live.

Learn what creatures there *inhabit*. Milton.

## INH

They say, wild beasts *inhabit* here;  
But grief and wrong secure my fear. Waller.

INHABITABLE. *adj.* [from *inhabit*.]

1. Capable of affording habitation.

The fixed stars are all of them suns, with systems of in-  
*habitable* planets moving about them. Locke.

2. [Inhabitable, French.] Incapable of inhabitants; not habi-  
table; uninhabitable. Not in use.

The frozen ridges of the Alps,  
Or any other ground *inhabitable*. Shakespeare's *Richard II.*

INHABITANCE. *n. f.* [from *inhabit*.] Residence of dwellers.

So the ruins yet resting in the wild moors, testify a former  
*inhabitanee*. Carew's *Survey of Cornwall*.

INHABITANT. *n. f.* [from *inhabit*.] Dweller; one that lives  
or resides in a place.

In this place they report that they saw *inhabitants*, which  
were very fair and fat people. Abbot.

If the fervour of the sun were the sole cause of blackness  
in any land of negroes, it were also reasonable that *inhabit-  
ants* of the same latitude, subjected unto the same vicinity of  
the sun, should also partake of the same hue. Brown.

For his supposed love a third  
Lays greedy hold upon a bird,  
And stands amaz'd to find his dear  
A wild *inhabitant* of th' air. Waller.

What happier natures shrink at with affright,  
The hard *inhabitant* contends is right. Pope.

INHABITATION. *n. f.* [from *inhabit*.]

1. Habitation; place of dwelling.

Universal groan,  
As if the whole *inhabitation* perish'd. Milton's *Agonist*.

2. The act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings; state of  
being inhabited.

By knowing this place we shall the better judge of the be-  
ginning of nations, and of the world's *inhabitation*. Raleigh.

3. Quantity of inhabitants.

We shall rather admire how the earth contained its *inhabi-  
tation* than doubt it. Brown's *Vulgar Errours*, l. vi.

INHABITER. *n. f.* [from *inhabit*.] One that inhabits; a dweller.

The same name is given unto the inlanders, or midland  
*inhabiters*, of this island. Brown's *Vulgar Errours*.

Wo to the *inhabiters* of the earth. Rev. viii. 13.

They ought to understand, that there is not only some *in-  
habiter* in this divine house, but also some ruler. Berham.

To INHABIT. *v. a.* [inhabit, Latin.] To draw in with air; to  
inspire.

Martin was walking forth to *inhale* the fresh breeze of the  
evening. Arbuthnot and Pope's *Mart. Scrib.*

But from the breezy deep the blest *inhale*  
The fragrant murmurs of the western gale. Pope's *Odyssey*.

There fits the shepherd on the grassy turf,  
*Inhaling* healthful the descending sun. Thomson's *Spring*.

INHARMONIOUS. *adj.* [in and *harmonious*.] Unmusical; not  
sweet of sound.

Catullus, though his lines be rough, and his numbers in-  
*harmonious*, I could recommend for the softness and delicacy,  
but must decline for the looseness, of his thoughts. Felton.

The identity of sound may appear a little *inharmounious*, and  
shock the ear. Broome's *Notes on the Odyssey*.

To INHERE. *v. n.* [from *inhereo*, Latin.] To exist in something  
else.

For, nor in nothing, nor in things  
Extreme and scattering bright, can love *inhere*. Donne.

They do but *inhere* in their subject which supports them;  
their being is a dependence on a subject. Digby on Bodies.

INHERENT. *adj.* [from *inherent*, French; *inherens*, Lat.] Existing  
in something else, so as to be inseparable from it; innate;  
inborn.

I will not do't,  
Left I surcease to honour mine own truth;  
And, my body's action, teach my mind  
A most *inherent* baseness. Shakespeare's *Coriolanus*.

I mean not the authority which is annexed to your office:  
I speak of that only which is inborn and *inherent* to your  
person. Dryden's *Juvenal*.

The power of drawing iron is one of the ideas of a load-  
stone; and a power to be so drawn is a part of the complex  
one of iron; which powers pass for *inherent* qualities. Locke.

Animal oil is various according to principles



## INH

- Treason is not *inherited*, my lord. *Shak. As you like it.*  
 Why, all delights are vain; but that most vain,  
 Which with pain purchas'd doth *inherit* pain. *Shakespeare.*  
 Prince Harry is valiant; for the cold blood he did naturally  
*inherit* of his father he hath, like lean, sterile land, manured  
 with excellent good store of fertile therris. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
 Blessed are the meek, for they shall *inherit* the earth. *Mat.*  
 The son can receive from him the portion of good things,  
 and advantages of education naturally due to him, without  
 pite, that was vested in him for the good of others; and  
 therefore the son cannot claim or *inherit* it by a title, which  
 is founded wholly on his own private good. *Locke.*  
 We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one  
 claims, came by his authority, before we can know who has  
 a right to succeed him in it, and *inherit* it from him. *Locke.*  
 Unwilling to sell an estate he had some prospect of *inherit-*  
*ing*, he formed delays. *Addison's Spect.* N<sup>o</sup>. 198.  
 2. To possess; to obtain possession of: in *Shakespeare.*  
 He, that had wit, would think that I had none,  
 And never after to *inherit* it. *Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus.*  
*INHERITABLE. adj.* [from *inherit*.] Transmissible by inheri-  
 tance; obtainable by succession.  
 A kind of *inheritable* estate accrued unto them. *Carew.*  
 By the ancient laws of the realm, they were not *inherit-*  
*able* to him by descent. *Hayward.*  
 Was the power the same, and from the same original in  
 Moses as it was in David? And was it *inheritable* in one and  
 not in the other? *Locke.*  
*INHERITANCE. n. f.* [from *inherit*.]  
 1. Patrimony; hereditary possession.  
 In the book of Numbers it is writ,  
 When the son dies let the *inheritance*  
 Descend unto the daughter. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
 Is there yet any portion or *inheritance* for us in our father's  
 house. *Gen. xxxi. 14. Milton.*  
 Claim our just *inheritance* of old.  
 Oh dear, unhappy babe! must I bequeath thee  
 Only a sad *inheritance* of woe?  
 Gods! cruel gods! can't all my pains atone,  
 Unless they reach my infant's guiltless head? *Smith.*  
 2. In *Shakespeare*, possession.  
 You will rather shew our general lowts  
 How you can frown, than spend a fawn upon them,  
 For the *inheritance* of their loves, and safeguard  
 Of what that want might ruin. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
 3. The reception of possession by hereditary right.  
 Men are not proprietors of what they have merely for  
 themselves, their children have a title to part of it, which  
 comes to be wholly theirs, when death has put an end to their  
 parents use of it; and this we call *inheritance*. *Locke.*  
*INHERITOR. n. f.* [from *inherit*.] An heir; one who receives  
 any thing by succession.  
 You, like a lecher, out of whorish loins,  
 Are pleas'd to breed out your *inheritors*. *Shakespeare.*  
 The sole *inheritor*  
 Of all perfections that a man may owe. *Shakespeare.*  
 The very conveyances of his lands will hardly lie in this  
 box; and must the *inheritor* himself have no more? *Shakespeare.*  
 Marriage without consent of parents they do not make  
 void, but they must it in the *inheritors*; for the children of  
 such marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part  
 of their parents inheritance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
*INHERITRESS. n. f.* [from *inherit*.] An heiress; a woman  
 that inherits.  
 Having given artificially some hopes to marry Anne, *in-*  
*heritress* to the duchy of Bretagne. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
*INHERITRIX. n. f.* [from *inherit*.] An heiress. This is now  
 more commonly used, though *inheritress* be a word more ana-  
 logically English.  
 Charles the great  
 Establish'd then this law, to wit, No feme  
 Should be *inheritrix* in Salike land. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*  
 To *INHERSE. v. a.* [in and *herse*.] To inclose, in a funeral  
 monument.  
 See, where he lies, *inherst* in the arms  
 Of the most bloody nurer of his harms. *Shak. Henry VI.*  
*INHERSION. n. f.* [in *herse*, Latin.] Inherence; the state of ex-  
 isting in something else.  
 To *INHIBIT. v. a.* [in *hibeo*, Lat. *inhibere*, French.]  
 1. To refrain; to hinder; to repress; to check.  
 Holding of the breath doth help somewhat to cease the  
 hicough; and vinegar put to the nostrils or gargled doth  
 it also, for that it is astringent, and *inhibiteth* the motion of  
 the spirits. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N<sup>o</sup>. 686.  
 The stars and planets being whirled about with great ve-  
 locity, would suddenly, did nothing *inhibit* it, be shattered in  
 pieces. *Ray on the Creation.*  
 Their motions also are excited and *inhibited*, are moderated  
 and managed, by the objects without them. *Bentley's Sermon.*  
 2. To prohibit; to forbid.  
 All men were *inhibited* by proclamation, at the dissolution,  
 so much as to mention a parliament. *Clarendon.*

## INI

- Burial may not be *inhibited* or denied to any one. *Assize.*  
*INHIBITION. n. f.* [in *hibeo*, Fr. *inhibitio*, Latin.]  
 1. Prohibition; embargo.  
 He might be judged to have imposed an envious *inhibition*  
 on it, because himself has not stock enough to maintain the  
 trade. *Government of the Tongue*, f. 7.  
 2. [In law.]  
*Inhibition* is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther  
 proceeding in the cause depending before him. *Inhibition* is  
 most commonly a writ issuing out of a higher court Christian  
 to a lower and inferior, upon an appeal; and prohibition out  
 of the king's court to a court Christian, or to an inferior  
 temporal court. *Coxall.*  
 To *INHOLD. v. a.* [in and *hold*.] To have inherent; to con-  
 tain in itself.  
 It is disputed, whether this light first created be the same  
 which the sun *inholdeth* and casteth forth, or whether it had  
 continuance any longer than till the sun's creation. *Raleigh.*  
*INHOSPITABLE. adj.* [in and *hospitable*.] Affording no kindness  
 nor entertainment to strangers.  
 All places else  
*Inhospitable* appear, and desolate;  
 Not knowing us, nor known. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. xi.  
 Since to's'd from shores to shores, from lands to lands,  
*Inhospitable* rocks, and barren sands. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
*INHOSPITABLY. adv.* [from *inhospitable*.] Unkindly to strangers.  
 Of guests he makes them slaves  
*Inhospitably*; and kills their infant males. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
*INHOSPITABLENESS. n. f.* [in and *hospitable*.] *Inhospit-*  
*ality.* *Fr.* Want of hospitality; want of  
 courtesy to strangers.  
*INHUMAN. adj.* [in *humane*, Fr. *inhumane*, Latin.] Barba-  
 rous; savage; cruel; uncompassionate.  
 A just war may be persecuted after a very unjust manner;  
 by perfidious breaches of our word, by *inhuman* cruelties,  
 and by assassinations. *Attorney's Sermon.*  
 The more these praises were enlarged, the more *inhuman*  
 was the punishment, and the sufferer more innocent.  
*Gulliver's Travels.*  
 Princes and peers attend! while we impart  
 To you the thoughts of no *inhuman* heart. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
*INHUMANITY. n. f.* [in *humane*, French; from *inhuman*.]  
 Cruelty; savageness; barbarity.  
 Banished  
 Her mind, beams, state, far from thy weak twigs,  
 And love with lover hurts is *inhumanity*. *Sidney, b. i.*  
 The rudeness of those who must make up their want of  
 justice with *inhumanity* and impudence. *King Charles.*  
 Each social feeling fell,  
 And joyless *inhumanity* pervades,  
 And petrifies the heart. *Thomson's Spring*, l. 305.  
*INHUMANLY. adv.* [from *inhuman*.] Savagely; cruelly; bar-  
 barously.  
 O what are these  
 Death's ministers, not men: who thus deal death  
*Inhumanly* to men; and multiply  
 Ten thousand fold the sin of him who slew  
 His brother. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. xi.  
 I, who have established the whole system of all true po-  
 liteness and refinement in conversation, think myself most *in-*  
*humanly* treated by my countrymen. *Swift.*  
 To *INHUMATE. v. a.* [in *humare*, French; *humare*, Lat.] To  
 bury; to inter.  
 Weeping they bear the mingled heaps of slain,  
*Inhumate* the natives in their native plain. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
 To *INJECT. v. a.* [in *jectus*, Latin.]  
 1. To throw in; to dart in.  
 Angels *inject* thoughts into our minds, and know our co-  
 gitations. *Glauville's Sep.* c. 24.  
 2. To throw up; to cast up.  
 Though bold in open field, they yet surround  
 The town with walls, and mound *inject* on mound. *Pope.*  
*INJECTION. n. f.* [in *jectio*, French; *injection*, Latin.]  
 1. The act of casting in.  
 This salt powdered was, by the repeated *injection* of well-  
 kindled charcoal, made to flash like melted nitre. *Boyle.*  
 2. Any medicine made to be injected by a syringe, or any other  
 instrument, into any part of the body. *Quincy.*  
 3. The act of filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper  
 matter, to shew their shapes and ramifications, often done by  
 anatomists. *Quincy.*  
*INIMITABILITY. n. f.* [from *inimitable*.] Incapacity to be imi-  
 tated.  
 Truths must have an eternal existence in some understand-  
 ing; or rather they are the same with that understanding it-  
 self, considered as variously representative, according to the  
 various modes of *inimitability* or participation. *Norris.*  
*INIMITABLE. adj.* [in *imitabilis*, Latin; *inimitable*, French.]  
 Above imitation; not to be copied.  
 The portal throne, *inimitable* on earth  
 By model, or by shading pencil drawn. *Milton.*  
 What is most excellent is most *inimitable*. *Dewham.*

## INJ

- And imitate the *inimitable* force. *Dryden.*  
 Virgil copied this circumstance from the ancient sculptors,  
 in that *inimitable* description of military fury in the temple of  
 Janus. *Addison on ancient Medals.*  
*INIMITABLY. adv.* [from *inimitable*.] In a manner not to be  
 imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation.  
 A man could not have been always blind who thus *inimita-*  
*bly* copies nature. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*  
 Thus terribly adorn'd the figures shine,  
*Inimitably* wrought with skill divine. *Pope.*  
 Charms such as thine, *inimitably* great. *Broome.*  
 To *INJOIN. v. a.* [in *joindre*, French; *injoindre*, Latin.]  
 1. To command; to enforce by authority. See *ENJOIN*.  
 Laws do not only teach what is good, but they *injoin* it;  
 they have in them a certain constraining force. *Hooker, b. i.*  
 This garden tend, our pleasant task *injoin'd*. *Milton.*  
 2. In *Shakespeare*, to join.  
 The Ottomites  
 Steering with due course towards the isle of Rhodes,  
 Have there *injoin'd* them with a fleet. *Shakespeare.*  
*INQUITOUS. adj.* [in *quitus*, Fr. from *inquitus*.] Unjust; wicked.  
*INQUITY. n. f.* [in *quitus*, Lat. *inquitus*, French.]  
 1. Injustice; unreasonableness.  
 There is greater or less probability of a happy issue to a  
 tedious war, according to the righteousness or *iniquity* of the  
 cause for which it was commenced. *Snarbridge's Sermons.*  
 2. Wickedness; crime.  
 Want of the knowledge of God is the cause of all *iniquity*  
 amongst men. *Hooker, b. v.*  
 Till God at last,  
 Wearing with their *iniquities*, withdraw  
 His presence from among them. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. xii.  
*INITIAL. adj.* [initial, French; *initialis*, from *initium*, Lat.]  
 1. Placed at the beginning.  
 In the editions, which had no more than the *initial* letters,  
 he was made by Keys to hurt the inoffensive. *Pope.*  
 2. Incipient; not complete.  
 Moderate labour of the body conduces to the preservation  
 of health, and cures many *initial* diseases; but the toil of the  
 mind destroys health, and generates maladies. *Harvey.*  
 The schools have used a middle term to express this affec-  
 tion, and have called it the *initial* fear of God. *Rogers.*  
 To *INITIATE. v. a.* [initier, French; *initio*, Lat.] To enter;  
 to instruct in the rudiments of an art; to place in a new  
 state; to put into a new society.  
 Providence would only *initiate* mankind into the useful  
 knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our  
 industry. *Mor's Antidote against Atheism.*  
 To *initiate* his pupil in any part of learning, an ordinary  
 skill in the government is enough. *Locke on Education.*  
 He was *initiated* into half a dozen clubs before he was one  
 and twenty. *Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 576.  
 No sooner was a convert *initiated*, but, by an easy figure,  
 he became a new man. *Addison.*  
 To *INITIATE. v. n.* To do the first part; to perform the  
 first rite.  
 The king himself *initiates* to the pow'r,  
 Scatters with quivering hand the sacred flour,  
 And the stream sprinkles. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
*INITIATE. adj.* [initie, Fr. *initiatum*, Lat.] Unpractised.  
 My strange and self-abuse  
 Is the *initiate* fear; that wants hard use:  
 We're yet but young. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
*INITIATION. n. f.* [initiation, Lat. from *initiate*.] The act of  
 entering of a new comer into any art or state.  
 The ground of initiating or entering men into Christian  
 life, is more summarily comprised in the form of baptism,  
 the ceremony of this *initiation* instituted by Christ. *Hammond.*  
 Silence is the first thing that is taught us at our *initiation*  
 into sacred mysteries. *Broome's Notes to the Odyssey.*  
*INJUDICIALLY. n. f.* [in and *judicialis*.] Unpleasantness.  
*INJUDICABLE. adj.* [in and *judica*, Lat.] Not cognizable by a  
 judge.  
*INJUDICIAL. adj.* [in and *judicial*.] Not according to form of  
 law.  
*INJUDICIOUS. adj.* [in and *judicious*.] Void of judgment; with-  
 out judgment.  
 A philosopher would either think me in jest, or very *inju-*  
*dicious*, if I took the earth for a body regular in itself, if com-  
 pared with the rest of the universe. *Burnet.*  
 A sharp wit may find something in the wisest man, whereby  
 to expose him to the contempt of *injudicious* people. *Tillotson.*  
*INJUDICIOSLY. adv.* [from *injudicious*.] With ill judgment;  
 not wisely.  
 Scilicet *injudiciously* condemns this description. *Broome.*  
*INJUNCTION. n. f.* [from *injoindre*; *injunctum*, *injunctio*, Latin.]  
 Command; order; precept.  
 The institution of God's law is described as being esta-  
 blished by solemn *injunction*. *Hooker, b. i.*  
 My duty cannot suffer  
 To obey in all your daughter's hard commands;  
 Though the *injunction* be to bar my doors,  
 And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you. *Shakespeare.*

## INK

- For, still they knew; and ought t' have still remember'd  
 The high *injunction*, not to taste that fruit,  
 Whoever tempted. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. x.  
 The ceremonies of the church are necessary as the *injun-*  
*ctions* of lawful authority, the practice of the primitive church,  
 and the general rules of decency. *South.*  
 2. [In law.] *Injunction* is an interlocutory decree out of the  
 chancery, sometimes to give possession unto the plaintiff for  
 want of appearance in the defendants, sometimes to the king's  
 ordinary court, and sometimes to the court-chiffian, to stay  
 proceeding. *Cowell.*  
 To *INJURE. v. a.* [in *jurier*, French; *injuria*, Lat.]  
 1. To hurt unjustly; to mischief undeservedly; to wrong.  
 They *injure* by chance in a crowd, and without a design;  
 then hate always whom they have once *injured*. *Temple.*  
 Forgiveness to the *injur'd* does belong;  
 But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*  
 2. To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience.  
 Left heat should *injure* us, his timely care  
 Hath unbefought provided. *Milton.*  
*INJURER. n. f.* [from *injure*, Lat.] He that hurts another un-  
 justly; one who wrongs another.  
 Ill deeds are well turn'd back upon their authors;  
 And 'gainst an *injurer*, the revenge is just. *Benj. Johnson.*  
 The upright judge will countenance right, and discounte-  
 nance wrong, whoever be the *injurer* or the sufferer. *Atter.*  
*INJURIOUS. adj.* [from *injury*; *injurius*, Lat. *injurius*, Fr.]  
 1. Unjust; invasive of another's rights.  
 Till the *injurious* Roman did extort  
 This tribute from us, we were free. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
*Injurious* strength would rapine still excuse,  
 By off'ring terms the weaker must refuse. *Dryden.*  
 2. Guilty of wrong or injury.  
 Yet beauty, though *injurious*, hath strange power,  
 After offence returning, to regain  
 Love once possess'd. *Milton's Agonist*, l. 1003.  
 3. Mischivous; unjustly hurtful.  
 Our repentance is not real, because we have not done what  
 we can to undo our fault, or at least to hinder the *injurious*  
 consequences of it from proceeding. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
 4. Detractory; contemptuous; reproachful; wrongful.  
 A prison, indeed *injurious*, because a prison, but else well  
 testifying affection, because in all respects as commodious as  
 a prison can be. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 It is natural for a man, by directing his prayers to an  
 image, to suppose the being he prays to represented by that  
 image: which how *injurious*, how contemptuous must it be  
 to the glorious nature of God? *South's Sermons.*  
 If *injurious* appellations were of any advantage to a cause,  
 what appellations would those deserve who thus endeavour to  
 sow the seeds of sedition. *Swift.*  
*INJURIOUSLY. adv.* [from *injurious*.] Wrongfully; hurtfully  
 with injustice.  
 Nor ought he to neglect the vindication of his character,  
 when it is *injuriously* attacked. *Pope and Gay.*  
*INJURIOUSNESS. n. f.* [from *injurious*.] Quality of being in-  
 jurious.  
 Some miscarriages might escape, rather through sudden ne-  
 cessities of state than any propensity either to *injuriousness* or  
 oppression. *King Charles.*  
*INJURY. n. f.* [in *juria*, Lat. *injury*, Fr.]  
 1. Hurt without justice.  
 The town of Bouline, and other places, were acquired by  
 just title of victory; and therefore in keeping of them no *in-*  
*jury* was offered. *Hayward.*  
 Riot ascends above their loftiest tow'rs,  
 And *injury* and outrage. *Milton.*  
 Many times we do *injury* to a cause by dwelling upon tri-  
 fling arguments. *Watts's Logic.*  
 3. Annoyance.  
 Great *injuries* such vermin as mice and rats do in the fields,  
 Mortimer.  
 4. Contumelious language; reproachful appellation.  
 Casting off the respects fit to be continued between great  
 kings, he fell to bitter invectives against the French king; and,  
 by how much he was the less able to do, talking so much the  
 more, spake all the *injuries* he could devise of Charles. *Bacon.*  
*INJUSTICE. n. f.* [in *justus*, French; *injustitia*, Lat.] Iniqui-  
 ty; wrong.  
 Cunning men can be guilty of a thousand *injustices* without  
 being discovered, or at least without being punished. *Swift.*  
*INK. n. f.* [in *encre*, French; *inchiostro*, Italian.] The black  
 liquor with which men write.  
 Mourn boldly my *ink*; for while she looks upon you, your  
 blackness will shine. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 O! she's fallen  
 Into a pit of *ink*, that the wide sea  
 Hath drops too few to wash her clean again. *Shakespeare.*  
 Write, my queen,  
 And with mine eyes I'll drink the works you send,  
 Though *ink* be made of gall. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
 Like madmen they hurl'd stones and *ink*, *Benj. Johnson.*  
 Injuring



# INL

Intending to have try'd  
The silver favour which you gave;  
In *ink* the shining point I dy'd,  
And drench'd it in the fable wave. *Waller.*  
Vitriol is the active or chief ingredient in *ink*, and no other  
salt will strike the colour with galls. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
I have found pens blacked almost all over when I had a  
while carried them about me in a silver *ink* case. *Boyle.*  
The secretary poured the *ink* box all over the writings, and  
so defaced them. *Havel's Vocal Forest.*  
He that would live clear of envy must lay his finger upon  
his mouth, and keep his hand out of the *ink* pot. *L'Estrange.*  
I could hardly refrain them from throwing the *ink* bottle  
at one another's heads. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*  
2. *Ink* is used for any liquor with which they write: as, red  
*ink*; green *ink*.  
To *INK*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To black or daub with *ink*:  
as, *his face is all over inked.*  
*INKHORN*. *n. f.* [*ink* and *horn*.] A portable case for the instru-  
ments of writing, commonly made of horn.  
Bid him bring his pen and *inkhorn* to the jail; we are now  
to examine those men. *Shaksp. Much ado about Nothing.*  
Ere that we will suffer such a prince  
To be disgrac'd by an *inkhorn* mate.  
We, and our wives and children, all will fight. *Shaksp.*  
What is more frequent than to say, a silver *inkhorn*. *Grev.*  
*INKLE*. *n. f.* A kind of narrow fillet; a tape.  
*Incles*, caddisses, cambricks, lawns: why he songs them  
over as they were gods and goddesses. *Shaksp.*  
I twitch'd his dangling garter from his knee:  
He wist not when the hempen string I drew.  
Now mine I quickly doff of *inkle* blue. *Gay's Pastorals.*  
*INKLING*. *n. f.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *inklin-*  
*ken*, to found within. This sense is still retained in Scotland:  
as, *I heard not an inkling*.] Hint; whisper; intimation.  
Our business is not unknown to the senate: they have had  
*inkling* what we intend to do, which now we'll shew them in  
deeds. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
We in Europe, notwithstanding all the remote discoveries  
and navigations of this last age, never heard of any of the  
least *inkling* or glimpse of this island. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
They had some *inkling* of secret messages between the mer-  
quies of Newcastle and young Hotham. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
Aboard a Corinthian vessel he got an *inkling* among the  
ship's crew of a conspiracy. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
*INKMAKER*. *n. f.* [*ink* and *maker*.] He who makes *ink*.  
*INKY*. *adj.* [from *ink*.]  
1. Consisting of *ink*.  
England bound in with the triumphant sea,  
Whose rocky shore heats back the curious siege  
Of wat'ry Neptune, is bound in with flames,  
With *inky* blots and rotten parchment bonds. *Shaksp.*  
2. Resembling *ink*.  
The darkness of the liquor presently began to be diffused,  
and grow pretty clear and transparent, losing its *inky* black-  
ness. *Boyle on Colours.*  
3. Black as *ink*.  
'Tis not alone my *inky* cloak good mothers,  
Nor customary suits of solemn black,  
That can denote me truly. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
*INLAND*. *adj.* [*in* and *land*.] Interior; lying remote from the sea.  
In this wide *inland* sea, that hight by name,  
The idle lake, my wand'ring ship I row. *Fairy Queen.*  
Goodly laws, like little *inland* seas, will carry even ships  
upon their waters. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
An old religious uncle of mine was, in his youth, an *in-*  
*land* man. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
A substitute shines brightly as a king,  
Until a king be by; and then his state  
Empties itself, as doth an *inland* brook  
Into the main of waters. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*  
This person did publish a pamphlet printed in England for  
a general excise, or *inland* duty. *Swift.*  
*INLAND*. *n. f.* Interior or midland parts.  
Out of these small beginnings, gotten near to the moun-  
tains, did they spread themselves into the *Inland*. *Spenser.*  
They of those marches shall defend  
Our *inland* from the pilfering borderers. *Shaksp.*  
The rest were all  
Far to th' *inland* retir'd, about the walls  
Of Pandemonium. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*  
*INLANDER*. *n. f.* [from *inland*.] Dweller remote from the sea.  
The same name is given unto the *inlanders*, or midland in-  
habitants of this island. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*  
To *INLAND*. *v. a.* [*in* and *land*, Lat.] To make stoney;  
to turn to stone.  
Some natural spring waters will *inland* wood; so that  
you shall see one piece of wood, whereof the part above the  
water shall continue wood, and the part under the water  
shall be turned into a kind of gravelly stone. *Bacon.*  
To *INLAND*. *v. a.* [*in* and *land*.]  
1. To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or  
substratum.

# INN

They are worthy  
To *inlay* heav'n with stars. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
Look, how the floor of heav'n  
Is thick *inlaid* with patens of bright gold. *Shaksp.*  
A saphire throne, *inlaid* with pure  
Amber, and colours of the show'ry arch. *Milton.*  
The timber bears a great price with the cabinet makers,  
when large for *inlaying*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
Here clouded canes 'midst heaps of toys are found,  
And *inlaid* tweezer cases strow the ground. *Gay.*  
2. To make variety by being inserted into bodies; to varie-  
gate.  
Sea-girt isles;  
That like to rich and various gems *inlay*  
The unadorn'd bosom of the deep. *Milton.*  
*INLAY*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Matter *inlaid*; wood formed  
to *inlay*.  
Under foot the violet  
Crocus; and hyacinth, with rich *inlays*,  
Broider'd the ground. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*  
To *INLAY*. *v. a.* [*in* and *lay*.] To clear of outlaway or at-  
tainer.  
It should be a great incongruity to have them to make  
laws, who themselves were not *inlaid*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
*INLET*. *n. f.* [*in* and *let*.] Passage; place of ingress; entrance.  
Doors and windows, *inlets* of men and of light, I couple  
together, because I find their dimensions brought under one.  
*Wotton.*  
She through the porch and *inlet* of each sense  
Dropt in ambrosial oils till the reviv'd. *Milton.*  
I desire any one to assign any simple idea, which is not re-  
ceived from one of these *inlets*. *Locke.*  
A fine bargain indeed, to part with all our commodious  
ports, which the greater the *inlet* is are so much the better,  
for the imaginary pleasure of a freight shore.  
*Inlets* amongst broken lands and islands, rocks and shoals.  
*Ellis's Voyage.*  
*INLY*. *adj.* [from *in*.] Interior; internal; secret.  
Didst thou but know the *inly* touch of love,  
Thou would'st as soon go kindle fire with snow;  
As seek to quench the fire of love with words. *Shaksp.*  
*INLY*. *adv.* Internally; within; secretly; in the heart.  
Her heart with joy unwonted *inly* swell'd,  
As feeling wond'rous comfort in her weaker old. *Pa. Qu.*  
I've *inly* wept;  
Or should have spoke ere this. *Shaksp. Tempest.*  
Whereat he *inly* rag'd, and as they talk'd,  
Smote him into the midriff with a stone,  
That beat out life. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*  
The stubborn only to destroy  
These growing thoughts, my mother soon perceiving  
By words at times cast forth, *inly* rejoic'd,  
And said to me apart. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. i.*  
The soldiers shout around with gen'rous rage;  
He prais'd their ardor: *inly* pleas'd to see  
His host. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
*INMATE*. *n. f.* [*in* and *mate*.]  
*Inmates* are those that be admitted to dwell for their money  
jointly with another man, though in several rooms of his  
manion-house, passing in and out by one door. *Cruell.*  
So spake the enemy of mankind, inclos'd  
In serpent, *inmate* bad! and toward Eve  
Address'd his way. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*  
There he dies, and leaves his race  
Growing into a nation; and now grown,  
Suspected to a fequent king, who seeks  
To stop their overgrowth, as *inmate* guests  
Too numerous. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*  
Home is the sacred refuge of our life,  
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife:  
If thence we fly, the cause admits no doubt,  
None but an *inmate* foe could force us out. *Dryden's Aw.*  
*INMOST*. *adj.* [from *in*.] Deepest within; remotest from the  
surface.  
'Tis you must dig with mattock and with spade,  
And pierce the *inmost* centre of the earth. *Shaksp.*  
Rising sighs and falling tears,  
That show too well the warm desires,  
The silent, slow, consuming fires,  
Which on my *inmost* vitals prey,  
And melt my very soul away. *Addison on Italy.*  
Comparing the quantity of light reflected from the several  
rings, I found that it was most copious from the first or *in-*  
*most*, and in the exterior rings became less and less. *Newton.*  
He sends a dreadful groan: the rocks around  
Through all their *inmost* hollow caves resound. *Pope.*  
I got into the *inmost* court, and I applied my face to the  
windows. *Gulstree's Travels.*  
*INN*. *n. f.* [*inn*, Saxon, a chamber.] A house of entertain-  
ment for travellers.  
How all this is but a fair *inn*,  
Of fairer guests which dwell within. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Palmer,

# INN

Palmer, quoth he, death is an equal doom  
To good and bad, the common *inn* of rest;  
But, after death, the trial is to come.  
When best shall be to them that lived best. *Fairy Queen.*  
Now day is spent,  
Therefore with me ye may take up your *inn*. *Fairy Queen.*  
The West, that glimmers with some streaks of day,  
Now spurs the lated traveller apace  
To gain the timely *inn*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
That very hour, and in the self-same *inn*,  
A poor mean woman was delivered. *Shaksp.*  
Like pilgrims to th' appointed place we tend;  
The world's an *inn*, and death the journey's end. *Dryden.*  
One may learn more here in one day, than in a year's ram-  
bling from one *inn* to another. *Lo ke.*  
2. A house where students were boarded and taught: whence we  
still call the colleges of common law *inns* of court.  
Go home and pull down the Savoy; others to the *inns* of  
courts: down with them all. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*  
To *INN*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take up temporary  
lodging.  
In thyself dwell;  
*Inn* any where; continuance maketh hell. *Donne.*  
To *INN*. *v. a.* To house; to put under cover.  
He that cars my land, spares my team, and gives me leave  
to *inn* the crop. *Shaksp. All's well that ends well.*  
Howsoever the laws made in that parliament did bear good  
fruit, yet the subtilly bare a fruit that proved harsh and bitter:  
all was *inn'd* at last into the king's barn. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Mow clover or rye-grass, and make it fit to *inn*. *Mortimer.*  
*INNATE*. *adj.* [*inni*, Fr. *innatus*, Latin.] Inborn; in-  
*INNATED*. } generate; natural; not superadded; not addi-  
tious. It is applied to things as well as persons; but more  
properly to persons.  
The Druiian hath been cried up for an *innate* integri-  
ty, and accounted the uprightest dealer on earth. *Howel.*  
With eloquence *innate* his tongue was arm'd;  
Though harsh the precept, yet the people charm'd. *Dryden.*  
Mutual gravitation, or spontaneous attraction, cannot pos-  
sibly be *innate* and essential to matter. *Bentley's Sermon.*  
*INNATENESS*. *n. f.* [from *innate*.] The quality of being *in-*  
*innate*.  
*INNAVIGABLE*. *adj.* [*innavigabilis*, Latin.] Not to be pass'd  
by sailing.  
If you so hard a toil will undertake,  
As twice to pass th' *innavigable* lake,  
Receive my counsel. *Dryden's Aen.*  
*INNER*. *adj.* [from *in*.] Interior; not outward.  
But th' *inner* knight with wonder all the way  
Did feed his eyes, and fill'd his *inner* thought. *Fairy Queen.*  
This attracts the foul,  
Governs the *inner* man, the nobler part;  
That other o'er the body only reigns. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Many families are established in the West Indies, and some  
discovered in the *inner* parts of America. *Addison's Spectator.*  
The kidney is a conglomerated gland, which is to be under-  
stood only of the outer part; for the *inner* part, whereof  
the papillae are compos'd, is muscular. *Grew's Colic.*  
Thus, seiz'd with sacred fear, the monarch pray'd;  
Then to his *inner* court the guests convey'd. *Pope.*  
*INNERMOST*. *adj.* [from *inner*.] It seems less proper than *in-*  
*most*. } Remotest from the outward part.  
The reflected beam of light would be so broad at the dis-  
tance of six feet from the speculum, where the rings appeared,  
as to obscure one or two of the *innermost* rings. *Newton.*  
*INNO'LDER*. *n. f.* [*inn* and *held*.] A man who keeps an *inn*;  
an innkeeper.  
*INNINGS*. *n. f.* Lands recovered from the sea. *Aylsworth.*  
*INNKEEPER*. *n. f.* [*inn* and *keeper*.] One who keeps lodgings  
and provisions for the entertainment of travellers.  
Clergymen must not keep a tavern, nor a judge be an *inn-*  
*keeper*. *Taylor's Rule of holy living.*  
A fadious *innkeeper*, in the reign of Henry VII. was hanged,  
drawn, and quartered. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
We were not so inquisitive about the *inn* as the *innkeeper*;  
and provided our landlord's principles were sound, did not take  
any notice of the staleness of his provisions. *Addison.*  
*INNOCENCE*. } *n. f.* [*innocentia*, French; *innocentia*, Latin.]  
*INNOCENCY*. } Purity from injurious action; untainted integrity.  
Simplicity and spotless *innocency*. *Milton.*  
What comfort does overflow the devout soul, from a con-  
science of its own *innocence* and integrity. *Tillotson.*  
2. Freedom from guilt imputed.  
It will help me nothing  
To plead mine *innocence*; for that dye is on me  
Which makes my whit' part black. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
If truth and upright *innocency* fail me,  
I'll to the king my master. *Shaksp. H. IV.*  
3. Harmlessness; innoxiousness.  
The air was calm and serene; none of those tumultuary  
motions and conflicts of vapours, which the mountains and

# INN

the winds cause in ours: 'twas suited to a golden age, and to  
the first *innocency* of nature. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness.  
I urge this childhood proof,  
Because what follows is pure *innocence*. *Shaksp.*  
*INNOCENT*. *adj.* [*innocent*, French; *innocent*, Latin.]  
1. Pure from mischief.  
Something  
You may deserve of him through me and wisdom,  
To offer up a weak, poor, *innocent* lamb,  
T' appease an angry god. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
Wreck on *innocent* frail man his loss. *Milton.*  
2. Free from any particular guilt.  
Good madam, keep yourself within yourself;  
The man is *innocent*. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
The peasant, *innocent* of all these ills,  
With crooked ploughs the fertile fallows tills,  
And the round year with daily labour fills. *Dryden.*  
3. Unhurtful; harmless in effects.  
The spear  
Sung *innocent*, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*  
*INNOCENT*. *n. f.*  
1. One free from guilt or harm.  
So pure an *innocent* as that same lamb. *Fairy Queen.*  
Thou hast kill'd the sweetest *innocent*,  
That e'er did lift up eye. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
If murthering *innocents* be executing,  
Why, then thou art an executioner. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*  
2. A natural; an idiot.  
*Innocents* are excluded by natural defects. *Hooker.*  
*INNOCENTLY*. *adv.* [from *innocent*.]  
1. Without guilt.  
The humble and contented man pleases himself *innocently*  
and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others  
finfully and difficultly. *South's Sermons.*  
2. With simplicity; with silliness or imprudence.  
3. Without hurt.  
Balls at his feet fell *innocently* dead. *Cowley.*  
*INNOCUOUS*. *adj.* [*innocuus*, Latin.] Harmless in effects.  
The most dangerous poisons, skillfully managed, may be  
made not only *innocuous*, but of all other medicines the most  
effectual. *Grew's Colic.*  
*INNOCUOUSLY*. *adv.* [from *innocuus*.] Without mischievous  
effects.  
Whether quails, from any peculiarity of constitution, do  
*innocuously* feed upon hellebore, or rather sometimes but medi-  
cally use the same. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
*INNO'CUOUSNESS*. *n. f.* [from *innocuus*.] Harmlessness.  
The blow which shakes a wall, or beats it down, and kills  
men, hath a greater effect than that which penetrates into a  
mud wall, and doth little harm; for that *innocuousness* of the  
effect makes, that, although in itself it be as great as the other,  
yet 'tis little observed. *Digby on Badies.*  
To *INNOVATE*. *v. a.* [*innovatus*, French; *innovo*, Latin.]  
1. To bring in something not known before.  
Time indeed *innovateth* greatly, but quietly and by de-  
grees. *Bacon.*  
Men pursue some few principles which they have chanced  
upon, and care not to *innovate*, which draws unknown incon-  
veniences. *Bacon.*  
Former things  
Are set aside like abdicated kings;  
And every moment alters what is done,  
And *innovates* some act 'till then unknown. *Dryden.*  
Every man cannot distinguish betwixt pedantry and poetry;  
every man therefore is not fit to *innovate*. *Dryden.*  
2. To change by introducing novelties.  
From his attempts upon the civil power he proceeds to *inno-*  
*vate* God's worship. *South's Sermons.*  
*INNOVATION*. *n. f.* [*innovation*, French, from *innovate*.] Change  
by the introduction of novelty.  
The love of things ancient doth argue stay'dness; but levity  
and want of experience maketh apt unto *innovations*. *Hooker.*  
It were good that men in *innovations* would follow the ex-  
ample of time itself, which indeed *innovateth* greatly, but  
quietly and by degrees. *Bacon's Essays.*  
Great changes may be made in a government, yet the form  
continue; but large intervals of time must pass between every  
such *innovation*, enough to make it of a piece with the con-  
stitution. *Swift.*  
*INNOVATOR*. *n. f.* [*innovateur*, French, from *innovate*.]  
1. An introducer of novelties.  
I attach thee as a traitorous *innovator*,  
A foe to th' publick weal.  
Every medicine is an *innovation*; and he that will not ap-  
ply new remedies, must expect new evils: for time is the  
greatest *innovator*: and if time of course alter things to the  
worse, and wisdom and counsel shall not alter them to the  
better, what shall be the end? *Bacon's Essays.*  
2. One that makes changes by introducing novelties.  
He counsels him to detest and persecute all *innovators* of di-  
vine worship. *South's Sermons.*  
*INNOXIOUS*.



## INO

INNOXIOUS. *adj.* [innoxius, Latin.]

1. Free from mischievous effects.

Innoxious flames are often seen on the hair of mens heads

and horses manes.

We may safely use purgatives, they being benign, and of

innocuous qualities.

Sent by the better genius of the night,

Innoxious gleaming on the horse's mane,

The meteor fits.

2. Pure from crimes.

Stranger to civil and religious rage,

The good man walk'd innoxious through his age.

INNOXIOUSLY. *adv.* [from innoxius.] Harmlessly.

Animals, that can innoxiously digest these poisons, become

antidotal to the poison digested.

INNOXIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from innoxius.] Harmlessness.

INNUEUDO. *n. f.* [innuendo, from innuo, Latin.] An oblique

hint.

As if the commandments, that require obedience and for-

bid murder, were to be indicted for a libellous innuendo upon

all the great men that come to be concerned.

Mercury, though employed on a quite contrary errand,

owns it a marriage by an innuendo.

Pursue your trade of scandal-picking,

Your hints that Stella is no chicken;

Your innuendo's, when you tell us,

That Stella loves to talk with fellows.

INNUMERABLE. *adj.* [innumerus, Fr. innumerabilis, Lat.] Not

to be counted for multitude.

You have sent innumerable substance

To furnish Rome, and to prepare the ways

You have for dignities.

Cover me, ye pines,

Ye cedars! with innumerable boughs

Hide me where I may never see them more.

In lines, which appear of an equal length, one may be

longer than the other by innumerable parts.

INNUMERABLY. *adv.* [from innumerable.] Without number.

INNUMEROUS. *adj.* [innumerus, Latin.] Too many to be

counted.

'T would be some solace yet, some little chearing,

In this close dungeon of innumerable boughs.

I take the wood,

And in thick shelter of innumerable boughs,

Enjoy the comfort gentle sleep allows.

To INOCULATE. *v. a.* [inoculo, in and oculi, Latin.]

1. To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another

stock; to practise inoculation. See INOCULATION.

Nor are the ways alike in all

How to ingraft, how to inoculate.

Now is the season for the budding of the orange-tree: in-

oculate therefore at the commencement of this month.

But various are the ways to change the state,

To plant, to bud, to graft, to inoculate.

2. To yield a bud to another stock.

Virtue cannot so inoculate our old stock, but we shall relish

of it.

Thy stock is too much out of date,

For tender plants 't inoculate.

Inoculate carnation.

INOCULATION. *n. f.* [inoculatio, Lat. from inoculatio.]

1. Inoculation is practised upon all sorts of stone-fruit, and upon

oranges and jalmimes. In order to perform it, be provided

with a sharp pen-knife, having a flat haft, and some found

bals-mat. Having taken off the cuttings from the trees

you would propagate, chuse a smooth part of the stock; then

with your knife make an horizontal cut cross the rind of the

stock, and from the middle of that cut make a slit downwards

about two inches in length in the form of a T; but be care-

ful not to cut too deep, lest you wound the stock: then having

cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the foot-stalk remain-

ing, make a cross cut about half an inch below the eye, and

with your knife slit off the bud, with part of the wood to it.

This done, with your knife pull off that part of the wood

which was taken with the bud, observing whether the eye of

the bud be left to it or not; for all these buds which lose their

eyes in stripping are good for nothing: then raising the bark of

the stock with the flat haft of your pen-knife clear to the wood,

thrust the bud therein, placing it smooth between the rind and

the wood of the stock, cutting off any part of the rind belong-

ing to the bud which may be too long; and so having exactly

fitted the bud to the stock, tie them closely round with bals-

mat, beginning at the under part of the slit, and so proceed to

the top, taking care not to bind round the eye of the bud.

The March following cut off the stock three inches above the

bud, sloping it, that the wet may pass off: to this part of the

stock, above the bud, fasten the shoot which proceeds from

the bud, and which would be in danger of being blown out;

but this must continue no longer than one year, after which it

must be cut off close above the bud, that the stock may be

covered thereby.

## INO

In the stem of Elaiana they all met, and came to be in-

grafted all upon one stock, most of them by inoculation.

2. The practice of transplanting the small-pox, by infusion

of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the unin-

fect, in hopes of procuring a milder sort than what frequen-

ly comes by infection.

It is evident, by inoculation, that the smallest quantity of the

matter, mixed with the blood, produceth the disease.

INOCULATOR. *n. f.* [from inoculatio.]

1. One that practises the inoculation of trees.

2. One who propagates the small-pox by inoculation.

Had John a Gaddelden been now living, he would have been

at the head of the inoculators.

INODORATE. *adj.* [in and odoratus, Lat.] Having no scent.

Whites are more inodorate than flowers of the same kind

coloured.

INODOROUS. *adj.* [inodorus, Latin.] Wanting scent; not af-

fecting the nose.

The white of an egg is a viscuous, unactive, insipid, inoda-

rous liquor.

INOFFENSIVE. *adj.* [in and offensus.]

1. Giving no scandal; giving no provocation.

A stranger, inoffensive, unprovoking.

However inoffensive we may be in other parts of our con-

duct, if we are found wanting in this trial of our love, we

shall be disowned by God as traitors.

2. Giving no pain; causing no terror.

Should infants have taken offence at any thing, diverting

their thoughts, or mixing pleasant and agreeable appearances

with it, must be used, 'till it be grown inoffensive to them.

3. Harmless; hurtless; innocent.

For drink the grape

She crushes, inoffensive most.

With what'er gall thou set'st thyself to write,

Thy inoffensive fates never bite.

Hark, how the cannons, inoffensive now,

Gives signs of gratulation.

4. Unembarrassed; without stop or obstruction. A Latin mode

of speech.

From hence a passage broad,

Smooth, easy, inoffensive, down to hell.

INOFFENSIVELY. *adv.* [from inoffensive.] Without appearance

of harm; without harm.

INOFFENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from inoffensive.] Harmlessness;

freedom from appearance of harm.

INOFFICIOUS. *adj.* [in and officiosus.] Not civil; not attentive

to the accommodation of others.

INOPINATE. *adj.* [inopinatus, Lat. inopinitus, Fr.] Not expected.

INOPORTUNE. *adj.* [inopportunos, Latin.] Unseasonable; in-

convenient.

INORDINACY. *n. f.* [from inordinate.] Irregularity; disorder.

It is safer to use inordination.

They become very sinful by the excess, which were not so

in their nature: that inordinacy sets them in opposition to God's

designation.

INORDINATE. *adj.* [in and ordinatus, Latin.] Irregular; dis-

orderly; deviating from right.

These people at first were wisely brought to acknowledge

allegiance to the kings of England; but being straight left unto

their own inordinate life, they forgot what before they were

taught.

Thence raise

At last distemper'd, discontented thoughts;

Vain hopes, vain arms, inordinate desires.

Blown up with high conceits engend'ring pride.

From inordinate love and vain fear comes all unquietness of

spirit.

INORDINATELY. *adv.* [from inordinate.] Irregularly; not

rightly.

As soon as a man desires any thing inordinately, he is pre-

sently disquieted in himself.

INORDINATENESS. *n. f.* [from inordinate.] Want of regula-

rity; intemperance of any kind.

INORDINATION. *n. f.* [from inordinate.] Irregularity; devia-

tion from right.

Schoolmen and casuists, having too much philosophy to

clear a lye from that intrinsic inordination and deviation from

right reason, inherent in the nature of it, held that a lye was

absolutely and universally sinful.

INORGANICAL. *adj.* [in and organical.] Void of organs or

instrumental parts.

We come to the lowest and the most inorganic parts of

Locke.

To INOSCULATE. *v. n.* [in and osculum, Lat.] To unite by

apposition or contact.

This fifth conjugation of nerves is branched to the ball of

the eye, and to the præcordia also in some measure, by in-

osculation with one of its nerves.

INOSULATION. *n. f.* [from inosculation.] Union by conjugation

of the extremities.

The almost infinite ramifications and inosculation of all the

several sorts of vessels may easily be detected by glasses.

INQUEST. *n. f.* [inquestus, French; inquisitio, Latin.]

## INQ

INQUEST. *n. f.* [inquestus, French; inquisitio, Latin.]

1. Judicial enquiry or examination.

What confusion of face shall we be under, when that grand

inquest begins; when an account of our opportunities of doing

good, and a particular of our use or misde of them is given

in?

2. [In law.] The inquest of jurors, or by jury, is the most usual

trial of all causes, both civil and criminal, in our realm; for

in civil causes, after proof is made on either side, so much as

it is referred to the discretion of twelve indifferent men, im-

panelled by the sheriff for the purpose, and as they bring in

their verdict so judgment passes: for the judge faith, the jury

finds the fact thus; then is the law thus, and so we judge. For

the inquest in criminal causes, see JURY.

3. Enquiry; search; study.

This is the laborious and vexatious inquest that the soul must

make after science.

INQUIRY. *n. f.* [inquiry, Fr. inquisitudo, inquisitio, Lat.]

Disturbed state; want of quiet; attack on the quiet.

Having had such experience of his fidelity and observance

abroad, he found himself engaged in honour to support him

at home from any farther inquietude.

Iron, that has stood long in a window, being thence taken,

and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free mo-

bility, will bewray a kind of inquietude and discontentment

'till it attain the former position.

The youthful hero, with returning light,

Rose anxious from th' inquietudes of night.

To INQUINATE. *v. a.* [inquinare, Latin.] To pollute; to

corrupt.

An old opinion it was, that the ibis feeding upon serpents,

that venomous food so inquinated their oval conceptions, that

they sometimes came forth in serpentine shapes.

INQUINATOR. *n. f.* [inquinator, Lat. from inquinare.] Corrup-

tion; pollution.

Their causes and axioms are so full of imagination, and so

infected with the old received theories, as they are mere in-

quinations of experience, and concoct it not.

The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies,

is fitly called by some of the ancients *inquinatio*, or incon-

coction, which is a kind of putrefaction.

INQUIRABLE. *adj.* [from inquire.] That of which inquisition

or inquest may be made.

To INQUIRE. *v. n.* [inquire, French; inquirere, Latin.]

1. To ask questions; to make search; to exert curiosity on any

occasion.

You have oft inquired

After the shepherd that complain'd of love.

We will call the damsel, and inquire at her mouth.

They began to inquire among themselves, which of them it

was that should do this thing.

Inquire for one Saul of Tarsus.

You sent Hadoram to king David, to inquire of his wel-

fare.

It is a subject of a very noble inquiry, to inquire of the

more subtle perceptions; for it is another key to open nature,

as well as the house.

It may deserve our best skill to inquire into those rules, by

which we may guide our judgment.

The step-dame poison for the son prepares;

The son inquires into his father's years.

Under their grateful shade Æneas sat;

His left young Pallas kept, fix'd to his side.

And oft of winds inquired, and of the tide.

They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are

Marching under a guide that will mislead them, than he that

is likelier to be prevailed on to inquire after the right way.

To those who inquired about me, my lover would answer,



INQUISITOR. *n. f.* [*inquisitor*, Latin; *inquisiteur*, French.]

1. One who examines judicially.  
In these particulars I have played myself the *inquisitor*, and find nothing contrary to religion or manners, but rather medicinal. *Bacon's Essays.*

Minos, the strict *inquisitor*, appears,  
And lives and crimes with his assessors hears. *Dryden.*

2. An officer in the popish courts of inquisition.  
To *INRAIL*. *v. a.* [*in and rail*.] To inclose with rails.

In things indifferent, what the whole church doth think convenient for the whole, the same if any part do wilfully violate, it may be reformed and *inrailed* again, by that general authority whereunto each particular is subject. *Hooker.*

Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread,  
An *inrailed* column rears its lofty head;  
Here to sev'n streets sev'n dials count the day,  
And from each other catch the circling ray. *Gay.*

INROAD. *n. f.* [*in and road*.] Incurſion; sudden and deſultory inſaſion.  
Many hot *inroads*  
They make in Italy. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

From Scotland we have had in former times ſome alarms,  
and *inroads* into the northern parts of this kingdom. *Bacon.*

By proof we feel  
Our pow'r ſufficient to diſturb his heav'n,  
And with perpetual *inroads* to alarm,  
Though inacceſſible his fatal throne. *Milton's Paradise Loſt.*

The loſs of Shrewſbury expoſed all North Wales to the daily *inroads* of the enemy. *Clarendon.*

The country open lay without defence;  
For poets frequent *inroads* there had made. *Dryden.*

INSAURABLE. *adj.* [*inſaurabilis*, Latin.] Incurable; irremediable.

INSAURABLE. *adj.* [*inſanus*, Latin.] Mad; making mad.  
Were ſuch things here as we do ſpeak about?  
Or have we eaten of the *inſane* root,  
That takes the reaſon priſoner? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

INSAURABLE. *adj.* [*inſatiabilis*, Latin; *inſatiable*, French.] Greedy beyond meaſure; greedy ſo as not to be ſatisfied.

INSAURABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from inſatiable*.] Greedineſs not to be ſatisfied.

Some menſ hydropick *inſatiableneſs* had learned to thirſt the more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*

INSAURABLE. *adv.* [*from inſatiable*.] With greedineſs not to be appeaſed.

They were extremely ambitious, and *inſatiably* covetous; and therefore no impreſſion, from argument or miracles, could reach them. *Scud.*

INSAURABLE. *adj.* [*inſatiatus*, Latin.] Greedy ſo as not to be ſatisfied.

When my mother went with child  
Of that *inſatiate* Edward, noble York,  
My princely father, then had wars in France. *Shak. R. III.*

*Inſatiate* to purſue  
Vain war with heav'n. *Milton.*

Too oft has pride,  
And helliſh diſcord, and *inſatiate* thirſt  
Of others rights, our quiet diſcompoſ'd. *Phillips.*

INSAURABLE. *n. f.* [*in and ſatisfaction*.] Want; unſatisfied ſtate.

It is a profound contemplation in nature, to conſider of the emptineſs or *inſatiation* of ſeveral bodies, and of their appetite to take in others. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

INSAURABLE. *adj.* [*inſaturabilis*, Lat.] Not to be glutted; not to be filled.

To *INSCRIBE*. *v. a.* [*inſcribo*, Latin; *inſcrire*, French.]  
1. To write on any thing. It is generally applied to ſomething written on a monument, or on the outside of ſomething.

In all you writ to Rome, or elſe  
To foreign princes, *ego & rex meus*  
Was ſtill *inſcrib'd*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

Connatural principles are in themſelves highly reaſonable, and deducible by a ſtrong proceſs of ratiocination to be moſt true; and conſequently the high exerciſe of ratiocination might evince their truth, though there were no ſuch originally *inſcribed* in the mind. *Hale's Origin of Monks.*

Ye weeping loves! the ſteam with myrtles hide,  
And with your golden darts, now uſeleſs grown,  
*Inſcribe* a verſe on this relenting ſtone. *Pope.*

2. To mark any thing with writing; as, I *inſcribed* the ſtone with my name.

3. To aſſign to a patron without a formal dedication.  
One ode, which pleaſed me in the reading, I have attempted to tranſlate in Pindarick verſe: 'tis that which is *inſcribed* to the preſent earl of Rocheſter. *Dryden.*

4. To draw a figure within another.  
In the circle *inſcribe* a ſquare. *Notes to Creech's Manilius.*

INSCRIPTION. *n. f.* [*inſcription*, Fr. *inſcriptio*, Latin.]  
1. Something written or engraven.

This advance of praife in time to come,  
Thoſe long *inſcriptions* crowded on the tomb. *Dryden.*

2. Title.

Joubertus by the ſame title led our expectation, whereby we reaped no advantage, it anſwering ſcarce at all the promiſe of the *inſcription*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. [In law.] Is an obligation made in writing, whereby the accuſer binds himſelf to undergo the ſame puniſhment, if he ſhall not prove the crime which he objects to the party accuſed in his accuſatory libel, as the defendant himſelf ought to ſuffer, if the ſame be proved. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. Conſignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRUTABLE. *adj.* [*inſcrutabilis*, Lat. *inſcrutable*, Fr.] Unſearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or ſtudy.

A jeſt unſeen, *inſcrutable*, inviſible,  
As a weather-cock on a ſteeple. *Shak. Two Gent. of Verona.*

This king had a large heart, *inſcrutable* for good, and was wholly bent to make his kingdom and his people happy. *Bacon.*

O how *inſcrutable*! his equity  
Twins with his power.

Hereunto they have recourſe as unto the oracle of life, the great determinator of virginity, conception, fertility, and the *inſcrutable* infirmities of the whole body. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

We ſhould contemplate reverently the works of nature and grace, the *inſcrutable* ways of providence, and all the wonderful methods of God's dealing with men. *Atterbury.*

To *INSCU'P*. *v. a.* [*inſculpo*, Latin.] To engrave; to cut.

A coin that bears the figure of an angel  
Stamp'd in gold, but that *inſcups* upon. *Shakeſpeare.*

INSCULPTURE. *n. f.* [*from in and ſculpture*] Any thing engraven.

Timon is dead,  
Entomb'd upon the very hem o' th' ſea;  
And on the grave-ſtone this *inſculpture*, which  
With wax I brought away. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

It was uſual to wear rings on either hand; but when precious gems and rich *inſculptures* were added, the cuſtom of wearing them was tranſlated unto the left. *Brown.*

To *INSEAM*. *v. a.* [*in and ſeam*.] To impreſs or mark by a ſeam or cicatrix.

Deep o'er his knee *inſeam'd* remain'd the ſcar. *Pope.*

INSECT. *n. f.* [*inſecta*, Latin.]

1. *Inſects* may be conſidered together as one great tribe of animals: they are called *inſects* from a ſeparation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a ſmall ligature, as we ſee in waſps and common flies. *Locke.*

Beaſt, bird, *inſect*, or worm, duſt enter none. *Milton.*

2. Any thing ſmall or contemptible.

In ancient times the ſacred plough employ'd  
The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;  
And ſome with whom compar'd, your *inſect* tribes  
Are but the beings of a Summer's day,  
Have held the ſcale of empire. *Thomſon's Spring.*

INSECTOR. *n. f.* [*from inſector*, Latin.] One that perſecutes or haraſſes with purſuit. *Ditt.*

INSECTILE. *adj.* [*from inſect*.] Having the nature of inſects: *inſectile* animals, for want of blood, run all out into legs. *Bac.*

INSECTOR. *n. f.* [*inſect* and *sector*.] One who ſtudies or deſcribes inſects.

The inſect itſelf is, according to modern *inſectologers*, of the ichneumon-fly kind. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

INSECURE. *adj.* [*in and ſecure*.]

1. Not ſecure; not confident of ſafety.

He is liable to a great many inconveniences every moment of his life, and is continually *inſecure* not only of the good things of this life, but even of life itſelf. *Tilloſen's ſerm.*

2. Not ſafe.

INSECURITY. *n. f.* [*in and ſecurity*.]

1. Uncertainty; want of reaſonable confidence.

It may be eaſily perceived with what *inſecurity* of truth we aſcribe effects, depending upon the natural period of time, unto arbitrary calculations, and ſuch as vary at pleaſure. *Brown.*

2. Want of ſafety; danger; hazard.

The unreaſonableneſs and preſumption, the danger and deſperate *inſecurity* of thoſe that have not ſo much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance ſo far as attrition and contrition, forrow, and reſolution of amendment. *Hammond.*

INSEMINATION. *n. f.* [*inſeminatio*, Fr. *inſeminus*, Lat.] The act of ſcattering ſeed on ground.

INSECUTION. *n. f.* [*inſecutio*, Fr. *inſecutio*, Lat.] Purſuit. Not in uſe.

Not the king's own horſe got more before the wheel  
Of his rich chariot, that might ſtill the *inſecution* feel,  
With the extreme hairs of his tail. *Chapman's Iliads.*

INSESTATE. *adj.* [*inſeſtus*, French; *inſeſtate*, Italian.] Stupid; wanting thought; wanting ſenſibility.

Ye be reprobates; obſcure *inſeſtate* creatures. *Hammond.*

So fond are mortal men,  
As their own ruin on themſelves t' invite,  
*Inſeſtate* left, or to ſenſe reprobate,  
And with blindneſs internal ſtruck. *Milton's Agamemnon.*

INSENSIBILITY.

INSENSIBILITY. *n. f.* [*inſenſibilitas*, French; *from inſenſible*.]

1. Inability to perceive.

*Inſenſibility* of ſlow motions may be thus accounted for: motion cannot be perceived without perception of the parts of ſpace which it left, and thoſe which it next acquires. *Glanv.*

2. Stupidity; dulneſs of mental perception.

3. Torpor; dulneſs of corporal ſenſe.

INSENSIBLE. *adj.* [*inſenſible*, French.]

1. Imperceptible; not diſcoverable by the ſenſes.

What is honour? a word. What is that word honour? air; a trim reckoning. Who hath it? he that died a Wednesday. Doth he feel it? no. Doth he hear it? no. Is it *inſenſible* then? yes, to the dead: but will it not live with the living? no. Why? detraction will not ſuffer it. *Shakeſp.*

Two ſmall and almoſt *inſenſible* pricks were found upon Cleopatra's arm.  
The denſe and bright light of the circle will obſcure the rare and weak light of theſe dark colours round about it, and render them almoſt *inſenſible*. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Slowly gradual.

They fall away,  
And languish with *inſenſible* decay. *Dryden.*

3. Void of feeling either mental or corporal.

I thought  
I then was paſſing to my former ſtate  
*Inſenſible*, and forthwith to diſſolve. *Milton.*

4. Void of emotion or affection.

You grow *inſenſible* to the convenience of riches, the delights of honour and praife.  
You render mankind *inſenſible* to their beauties, and have deſtroyed the empire of love. *Dryden.*

INSENSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [*from inſenſible*.] Abſence of perception; inability to perceive.

The *inſenſibleneſs* of the pain proceeds rather from the relaxation of the nerves than their obſtruction. *Ray.*

INSENSIBLY. *adv.* [*from inſenſible*.]

1. Imperceptibly; in ſuch a manner as is not diſcovered by the ſenſes.

The planet earth, ſo ſtedfaſt though ſhe ſeem,  
*Inſenſibly* three different motions moves. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

The hills riſe *inſenſibly*, and leave the eye a vaſt uninterrupted proſpect. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. By ſlow degrees.

Equal they were form'd,  
Save what fin hath impair'd, which yet hath wrought  
*Inſenſibly*. *Milton.*

Propoſals agreeable to our paſſions will *inſenſibly* prevail upon our weakneſs. *Rogers's Sermons.*

*Inſenſibly* came on her ſide.

INSEPARABILITY. *n. f.* [*from inſeparabile*.] The quality of INSEPARABLENESS; being ſuch as cannot be ſevered or divided.

The parts of pure ſpace are immovable, which follows from their *inſeparability*, motion being nothing but change of diſtance between any two things; but this cannot be between parts that are inſeparable. *Locke.*

INSEPARABLE. *adj.* [*inſeparabile*, French; *inſeparabilis*, Latin.] Not to be diſjoined; united ſo as not to be parted.

Ancient times figure both the incorporation and *inſeparable* conjunction of counſel with kings, and the wife and politic uſe of counſel by kings. *Bacon.*

Thou, my ſhade,  
*Inſeparable*, muſt with me along;  
For death from fin no pow'r can ſeparate. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Care and toil came into the world with ſin, and remain ever ſince *inſeparable* from it. *South's Sermons.*

No body feels pain, that he wiſhes not to be eaſed of, with a deſire equal to that pain, and *inſeparable* from it. *Locke.*

The parts of pure ſpace are *inſeparable* one from the other, ſo that the continuity cannot be ſeparated, neither really nor mentally. *Locke.*

Together out they fly,  
*Inſeparable* now the truth and lie;  
And this or that unmixt no mortal ear ſhall find. *Pope.*

INSEPARABLY. *adv.* [*from inſeparabile*.] With indiſſoluble union.

Drowning of metals is, when the baſer metal is ſo incorporate with the more rich as it cannot be ſeparated; as if ſilver ſhould be *inſeparably* incorporated with gold. *Bacon.*

Him thou ſhalt enjoy,  
*Inſeparably* thine. *Milton.*

Atheiſts muſt confeſs, that before that aſſigned period matter had exiſted eternally, *inſeparably* endued with this principle of attraction; and yet had never attracted nor conſented before, during that infinite duration. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To *INSERT*. *v. a.* [*inſerere*, Fr. *inferre*, *inferre*, Latin.] To place in or among other things.

Thoſe words were very weakly *inſerted*, where they are ſo liable to miſconſtruction.

With the worthy gentleman's name I will *inſert* it at length in one of my papers. *Addiſon.*

It is the editor's intereſt to *inſert* what the author's judgement had rejected. *Swift.*

Poſely and oratory omit things eſſential, and *inſert* little beautiful digreſſions, in order to place every thing in the moſt affecting light. *Watts.*

INSE'RTION. *n. f.* [*inſerſion*, Fr. *inſerſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter.

The great diſadvantage our hiſtorians labour under is too tedious an interruption, by the *inſerſion* of records in their narration. *Felton on the Clafficks.*

An ileus, commonly called the twiſting of the guts, is either a circumvolution or *inſerſion* of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. The thing inſerted.

He ſoftens the relation by ſuch *inſerſions*; before he deſcribes the event. *Brown's Notes on the Odeſſey.*

To *INSE'RV*. *v. a.* [*inſervio*, Latin.] To be of uſe to an end.

INSE'RVIENT. *adj.* [*inſerviens*, Latin.] Conducive; of uſe to an end.

The providence of God, which diſpoſeth of no part in vain, where there is no digeſtion to be made, makes not any parts *inſervient* to that intention. *Brown.*

To *INSE'LL*. *v. a.* [*in and ſhell*.] To hide in a ſhell.

Auſidius, hearing of our Marcius's baniſhment,  
Thruſts forth his horns again into the world,  
Which were *inſhell'd* when Marcius ſtood for Rome,  
And durſt not once peep out. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To *INSHIP*. *v. a.* [*in and ſhip*.] To ſhut in a ſhip; to ſtow; to embark.

See them ſafely brought to Dover; where, *inſhipp'd*,  
Commit them to the fortune of the ſea. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

To *INSHRINE*. *v. a.* [*in and ſhrine*.] To incloſe in a ſhrine or precious caſe.

Warlike and martial Talbot, Burgundy  
*Inſhrines* thee in his heart. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

Not Babylon,  
Equal'd in all its glories, to *inſhrine* Belus. *Milton.*

INSHRINE. *n. f.* [*in and ſhrine*.] Interior part; part within. Oppoſed to the ſurface or outside.

Look'd he o' th' *inſide* of the paper?  
He did unſeal them. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

Shew the *inſide* of your purſe to the outside of his hand, and no more ado. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Here are the outſides of the one, the *inſides* of the other, and there's the moiety I promiſed ye. *L'Eſtrange.*

As for the *inſide* of their neſt, none but themſelves were concerned in it. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

INSHRINE. *n. f.* [*Lat.*] One who lies in wait. *Ditt.*

INSIDIOUS. *adj.* [*inſidiusus*, French; *inſidiuſus*, Latin.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous.

Since men mark all our ſteps, and watch our haltings, let a ſenſe of their *inſidius* vigilance excite us ſo to behave ourſelves, that they may find a conviction of the mighty power of Chriſtianity towards regulating the paſſions. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

They wing their courſe,  
And dart on diſtant coaſts, if ſome ſharp rocks,  
Or ſhoal *inſidius*, breaks not their career. *Thomſon.*

INSIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from inſidius*.] In a ſly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice.

The caſtle of Cadmus was taken, and the city of Thebes itſelf inveſted by Pheidias the Lacedemonian, *inſidiously* and in violation of league. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Simeon and Levi ſpoke not only ſafely but *inſidiously*, nay hypocritically, abuſing their proſelytes and their religion, for the effecting their cruel deſigns. *Government of the Tongue.*

INSIGHT. *n. f.* [*inſicht*, Dutch.] This word had formerly the accent on the firſt ſyllable.] Inſpection; deep view; knowledge of the interior parts; thorough ſkill in any thing.



## INS

2. Unimportance.  
As I was ruminating on that I had seen, I could not forbear reflecting on the *insignificancy* of human art, when set in comparison with the delugis of providence. *Addison's Guardian*.  
My annals are in mouldy mildews wrought,  
With easy *insignificance* of thought. *Garth*.  
**INSIGNIFICANT**. *adj.* [*in* and *significant*.]  
1. Wanting meaning; void of signification.  
Till you can weight and gravity explain,  
Those words are *insignificant* and vain. *Blackmore*.  
2. Unimportant; wanting weight; ineffectual.  
That I might not be vapoured down by *insignificant* testimonies, I presumed to use the great name of your society to annihilate all such arguments. *Glanville's Preface*.  
Calumny robs the publick of all that benefit that it may justly claim from the worth and virtue of particular persons, by rendering their virtue utterly *insignificant*. *South's Sermons*.  
All the arguments to a good life will be very *insignificant* to a man that hath a mind to be wicked, when remission of sins may be had upon such cheap terms. *Tillotson's Sermons*.  
Nothing can be more contemptible and *insignificant* than the sum of a people, infligated against a king. *Addison*.  
In a hemorrhage from the lungs, no remedy so proper as bleeding, often repeated: typhicks are often *insignificant*. *Arb.*  
**INSIGNIFICANTLY**. *adv.* [*from insignificant*.]  
1. Without meaning.  
Birds are taught to use articulate words, yet they understand not their import, but use them *insignificantly*, as the organ or pipe renders the tune, which it understands not. *Hale*.  
2. Without importance or effect.  
**INSINCERE**. *adj.* [*insincerus*, Lat. *in* and *sincere*.]  
1. Not what he appears; not hearty; dissembling; unfaithful.  
2. Not sound; corrupted.  
Ah why, Penelope, this cauleless fear,  
To render sleep's lost blessings *insincere*?  
Alike devote to sorrow's dire extreme,  
The day reflection, and the midnight dream. *Pope*.  
**INSINCERITY**. *n. f.* [*from insincere*.] Diffimulation; want of truth or fidelity.  
If men should always act under a mask, and in disguise, that indeed betrays design and *insincerity*. *Broome's Notes on the Odes*.  
**TO INSINER**. *v. a.* [*in* and *sinere*.] To strengthen; to confirm.  
All members of our cause,  
That are *insinured* to this action. *Shaksp. H. IV*.  
**INSINUANT**. *adj.* [*French*.] Having the power to gain favour.  
Men not so quick perhaps of conceit as flow to passions, and commonly less inventive than judicious, howsoever prove very plausible. *Watson*.  
**TO INSINUATE**. *v. a.* [*insinuer*, Fr. *insinuer*, Latin.]  
1. To introduce any thing gently.  
The water easily *insinuates* itself into and placidly diffends the vessels of vegetables. *Woodward*.  
2. To push gently into favour or regard: commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.  
There is no particular evil which hath not some appearance of goodness, whereby to *insinuate* itself. *Hooker*.  
At the life of Rhee he *insinuated* himself into the very good grace of the duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon*.  
3. To hint; to impart indirectly.  
And all the fictions bards pursue  
Do but *insinuate* what's true. *Swift*.  
4. To instill; to infuse gently.  
All the art of rhetoric, besides order and clearness, are for nothing else but to *insinuate* wrong ideas, move the passions, and thereby mislead the judgment. *Locke*.  
**TO INSINUATE**. *v. n.*  
1. To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees.  
I love no colours; and without all colour  
Of base *insinuating* flattery, *Shaksp. H. VI*.  
2. To steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly.  
Pestilential miasms *insinuate* into the humoral and consistent parts of the body. *Harvey*.  
3. I know not whether *Milton* does not use this word, according to its etymology, for, to enfold; to wreath; to wind.  
Close the serpent fly  
*Insinuating*, of his fatal guile  
Gave proof unheeded. *Milton*.  
**INSINUATION**. *n. f.* [*insinuation*, Lat. *insinuation*, Fr. *insinuation*.]  
1. The power of pleasing or stealing upon the affections.  
When the industry of one man hath settled the work, a new man, by *insinuation* or misinformation, may not supplant him without a just cause. *Bacon*.  
He had a natural *insinuation* and address, which made him acceptable in the best company. *Clarendon*.  
**INSINUATIVE**. *adj.* [*from insinuate*.] Stealing on the affections.  
It is a strange *insinuating* power which example and custom have upon us. *Government of the Tongue*.  
**INSINUATOR**. *n. f.* [*insinuator*, Lat.] He that insinuates. *Ainsw.*  
**INSIPID**. *adj.* [*insipidus*, French; *insipidus*, Latin.]

## INS

1. Without taste; without power of affecting the organs of gust.  
Some earths yield, by distillation, a liquor very far from being inodorous or *insipid*. *Boyle*.  
This chyle is the natural and alimentary pituita, which the ancients described as *insipid*. *Playor on the Humours*.  
She lays some useful bile aside,  
To tinge the chyle's *insipid* tide. *Prior*.  
2. Without spirit; without pathos; flat; dull; heavy.  
The gods have made your noble mind for me,  
And her *insipid* soul for Ptolemy;  
A heavy lump of earth without desire,  
A heap of ashes that o'er-lays your fire. *Dryd. Clem.*  
Some short excursions of a broken vow  
He made indeed, but flat *insipid* stuff. *Dryd. Don Selaf.*  
**INSIPIDITY**. *n. f.* [*insipiditas*, Fr. *from insipid*.]  
**INSIPIDNESS**. *n. f.*  
1. Want of taste.  
2. Want of life or spirit.  
Dryden's lines shine strongly through the *insipidity* of Tate's.  
**INSIPIDLY**. *adv.* [*from insipid*.] Without taste; dull.  
One great reason why many children abandon themselves wholly to silly sports, and trifle away all their time *insipidly*, is because they have found their curiosity balked. *Locke*.  
**INSIPIENCE**. *n. f.* [*insipientia*, Latin.] Folly; want of understanding.  
**TO INSIST**. *v. n.* [*insister*, French; *insisto*, Latin.]  
1. To stand or rest upon.  
The combs being double, the cells on each side the partition are so ordered, that the angles on one side *insist* upon the centers of the bottom of the cells on the other side. *Ray*.  
2. Not to recede from terms or assertions; to persist in.  
Upon such large terms, and so absolute,  
As our conditions shall *insist* upon,  
Our peace shall stand as firm as rocky mountains. *Shaksp.*  
3. To dwell upon in discourse.  
Were there no other act of hostility but that which we have hitherto *insisted* on, the intercepting of her supplies were irreparably injurious to her. *Decay of Pitt.*  
**INSISTENT**. *adj.* [*insistent*, Latin.] Resting upon any thing.  
The breadth of the substruction must be at least double to the *insistent* wall. *Wotton*.  
**INSISTENCY**. *n. f.* [*in* and *sisto*, Latin.] Exemption from thirst.  
What is more admirable than the fitness of every creature, for the use we make of him? The docility of an elephant, and the *insistency* of a camel for travelling in deserts. *Grew*.  
**INSITU**. *n. f.* [*insitus*, Latin.] The insertion or ingraftment of one branch into another.  
Without the use of these we could have nothing of culture or civility: no tillage or agriculture, no pruning or lopping, grafting or *insition*. *Ray on the Creation*.  
**INSITU**. *n. f.* [*from insit*.] This word seems in *Shakspere* to signify constancy or regularity.  
The heavens themselves, the planets, and the centre,  
Observe degree, priority, and place,  
*Insisture*, course, proportion, season, form,  
Office and custom, in all line of order. *Shakspere*.  
**TO INSINARE**. *v. a.* [*in* and *sinare*.]  
1. To intrap; to catch in a trap, gin, or snare; to inveigle.  
Why strewst thou sugar on that bottled spider,  
Whose deadly web *insinareth* thee about. *Shaksp. R. III.*  
She *insinard*. *Milton*.  
Mankind with her fair looks.  
By long experience Dursley may no doubt  
*Insinure* a gudgeon, or perhaps a trout;  
Though Dryden once exclaim'd in partial spite;  
He fild'!—because the man attempts to write. *Penton*.  
2. To intangle in difficulties or perplexities.  
That which in a great part, in the weightiest causes belonging to this present controversy, hath *insinuated* the judgments both of sundry good and of some well learned men, is the manifest truth of certain general principles, whereupon the ordinances that serve for usual practice in the church of God are grounded. *Hooker*.  
That the hypocrite reign not, lest the people be *insinared*. *Job xxxiv. 30.*  
**INSINER**. *n. f.* [*from insinere*.] He that insinuates.  
**INSINUABLE**. *adj.* [*insinuable*, French; *insinuable*, Latin.]  
1. Averle from conversation.  
If this austere *insinuable* life,  
Change not your offer made in heat of blood. *Shaksp.*  
2. Incapable of connexion or union.  
The lowest ledge or row must be merely of stone, closely laid, without mortar, which is a general caution for all parts in building that are contiguous to board or timber, because lime and wood are *insinuable*. *Wotton's Architecture*.  
**INSOBRIETY**. *n. f.* [*in* and *sobriety*.] Drunkenness; want of sobriety.  
He whose conscience upbraids him with profaneness towards God, and *insobriety* towards himself, if he is just to his neighbour, he thinks he has quit scores. *Ducy of Pitt.*

## INS

- TO INSOLATE**. *v. a.* [*insolat*, Latin.] To dry in the sun; to expose to the action of the sun.  
**INSOLATION**. *n. f.* [*insolation*, French, *from insolate*.] Exposure to the sun.  
We use these towers for *insolation*, refrigeration, conservation, and for the view of divers meteors. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
If it have not a sufficient *insolation* it looketh pale, and attains not its laudable colour: if it be funned too long, it suffereth a torrefaction. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors*.  
**INSOLENCE**. *n. f.* [*insolence*, Fr. *insolentia*, Latin.] Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.  
They could not restrain the *insolence* of O'Neal, who, finding none now to withstand him, made himself lord of those few people that remained. *Spenser on Ireland*.  
Such a nature,  
Tickled with good success, disdains the shadow  
Which he treads on at noon; but I do wonder  
His *insolence* can brook to be commanded  
Under Cominius. *Shakspere*.  
Flown with *insolence* and wine. *Milton*.  
Public judgments are the banks and shores upon which God breaks the *insolence* of sinners, and slays their proud waves. *Tillotson*.  
The steady tyrant man,  
Who with the thoughtless *insolence* of power,  
For sport alone, pursues the cruel chase. *Thomson*.  
The fear of any violence, either against his own person or against her son, might deter Penelope from using any endeavours to remove men of such *insolence* and power. *Broome*.  
**TO INSOLUCE**. *v. a.* [*from insoluc*.] To insult; to treat with contempt. A very bad word.  
The bishops, who were first faulty, *insoluced* and assaulted. *King Charles*.  
**INSOLUCENT**. *adj.* [*insolent*, Fr. *insolens*, Latin.] Contemptuous of others; haughty; overbearing.  
We have not pillaged those rich provinces which we refused: victory itself hath not made us *insolent* masters. *Atterbury*.  
**INSOLENTLY**. *adv.* [*insolenter*, Latin.] With contempt of others; haughtily; rudely.  
What I must disprove,  
He *insolently* talk'd to me of love. *Dryden*.  
Not faction, when it shook thy regal seat,  
Not senates, *insolently* loud,  
Those echoes of a thoughtless crowd,  
Could warp thy soul to their unjust decree. *Dryden*.  
Briant, being naturally of an haughty temper, treated him very *insolently*, and more like a criminal than a prisoner of war. *Addison's Guardian*.  
**INSOLUBLE**. *adj.* [*insoluble*, Fr. *in* and *solue*.]  
1. Not to be solved; not to be cleared; inextricable; such as admits of no solution, or explication.  
Spend a few thoughts on the puzzling inquiries concerning vacuums, the doctrine of infinities, indivisibles and incomensurables, wherein there appear some *insoluble* difficulties. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.  
2. That cannot be paid.  
**INSOLUBLE**. *adj.* [*insolubilis*, French; *insolubilis*, Latin.]  
1. Not to be cleared; not to be resolved.  
Admit this, and what shall the Scripture be but a snare and a torment to weak consciences, filling them with infinite scrupulosity, doubts *insoluble*, and extreme despair. *Hooker*.  
2. Not to be dissolved or separated.  
Stony matter may grow in any part of a human body; for when any thing *insoluble* sticks in any part of the body, it gathers a crust about it. *Arbutnot on Diet*.  
**INSOLVENT**. *adj.* [*in* and *solvo*, Latin.] Unable to pay.  
By public declaration he proclaimed himself *insolvent* of those vast sums he had taken upon credit. *Hewel*.  
A farmer accused his guards for robbing him of oxen, and the emperor sent the offenders; but demanding reparation of the accuser for so many brave fellows, and finding him *insolvent*, commounded the matter by taking his life. *Addison*.  
An *insolvent* is a man that cannot pay his debts. *Watts*.  
**INSOLVENT**. *n. f.* [*from insolvent*.] Inability to pay debts.  
**INSOLV'CH**. *conj.* [*in so much*.] So that; to such a degree that.  
It hath ever been the use of the conqueror to despise the language of the conquered, and to force him to learn his: so did the Romans always use, *insolub* that there is no nation but is sprinkled with their language.  
To make ground fertile, affixes excel; *insolub* as the countries about Etna have amended made them, for the mischiefs the eruptions do. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
Simonides was an excellent poet, *insolub* that he made his fortune by it. *L'Estrange*.  
They made the ground uneven about their nest, *insolub* that the state did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage underneath. *Addison's Guardian*.  
**TO INSPECT**. *v. a.* [*inspectio*, Latin.] To look into by way of examination.  
**INSPECTION**. *n. f.* [*inspectio*, French; *inspectio*, Latin.]  
1. Prying examination; narrow and close survey.

## INS

- With narrow search, and with *inspection* deep, *Milton*.  
Consider every creature.  
Our religion is a religion that dares to be understood; that offers itself to the search of the inquisitive, to the *inspection* of the severest and the most awakened reason; for, being secure of her substantial truth and purity, she knows that for her to be seen and looked into, is to be embraced and admired, as there needs no greater argument for men to love the light than to see it. *South's Sermons*.  
2. Superintendence; presiding care. In the first sense it should have *into* before the object, and in the second sense may admit *over*; but authors confound them.  
We may safely conceal our good deeds from the publick view, when they run no hazard of being diverted to improper ends, for want of our own *inspection*. *Atterbury*.  
We should apply ourselves to study the perfections of God, and to procure lively and vigorous impressions of his perpetual presence with us, and *inspection* over us. *Atterbury*.  
The divine *inspection* into the affairs of the world, doth necessarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth implicitly deny his existence. *Bentley*.  
**INSPECTOR**. *n. f.* [*Latin*.]  
1. A prying examiner.  
With their new light our bold *inspectors* press,  
Like Cham, to shew their father's nakedness. *Denham*.  
2. A superintendent.  
They may travel under a wise *inspector* or tutor to different parts, that they may bring home useful knowledge. *Watts*.  
**INSPECTION**. *n. f.* [*inspectio*, Lat.] A sprinkling. *Ainsw.*  
**TO INSPIERE**. *v. a.* [*in* and *sphere*.] To place in an orb or sphere.  
Where those immortal shapes  
Of bright aerial spirits live *inspired*, *Milton*.  
In regions mild of calm and serene air.  
**INSPIRABLE**. *adj.* [*from inspire*.] Which may be drawn in with the breath; which may be infused.  
To these *inspirable* hurts, we may enumerate those they sustain from their expiration of fuliginous steams. *Harvey*.  
**INSPIRATION**. *n. f.* [*from inspire*.]  
1. The act of drawing in the breath.  
In any inflammation of the diaphragm, the symptoms are a violent fever, and a most exquisite pain increased upon *inspiration*, by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in expiration. *Arbutnot*.  
2. The act of breathing into any thing.  
3. Infusion of ideas into the mind by a superiour power.  
I never spoke with her in all my life.  
—How can she then call us by our names,  
Unless it be by *inspiration*? *Shak. Comedy of Errors*.  
Your father was ever virtuous, and holy men at their death have good *inspirations*. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice*.  
We to his high *inspiration* owe,  
That what was done before the flood we know. *Denham*.  
What the tragedian wrote, the late success  
Declares was *inspiration*, and not guess. *Denham*.  
*Inspiration* is when an overpowering impression of any proposition is made upon the mind by God himself, that gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it: so were the prophets and the apostles *inspired*. *Watts*.  
**TO INSPIRE**. *v. n.* [*inspire*, Latin; *inspirer*, Fr.] To draw in the breath.  
If the *inspiring* and expiring organ of any animal be stopped, it suddenly yields to nature, and dies. *Walton*.  
**TO INSPIRE**. *v. a.*  
1. To breathe into; to infuse into the mind; to impress upon the fancy.  
I have been troubled in my sleep this night;  
But dawning day new comfort hath *inspired*. *Shakspere*.  
He knew not his Maker, and he that *inspired* into him an active soul, and breathed in a living spirit. *Wisd. xv. 11*.  
Then to the heart *inspired*.  
Vernal delight.  
2. To animate by supernatural infusion.  
Nor th' *inspired*  
Castalian spring. *Milton*.  
Erato, thy poet's mind *inspire*,  
And fill his soul with thy celestial fire. *Dryd. En.*  
The letters are often read to the young religious, to *inspire* with sentiments of virtue. *Addison*.  
3. To draw in with the breath.  
By means of sulphurous coal smoaks the lungs are stifled and oppressed, whereby they are forced to *inspire* and expire the air with difficulty, in comparison of the facility of *inspiring* and expiring the air in the country. *Harvey*.  
His baleful breath *inspiring* as he glides;  
Now like a chain around her neck he rides. *Dryden*.  
**INSPIRER**. *n. f.* [*from inspire*.] He that inspires.  
To the infinite God, the omnipotent creator and preserver of the world, the most gracious redeemer, sanctifier, and *inspirer* of mankind, be all honour. *Derham*.  
**TO INSPIRE**. *v. a.* [*in* and *spirare*.] To animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigour; to enliven; to invigorate; to encourage. *It*



It has pleased God to *inspire* and actuate all his evangelical methods by a concurrence of supernatural strength, which makes it not only eligible but possible; easy and pleasant for us to do whatever he commands us. *Decay of Piety.*  
A discreet use of becoming ceremonies renders the service of the church solemn and affecting, *inspires* the sluggish, and inflames even the devout worshipper. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
The courage of Agamemnon is *inspired* by love of empire and ambition. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

Let joy or ease, let affluence or content,  
And the gay confidence of a life well spent,  
Calm every thought, *inspire* every grace,  
Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face. *Pope.*

TO INSPISSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *spissus*, Lat.] To thicken; to make thick.

Sugar doth *inspissate* the spirits of the wine, and maketh them not so easy to resolve into vapour. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
This oil farther *inspissated* by evaporation, turns by degrees into balm. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

INSPISSATION. *n. f.* [*from inspissate*.] The act of making any liquid thick.

The effect is wrought by the *inspissation* of the air. *Bacon.*  
Recent urine will crystallize by *inspissation*, and afford a salt neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

INSTABILITY. *n. f.* [*instabilitas*, from *instabilis*, French; *instabilis*, Lat.] Inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct.

*Instability* of temper ought to be checked, when it disposes men to wander from one scheme of government to another; since such a fickleness cannot but be fatal to our country. *Addison's Freeholder*, N<sup>o</sup>. 25.

INSTABLE. *adj.* [*instabilis*, Lat.] Inconstant; changing. See UNSTABLE.

TO INSTALL. *v. a.* [*install*, French, *in* and *stall*.] To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition.

She reigns a goddess now among the saints,  
That whilom was the faint of shepherds light,  
And is *installed* now in heaven's high. *Spenser's Poet.*

Crammer is return'd with welcome,  
*Install'd* archbishop of Canterbury. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*  
The king chose him master of the horse, after this he was *installed* of the most noble order. *Wotton.*

INSTALLATION. *n. f.* [*installation*, French, from *install*.] The act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat.

Upon the election the bishop gives a mandate for his *installation*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INSTALLMENT. *n. f.* [*from install*.]

1. The act of installing.

Is it not easy  
To make lord William Hastings of our mind,  
For the *installment* of this noble duke  
In the seat royal. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

2. The seat in which one is installed.

Search Windsor-castle, elves,  
The several chairs of order look you four;  
Each fair *installment*, coat and several crest  
With loyal blazon evermore be blest! *Shakespeare.*

INSTANCE. *n. f.* [*instance*, French.]

INSTANCI. *n. f.* [*instance*, French.]

1. Impunity; urgency; solicitation.

Christian men should much better frame themselves to those heavenly precepts which our Lord and Saviour with so great *instance* gave us concerning peace and unity, if we did concur to have the ancient councils renewed. *Hooker, b. i.*

2. Motive; influence; pressing argument. Not now in use.

She dwells so securely upon her honour, that folly dares not present itself. Now, could I come to her with any direction in my hand, my desires had *instance* and argument to commend themselves. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The *instances* that second marriage move,  
Are base respects of thrift, but none of love. *Shakespeare.*

3. Prosecution or process of a suit.

The *instance* of a cause is said to be that judicial process which is made from the contestation of a suit, even to the time of pronouncing sentence in the cause, or till the end of three years. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. Example; document.

Yet doth this accident  
So far exceed all *instance*, all discourse,  
That I am ready to distrust mine eyes. *Shakespeare.*

In furnaces of copper and brass, where vitriol is often cast in, there rises suddenly a fly, which sometimes moveth on the walls of the furnace; sometimes in the fire below; and dieth presently as soon as it is out of the furnace; which is a noble *instance*, and worthy to be weighed. *Bacon.*

We find in history *instances* of persons, who, after their prisons have been flung open, have chosen rather to languish in their dungeons, than stake their miserable lives and fortunes upon the success of a revolution. *Addison.*

The greatest saints are sometimes made the most remarkable *instances* of suffering. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Suppose the earth should be removed nearer to the sun, and revolve for *instance* in the orbit of Mercury, the whole ocean would boil with heat. *Bentley's Sermons.*

The use of *instances* is to illustrate and explain a difficulty; and this end is best answered by such *instances* as are familiar and common. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

5. State of any thing.

These seem as if, in the time of Edward the first, they were drawn up into the form of a law in the first *instance*. *Hale.*

6. Occasion; act.

The performances required on our part, are no other than what natural reason has endeavored to recommend, even in the most severe and difficult *instances* of duty. *Rogers.*

TO INSTANCE. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To give or offer an example.

As to false citations, that the world may see how little he is to be trusted, I shall *instance* in two or three about which he makes the loudest clamor. *Tilghson.*

In tragedy and satire, this age and the last have excelled the ancients; and I would *instance* in Shakespeare of the former, in Dorset of the latter sort. *Dryden's Journal.*

INSTANT. *adj.* [*instant*, Fr. *instant*, Latin.]

1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest.

And they were *instant* with loud voices, requiring that he might be crucified. *Luke xxiii. 23.*

Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing *instant* in prayer. *Rom. xii. 12.*

2. Immediate; without any time intervening; present.

Our good old friend bestow  
Your needful counsel to our business,  
Which craves the *instant* use. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

The *instant* stroke of death denounc'd to day,  
Remov'd far off. *Milton.*

Nor native country thou, nor friend shalt see;  
Nor war hast thou to wage, nor year to come;  
Impending death is thine, and *instant* doom. *Prior.*

3. Quick; without delay.

*Instant* without disturb they took alarm. *Milton.*

Griev'd that a visitant so long should wait  
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate;  
*Instant* he flew with hospitable haste,  
And the new friend with courteous air embrac'd. *Pope.*

INSTANT. *n. f.* [*instant*, French.]

1. *Instant* is such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession.

There is scarce an *instant* between their flourishing and their not being. *Hooker, b. v.*

I can at any unseasonable *instant* of the night appoint her to look out at her lady's chamber window. *Shakespeare.*

Her nimble body yet in time must move,  
And not in *instants* through all places slide;  
But she is high and far, beneath, above,  
In point of time, which thought cannot divide. *Davies.*

At any *instant* of time the moving atom is but in one single point of the line; therefore all but that one point is either future or past, and no other parts are co-existent or contemporaneous with it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. It is used in law and commercial language for a day of the present or current month.

On the twentieth *instant* it is my intention to erect a lion's head. *Addison's Guard*, N<sup>o</sup>. 98.

INSTANTANEOUS. *adj.* [*instantaneus*, Latin.] Done in an instant; acting at once without any perceptible succession; acting with the utmost speed; done with the utmost speed.

This manner of the beginning or ceasing of the deluge doth not at all agree with the *instantaneous* actions of creation and annihilation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The rapid radiance *instantaneous* strikes  
Th' illum'd mountain. *Thomson.*

INSTANTANEOUSLY. *adv.* [*from instantaneous*.] In an indivisible point of time.

What I had heard of the raining of frogs came to my thoughts, there being reason to conclude that those came from the clouds, or were *instantaneously* generated. *Derham.*

INSTANTLY. *adv.* [*instant*, Latin.]

1. Immediately; without any perceptible intervention of time.

In a great whale, the female and the affects of any one part of the body *instantly* make a transference throughout the whole body. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* cent. x. *Milton.*

Sleep *instantly* fell on me.

As several winds arise,  
Just to their natures alter *instantly*. *May's Virgil.*

2. With urgent importunity.

TO INSTA'TE. *v. a.* [*in* and *state*.]

1. To place in a certain rank or condition.

This kind of conquest does only *insta'te* the victor in these rights of government, which the conquered prince, or that prince to whom the conqueror pretends a right of succession, had. *Hale's Common Law of England.* Had

Had this glittering monster been born to thy poverty, he could not have been so bad: nor, perhaps, had thy birth *instated* thee in the same greatness, wouldst thou have been better. *South's Sermons.*

The first of them being eminently holy and dear to God, should derive a blessing to his posterity on that account, and prevail at last to have them also accepted as holy, and *instated* in the favour of God. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. To invest. Obsolete.

For his possessions,  
Although by confiscation they are ours,  
We do *instat* and widow you withal. *Shakespeare.*

INSTAURATION. *n. f.* [*instauratio*, French; *instauratio*, Lat.] Restoration; reparation; renewal.

INSTEAD OF. *prep.* [A word formed by the coalition of *in* and *stead*, place.]

1. In room of; in place of.

Vary the form of speech, and *instead* of the word church make it a question in politics, whether the monument be in danger. *Swift.*

2. Equal to.

This very consideration to a wife man is *instead* of a thousand arguments, to satisfy him, that, in those times, no such thing was believed. *Tilghson's Sermons.*

TO INSTE'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *step*.]

1. To soak; to macerate in moisture.

Suffolk first died, and York, all haggled over,  
Comes to him where in gore he lay *instep'd*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Lying under water.

The gutted rocks, and congregated sands,  
Traitors *instep'd* to clog the guiltless keel. *Shak. Othello.*

INSTEP. *n. f.* [*in* and *step*.] The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.

The caliga was a military shoe with a very thick sole, tied above the *instep* with leather thongs. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

TO INSTIGATE. *v. a.* [*instigo*, Lat. *instigare*, French.] To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGATION. *n. f.* [*instigation*, French; from *instigare*.] Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulse to ill.

Such *instigations* have been often dropt,  
Where I have took them up. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*

Why, what need we  
Commune with you of this? But rather follow  
Our forceful *instigation*. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*

It was partly by the *instigation* of some factious malecontents that bare principal broke amongst them. *Bacon.*

Shall any man, that wilfully procures the cutting of whole armies to pieces, set up for an innocent? As if the lives that were taken away by his *instigation* were not to be charged upon his account. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

We have an abridgment of all the baseness and villainy that both the corruption of nature and the *instigation* of the devil could bring the sons of men to. *South's Sermons.*

INSTIGATOR. *n. f.* [*instigator*, French; from *instigare*.] Inciter to ill.

That sea of blood is enough to drown in eternal misery the malicious author or *instigator* of its effusion. *K. Charles.*

Either the eagerness of acquiring, or the revenge of misfug dignities, have been the great *instigators* of ecclesiastick feuds. *Decay of Piety.*

TO INSTILL. *v. a.* [*instillo*, Lat. *instiller*, French.]

1. To infuse by drops.

He from the well of life three drops *instill'd*. *Milton.*

2. To infuse any thing imperceptibly into the mind; to infuse.

Though such assemblies be had indeed for religion's sake, hurtful nevertheless they may easily prove, as well in regard of their fitness to serve the turn of heretics, and such as privily will soonest adventure to *instill* their poison into mens minds. *Hooker, b. v.*

He had a farther design in all this compassion, to *instill* and insinuate good instruction, by contributing to their happiness in this present life. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Those heathens did in a particular manner *instill* the principle into their children of loving their country, which is far otherwise now a days. *Swift's Miscel.*

INSTILLATION. *n. f.* [*instillatio*, Lat. from *instill*.]

1. The act of pouring in by drops.

2. The act of infusing slowly into the mind.

3. The thing infused.

They imbibed the cup of life by insensible *instillations*. *Rambler.*

INSTINCT. *adj.* [*instinct*, Fr. *instinctus*, Lat.] Moved; animated. A word not in use.

Forth rush'd with whirlwind sound  
The chariot of paternal deity,  
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel undrawn,  
Instinct with spirit, but convey'd  
By four cherubick shapes. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. vi.

INSTINCT. *n. f.* [*instinct*, Fr. *instinctus*, Lat.] This word had its accent formerly on the last syllable.] Desire or aver-

sion acting in the mind without the intervention of reason or deliberation; the power determining the will of brutes.

In him they fear your highness' death;  
And mere *instinct* of love and loyalty

Makes them thus forward in his banishment. *Shakespeare.*

Thou knowest I am as valiant as Hercules; but beware *instinct*; the lion will not touch an *instinct*: I shall think the better of myself and thee, during my life; I for a valiant lion, and thee for a true prince. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.* p. i.

But providence or *instinct* of nature seems,  
Or reason though disturb'd; and scarce consulted,  
To have guided me aright. *Milton's Agonist*, l. 1545.

Nature first pointed out my Portius to me,  
And easily taught me by her secret force  
To love thy person, e'er I knew thy merit;  
Till what was *instinct* grew up into friendship. *Addison.*

The philosopher avers,  
That reason guides our deed, and *instinct* theirs.  
*Instinct* and reason how shall we divide? *Prior.*

Reason serves when press'd;  
But honest *instinct* comes a volunteer. *Pope.*

INSTINCTED. *adj.* [*instinctus*, Lat.] Impressed as an animating power. This, neither musical nor proper, was perhaps introduced by Bentley.

What native unextinguishable beauty must be impressed and *instincted* through the whole, which the defecation of so many parts by a bad printer and a worse editor could not hinder from shining forth. *Bentley's Preface to Milton.*

INSTINCTIVE. *adj.* [*from instinct*.] Acting without the application of choice of reason; rising in the mind without apparent cause.

Rais'd  
By quick *instinctive* motion, up I sprung,  
As thitherward endeavouring. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. viii.

It will be natural that Ulysses' mind should forbode; and it appears that the *instinctive* preface was a favourite opinion of Homer's. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*

INSTINCTIVELY. *adv.* [*from instinctive*.] By instinct; by the call of nature.

The very rats  
*Instinctively* had quit it. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

TO INSTITUTE. *v. n.* [*institutus*, *institutum*, Lat. *institor*, Fr.]

1. To fix; to establish; to appoint; to enact; to settle; to prescribe.

God then *instituted* a law natural to be observed by creatures; and therefore, according to the manner of laws, the institution thereof is described as being established by solemn injunction. *Hooker, b. i.*

Here let us breathe, and haply *institute*  
A course of learning, and ingenious studies. *Shakespeare.*

To the production of the effect they are determined by the laws of their nature, *instituted* and imprinted on them by inimitable wisdom. *Hale's Original of Manhood.*

To *institute* a court and country party without materials, would be a very new system in politics, and what I believe, was never thought on before. *Swift.*

2. To educate; to instruct; to form by instruction.

If children were early *instituted*, knowledge would infensibly insinuate itself. *Decay of Piety.*

INSTITUTE. *n. f.* [*institutus*, Fr. *institutum*, Latin.]

1. Established law; settled order.

This law, though custom now directs the course,  
As nature's *institute*, is yet in force  
Uncancel'd, though dissu'd. *Dryden.*

2. Precept; maxim; principle.

Thou art pale in mighty studies grown,  
To make the Stoick *institute* thy own. *Dryden's Persius.*

INSTITUTION. *n. f.* [*institution*, Fr. *institutio*, Latin.]

1. Act of establishing.

2. Establishment; settlement.

The *institution* of God's law is described as being established by solemn injunction. *Hooker.*

It became him by whom all things are, to be the way of salvation to all, that the *institution* and restitution of the world might be both wrought with one hand. *Hooker, b. v.*

This unlimited power placed fundamentally in the body of a people, is what legislators have endeavoured, in their several schemes or *institutions* of government, to deposit in such hands as would preserve the people. *Swift.*

3. Positive law.

The holiness of the first fruits and the lump is an holiness, merely of *institution*, outward and nominal; whereas the holiness of the root is an holiness of nature, inherent and real. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The law and *institution* founded by Moses was to establish religion, and to make mercy and peace known to the whole earth. *Forbes.*

4. Education.

After baptism, when it is in infancy received, succeeds instruction and *institution* in the nature and several branches of that



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that vow, which was made at the font, in a short intelligible manner. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

It is a necessary piece of providence in the institution of our children, to train them up to somewhat in their youth, that may honestly ascertain them in their age. *L'Estrange.*

His learning was not the effect of precept or institution. *Bentley.*

INSTITUTIONARY. *adj.* [from *institution*.] Elemental; containing the first doctrines, or principles of doctrine.

That it was not out of fashion Aristotle declareth in his politics, among the *institutionary* rules of youth. *Brown.*

1. An establisher; one who settles.

INSTRUCTOR. *n. f.* [*instituteur*, Fr. *institutor*, Latin.]

It might have succeeded a little better, if it had pleased the *instructors* of the civil months of the sun to have ordered them alternately odd and even. *Holder on Time.*

2. Instructor; educator.

The two great aims which every *instructor* of youth should mainly and intentionally drive at. *Walker.*

INSTITUTEUR. *n. f.* [from *institute*.] Writer of institutes, or elemental instructions.

Green gall the *instituteurs* would persuade us to be an effect of an over-hot stomach. *Harvey on Consumption.*

To INSTRUCT. *v. a.* [*in* and *sepe*.] To close up, to stop.

With boiling pitch another near at hand

The teams *insepe*. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

To INSTRUCT. *v. a.* (*instruct*, Latin; *instruire*, French.)

1. To teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively; to educate; to instruct; to direct.

Out of heaven he made thee to hear his voice, that he might *instruct* thee. *Deut. ix. 26.*

His God doth *instruct* him to discretion, and doth teach him. *Isa. xxviii. 26.*

They that were *instructed* in the songs of the Lord were two hundred fourscore and eight. *1 Chron. xxv. 7.*

These are the things wherein Solomon was *instructed* for building of the house of God. *2 Chron. iii. 3.*

Chenaniah, chief of the Levites, *instructed* about the song, because he was skillful. *1 Chron. xv. 22.*

She being before *instructed* of her mother. *Matt. xiv. 8.*

Thou approvest the things that are more excellent, being *instructed* out of the law. *Rom. ii. 18.*

*Instruct* me, for thou knowest. *Milton.*

He ever by consulting at thy shrine

Return'd the wifer, or the more *instruct*?

To fly or follow what concern'd him most. *Milton.*

2. To model; to form. Little in use.

They speak to the merits of a cause, after the proctor has prepared and *instructed* the fame for a hearing before the judge. *Aylmer's Paragon.*

INSTRUCTOR. *n. f.* [from *instruct*.] A teacher; an instructor; one who delivers precepts or imparts knowledge.

You have ten thousand *instructors* in Christ. *1 Cor. iv. 15.*

After the flood rats to Chaldea fell,

The father of the faithful there did dwell,

Who both their parent and *instructor* was. *Denham.*

O thou, who future things can't represent

As present, heavily *instruct*! *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. xi.

Poets, the first *instructors* of mankind,

Brought all things to their native proper use. *Reformacion.*

They fee how they are better on every side, not only with temptations, but *instructors* to vice. *Locke on Education.*

We have precepts, or duty given us by our *instructors*. *Reg.*

Several *instructors* were disposed among this little helpless people. *Addison's Guard*, N<sup>o</sup>. 105.

INSTRUCTION. *n. f.* [*instructio*, French; from *instruct*.]

1. The act of teaching; information.

It lies on you to speak,

Not by your own *instruction*, nor by any matter

Which your heart prompts you to, but with such words

As are rooted in your tongue. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages, for those discoveries and discourses they have left behind them for our *instruction*. *Locke.*

2. Precepts conveying knowledge.

Will ye not receive *instruction* to hearken to receive my words? *Jer. xxxv.*

On ev'ry thorn delightful wisdom grows,

In ev'ry stream a sweet *instruction* flows;

But some untaught o'erhear the whispering rill,

In spite of sacred leisure, blockheads still. *Young.*

3. Authoritative information; mandate.

See this dispatch'd with all the haste thou can'st;

Anon I'll give thee more *instruction*. *Shakespeare.*

INSTRUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *instruct*; *instructif*, French.] Conveying knowledge.

With variety of *instructive* expressions by speech man alone is endowed. *Holder.*

I would not laugh but in order to instruct; or if my mirth ceases to be *instructive*, it shall never cease to be innocent. *Addison's Spect.* N<sup>o</sup>. 119.

## LINE

INSTRUMENT. *n. f.* [*instrument*, *Fr.* *instrumentum*, *Lat.*]  
1. A tool used for any work or purpose.  
He fit himite him with an *instrument* of iron, fo that he die,  
he is a murderer. *Num. xxxv. 16.*  
What artificial frame, what *instrument*,  
Did one superior genius e'er invent;  
Which to the muficles is prefer'd? *Blackmore on Creation.*  
Box is a wood useful for turners and *instrument* makers.  
*Mr. triner.*  
2. A frame contructed fo as to yield harmonious founds.  
He that ftriketh an *instrument* with skill, may caufe not-  
withftanding a very pleafant found, if the ftring whereon he  
ftriketh chance to be capable of harmony. *Hooks, h. i.*  
She taketh moft delight  
In mufick, *instruments* and poetry. *Shakspeare.*  
In folitary groves he makes his moan,  
Nor, mix'd in mirth, in youthful pleafure flares,  
But fighs when fongs and *instruments* he hears. *Dryden.*  
3. A writing containing any contract or order.  
He called Edna his wife, and took paper, and did write  
an *instrument* of covenants, and fealed it. *Tob. vii. 14.*  
4. The agent or mean of any thing. It is ufed of perfons as  
well as things, but of perfons very often in an ill fenfe.  
The gods would not have delivered a foul into the body  
which hath arms and legs, only *instruments* of doing; but that  
it were intended the mind fhould employ them. *Sidney.*  
If, haply, you my father do fufpect,  
An *instrument* of this your calling back,  
Lay not your blame on me. *Shakspeare. Othello.*  
All voluntary fl-denials and austerities which Chriftianity  
commends become neceffary, not fimply for themfelves, but  
as *instruments* towards a higher end. *Deacy of Picty.*  
Reputation is the fmalleft facifice thofe can make us, who  
have been the *instruments* of our ruin. *Swift's Mifal.*  
There is one thing to be confidered concerning reafon,  
whether fyllogifm be the proper *instrument* of it, and the ufe-  
fulleft way of exercifing this faculty. *Lacke.*  
5. One who acts only to ferve the purposes of another.  
He fearcely knew what was done in his own chamber, but  
as it pleafed her *instruments* to frame themfelves. *Sidney, h. ii.*  
All the *instruments* which aided to peopple the child, were  
even then loft when it was found. *Shakspeare. Winter's Tale.*  
In benefits as well as injuries, it is the principal that we  
are to confider, not the *instrument*; that which a man does  
by another is, in truth his own act. *L'Efrange.*  
The bold are but th' *instruments* of the wife,  
They undertake the dangers they advife. *Dryden.*  
INSTRUMENTAL. *adj.* [*instrumental*, *Fr.* *instrumentum*,  
*Lat.*].  
1. Conjective as means to fome end; organical.  
All fecond and *instrumental* caufes, without that operative  
faculty which God gave them, would become altogether  
filent, virtuelefs, and dead. *Ralegh's Hift. of the World.*  
Prayer, which is *instrumental* to every thing, hath a particu-  
lar promise in this thing. *Taylor's Rule of living hily.*  
It is not an effential part of religion, but rather an auxi-  
liary and *instrumental* duty. *Smalridge's Sermon.*  
I difcern fome excellent final caufes of conjunction of body  
and foul; but the *instrumental* I know not, nor what invifi-  
ble bands and fetters unite them together. *Bentley's Sermon.*  
2. Acting to fome end; contributing to fome purpofe; helpful:  
ufed of perfons and things.  
The prefbyterian merit is of little weight, when they  
allege themfelves *instrumental* towards the reformation. *Swift.*  
3. Conffiting not of voices but inftruments.  
They which, upon pretence of the law ceremonial abro-  
gated, require the abrogation of *instrumental* mufick, ap-  
proving neverthelefs the ufe of vocal melody to remain, muft  
fhew fome reafon, wherefore the one fhould be thought a  
legal ceremony and not the other. *Hooks, b. v.*  
4. Produced by inftruments; not vocal.  
Oft in bands,  
While they keep watch, or nightly rounding walk,  
With heav'nly touch of *instrumental* founds  
In full harmonious number join'd, their fongs  
Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heav'n. *Milton.*  
Sweet voices, mix'd with *instrumental* founds,  
Ascend the vaulted roof, the vaulted roof rebounds. *Dryden.*  
INSTRUMENTALITY. *n. f.* [*from instrumental*]. Subordinate  
agency; agency of any thing as means to an end.  
Thofe natural and involuntary actions are not done by de-  
liberation and formal command, yet they are done by the  
virtue, energy, and influx of the foul, and the *instrumenta-*  
lity of the fpirits. *Hale's Original of Mankind.*  
INSTRUMENTALLY. *adv.* [*from instrumental*]. In the nature  
of an *instrument*; as means to an end.  
Mens well-being here in this life is but *instrumentally* good,  
as being the means for them to be well in the next life, &c.  
Habitual preparation for the facrament confifts in a ftand-  
ing, permanent habit, or principle of holinefs, wrought chiefly  
by

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by God's spirit, and *instrumentally* by his word; in the heart  
or soul of man. *Saunt's Sermons.*  
**INSTRUMENTALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *instrumental*.] Usefulness as  
means to an end.  
The *instrumentalness* of riches to works of charity, has  
rendered it very political, in every Christian commonwealth,  
by laws to settle and secure property. *Hammond's Fund.*  
**INSUFFERABLE.** *adj.* [in and *sufferable*.]  
1. Intolerable; insupportable; intense beyond endurance.  
The one is oppressed with constant heat, the other with  
*insufferable* cold. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*; b. vi.  
Though great light be *insufferable* to our eyes, yet the  
highest degree of darkness does not at all disafe them; be-  
cause that causing no disorderly motion, leaves that curious  
organ unharmed. *Locke.*  
2. Detestable; contemptible.  
A multitude of scribblers, who daily pester the world with  
their *insufferable* stuff, should be discouraged from writing any  
more. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*  
**INSUFFERABLY.** *adv.* [from *insufferable*.] To a degree beyond  
endurance.  
Those heav'nly shapes  
Will dazzle now this earthly, with their blaze  
*Insufferably* bright. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. ix.  
There is no person remarkably *insufferable*, who was not  
also *insufferably* proud. *Saunt's Sermons.*  
**INSUFFICIENCY.** *n. f.* [*insufficient*, Fr. in and *sufficient*.] In-  
sufficiency, or defectiveness to any end or purpose;  
want of requisite value or power: used of things and persons.  
The minister's aptness or *insufficiency*, otherwise than by  
reading to instruct the flock, standeth in this place as a  
stranger, with whom our form of common prayer hath nothing  
to do. *Hooker*, b. v.  
The *insufficiency* of the light of nature is, by the light of  
scripture, so fully supplied, that further light than this hath  
added, there doth not need unto that end. *Hooker*, b. ii.  
We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses, unintel-  
ligent of our *insufficiency*, may, though they cannot praise us,  
as little accuse us. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
Till experience had discovered their defect and *insufficiency*,  
I did certainly conclude them to be infallible. *Wilkins.*  
Consider the pleas made use of to this purpose, and shew  
the *insufficiency* and weakness of them. *Atterbury.*  
**INSUFFICIENT.** *adj.* [*insufficient*, French; in and *sufficient*.]  
Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities;  
incapable; unfit.  
The bishop to whom they shall be presented, may justly  
reject them as incapable and *insufficient*. *Spenker on Ireland.*  
We are weak, dependant creatures, *insufficient* to our own  
happinefs, full of wants which of ourselves we cannot re-  
lieve, exposed to a numerous train of evils which we know  
not how to divert. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
Fasting kills by the bad state, not by the *insufficient* quan-  
tity of fluids. *Abrabanel on Aliments.*  
**INSUFFICIENTLY.** *adv.* [from *insufficient*.] With want of  
proper ability; not skilfully.  
**INSUFFLATION.** [*in* and *sufflate*, Latin.] The act of breathing  
upon.  
Imposition of hands is a custom of parents in blessing their  
children, but taken up by the apostles instead of that divine  
*insufflation* which Christ used. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
**INSULAR.** *adj.* [*insularis*, French; *insularis*, Lat.] Belong-  
ing to an island.  
Druiua, being surrounded with the sea, is hardly to be in-  
vaded, having many other *insulary* advantages. *Huvel.*  
**INSULATED.** *adj.* [*insule*, Lat.] Not contiguous on any side.  
**INSULSE.** *adj.* [*insulatus*, Lat.] Dull; insipid; heavy. *Diét.*  
**INSULT.** *n. f.* [*insultus*, Lat. *insultus*, French.]  
1. The act of heaping upon any thing. In this sense it has the  
accent on the last syllable: the sense is rare.  
But after the bull's *insult* at four he may sustain.  
2. Act of insultence or contempt. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
Take the sentence seriously, because raileries are an *insult*  
on the unfortunate. *Brome's Notes on the Odyssey.*  
TO **INSULT.** *v. a.* [*insulser*, Fr. *insult*, Lat.]  
1. To treat with insultence or contempt. It is used sometimes  
with *over*, sometimes without a preposition.  
The poet makes his hero, after he was glutted by the  
death of Hector, and the honour he did his friend by *insulting*  
*over* his murderer, to be moved by the tears of king  
Priam. *Pope.*  
2. To trample upon; to triumph over.  
It pleads'd the king his master very lately  
To strike at me upon his misconstruction;  
When he conjunct, and flat'ring his displeasure,  
Tript me behind; being down, *insulted*, rail'd,  
And put upon such a deal of man,  
That worsted him. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
So 'scapes the *insulting* fire his narrow jail,  
And makes mild outlets into open air. *Dryden.*

IN

Ev'n when they sing at ease in full content,  
*Infulting o'er the toil they underwent,*  
 Yet still they fate a future trial remain,  
 To turn the foil. *Dryden's Virgil.*

INSULTER. *n. f.* [from *insult*.] One who treats another with insolent triumph.

Ev'n man, the mercilefs *insulter* man;  
 Man, who rejoices in our sex's weakness,  
 Shall pity thee. *Rosset's Jane Shore.*

INSULTINGLY. *adv.* [from *insulting*.] With contemptuous triumph.

*Infultingly*, he made your love his boast;  
 Gave me my life, and told me what it cost. *Dryden.*

INSUPERABLY. *n. f.* [from *insuperable*.] The quality of being invincible.

INSUPERABLE. *adj.* [*insuperabilis*, Latin.] Invincible; insurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome.

This appears to be an *insuperable* obstacle, because of the evidence that *sent* seems to give it. *Digby on Bodies.*

Much might be done would we but endeavour, nothing is *insuperable* to pains and patience. *Ray on the Creation.*

And middle natures how they long to join,  
 Yet never pass th' *insuperable* line. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

INSUPERABleness. *n. f.* [from *insuperable*.] Invincibleness; impossibility to be surmounted.

INSUPERABLY. *adv.* [from *insuperable*.] Invincibly; insurmountably.

Between the grain and the vein of a diamond there is this difference, that the former furthers, the latter, being so *insuperably* hard, hinders the splitting of it. *Grew's Anatomy.*

INSUPPORTABLE. *adj.* [*insupportabile*, French; in and supportable.] Intolerable; insufferable; not to be endured.

A disgrace put upon a man in company is *insupportable*; it is heightened according to the greatness, and multiplied according to the number of the persons that hear. *South.*

The bolder the enemies are, the more *insupportable* is the infolence *L'Estrange's Tables.*

The thought of being nothing after death is a burden *insupportable* to a virtuous man: we naturally aim at happiness, and cannot bear to have it confined to our present being. *Dryden.*

To those that dwell under or near the Equator, this Spring would be a most plentiful and *insupportable* Summer; and as for those countries that are nearer the Poles, a perpetual Spring will not do their business. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INSUPPORTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *insupportable*.] Insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance.

Then fell he to pitiful a declaration of the *insupportable*ness of her desires, that Dorus's ears procured his eyes with tears to give testimony how much they suffered for her suffering. *Sidney.*

INSUPPORTABLY. *adv.* [from *insupportable*.] Beyond endurance.

But safest he who stood aloof,  
 When *insupportably* his foot advance'd,  
 In corn of their proud arms and warlike tools,  
 Spurn'd them to death by troops. *Milton's Agnoster.*

The first day's audience sufficiently convinced me, that the poem was *insupportably* too long. *Dryden.*

INSURMOUNTABLE. *adj.* [*insurmountable*, Fr. in and surmountable.] Insufferable; unconquerable.

This difficulty is *insurmountable*, 'till I can make simplicity and variety the fancy. *Locke.*

Hope thinks nothing difficult; despair tells us, that difficulty is *insurmountable*. *Watts.*

INSURMOUNTABLY. *adv.* [from *insurmountable*.] Invincibly; unconquerably.

INSURRECTION. *n. f.* [*insurgens*, Latin.] A seditious rising; a rebellious commotion.

Between the ading of a dreadful thing,  
 And the first motion, all the interim is  
 Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream:  
 The genius and the mortal instruments  
 Are then in council; and the state of man,  
 Like to a little kingdom, suffers then  
 The nature of an *insurrection*. *Shak. Jul. Caesar.*

This city of old time hath made *insurrection* against kings,  
 and that rebellion and sedition have been made therein. *Ezra.*

There shall be a great *insurrection* upon those that fear the Lord. *2 Efd. xvi. 70.*

*Insurrection* of base people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The trade of Rome had like to have suffered another great stroke by an *insurrection* in Egypt, excited by Achilles. *Arbut.*

INSURREXATION. *n. f.* [*insurrex*, Latin.] The act of whispering.

INTACTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *tactum*, Latin.] Not perceptible to the touch. *Diet.*

INTAGLIO. *n. f.* [Italian.] Any thing that has figures engraved on it.

We meet with the figures which Juvenal describes on antique *intagios* and medals. *Adelphi re. J.*



# INT

INTA'STABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *taste*.] Not raising any sensations in the organs of taste.

Something which is invisible, *intestible*, and intangible, as existing only in the fancy, may produce a pleasure superior to that of sense. *Grew's Cosmol.*

INTEGER. *n. f.* [Latin.] The whole of any thing.

As not only signified a piece of money, but any integer; from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit. *Arbutnot.*

INTEGRAL. *adj.* [*integral*, French; *integer*, Latin.]

1. Whole: applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts.

A local motion keepeth bodies *integral*, and their parts together. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Uninjured; complete; not defective.

No wonder if one remain speechless, though of *integral* principles, who, from an infant, should be bred up amongst mutes, and have no teaching. *Holder.*

3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

INTEGRAL. *n. f.* The whole made up of parts.

Physicians, by the help of anatomical dissections, have searched into those various meanders of the veins, arteries, nerves, and *integrals* of the human body. *Hale.*

Consider the infinite complications and combinations of several concurrences to the constitution and operation of almost every *integral* in nature. *Hale.*

A mathematical whole is better called *integral*, when the several parts, which make up the whole, are distinct, and each may subsist apart. *Watts.*

INTEGRITY. *n. f.* [*integrité*, Fr. *integritas*, from *integer*, Lat.]

1. Honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorrupt-edness.

Your dishonour  
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state  
Of that *integrity* which should become it. *Shakef. Coriol.*

Macduff, this noble passion,  
Child of *integrity*, hath from my soul  
Wip'd the black scruples, reconcil'd my thoughts  
To thy good truth and honour. *Shakef. Macbeth.*

Whoever has examined both parties cannot go far towards the extremes of either, without violence to his *integrity* or understanding. *Swift.*

The libertine, instead of attempting to corrupt our *integrity*, will conceal and disguise his own vices. *Rogers.*

2. Purity; genuine unadulterate state.

Language continued long in its purity and *integrity*. *Hale.*

3. Intireness; unbroken whole.

Take away this transformation, and there is no chafin, nor can it affect the *integrity* of the action. *Brown.*

INTEGUMENT. *n. f.* [*integumentum*, *integro*, Lat.] Any thing that covers or envelops another.

He could no more live without his frize-coat than without his skin: it is not indeed so properly his coat, as what the anatomists call one of the *integuments* of the body. *Addison.*

INTELLECT. *n. f.* [*intellect*, Fr. *intellectus*, Lat.] The intelligent mind; the power of understanding.

All heart they live, all head, all eye, all ear,  
All *intellect*, all sense. *Milton.*

All those arts, rarities, and inventions, which vulgar minds gaze at, and the ingenious pursue, are but the reliques of an *intellect* defaced with sin and time. *South's Sermons.*

INTELLECTION. *n. f.* [*intellektion*, Fr. *intellectio*, Latin.] The act of understanding.

Simple apprehension denotes the soul's naked *intellektion* of an object, without either composition or deduction. *Glauco.*

A determinate *intellektion* of the modes of being, never hinted by the senses, can realize chimeras. *Glauco. Scyf.*

They will say tis not the bulk or substance of the animal spirit, but its motion and agility, that produces *intellektion* and sense. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INTELLIGENT. *adj.* [*intelligens*, Fr. from *intellect*.] Having power to understand.

If a man as *intelligens* be created, then either he means the whole man, or only that by which he is *intelligens*. *Glauco.*

INTELLECTUAL. *adj.* [*intellectuel*, French; *intellectualis*, low Latin.]

1. Relating to the understanding; belonging to the mind; transfacted by the understanding.

Religion teaches us to present to God our bodies as well as our souls: if the body serves the soul in actions natural and civil, and *intellectual*, it must not be ealed in the only offices of religion. *Taylor.*

2. Mental; comprising the faculty of understanding; belonging to the mind.

Logic is to teach us the right use of our reason, or *intellectual* powers. *Watts.*

3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the senses.

In a dark vision's *intellectual* scene,  
Beneath a bow'r for sorrow made,  
The melancholy Cowley lay.  
A train of phantoms in wild order rose,  
And, join'd, this *intellectual* scene compose. *Cowley.*

4. Having the power of understanding.

Anaxagoras and Plato term the maker of the world an *intellectual* worker. *Holder.*

Who would lose,  
Though full of pain, this *intellectual* being,  
Those thoughts that wander through eternity,  
To perish rather, swallow'd up and lost,  
In the wide womb of uncreated night,  
Devoid of sense and motion? *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

5. Proposed as the object not of the senses but intellect: as, *Cudworth* names his book the *intellectual* system of the universe.

INTELLECTUAL. *n. f.* Intellect; understanding; mental powers or faculties. This is little in use.

Her husband not nigh,  
Whole higher *intellectual* more I shun. *Milton.*

The fancies of most, like the index of a clock, are moved but by the inward springs of the corporeal machine; which, even on the most sublimed *intellectual*, is dangerously influential. *Glauco. Scyf.*

I have not consulted the repute of my *intellectuals* in bringing their weaknesses into such discerning preferences. *Glauco.*

INTELLIGENCE. *n. f.* [*intelligence*, French; *intelligentia*, Latin.]

1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication; account of things distant or secret.

It was perceived there had not been in the catholicks, either at Armenia or at Seleucia, so much foresight as to provide that true *intelligence* might pass between them of what was done. *Hooker, b. v.*

A mankind witch! hence with her, out of door!  
A most *intelligence* bawd! *Shakefears.*

He furnished his employed men liberally with money, to draw on and reward *intelligences*; giving them also in charge to advertise continually what they found. *Bacon's H. VII.*

The advertisements of neighbour princes are always to be regarded, for that they receive *intelligence* from better authors than persons of inferior note. *Hayward.*

Let all the passages  
Be well secur'd, that no *intelligence*  
May pass between the prince and them. *Denham's Sophy.*

Those tales had been sung to lull children asleep, before ever *Berofus* set up his *intelligence* office at Coos. *Bentley.*

2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another.

Faction followers are worse to be liked, which follow not upon affection to him with whom they range themselves; whereupon commonly ensue that ill *intelligence* that we see between great personages. *Bacon.*

He lived rather in a fair *intelligence* than any friendship with the favourites. *Clarendon.*

3. Spirit; unbounded mind.

How fully hast thou satisfied me, pure  
*Intelligence* of heav'n, angel! *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

There are divers ranks of created beings intermediate between the glorious God and man, as the glorious angels and created *intelligences*. *Hale.*

They hoped to get the favour of the houses, and by the favour of the houses they hoped for that of the *intelligences*, and by their favour for that of the supreme God. *Stillingsfleet.*

The regularity of motion, visible in the great variety and curiosity of bodies, is a demonstration that the whole mass of matter is under the conduct of a mighty *intelligens*. *Clinch.*

Satan, appearing like a cherub to Uriel, the *intelligence* of the sun circumvented him even in his own province. *Dryden.*

4. Understanding; skill.

Heaps of huge words, up hoarded hideously,  
They think to be chief praise of poetry;  
And thereby wanting due *intelligence*,  
Have marr'd the face of goodly poeie. *Spenser.*

INTELLIGENCER. *n. f.* [from *intelligence*.] One who sends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions; one who carries messages between parties.

His eyes, being his diligent *intelligencers*, could carry unto him no other news but discomfortable. *Sidney.*

Who hath not heard it spoken  
How deep you were within the books of heav'n?  
To us, th' imagin'd voice of heav'n itself;  
The very opener and *intelligencer*  
Between the grace and sanctities of heav'n,  
And our dull workings. *Shakef. Henry IV.*

If they had instructions to that purpose, they might be the best *intelligencers* to the king of the true state of his whole kingdom. *Bacon.*

They are the best sort of *intelligencers*; for they have a way into the inmost closets of princes.

They have news-gatherers and *intelligencers*, who make them acquainted with the conversation of the whole kingdom. *Spektator.*

INTELLIGENT. *adj.* [*intelligent*, Fr. *intelligent*, Latin.]

1. Knowing; instructed; skilful.

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern that is the more *intelligent*, as Aristotle would have it; but there is no

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# INT

no less required for government, courage to protect, and above all honesty. *Bacon.*

Intelligent of seasons, they set forth  
Their airy caravan. *Milton.*

He of times,  
Intelligent, th' harsh hyperborean ice  
Shuns for our equal Winters; when our suns  
Cleave the chill'd foil, he backward wings his way. *Philips.*

I trace out the numerous footsteps of the presence and interposition of a most wife and *intelligent* architect throughout all this stupendous fabric. *Woodward.*

2. Giving information.

Servants, who seem no less,  
Which are to France the spies and speculations  
Intelligent of our state. *Shakef. King Lear.*

INTELLIGENTIAL. *adj.* [from *intelligence*.]

1. Consisting of unbodied mind.

Food alike those pure  
*Intelligential* substances require,  
As doth your rational. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Intellectual; exercising understanding.

In at his mouth  
The devil enter'd; and his brutal sense,  
His heart or head possessing, soon inspir'd  
With act *intelligential*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

INTELLIGIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *intelligibile*.]

1. Possibility to be understood.

2. The power of understanding; intellection. Not proper.

The soul's nature consists in *intelligibility*. *Glauco. Scyf.*

INTELLIGIBLE. *adj.* [*intelligibilis*, Fr. *intelligibilis*, Latin.]

To be conceived by the understanding; possible to be understood.

We shall give satisfaction to the mind, to shew it a fair and *intelligible* account of the deluge. *Burnet.*

Something must be lost in all translations, but the sense will remain, which would otherwise be lost, or at least be maimed, when it is scarce *intelligible*. *Dryden.*

Many natural duties relating to God, ourselves, and our neighbours, would be exceeding difficult for the bulk of mankind to find out by reason; therefore it has pleased God to express them in a plain manner, *intelligible* to souls of the lowest capacity. *Watts.*

INTELLIGIBleness. *n. f.* [from *intelligibilis*.] Possibility to be understood; perceptibility.

It is in our ideas that both the rightness of our knowledge, and the propriety or *intelligibleness* of our speaking, consists. *Locke.*

INTELLIGIBLY. *adv.* [from *intelligibilis*.] So as to be understood; clearly; plainly.

The genuine sense, *intelligibly* told,  
Shews a translator both discreet and bold. *Rogcommon.*

To write of metals and minerals *intelligibly*, is a task more difficult than to write of animals. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

INTEMPERATE. *adj.* [*intemperatus*, Latin.] Undisciplined; unpolished.

INTEMPERAMENT. *n. f.* [*in* and *temperament*.] Bad constitution.

Some depend upon the *intemperament* of the part ulcerated, and others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey on Consumption.*

INTEMPERANCE. *n. f.* [*intemperance*, Fr. *intemperantia*, Lat.]

1. Want of temperance; want of moderation; excess in meat or drink.

Boundedless *intemperance*  
In nature is a tyranny; it hath been  
The fall of many kings. *Shakef. Macbeth.*

Another law of Lycurgus induced to *intemperance* and all kind of incontinency.

Some, as thou saw'st, by violent stroke shall die;  
By fire, flood, famine, by *intemperance* more  
In meats and drinks, which on the earth shall bring  
Diseases dire; of which a monstrous crew  
Before thee shall appear; that thou may'st know  
What misery th' inabundance of Eve  
Shall bring on men. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenness and *intemperance*, by bringing a drunken man into their company. *Watts.*

INTEMPERATE. *adj.* [*intemperant*, Fr. *intemperatus*, Latin.]

1. Immoderate in appetite; excessive in meat or drink; drunken; gluttonous.

More women should die than men, if the number of burials answered in proportion to that of sicknesses; but men, being more *intemperate* than women, die as much by reason of their vices, as women do by the infirmity of their sex. *Craun.*

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, and those unanswerable doubts, which, over their cups or their coffee, they pretend to have against Christianity; persuade the covetous man not to dily his money, the *intemperate* man to abandon his revells, and I dare undertake that all their giant-like objections shall vanish. *South.*

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2. Passionate; ungovernable; without rule.

You are more *intemperate* in your blood  
Than those pamper'd animals,  
That rage in savage sensuality. *Shakespeare.*

Use not thy mouth to *intemperate* swearing; for therein is the word of sin. *Ecclus. xxiii. 13.*

INTEMPERATELY. *adv.* [from *intemperate*.]

1. With breach of the laws of temperance.

How grossly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the Gospel, by living *intemperately* or unjustly? *Tillotson.*

2. Immoderately; excessively.

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is *intemperately* rigid? Whereas no religion is true that is not peaceable as well as pure. *Spratt's Sermons.*

INTEMPERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *intemperate*.]

1. Want of moderation.

2. Unseasonableness of weather.

INTEMPERATURE. *n. f.* [from *intemperate*.] Excess of some quality.

TO INTEND. *v. a.* [*intendo*, Latin.]

1. To stretch out. Obsolete.

The same advancing high above his head,  
With sharp *intended* thing so rude him smote,  
That to the earth him drove, as stricken dead;  
No living wight would have him life behot. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To enforce; to make intell.

What seems to be the ground of the assertion, is the magnified quality of this star, conceived to cause or *intend* the heat of this season, we find that wiser antiquity was not of this opinion. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted. *Hale.*

This vis inertiae is essential to matter, because it neither can be deprived of it, nor *intended* or remitted in the same body; but is always proportional to the quantity of matter. *Chene.*

Magnesium may be *intended* and remitted, and is found only in the magnet and in iron. *Newton's Opt.*

3. To regard; to attend; to take care of.

This they should carefully *intend*, and not when the sacrament is administered, imagine themselves called only to walk up and down in a white and shining garment. *Hooker.*

4. To pay regard or attention to. This sense is now little used.

They could not *intend* to the recovery of that country of the north. *Spenser.*

Having no children, she did with singular care and tenderness *intend* the education of Philip. *Bacon's H. VII.*

The king prayed them to have patience 'till a little smock, that was raised 'in his country, was over; slighting, as his manner was, that openly, which nevertheless he *intended* seriously. *Bacon's H. VII.*

Neither was there any queen-mother who might share any way in the government, while the king *intended* his pleasure. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Go therefore, mighty pow'rs!  
Terror of heav'n, though fallen! *intend* at home,  
While here shall be our home, what best may ease  
The present misery, and render hell  
More tolerable. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

Their beauty they, and we our loves suspend;  
Nought can our wishes, save thy health, *intend*. *Waller.*

4. To mean; to design.

The opinion she had of his wisdom was such, as made her esteem greatly of his words; but that the words themselves sounded so, as the could not imagine what they *intended*. *Sidney.*

The gods would not have delivered a soul into the body, which hath arms and legs, only instruments of doing, but that it were *intended* the mind should employ them. *Sidney.*

Thou art sworn  
As deeply to effect what we *intend*,  
As closely to conceal what we impart? *Shakef. R. III.*

The earl was a very acute and sound speaker, when he would *intend* it. *Watton.*

According to this model Horace writ his odes and epods; for his satires and epistles, being *intended* wholly for instruction, required another style. *Dryden.*

INTENDANT. *n. f.* [French.] An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the publick business.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onesicrates, his *intendant* general of marine, have both left relations of the Indies. *Arbutnot.*

INTENDIMENT. *n. f.* [*intendement*, French.] Attention; patient hearing; accurate examination. This word is only to be found in *Spenser*.

Be nought hereat dismay'd,  
'Till well ye wot, by grave *intendiment*,  
What woman, and wherefore doth me upraid. *Fa. Queen.*

INTENDMENT. *n. f.* [*intendement*, French.]

1. Intention; design.

Out of my love to you, I came hither to acquaint you withal; that either you might stay him from his *intendment*, or brook such disgrace well as he shall run into. *Shakespeare.*

All that worship for fear, profit, or some other by-end, fall more or less within the *intendment* of this emblem. *L'Estrange.*

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To



## INT

To **INTERERATE**. *v. a.* [*in* and *tener*, Latin.] To make tender; to soften. *Bp. Taylor.*

Autumn vigour gives,  
Equal, *intererating*, milky grain. *Phillips.*

**INTERERATION**. *n. f.* [*from intererate*.] The act of softening or making tender.

In living creatures the noblest use of nourishment is for the prolongation of life, restoration of some degree of youth, and *intereration* of the parts. *Bacon.*

**INTERERABLE**. *adj.* [*in* and *terrible*.] That cannot hold. It is commonly written *intererale*.

I know I love in vain, strive against hope;  
Yet in this captious and *intererible* lieve,  
I still pour in the waters of my love. *Shakespeare.*

**INTERERSE**. *adj.* [*interer*, Latin.]

1. Raised to a high degree; strained; forced; not slight; not lax.

To observe the effects of a distillation, profecuted with so *interer* and unusual a degree of heat, we ventured to come near. *Boyle.*

Sublime or low, unbended or *interer*,  
The found is still a comment to the sense. *Roscommon.*

2. Vehement; ardent.

Hebraisms warm and animate our language, and convey our thoughts in more ardent and *interer* phrases. *Addison.*

3. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive.

But in disparity  
The one *interer*; the other still remiss,  
Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove  
Tediuous alike. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

**INTERERSELY**. *adv.* [*from interer*.] To a great degree.

If an Englishman considers our world, how *interer*ly it is heated, he cannot suppose that it will cool again. *Addison.*

**INTERERNESS**. *n. f.* [*from interer*.] The state of being affected to a high degree; force; contrariety to laxity or remission.

The water of standing springs and rivers, that sustains a diminution from the heat above, being evaporated more or less, in proportion to the greater or lesser *interer*ness of heat.

*Woodward's Natural History.*

**INTERERSION**. *n. f.* [*interer*, Latin.] The act of forcing or straining any thing; contrariety to remission or relaxation.

Sounds will be carried further with the wind than against the wind; and likewise do rise and fall with the *interer* or remission of the wind. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Faith differs from hope in the extension of its object, and in the *interer*ness of degree. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

**INTERERSSIVE**. *adj.* [*from interer*.]

1. Stretched or increased with respect to itself.

As his perfection is infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, so it is infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel; and were it not infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel, it could not be infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, because the *interer*ness distance between the perfection of an angel and of a man is but finite. *Hale.*

2. Intent; full of care.

Tired with that assiduous attendance and *interer*ness circumstance, which a long fortune did require, he was not unwilling to bestow upon another some part of the pains. *Watt.*

**INTERERVELY**. *adv.* To a greater degree.

God and the good angels are more free than we are, that is, *interer*vely in the degree of freedom; but not extensively in the latitude of the object, according to a liberty of exercise, but not of specification. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

**INTERER**. *adj.* [*intenter*, Latin.] Anxiously diligent; fixed with close application.

Distractions in England made most men *interer* to their own safety. *King Charles.*

When we use but those means which God hath laid before us, it is a good sign that we are rather *interer* upon God's glory than our own convenience. *Taylor.*

The general himself had been more *interer* upon his command. *Clarendon.*

They on their mirth and dance

*Interer.* *Milton.*

Of action eager, and *interer* on thought,

The chiefs your honourable danger fought. *Dryden.*

Were men as *interer* upon this as on things of lower concernment, there are none so enslaved to the necessities of life, who might not find many vacancies that might be husbanded to this advantage of their knowledge. *Locke.*

Whilst they are *interer* on one particular part of their theme, they bend all their thoughts to prove or disprove some proposition that relates to that part, without attention to the consequences that may affect another. *Watts.*

Be *interer* and solicitous to take up the meaning of the speaker.

**INTERER**. *n. f.* [*from interer*.] A design; a purpose; a drift; a view formed; meaning.

Although the Scripture of God be stored with infinite variety of matter in all kinds, although it abound with all sorts of laws, yet the principal *interer* of Scripture is to deliver the laws of duties supernatural. *Hooker.*

## INT

Whereas commandment was given to destroy all places where the Canaanites had served the gods, this precept had reference unto a special *interer* and purpose, which was that there should be but one place whereunto the people might bring offerings. *Hooker.*

Those that accuse him in his *interer* towards our wives, are a yoke of his discarded men. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

I'll urge his hatred more to Clarence;

And, if I fail not in my deep intent,

Clarence hath not another day to live. *Shakespeare, R. III.*

There is an incurable blindness caused by a resolution not to see; and, to all *interer* and purposes, he who will not open his eyes is for the present as blind as he that cannot. *South.*

He was a miserable creature to all *interer* and purposes.

*L'Estrange's Fables.*

This fury fit for her intent she chose;

One who delights in wars. *Dryden's Ann.*

The Athenians sent their fleet to Sicily, upon pretence only to assist the Leontines against Syracuse; but with an intent to make themselves masters of that island. *Graev.*

Of darkness visible too much be lent,

As half to shew, half veil the deep intent. *Dandied.*

**INTERER**. *n. f.* [*intenter*, French; *intenter*, Latin.]

1. Eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind.

*Interer* is when the mind with great earnestness, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, considers it on every side, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas. *Locke.*

Effectual prayer is joined with a vehement *interer* of the inferior powers of the soul, which cannot therein long continue without pain: it hath been therefore thought good, by turns, to interpose still somewhat for the higher part of the mind and the understanding to work upon. *Hooker.*

She did course o'er my exteriors with such a greedy *interer*, that the appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a burning-glass. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

In persons possessed with other notions of religion, the understanding cannot quit these but by great examination; which cannot be done without some labour and *interer* of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a considerable time upon the survey and discussion of each particular. *South's Sermons.*

2. Design; purpose.

Most part of chronological distempers proceed from laxity of the fibres; in which case the principal *interer* is to restore the tone of the solid parts. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. The state of being intense or strained. This for distinction is more generally and more conveniently written *intense*.

The operations of agents admit of *interer* and remission; but essences are not capable of such variation. *Locke.*

**INTERERENTIAL**. *adj.* [*intenter*, Fr. *from interer*.] Designed; done by design.

The glory of God is the great end which every intelligent being is bound to consult, by a direct and *interer* service. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**INTERERENTIALLY**. *adv.* [*from interer*.]

1. By design; with fixed choice.

I find in myself that this inward principle doth exert many of its actions *interer*ally and purposefully. *Hale.*

2. In will, if not in action.

Whenever I am willing to write to you, I shall conclude you are *interer*ally doing so to me. *Atterbury to Pope.*

**INTERERENTIVE**. *adj.* [*from interer*.] Diligently applied; busily attentive.

Where the object is fine and accurate, it conduceth much to have the sense *interer*ive and erect. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The naked relation, at least the *interer*ive consideration of that, is able still, and at this disadvantage of time, to rend the hearts of pious contemplators. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

**INTERERENTIVELY**. *adv.* [*from interer*.] With application; closely.

**INTERERENTLY**. *adv.* [*from interer*.] With close attention; with close application; with eager desire.

If we insist passionately or so *interer*ly on the truth of our beliefs, as not to proceed to as vigorous pursuit of all just, sober, and godly living. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

The odd paintings of an Indian scene, at first glance, may surprise and please a little; but when you fix your eye *interer*ly upon them, they appear so extravagantly disproportioned that they give a judicious eye pain. *Atterbury.*

The Chian medal feasts him with a volume open, and reading *interer*ly. *Pope.*

**INTERERENTNESS**. *n. f.* [*from interer*.] The state of being intense; anxious application.

He is grown more disengaged from his *interer*ness on his own affairs. *South.*

To **INTERER**. *v. a.* [*intenter*, French.] To cover under ground; to bury.

Within their chieftest temple I'll erect

A tomb, wherein his corps shall be *interer*'d. *Shak. H. VI.*

The evil that men do lives after them;

The good is oft *interer*'d with their bones. *Shak. Jul. Cef.*

His

## INT

His body shall be royally *interer*'d. *Dryden.*

And the last funeral pomp adorn his herse.

The ashes, in an old record of the convent, are said to have been *interer* between the very wall and the altar where they were taken up. *Addison on Italy.*

The best way is to *interer* them as you furrow peale. *Mort.*

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## INT

Pray not thou for this people, neither make *interer*ssion to me; for I will not hear thee. *Jer. vii. 16.*

To pray to the faints to obtain things by their merits and *interer*ssions, is allowed and contended for by the Roman church. *Stillingfleet.*

Your *interer*ssion now is needless grown;

Retire, and let me speak with her alone. *Dryd. Aeneas.*

**INTERERSSOUR**. *n. f.* [*interer*, Fr. *interer*, Lat.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

Behold the heav'ns! thither thine eyelight bend;

Thy looks, sighs, tears, for *interer*ssours send. *Fairfax.*

On man's behalf,

Patron or *interer*ssour, none appear'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

When we shall hear our eternal doom from our *interer*ssour,

it will convince us, that a denial of Christ is more than transitory words. *South's Sermons.*

To **INTERERCHA'IN**. *v. a.* [*inter* and *chain*.] To chain; to link together.

Two bosoms *interer*chain'd with an oath;

So then two bosoms, and a single troth. *Shakespeare.*

To **INTERERCHA'NGE**. *v. a.* [*inter* and *change*.]

1. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange.

They had left but one piece of one ship, whereon they kept themselves in all truth, having *interer*chang'd their cares, while either cared for other, each comforting and counselling how to labour for the better, and to abide the worse. *Sidney.*

I shall *interer*change



## INT

**INTERCEPT.** *n. f.* [*intercipiens*, Latin.] An intercepting power; something that causes a stoppage.

They commend repellents, but not with much astringency, unless as *interceptants* upon the parts above, lest the matter should thereby be impacted in the part. *Wifeman.*

**INTERCEPTION.** *n. f.* [*inter* and *cepto*, Lat.] Interruption.

By cessation of grades we may understand their *interception*, not abscission, or consummate defoliation. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

**TO INTERCLUDE.** *v. n.* [*intercludo*, Latin.] To shut from a place or course by something increasing; to intercept.

The voice is sometimes *intercluded* by a hoarseness, or viscous phlegm cleaving to the alveolar artery. *Holder.*

**INTERCLUSION.** *n. f.* [*interclusus*, Latin.] Obstruction; interception.

**INTERCOLUMNATION.** *n. f.* [*inter* and *columna*, Latin.] The space between the pillars.

The distance or *intercolumniation* may be near four of his own diameter, because the materials commonly laid over this pillar were rather of wood than stone. *Watson.*

**TO INTERCOMMON.** *v. n.* [*inter* and *commun*,] To feed at the same table.

Wine is to be forborn in consumptions, for that the spirits of the wine do prey upon the roscid juice of the body, and *intercommon* with the spirits of the body, and so rob them of their nourishment. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**INTERCOMMUNITY.** *n. f.* [*inter* and *community*,] A mutual communication or community; a mutual freedom or exercise of religion.

**INTERCOSTAL.** *adj.* [*intercostal*, Fr. *inter* and *costa*, Lat.] Placed between the ribs.

The diaphragm seems the principal instrument of ordinary respiration, although to restrained respiration the *intercostal* muscles may concur. *Boyle.*

By the assistance of the inward *intercostal* muscles, in deep respirations, we take more large gulps of air to cool our heart. *Boyle's Antidote against Atheism.*

**INTERCOURSE.** *n. f.* [*intercourse*, French.]

1. Commerce; exchange.

This sweet *intercourse* Of looks, and smiles; for smiles from reason flow, To brute deny'd, and are of love the food. *Milton.*

2. Communication.

The choice of the place requireth many circumstances, as the situation near the sea, for the commodiousness of an *intercourse* with England. *Bacon.*

What an honour is it that God should admit us into such a participation of himself? That he should give us minds capable of such an *intercourse* with the Supreme Mind? *Asterbury.*

**INTERCURRENCE.** *n. f.* [*intercurreo*, Latin.] Passage between.

Consider what fluidity saltpetre is capable of, without the *intercurrence* of a liquor. *Boyle.*

**INTERCURRENT.** *adj.* [*intercurrent*, Lat.] Running between.

If into a phial, filled with good spirit of nitre, you cast a piece of iron, the liquor, whose parts moved placidly before, meeting with particles in the iron, altering the motion of its parts, and perhaps that of some very subtle *intercurrent* matter, those active parts presently begin to penetrate, and scatter abroad particles of the iron. *Boyle.*

**INTERDEAL.** *n. f.* [*inter* and *deal*,] Traffick; intercourse.

The Gaulish speech is the very British, which is yet retained of the Welshmen and Britons of France; though the alteration of the trading and *interdeal* with other nations has greatly altered the dialect. *Spenser.*

**TO INTERDICT.** *v. a.* [*interdicere*, Fr. *interdicere*, Latin.]

1. To forbid; to prohibit.

Alone I pass'd, through ways That brought me on a sudden to the tree Of *interdicted* knowledge. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*

By magic fenc'd, by spells encompass'd round, No mortal touch'd this *interdicted* ground. *Tickel.*

2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

An archbishop may not only excommunicate and *interdict* his suffragans, but his vicar-general may do the same. *Ayliffe.*

**INTERDICT.** *n. f.* [*interdictum*, Latin.]

1. Prohibition; prohibiting decree.

Amongst his other fundamental laws, he did ordain the *interdicts* and prohibitions touching entrance of strangers. *Bacon.*

These are not fruits forbidden, no *interdict* Defends the touching of these viands pure; Their taste no knowledge works at least of evil. *Mit. P. L.*

Had he liv'd to see her happy change He would have cancell'd that harsh *interdict*, And join'd our hands himself. *Dryd. Don Sebastian.*

2. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices. Nani carried himself meritoriously against the pope, in the time of the *interdict*, which held up his credit among the patriots. *Hutton.*

**INTERDICTION.** *n. f.* [*interdictio*, Fr. *interdictio*, Lat. from *interdictum*.]

1. Prohibition; forbidding decree.

## INT

Sternly he pronounc'd

The rigid *interdiction*, which rebounds Yet dreadful in mine ear. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

2. Curse: from the papal *interdictum*. An improper use of the word.

The truest issue of thy throne, By his own *interdiction* stands accurst. *Sh. King. Macbeth.*

**INTERDICTION.** *adj.* [*interdictum*, Latin.] Belonging to an interdiction.

**TO INTERESS.** *v. a.* [*interesser*, French.] To concern; to affect; to give share in.

The mystical communion of all faithful men is such as maketh every one to be *interess'd* in those precious blessings, which any one of them receiveth at God's hands. *Isaiah.*

Our joy, Although our last not least; to whose young love, The vines of France and milk of Burgundy, Strive to be *interess'd*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To love our native country, and to study its benefit and its glory, to be *interess'd* in its concerns, is natural to all men. *Dryden's Sen. Dedicat.*

Scipio, restoring the Spanish bride, gained a great nation to *interest* themselves for Rome against Carthage. *Dryden.*

This was a goddess who used to *interest* herself in marriages. *Addison on Modesty.*

All success did not discourage that ambitious and *interess'd* people. *Arbutnot on Gains.*

**TO INTEREST.** *v. n.* To affect; to move; to touch with passion; to gain the affections: as, this is an *interesting* story.

**INTEREST.** *n. f.* [*interest*, Latin; *interet*, French.]

1. Concern; advantage; good.

O give us a serious comprehension of that one great *interest* of others, as well as ourselves. *Hammond.*

There is no man but God hath put many things into his possession, to be used for the common good and *interest*. *Calam.*

2. Influence over others.

They, who had hitherto preserved them, had now lost their *interest*. *Clarendon.*

Exert, great God, thy *interest* in the sky; Gain each kind power, each guardian deity, That, conquer'd by the publick vow, They bear the dismal mischief far away. *Prin.*

Endeavour to adjust the degrees of influence, that each cause might have in producing the effect, and the proper agency and *interest* of each therein. *Watts.*

3. Share; part in any thing; participation: as, this is a matter in which we have *interest*.

4. Regard to private profit.

Wherever *interest* or power thinks fit to interfere, it little imports what principles the opposite parties think fit to charge upon each other. *Swift.*

5. Money paid for use; usury.

Did he take *interest*? —No, not take *interest*; not, as you would say, Directly, *interest*; mark what Jacob did. *Shakespeare.*

It is a sad life we lead, my dear, to be so teased; paying *interest* for old debts, and still contracting new ones. *Albion.*

6. Any surplus of advantage.

You shall have your desires with *interest*. *Shakespeare.*

**TO INTERFERE.** *v. n.* [*inter* and *ferre*, Latin.]

1. To interpose; to intermeddle.

So cautious were our ancestors in conversation, as never to *interfere* with party disputes in the state. *Swift.*

2. To clash; to oppose each other.

If each acts by an independent power, their commands may *interfere*. *Smalridge's Sermon.*

3. A horse is said to *interfere*, when the side of one of his hooves strikes against and hurts one of his fetlocks, or the hitting one leg against another, and striking off the skin. *Farrier's Dict.*

**INTERFLUENT.** *adj.* [*interfluens*, Lat.] Flowing between.

Air may consist of any terrene or aqueous corpuscles, kept swimming in the *interfluent* celestial matter. *Boyle.*

**INTERFUGENT.** *adj.* [*inter* and *fugens*, Latin.] Shining between.

**INTERFUSION.** *adj.* [*interfusio*, Latin.] Poured or scattered between.

The ambient air wide *interfus'd*, Embracing round this florid earth. *Milton.*

**INTERJACENCY.** *n. f.* [*interjacens*, Latin.]

1. The act or state of lying between.

England and Scotland is divided only by the *interjacency* of the Tweed, and some desert ground. *Hale.*

2. The thing lying between.

Its fluctuations are but motions, which winds, storms, shoars, and every *interjacency* irregularities. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

**INTERJACENT.** *adj.* [*interjacens*, Latin.] Intervening; lying between.

The sea itself must be very broad, and void of little islands *interjacens*, else will it yield plentiful argument of quarrel to the kingdoms which it serveth. *Raleigh.*

Through

## INT

Through this hole objects that were beyond might be seen distinctly, which would not at all be seen through other parts of the glasses, where the air was *interjacens*. *Newton's Opt.*

**INTERJECTION.** *n. f.* [*interjection*, Fr. *interjection*, Latin.]

1. A part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion: such as are in English, *O! alas! &c.* *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

Their wild natural notes, when they would express their passions, are at the best but like natural *interjections*, to discover their passions or impressions. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Intervention; interposition; act of something coming between; act of putting something between.

Laughing causeth a continued expulsion of the breath, with the loud noise which maketh the *interjection* of laughing. *Bacon.*

**INTERIM.** *n. f.* [*interim*, Latin.] Mean time; intervening time.

I a heavy *interim* shall support; *Shakespeare's Othello.*

By his dear absence, One bird happened to be foraging for her young ones, and in this *interim* comes a torrent that washes away nest, birds, and all. *L'Estrange.*

In this *interim* my women asked what I thought. *Tatler.*

**INTERJOIN.** *adj.* [*inter* and *join*,] To join mutually; to intermarry.

So fellst foes, Whose passions and whose plots have broke their sleep, To take the one the other, by some chance, Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends, And *interjoin* their issues. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

**INTERIOR.** *adj.* [*interior*, Lat. *interior*, Fr.] Internal; inner; not outward; not superficial.

The fool-multitude, that chuse by show, Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach, Which pry not to the *interior*. *Shakespeare.*

The grosser parts, thus sunk down, would harden and constitute the *interior* parts of the earth. *Durand.*

**INTERKNOWLEDGE.** *n. f.* [*inter* and *knowledge*,] Mutual knowledge.

All nations have *interknowledge* one of another, either by voyage into foreign parts, or by strangers that come to them. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

**TO INTERLACE.** *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, French.] To intermix; to put one thing within another.

Some are to be *interlaced* between the divine readings of the law and prophesies. *Hooker.*

Touching reannexing of Bretagne to France, the ambassadors declined any mention thereof; but contrariwise *interlaced*, in their conference, the purpose of their master to match with the daughter of Maximilian. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

They acknowledged what services he had done for the commonwealth, yet *interlacing* some errors, wherewith they seem'd to reproach him. *Hayward.*

Your argument is as strong against the use of rhyme in poems as in plays; for the trick way is every where *interlaced* with dialogue. *Dryden.*

**INTERLAPSE.** *n. f.* [*inter* and *lapsus*,] The flow of time between any two events.

These dregs are calcined into such salts, which, after a short *interlapse* of time, produce coughs. *Harvey.*

**TO INTERLARD.** *v. a.* [*entrelarder*, French.]

1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat; to diversify lean with fat.

2. To interpose; to insert between.

Jefts should be *interlarded*, after the Persian custom, by ages young and old. *Carver.*

3. To diversify by mixture.

The laws of Normandy were the deforestation of the English laws, and a transcript of them, though mingled and *interlarded* with many particular laws of their own, which altered the features of the original. *Hale's Laws of England.*

4. *Philips* has used this word very harshly, and probably did not understand it.

They *interlard* their native drinks with choice Of strongest brandy. *Philips.*

**TO INTERLEAVE.** *v. a.* [*inter* and *leave*,] To chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

**TO INTERLINE.** *v. a.* [*inter* and *line*,]

1. To write in alternate lines.

When, by *interlining* Latin and English one with another, he has got a moderate knowledge of the Latin tongue, he may then be advanced farther. *Lacke.*

2. To correct by something written between the lines.

He cancell'd an old will, and forg'd a new; Made wealthy at the small expence of signing, With a wet seal, and a fresh *interlining*. *Dryden's Juven.*

Three things render a writing suspected: the person producing a false instrument, the person that frames it, and the *interlining* and raising out of words contained in such instruments. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The muse involk'd, fit down to write, Blot out, correct, and *interline*. *Swift.*

**INTERLINEATION.** *n. f.* [*inter* and *lineation*,] Correction made by writing between the lines.

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and *interlineations*, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitations. *Swift.*

**TO INTERLINK.** *v. a.* [*inter* and *link*,] To connect chains one to another; to join one in another.

The fair mixture in pictures causes us to enter into the subject which it imitates, and imprints it the more deeply into our imagination and our memory: these are two chains which are *interlinked*, which contain, and are at the same time contained. *Dryden's Disfranchisement.*

**INTERLOCUTION.** *n. f.* [*interlocutio*, Fr. *interlocutio*, Latin.]

1. Dialogue; interchange of speech.

The plainest and the most intelligible rehearsal of the palms they favour not, because it is done by *interlocution*, and with a mutual return of sentences from side to side. *Hooker.*

2. Preparatory proceeding in law; an intermediate act before final decision.

These things are called accidental, because some new incident in judicature may emerge upon them, on which the judge ought to proceed by *interlocution*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**INTERLOCUTOR.** *n. f.* [*inter* and *loquor*, Latin.] Dialogist; one that talks with another.

Some morose readers shall find fault with my having made the *interlocutors* compliment with one another. *Boyle.*

**INTERLOCUTORY.** *adj.* [*interlocutoire*, Fr. *inter* and *loquor*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of dialogue.

When the minister by exhortation raiseth them up, and the people by protestation of their readiness declare he speaketh not in vain unto them; these *interlocutory* forms of speech, what are they else but most effectual, partly testifications, and partly inflammations of all piety? *Hooker.*

There are several *interlocutory* discourses in the holy Scriptures, though the persons speaking are not alternately mentioned or referred to. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

2. Preparatory to decision.

**TO INTERLOPE.** *v. n.* [*inter* and *loper*, Dutch, to run.] To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffick without a proper licence; to forestall; to anticipate irregularly.

The patron is desired to leave off this *interloping* trade, or admit the knights of the industry to their share. *Tatler.*

**INTERLOPER.** *n. f.* [*interloper*,] One who runs into business to which he has no right.

The swallow was a fly-catcher, and was no more an *interloper* upon the spider's right, than the spider was upon the swallow's. *L'Estrange.*

**INTERLUCENT.** *adj.* [*interlucens*, Latin.] Shining between.

**INTERLUDE.** *n. f.* [*inter* and *ludus*, Latin.] Something plaid at the intervals of festivity; a farce.

When there is a queen, and ladies of honour attending her, there must sometimes be masques, and revels, and *interludes*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

The enemies of Socrates hired Aristophanes to personate him on the stage, and, by the insinuations of those *interludes*, conveyed a hatred of him into the people. *Gou. of the Tongue.*

Dreams are but *interludes*, which fancy makes;

When monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes. *Dryden.*

**INTERLUVENY.** *n. f.* [*interlucus*, Latin.] Water interposed; interposition of a flood.

Those parts of Asia and America, which are now disjoined by the *interlucency* of the sea, might have been formerly contiguous. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**INTERLUNAR.** *adj.* [*inter* and *luna*, Lat.] Belonging to the *interlunary*.

**INTERLUNARY.** *n. f.* [*interlunary*,] time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

We add the two Egyptian days in every month, the *interlunary* and prelunary exemptions. *Brown.*

The sun to me is dark, And silent as the moon, When she deserts the night, Hid in her vacant *interlunary* cave. *Milton.*

**INTERMARRIAGE.** *n. f.* [*inter* and *marriage*,] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

Because the many alliances and *intermarriages*, as well as the personal feuds that happen among so small a people, might obstruct the course of justice, they have always a foreigner for this employ. *Addison on Italy.*

**TO INTERMARRY.** *v. n.* [*inter* and *marry*,] To marry some of each family with the other.

About the middle of the fourth century, from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to *intermarry*. *Swift.*

**INTERMEDDLE.** *v. n.* [*inter* and *meddle*,] To interpose officiously.

The practice of Spain hath been by war, and by conditions of treaty, to *intermeddle* with foreign states, and declare themselves protectors general of Catholics. *Bacon.*

Seeing the king was a sovereign prince, the emperor should not *intermeddle* with ordering his subjects, or directing the affairs of his realm. *Hayward.*

## INT

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and *interlineations*, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitations. *Swift.*



## INT

There were no ladies, who disposed themselves to intermeddle in business. *Clarendon.*  
**TO INTERMEDDLE.** *v. a.* [entremesler, French.] To intermix; to mingle. This is perhaps misprinted for intermeddled. Many other adventures are intermeddled; as the love of Britomart, and the virtuousness of Belphebe. *Spenser.*  
**INTERMEDDLER.** *n. s.* [from intermeddle.] One that interposes officiously; one that thrusts himself into business to which he has no right.

There's hardly a greater pest to government and families, than officious tale-bearers, and busy intermeddlers. *L'Estrange.*  
 Our two great allies abroad, and our stock-jobbers at home, direct her majesty not to change her secretary or treasurer, who, for the reasons that these officious intermeddlers demanded their continuance, ought never to have been admitted into the least trust. *Swift.*

Shall faucy intermeddlers say,  
 Thus far, and thus, are you allow'd to punish? *A. Phillips.*  
**INTERMEDDIAC.** *n. s.* [from intermeddiac.] Interposition; intervention. An unauthorized word.

In birds the auditory nerve is affected by only the intermeddiac of the columella. *Derham.*  
**INTERMEDIAL.** *adj.* [inter and medius, Latin.] Intervening; lying between; intervenient.

The love of God makes a man temperate in the midst of feasts, and is active enough without any intermedial appetites. *Taylor.*  
 A gardener prepares the ground, and in all the intermedial spaces he is careful to dress it.  *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

**INTERMEDIAL.** *adj.* [intermediat, Fr. inter and medius, Lat.] Intervening; interposed; holding the middle place or degree between two extremes.

Do not the most refrangible rays excite the shortest vibrations for making a sensation of a deep violet, the least refrangible the largest for making a sensation of deep red, and the several intermediate sorts of rays, vibrations of several intermediate degrees, to make sensations of the several intermediate colours? *Newton's Opt.*

An animal consists of solid and fluid parts, unless one should reckon some of an intermediate state as fat and phlegm. *Arb.*  
 Those general natures, which stand between the nearest and most remote, are called intermediate. *Watts.*

**INTERMEDIATELY.** *adv.* [from intermediate.] By way of intervention.

**TO INTERMIX.** *v. a.* [entremesler, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. By occasion hereof many other adventures are intermixed, but rather as accidents than intendments. *Spenser.*

**INTERMENT.** *n. s.* [interment, French; from inter.] Burial; sepulchre.

**INTERMIGRATION.** *n. s.* [intermigration, Fr. inter and migro, Lat.] Act of removing from one place to another, so as that of two parties removing each takes the place of the other.

Men have a strange variety in colour, stature, and humour; and all arising from the climate, though the continent be but one, as to point of access, mutual intercourse, and possibility of interigrations. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**INTERMINABLE.** *adj.* [interminable, Fr. in and termino, Latin.] Immeasurable; admitting no boundary.

As if they would confine th' interminable,  
 And tie him to his own precept. *Milton's Azonister.*  
**INTERMINATE.** *adj.* [interminate, Fr. interminatus, Latin.] Unbounded; unlimited.

Within a thicket I repos'd; when round  
 I rustled up fall'n leaves in heaps, and found,  
 Let fall from heaven, a sleep interminate. *Chapm. Odys.*

**INTERMINATION.** *n. s.* [intermination, Fr. intermino, Latin.] Menace; threat.

The threats and interminations of the Gospel, those terrors of the Lord, as gods, may drive those brutish creatures who will not be attracted. *Decay of Piety.*

**TO INTERMINGLE.** *v. a.* [inter and mingle.] To mingle; to mix; to put some things amongst others.

The church in her liturgies hath intermingled, with readings out of the New Testament, lessons taken out of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

His church he compareth unto a field, where tares, manifestly known and seen by all men, do grow intermingled with good corn. *Hooker.*

My lord shall never rest:  
 I'll intermingle every thing he does  
 With Cassio's suit. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Here falling ships delight the wand'ring eyes;  
 There trees and intermingled temples rise. *Pope.*

**TO INTERMINGLE.** *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated.

**INTERMISSION.** *n. s.* [intermission, Fr. intermissione, Lat.] 1. Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop.

Came a seeking post,  
 Deliver'd letters, spight of intermission. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Which presently they read.  
 I count intermission almost the same thing as change; for that that hath been intermitted, is after a sort new. *Bacon.*

The water ascends gently, and by intermissions; but it falls continually, and with force. *Wilkins's Dad.*

## INT

The peasants work on, in the hottest part of the day, without intermission. *Locke.*

2. Interventive time.  
 But gentle heav'n  
 Cut short all intermission: front to front,  
 Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myself. *Shakespeare.*

3. State of being intermitted.  
 Words borrowed of antiquity, have the authority of years, and out of their intermission do win to themselves a kind of grace-like newness. *Ben. Jonson.*

4. The space between the paroxysms of a fever, or any fits of pain; rest; pause of sorrow.

Rest or intermission none I find. *Milton.*

**INTERMISSIVE.** *adj.* [from intermit.] Coming by fits; not continual.

Wounds I will lend the French, instead of eyes,  
 To weep their intermissive miseries. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

I reduced Ireland, after so many intermissive wars, to a perfect passive obedience. *Hauel's England's Wars.*

As though there were any feriation in nature, or jultitions imaginable in professions, whose subject is under no intermission but constant way of mutation, this season is commonly termed the physicians vacation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TO INTERMIT.** *v. a.* [intermitto, Latin.] To forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt.

If nature should intermit her course, and leave altogether, though it were but for a while, the observation of her own laws. *Hosier.*

Run to your houses, fall upon your knees;  
 Pray to the gods, to intermit the plague.  
 That needs must light on this ingratitude. *Shakespeare.*

His misdeeds, lascivious son,  
 Edward the second, intermitted so  
 The course of glory. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

The setting on foot some of those arts that were once well known, would be but the reviving of those arts which were long before practised, though intermitted and interrupted by war. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Certain Indians, when a horse is running in his full career, leap down, gather any thing from the ground, and immediately leap up again, the horse not intermitting his course. *Wilkins.*

Speech intermitted, thus began.  
 We are furnished with an armour from heaven of firmness; but if we are remis, or suffer ourselves to be persuaded to lay by our arms, and intermit our guard, we may be surprised. *Rogers's Sermon.*

**TO INTERMIT.** *v. n.* To grow mild between the fits or paroxysms. Used of fevers.

**INTERMITTENT.** *adj.* [intermittens, Fr. intermittens, Latin.] Coming by fits.

Next to those durable pains, short intermitted or swift recurrent pains do precipitate patients into consumptions. *Hav.*

**TO INTERMIX.** *v. a.* [inter and mix.] To mingle; to join; to put some things amongst others.

Her persuasions the intermixed with tears, affirming, that she would depart from him. *Hayward.*

Reveal  
 To Adam what shall come in future days,  
 As I shall thee enlighten: intermix  
 My cov'nant in the woman's seed renew'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

In yonder spring of roses, intermix'd  
 With myrtle, find what to redress till noon. *Milton.*

I doubt not to perform the part of a just historian to my royal master, without intermixing with it any thing of the poet. *Dryden.*

**TO INTERMIX.** *v. n.* To be mingled together.

**INTERMIXTURE.** *n. s.* [inter and mixtura, Latin.] 1. Mass formed by mingling bodies.

The analytical preparation of gold or mercury, leave persons much unsatisfied whether the substances they produce be truly the hypostatical principles, or only some intermixtures of the divided bodies with those employed. *Boyle.*

2. Something additional mingled in a mass.

In this height of impiety there wanted not an intermixture of levity and folly. *Bacon's Henry VI.*

**INTERMUNDANE.** *adj.* [inter and mundus, Latin.] Subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb.

The vast distances between these great bodies are called intermundane spaces; in which though there may be some fluid, yet it is so thin and subtle, that it is as much as nothing. *Hauel.*

**INTERMURAL.** *adj.* [inter, muralis, murus, Lat.] Lying between walls.

**INTERMUTUAL.** *adj.* [inter and mutual.] Mutual; interchanged. Inter before mutual is improper.

A solemn oath religiously they take,  
 By intermutual vows protesting there,  
 This never to reveal, nor to forsake  
 So good a cause. *Daniel's Civil War.*

**INTER.** *adj.* [internus, French; internus, Latin.] Inward; intestine; not foreign.

The midland towns are most flourishing, which shews that her riches are intern and domestick. *Hauel.*

**INTERNAL.**

## INT

**INTERNAL.** *adj.* [internus, Latin.]

1. Inward; not external.  
 That ye shall be as gods, since I as man,  
 Internal man, is but proportion meet. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Myself, my conscience, and internal peace. *Milton.*

Bad comes of setting our hearts upon the shape, colour, and external beauty of things, without regard to the internal excellence and virtue of them. *L'Estrange.*

If we think most mens actions to be the interpreters of their thoughts, they have no such internal veneration for good rules. *Locke.*

2. Intrinsic; not depending on external accidents; real.

We are to provide things honest; to consider not only the internal rectitude of our actions in the sight of God, but whether they will be free from all mark or suspicion of evil. *Rogers.*

**INTERNALLY.** *adv.* [from internal.]

1. Inwardly.

2. Mentally; intellectually.

We are symbolically in the sacrament, and by faith and the spirit of God internally united to Christ. *Taylor.*

**INTERNECINE.** *adj.* [internecinus, Latin.] Endeavouring mutual destruction.

The Egyptians warship'd dogs, and for  
 Their faith made internecine war. *Hudibras, p. i.*

**INTERNECION.** *n. s.* [internecio, French; internecio, Latin.] Massacre; slaughter.

That natural propension of self-love, and natural principle of self-preservation, will necessarily break out into wars and internecions. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**INTERNUCIO.** *n. s.* [internucius, Latin.] Messenger between two parties.

**INTERPELLATION.** *n. s.* [interpellation, Fr. interpellatio, Lat.] A summons; a call upon.

In all extrajudicial acts one citation, monition, or extrajudicial interpellation is sufficient. *Aliff's Parergon.*

**TO INTERPOLATE.** *v. a.* [interpolo, Fr. interpolo, Latin.] 1. To foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong.

The Athenians were put in possession of Salamis by another law, which was cited by Solon, or, as some think, interpolated by him for that purpose. *Pope.*

2. To renew; to begin again; to carry on with intermissions.

This motion of the heavenly bodies themselves seems to be partly continued and uninterrupted, as that motion of the first moveable, partly interposed and interrupted. *Hale.*

That individual hath necessarily a concomitant succession of interposed motions; namely, the pulses of the heart, and the successive motions of respiration. *Hale.*

**INTERPOLATION.** *n. s.* [interpolation, Fr. from interpolate.] Something added or put into the original matter.

I have changed the situation of some of the Latin verses, and made some interpolations. *Cromwell to Pope.*

**INTERPOLATOR.** *n. s.* [Latin; interpolator, Fr.] One that foists in counterfeit passages.

You or your interpolator ought to have considered. *Swift.*

**INTERPOSAL.** *n. s.* [from interpose.]

1. Interposition; agency between two persons.

The interposal of my lord of Canterbury's command for the publication of this mean discourse, may seem to take away my choice. *South's Sermons.*

2. Intervention.

Our overshadowed souls may be emblem'd by crufted globes, whose influential emissions are intercepted by the interposal of the beaughting element. *Glavin's Scap.*

**TO INTERPOSE.** *v. a.* [interpono, Latin; interposo, Fr.] 1. To thrust in as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience.

What watchful cares do interpose themselves  
 Betwixt your eyes and night. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

Death ready stands to interpose his dart. *Milton.*

Human frailty will too often interpose itself among persons of the holiest function. *Swift.*

2. To offer as a succour or relief.

The common father of mankind seasonably interposed his hand, and rescued miserable man out of the gross stupidity and sensuality wherein to was plunged. *Woodward.*

3. To place between; to make intervenient.

Some weeks the king did honourably interpose, both to give space to his brother's intercession, and to show that he had a conflict with himself what he should do. *Bacon.*

**TO INTERPOSE.** *v. n.*

1. To mediate; to act between two parties.

2. To put in by way of interruption.

But, interposes Eleutherius, this objection may be made indeed almost against any hypothesis. *Boyle.*

**INTERPOSER.** *n. s.* [from interpose.]

1. One that comes between others.

I will make haste; but till I come again,  
 No rest shall ere be guilty of my stay;  
 No rest be interpos'd 'twixt us twain. *Shakespeare.*

2. An intervenient agent; a mediator.

**INTERPOSITION.** *n. s.* [interpositio, Fr. interpositio, Lat. from interposo.]

1. Interventive agency.

## INT

There never was a time when the interposition of the magistrate was more necessary to secure the honour of religion. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Though warlike successes carry in them often the evidences of a divine interposition, yet are they no sure marks of the divine favour. *Atterbury.*

2. Mediation; agency between parties.

The town and abbey would have come to an open rupture, had it not been timely prevented by the interposition of their common protectors. *Addison.*

3. Intervention; state of being placed between two.

The nights are so cold, fresh, and equal, by reason of the intire interposition of the earth, as I know of no other part of the world of better or equal temper. *Raleigh.*

She fits on a globe that stands in water, to denote that she is mistress of a new world, separate from that which the Romans had before conquered, by the interposition of the sea. *Addison.*

4. Any thing interposed.

A shelter, and a kind of shading cool  
 Interposition, as a Summer's cloud. *Milt. Paradise Regain'd.*

**TO INTERPRET.** *v. a.* [interpretor, French; interpretor, Lat.] To explain; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution; to clear by explication; to expound.

One, but painted thus,  
 Would be interpreted a thing perplex'd  
 Beyond self-explication. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

You should be women,  
 And yet your beads forbid me to interpret  
 That you are so. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He hanged the chief baker, as Joseph had interpreted to them. *Gen. xl. 22.*

Pharaoh told them his dream; but there was none that could interpret them unto him. *Gen. xli. 8.*

An excellent spirit, knowledge, and understanding, interpreting of dreams, and shewing of hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts, were found in the same Daniel. *Dan. v. 12.*

Hear his sighs, though mute!  
 Unskilful with what words to pray, let me  
 Interpret for him. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

**INTERPRETABLE.** *adj.* [from interpret.] Capable of being expounded or deciphered.

No man's face is actionable: these singularities are interpretable from more innocent causes. *Collier.*

**INTERPRETATION.** *n. s.* [interpretation, Fr. interpretatio, Lat. from interpret.]

1. The act of interpreting; explanation.

This is a poor epitome of your's,  
 Which, by th' interpretation of full time,  
 May then like all yourself. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Look how we can, or sad or merrily,  
 Interpretation will misquote our looks. *Shakespeare's H. IV.*

2. The sense given by an interpreter; expofition.

If it be obscure or uncertain what they meant, charity, I hope, constraineth no man, which standeth doubtful of their minds, to lean to the hardest and worst interpretation that their words can carry. *Hooker.*

The primitive Christians knew how the Jews, who preceded our Saviour, interpreted these predictions, and the marks by which the Messiah would be discovered; and how the Jewish doctors, who succeeded him, deviated from the interpretations of their forefathers. *Addison.*

3. The power of explaining.

We beseech thee to prosper this great sign, and to give us the interpretation and use of it in mercy. *Bacon.*

**INTERPRETATIVE.** *adj.* [from interpret.] Collected by interpretation.

Though the creed apostolick were sufficient, yet when the church hath erected that additional bulwork against heretics, the rejecting their additions may justly be deemed an interpretative siding with heretics. *Hammond.*

**INTERPRETATIVELY.** *adv.* [from interpretative.] As may be collected by interpretation.

By this provision the Almighty interpretatively speaks to him in this manner: I have now placed thee in a well furnished world. *Ray on the Creation.*

**INTERPRETER.** *n. s.* [interprete, Fr. interprete, Latin.] 1. An explainer; an expofitor; an expounder.

What we oft do best,  
 By sick interpreters, or weak ones, is  
 Not ours, or not allow'd: what worst, as oft,  
 Hitting a grosser quality, is cry'd up  
 For our best act. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

In the beginning the earth was without form and void; a fluid, dark, confused mass, and so it is understood by interpreters, both Hebrew and Christian. *Burnet.*

We think most mens actions to be the interpreters of their thoughts. *Locke.*

2. A translator.

Not word for word be careful to transcribe,  
 With the same faith as an interpreter. *Fanshawe.*

How shall any man, who hath a genius for history, undertake such a work with spirit, when he considers that in an age or two he shall hardly be understood without an interpreter. *Swift.*

**INTERPRETER.** *n. s.*

1. Interventive agency.

2. A mediator.

3. A translator.

4. An expounder.

5. A collector of interpretations.

6. A decipherer.

7. A solver of doubts.

8. A shewer of hard sentences.

9. A dissolver of doubts.

10. A finder of the Messiah.

11. A discoverer of the marks of the Messiah.

12. A deviator from the interpretations of their forefathers.

13. A collector of interpretations.

14. A decipherer.

15. A solver of doubts.



## INT

**INTERPU'CTION.** *n. f.* [*interpunctio*, Fr. *interpunctio*, Latin.] Pointing between words or sentences.  
**INTERREGNUM.** *n. f.* [Lat.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and accession of another.

Next ensu'd a vacancy,  
 Thousand worse passions than possess'd  
 The interregnum of my breast:  
 Bless me from such an anarchy!  
 He would shew the queen my memorial with the first opportunity, in order to have it done in this interregnum or suspension of title.  
**INTERREGNUM.** *n. f.* [*interregne*, Fr. *interregnum*, Latin.] Vacancy of the throne.  
 The king knew there could not be any interregnum or suspension of title.  
**TO INTERROGATE.** *v. a.* [*interrogo*, Lat. *interrogo*, Fr.] To examine; to question.  
**TO INTERROGATE.** *v. n.* To ask; to put questions.  
 By his instructions touching the queen of Naples, it seemeth he could interrogate touching beauty. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 His proof will easily be retorted by interrogating. Shall the adulterer and the drunkard inherit the kingdom of God. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

**INTERROGATION.** *n. f.* [*interrogatio*, Fr. *interrogatio*, Lat.]  
 1. A question put; an enquiry.  
 How demurely soever such men may pretend to sanctity, that interrogation of God presses hard upon them, shall I count them pure with the wicked balances, and with the bag of deceitful weights?  
 This variety is obtained by interrogations to things inanimate; by beautiful digressions, but those short.  
 2. A note that marks a question: thus? as, Does Job serve God for nought?

**INTERROGATIVE.** *adj.* [*interrogativus*, Fr. *interrogativus*, Lat.] Denoting a question; expressed in a questionary form of words.  
**INTERROGATIVE.** *n. f.* A pronoun used in asking questions: as, who? what? which? whether?  
**INTERROGATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *interrogative*.] In form of a question.  
**INTERROGATOR.** *n. f.* [from *interrogate*.] An asker of questions.  
**INTERROGATORY.** *n. f.* [*interrogatoire*, French.] A question; an enquiry.

He with no more civility, though with much more business than those under-fellows had shewed, began in capacious manner to put interrogatories unto him.  
 Nor times, nor place,  
 Will serve long interrogatories. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
 What earthly name to interrogatories  
 Can take the free breath of a sacred king. *Shakespeare.*

The examination was summed up with one question, whether he was prepared for death? The boy was frightened out of his wits by the last dreadful interrogatory.  
**INTERROGATORY.** *adj.* Containing a question; expressing a question.

**TO INTERRUPT.** *v. a.* [*interrumpere*, Fr. *interrumpere*, Lat.]  
 1. To hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it.  
 Like interrupted waters, and o'erbear  
 What they are used to bear. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 He might securely enough have engaged his body of horse against their whole inconsiderable army, there being neither tree nor bush to interrupt his charge. *Clarendon, b. ii.*  
 This motion of the heavenly bodies seems partly interrupted, as that of the first moveable interpolated and interrupted.

**TO INTERRUPT.** *v. n.* To hinder one from proceeding by interposition.  
 Answer not before thou hast heard the cause; neither interrupt men in the midst of their talk. *Ecclesi. xi. 8.*  
 3. To divide; to separate.  
 Seest thou what rage  
 Transports our adversary, whom no bounds,  
 Nor yet the main abyss wide interrupt, can hold. *Milton.*

**INTERRUPTEDLY.** *adv.* [from *interrupted*.] Not in continuity; not without stoppages.  
 The incident light that meets with a grosser liquor, will have its beams either refracted or imbibed, or else reflected more or less interruptedly than they would be, if the body had been unobscured.  
**INTERRUPTER.** *n. f.* [from *interrupt*.] He who interrupts.  
**INTERRUPTION.** *n. f.* [*interruption*, Fr. *interruption*, Latin.]  
 1. Interruption; breach of continuity.  
 Places severed from the continent by the interruption of the sea. *Hale's Original of Mankind.*  
 2. Intervention; interposition.  
 You are to touch the one as soon as you have given a stroke of the pencil to the other, lest the interruption of time cause you to lose the idea of one part. *Dryden's Dives into Plutus.*  
 3. Hindrance; stop; let; obstruction.  
 Bloody England into England gone,  
 O'erbearing interruptions, spite of France. *Shakespeare.*

This way of thinking on what we read, will be a rub only in the beginning; when custom has made it familiar, it will be dispatched without resting or interruption in the course of our reading.  
 Amidst the interruptions of his sorrow, seeing his penitent overwhelmed with grief, he was only able to bid her be comforted.  
**INTERSCALAR.** *adj.* [*inter and scapula*, Latin.] Placed between the shoulders.  
**TO INTERSCIND.** *v. a.* [*inter and scindo*, Latin.] To cut off by interruption.  
**TO INTERSCRIBE.** *v. a.* [*inter and scribo*, Lat.] To write between.  
**INTERSE'CAN'T.** *adj.* [*intersecans*, Latin.] Dividing any thing into parts.  
**TO INTERSECT.** *v. a.* [*intersecio*, Lat.] To cut; to divide each other mutually.  
 Perfect and viviparous quadrupeds so stand in their position of proneness, that the opposite joints of neighbour legs consist in the same plane; and a line descending from their navel intersects at right angles the axis of the earth. *Brown.*  
 Excited by a vigorous loadstone, it will somewhat depress its animated extreme, and intersect the horizontal circumference. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*  
**TO INTERSECT.** *v. n.* To meet and cross each other.  
 The sagittal suture usually begins at that point where these lines intersect. *Wijeman's Surgery.*  
**INTERSECTION.** *n. f.* [*intersectio*, Lat. from *intersecio*.] Point where lines cross each other.  
 They did spout over interchangeably from side to side in forms of arches, without any intersection or meeting aloft, because the pipes were not opposite. *Watson's Architecture.*  
 The first star of Aries, in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very intersection, which is now elongated, and moved eastward twenty-eight degrees. *Brown.*  
 Ships would move in one and the same surface; and consequently must needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the intersection of cross ones. *Bentley's Sermon.*  
**TO INTERSECT.** *v. a.* [*intersecio*, Lat.] To put in between other things.  
 If I may insert a short philosophical speculation, the depth of the sea is determined in Pliny to be fifteen furlongs. *Brewster's on Language.*

**INTERSECTION.** *n. f.* [from *intersect*.] An insertion, or thing inserted between any thing.  
 These two intersections were clear explanations of the apostle's old form, God the father, ruler of all, which contained an acknowledgement of the unity. *Hammond.*  
**TO INTERSPERSE.** *v. a.* [*interspersus*, Lat.] To scatter here and there among other things.  
 The possibility of a body's moving into a void space beyond the utmost bounds of body, as well as into a void space interspersed amongst bodies, will always remain clear. *Locke.*  
 It is the editor's interest to insert what the author's judgment had rejected; and care is taken to intersperse these additions in such a manner, that scarce any book can be bought without purchasing something unworthy of the author. *Swift.*

**INTERSPERSION.** *n. f.* [from *intersperse*.] The act of scattering here and there.  
 For want of the interspersing of now and then an elegiac or a lyric ode. *Watson's Improvement of the Mind.*  
**INTERSTELLAR.** *adj.* [*inter and stellar*, Lat.] Intervening between the stars.  
 The interstellar sky hath so much affinity with the star, that there is a rotation of that as well as of the star. *Bacon.*  
**INTERSTICE.** *n. f.* [*interstitium*, Lat. *intersticio*, Lat.]  
 1. Space between one thing and another.  
 The sun shining through a large prism upon a comb placed immediately behind the prism, his light, which passed through the interstices of the teeth fell upon a white paper: the breadths of the teeth were equal to their interstices, and seven teeth together with their interstices took up an inch in breadth. *Newton's Opticks.*  
 The force of the fluid will separate the smallest particles which compose the fibres, so as to leave vacant interstices in those places where they cohered before. *Arbutnot.*  
 2. Time between one act and another.  
 I will point out the interstices of time which ought to be between one citation and another. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
**INTERSTITIAL.** *adj.* [from *intersticio*.] Containing interstices.  
 In oiled papers, the interstitial division being actuated by the accession of oil, becometh more transparent. *Brown.*  
**INTERTEXTURE.** *n. f.* [*intertextus*, Latin.] Diversification of things mingled or woven one among another.  
**TO INTERTWINE.** *v. a.* [*inter and twine*, or *twist*.] To unite things mingled or woven one in another.  
 Under some conceits of shades,  
 Whole branching arms thick intertwine'd might shield  
 From dews and damps of night his shatter'd head. *Milton.*

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## INT

**INTERVAL.** *n. f.* [*intervallum*, Fr. *intervallum*, Latin.]  
 1. Space between places; interstice; vacancy; space unoccupied; void place; vacancy; vacant space.  
 With any obstacle let all the light be now stopped which passes through any one interval of the teeth, so that the range of colours which comes from thence may be taken away, and you will see the light of the rest of the ranges to be expanded into the place of the range taken away, and there to be coloured. *Newton's Opticks.*  
 2. Time passing between two assignable points.  
 The century and half following, to the end of the third Punic war, was a very busy period at Rome; the intervals between every war being so short. *Swift.*  
 3. Remission of a delirium or distemper.  
 Though he had a long illness, considering the great heat with which it raged, yet his intervals of sense being few and short, left but little room for the offices of devotion. *Atterb.*  
**TO INTERVENE.** *v. n.* [*intervenire*, Lat. *intervenire*, Fr.] To come between things or persons; to be intercepted; to make intervals.  
 While so near each other thus all day  
 Our task we chafe, what wonder, if so near,  
 Looks intervene, and smiles. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*  
 Etern the danger of an action, and the possibilities of misfortune, and every cross accident that can intervene, to be either a mercy on God's part, or a fault on ours. *Taylor.*  
**INTERVIEW.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Opposition, or perhaps interview.  
 They had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an interview of grandees, both vehement on the parts which they sway'd. *Wotton.*  
**INTERVIEW.** *n. f.* [*interviewum*, Lat. *interviewum*, French.]  
 Intercedent; interposed; passing between.  
 There be interviewers in the life of eight, in tones, two bemolls or half notes. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 104.*  
 Many arts were used to discuss new affection: all which notwithstanding, for I omit things interviewers, there is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleasure to be sworn his servant. *Wotton.*  
**INTERVENTION.** *n. f.* [*intervention*, Fr. *interventio*, Latin.]  
 1. Agency between persons.  
 God will judge the world in righteousness by the intervention of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour as well as the judge of the world. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
 2. Agency between antecedents and consequents.  
 In the dispensation of God's mercies to the world, some things he does by himself, others by the intervention of natural means, and by the mediation of such instruments as he has appointed. *L'Estrange.*  
 3. Interposition; the state of being interposed.  
 Sound is shut out by the intervention of that lax membrane, and not suffered to pass into the inward ear. *Holder.*  
**TO INTERVIEW.** *v. a.* [*interviewo*, Lat.] To turn to another course.  
 The duke interviewed the bargain, and gave the poor widow of Erpenius for the books five hundred pounds. *Wotton.*  
**INTERVIEW.** *n. f.* [*interviewum*, French.] Mutual fight; fight of each other. It is commonly used for a formal and appointed meeting or conference.  
 The day will come, when the passions of former enmity being allayed, we shall with ten times redoubled tokens of reconciled love shew ourselves each towards other the same, which Joseph and the brethren of Joseph were at the time of their interview in Egypt. *Hooker.*  
 His fears were, that the interview betwixt England and France might, through their amity, breed him some prejudice. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
 Such happy interview, and fair event  
 Of love, and youth not lost, songs, garlands, flow'rs,  
 And charming symphonies, attach'd the heart  
 Of Adam. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*  
**TO INTERVIEW.** *v. a.* [*interviewo*, Latin.] To involve one within another.  
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 Of trees thick interwoven. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*  
 At last  
 Words interwove with sighs found out their way. *Milton.*  
 I sat me down to watch upon a bank  
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# INT

TO INTHRONÉ. *v. a.* [*in* and *throne*.] To raise to royalty; to seat on a throne.

One, chief, in gracious dignity *intron'd*,  
Shines o'er the rest. *Thomson's Summer*, l. 395.

INTIMACY. *n. f.* [*from intimate*.] Close familiarity.  
It is in our power to confine our friendships and intimacies to men of virtue. *Rogers's Sermons*.

INTIMATE. *adj.* [*intimado*, Spanish; *intimus*, Lat.]  
1. Inmost; inward; intestine.  
They knew not  
That what I mention'd was of God, I knew  
From intimate impulse, and therefore urged on  
The marriage. *Milton's Agonist*, l. 221.

2. Near; not kept at distance.  
Fear being to intimate to our natures, it is the strongest bond of laws. *Tillotson's Sermons*.

3. Familiar; closely acquainted.  
United by this sympathetic bond,  
You grow familiar, intimate, and fond. *Ro'common*.

INTIMATE. *n. f.* [*intimado*, Spanish; *intime*, French; *intimus*, Latin.] A familiar friend; one who is trusted with our thoughts.

The design was to entertain his reason with a more equal converse, assign him an intimate whose intellect as much corresponded with his as did the outward form. *Gov. Tongue*.

TO INTIMATE. *v. a.* [*intimer*, French; *intimare*, low Latin.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

Alexander Van Suchten tells us, that by a way he intimates, may be made a mercury of copper, not of the silver colour of other mercuries, but green. *Boyle*.

The names of simple ideas and substances, with the abstract ideas in the mind, intimate more real existence, from which was derived their original pattern. *Lacke*.

'Tis the divinity that flirts within us;  
'Tis heav'n itself that points out an hereafter,  
And intimates eternity to man. *Addison's Cato*.

INTIMATELY. *adv.* [*from intimate*.]  
1. Closely; with intermixture of parts.

The same economy is observed in the circulation of the chyle with the blood, by mixing it intimately with the parts of the fluid to which it is to be assimilated. *Arbutnot*.

2. Nearly; inseparably.  
Quality, as it regards the mind, has its rise from knowledge and virtue, and is that which is more essential to us, and more intimately united with us. *Addison's Spect.* N. 219.

3. Familiarly; with close friendship.

INTIMATION. *n. f.* [*intimation*, Fr. *from intimate*.] Hint; obscure or indirect declaration or direction.

Let him strictly observe the first stirrings and intimations; the first hints and whispers of good and evil that pass in his heart. *South's Sermons*.

Of those that are only probable we have some reasonable intimations, but not a demonstrative certainty. *Woodward*.

Besides the more solid parts of learning, there are several little intimations to be met with on medals. *Addison*.

INTIMATE. *adj.* Inward; being within the mafs; not being external, or on the surface; internal.

As to the composition or dissolution of mixed bodies, which is the chief work of elements, and requires an intimate application of the agents, water hath the principality and excels over earth. *Digby on Bodies*.

TO INTIMIDATE. *v. a.* [*intimider*, French; *in* and *timidus*, Lat.] To make fearful; to daunt; to make cowardly.

Now guilt once harbour'd in the conscious breast,  
Intimidates the brave, degrades the great. *Irene*.

INTYRE. *n. f.* [*integer*, Lat. *entier*, French; better written *entire*, which see, and all its derivatives.] Whole; undiminished; broken.

The lawful power of making laws, to command whole polittick societies of men, belongeth to properly unto the same intyre societies, that for any prince to exercise the same of himself, and not either by express commission immediately and personally received from God, or else by authority derived at the first from their consent upon whose persons he imposes laws, it is no better than mere tyranny. *Hooker*.

INTIRENESS. *n. f.* [*from intire*; better *entireness*.] Wholeness; integrity.

So shall all times find me the same;  
You this intireness better may fulfil,  
Who have the pattern with you still. *Donne*.

INTO. *prep.* [*in* and *to*.]  
1. Noting entrance with regard to place.

If iron will acquire by mere continuance an habitual inclination to the site it held, how much more may education, being a constant plight and inurement, induce by custom good habits into a reasonable creature. *Wotton*.

To give life to that which has yet no being, is to frame a

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living creature, fashion the parts, and having fitted them together, to put into them a living soul. *Locke*.

Water introduces into vegetables the matter it bears along with it. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

Acrid substances, which pass into the capillary tubes, must irritate them into greater contraction. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

2. Noting penetration beyond the outside, or some action which reaches beyond the superficies or open part.

To look into letters already opened or dropt is held an ungenerous act. *Pope*.

2. Noting a new state to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cause.

They have denominated some herbs solar and some lunar, and such like toys put into great words.

Compound bodies may be resolved into other substances than such as they are divided into by the fire.

A man must in himself into a love of other mens sins, for a bare notion of this black art will not carry him so far. *South*.

Sure thou art born to some peculiar fate,  
When the mad people rise against the state,  
To look them into duty; and command

An awful silence with thy lifted hand. *Dryden's Parnassus*.

It concerns every man that would not trifle away his soul, and fool himself into irrecoverable misery, with the greatest seriousness to enquire into these matters.

He is not a frail being, that he should be tired into compliance by the force of assiduous application. *Smalridge*.

In hollow bottoms, if any fountains chance to rise, they naturally spread themselves into lakes, before they can find any issue. *Addison on Italy*.

It would have been all irretrievably lost, was it not by this means collected and brought into one mass.

Why are these positions charged upon me as their sole author; and the reader led into a belief, that they were never before maintained by any person of virtue.

It is no ways congruous, that God should be always frightening and astonishing men into an acknowledgement of the truth, who were made to be wrought upon by calm evidence.

A man may whore and drink himself into atheism; but it is impossible he should think himself into it. *Bentley*.

INTOLERABLE. *adj.* [*intolerabilis*, Lat. *intolerable*, Fr.]

1. Insufferable; not to be endured; not to be born; having any quality in a degree too powerful to be endured.

If we bring into one day's thoughts the evil of many, certain and uncertain, what will be and what will never be, our load will be as intolerable as it is unreasonable. *Taylor*.

His awful presence did the crowd surprize,  
Nor durst the rash spectator meet his eyes;  
Eyes that confest'd him born for kingly sway,  
So fierce, they flash'd intolerable day. *Dryden*.

Some men are quickly weary of one thing: the same study long continued in is as intolerable to them, as the appearing long in the same clothes is to a court lady. *Locke*.

From Param's top th' Almighty rode,  
Intolerable day proclaim'd the God. *Brent*.

2. Bad beyond suffering.

INTOLERABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from intolerable*.] Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTOLERABLY. *adv.* [*from intolerable*.] To a degree beyond endurance.

INTOLERANT. *adj.* [*intolerant*, French.] Not enduring; not able to endure.

Too great moisture affects human bodies with one class of diseases, and too great dryness with another; the powers of human bodies being limited and intolerant of excesses. *Arbutnot*.

TO INTOMB. *v. a.* [*in* and *tomb*.] To inclose in a funeral monument; to bury.

What commandment finally had they for the ceremony of odours used about the bodies of the dead, after which custom notwithstanding our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be intomb'd.

Is't right's predominance or the day's shame,  
That darkness does the face of earth intomb. *Shakespeare*.

Mighty hero's more majestic shades,  
And youths intomb'd before their father's eyes. *Dryden*.

TO INTONATE. *v. a.* [*intono*, Lat.] To thunder.

INTONATION. *n. f.* [*intonation*, Fr. *from intonate*.] The act of thundering.

TO INTOŊE. *v. n.* [*from into*, or rather from *tone*; *intone*, French.] To make a slow protracted noise.

So swells each wind-pipe; as intones to as  
Harmonick twang. *Pope's Dunciad*, b. ii.

TO INTOŊT. *v. a.* [*intortua*, Lat.] To twist; to wrench; to wring.

The brain is a congeries of glands, that separate the finer parts of the blood, called animal spirits; and a gland is nothing but a canal variously intort and wound up together. *Arbutnot*.

With rev'rent hand the king presents the gold,  
Which round th' intort horns the gilder roll'd. *Pope*.

TO INTOXICATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *toxicum*, Latin.] To in-

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ebriate; to make drunk.

The more a man drinketh of the world, the more it intoxicates; and age doth profit rather in the powers of understanding than in the virtues of the will and affections. *Bacon*.

As with new wine intoxicated both,  
They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel  
Divinity within them breeding wings,  
Wherewith to scorn the earth. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. ix.

My early mistress, now my ancient muse,  
That strong Circean liquor cease t' infuse,  
Wherewith thou didst intoxicate my youth. *Denham*.

What part of wild fury was there in the bacchanals which we have not seen equall'd, if not exceeded by some intoxicated zealots?

Others, after having done fine things, yet spoil them by endeavouring to make them better; and are so intoxicated with an earnest desire of being above all others, that they suffer themselves to be fermented are wrought up to spirituous

Vegetables by fermentation are wrought up to spirituous liquors, having quite different qualities from the plant itself; for no fruit taken crude has the intoxicating quality of wine.

INTOXICATION. *n. f.* [*from intoxicare*.] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the state of being drunk.

That king, being in amity with him, did so burn in hatred towards him, as to drink of the lees and dregs of Perkin's intoxication, who was every where else detected. *Bacon*.

Whence can this proceed, but from that besotting intoxication which verbal magic brings upon the mind. *South*.

INTRACABLE. *n. f.* [*intracabilis*, Lat. *intracable*, Fr.]

1. Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate.

To love them who loves us is so natural a passion, that even the most intracable tempers obey its force. *Rogers*.

2. Unmanageable; furious.

By what means serpents, and other noxious and more intracable kinds, as well as the more innocent and useful, got together. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.* p. iii.

INTRACATABLNESS. *n. f.* [*from intracable*.] Obstinacy; perverseness.

INTRACABLY. *adv.* [*from intracable*.] Unmanageably; stubbornly.

INTRANQUILITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *tranquility*.] Unquietness; want of rest.

Jactations were used for amusement, and alloy in constant pains, and to relieve that tranquillity which makes men impatient of lying in their beds. *Temple*.

INTRANSITIVE. *v. a.* [*intransitivus*, Latin.]

[In grammar.] A verb *intransitive* is that which signifies an action, not conceived as having an effect upon any object; as, *curro*, I run. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

INTRASMUTABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *transmutabile*.] Unchangeable to any other substance.

Some of the most experienced chemists do affirm quicksilver to be intrasmutable, and therefore call it liquor eternus.

TO INTREASURE. *v. a.* [*in* and *treasure*.] To lay up as in a treasury.

There is a history in all mens lives,  
Figuring the nature of the times decess'd;  
The which observ'd, a man may prophecy,  
With a near aim, of the main chance of things  
As yet not come to life, which in their feeds  
And weak beginnings he intrasured. *Shakespeare Henry IV.*

TO INTRENCH. *v. n.* [*in* and *trencher*, French.]

1. To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another.

Little I desire my scepter should intrench on God's sovereignty, which is the only king of men's consciences. *K. Charles*.

That crawling insect, who from mud began,  
Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man!  
Durst he, who does but for my pleasure live,  
Intrench on love, my great prerogative. *Dryden's Aureng*.

We are not to intrench upon truth in any conversation, but least of all with children. *Locke*.

2. To break with hollows.

His face  
Deep scars of thunder had intrench'd, and care  
Sat on his faded cheek. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. i.

3. To fortify with a trench: as, the allies were intrenched in their camp.

INTRENCHANT. *adj.* [This word, which is, I believe, found only in *Shakespeare*, is thus explained by one of his editors: The intrenchant air means the air which suddenly encroaches and closes upon the face left by any body which had passed through it. *Hammer*. I believe *Shakespeare* intended rather to express the idea of indivisibility or invulnerableness, and derived intrenchant, from *in* private, and *trencher*, to cut; intrenchant is indeed properly not cutting, rather than not to be cut; but this is not the only instance in which *Shakespeare* confounds words of active and passive signification.] Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indivisible.

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As easy may't thou the intrenchant air  
With thy keen sword impress, as make me bleed. *Shakespeare*.

INTRENCHMENT. *n. f.* [*from intrench*.] Fortification with a trench.

INTREPID. *adj.* [*intrepide*, Fr. *intrepidus*, Latin.] Fearless; daring; bold; brave.

Argyle  
Calm and intrepid in the very throat  
Of sulphurous war, on Teniers dreadful field. *Thomson*.

INTREPIDITY. *n. f.* [*intrepidité*, Fr.] Fearlessness; courage; boldness.

I could not sufficiently wonder at the intrepidity of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture to walk upon my body, without trembling. *Gulliver's Travels*.

INTREPIDLY. *adv.* [*from intrepid*.] Fearlessly; boldly; daringly.

He takes the globe for the scene; he launches forward intrepidly, like one to whom no place is new. *Pope*.

INTRICACY. *n. f.* [*from intricare*.] State of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication of facts or notions.

The part of Ulysses in Homer's *Odyssey* is much admired by Aristotle, as perplexing that fable with very agreeable plots and intricacies, by the many adventures in his voyage, and the subtilty of his behaviour. *Addison*.

INTRICATE. *adj.* [*intricatus*, Lat.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure.

Much of that we are to speak may seem to a number perhaps tedious, perhaps obscure, dark, and intricate. *Hooker*.

His stile in writing was fit to convey the most intricate business to the understanding with the utmost clearness. *Addison*.

TO INTRICATE. [*from the adjective*.] To perplex; to darken.

Not proper, nor in use.  
Alterations of surnames have so intricate, or rather obscured, the truth of our pedigrees, that it will be no little hard labour to deduce them. *C Camden*.

INTRICATELY. *adv.* [*from intricate*.] With involution of one in another; with perplexity.

That variety of factions, into which we are so intricately engaged, gave occasion to this discourse. *Swift*.

INTRICATENESS. *n. f.* [*from intricate*.] Perplexity; involution; obscurity.

He found such intricateness, that he could see no way to lead him out of the maze. *Sidney*.

INTRIGUE. *n. f.* [*intrigue*, French.]

1. A plot; a private transaction in which many parties are engaged: usually an affair of love.

These are the grand intrigues of man;  
These his huge thoughts, and these his vast desires. *Flatman*.

A young fellow long made love, with much artifice and intrigue, to a rich widow. *Addison's Gurrul*.

The hero of a comedy is represented victorious in all his intrigues. *Swift*.

Now love is dwindled to intrigue,  
And marriage grown a money league. *Swift's Miscel*.

2. Intrigue; complication. Little in use.

Though this vicinity of ourselves to ourselves cannot give us the full prospect of all the intrigues of our nature, yet we have much more advantage to know ourselves, than to know other things without us. *Hale's Originat. of Mankind*.

3. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; artful involution of feigned transaction.

As these causes are the beginning of the action, the opposite designs against that of the hero are the middle of it, and form that difficulty or intrigue which makes up the greatest part of the poem. *Pope*.

TO INTRIGUE. *v. n.* [*intriguer*, Fr. *from the noun*.] To form plots; to carry on private designs.

INTRIGUER. *n. f.* [*intrigueur*, Fr. *from intrigue*.] One who buies himself in private transactions; one who forms plots; one who pursues women.

I desire that intriguers will not make a pimp of my lion, and convey their thoughts to one another. *Addison*.

INTRIGUINGLY. *adv.* [*from intrigue*.] With intrigue; with secret plotting.

INTRINSECAL. *adj.* [*intrinsecus*, Lat. *intrinseque*, French. This word is now generally written *intrinsecal*, contrarily to etymology.]

1. Internal; solid; natural; not accidental; not merely apparent.

These measure the laws of God not by the intrinsecal goodness and equity of them, but by reluctance and opposition which they find in their own hearts against them. *Tillotson*.

The near and intrinsecal, and convincing argument of the being of God, is from human nature itself. *Bentley's Sermons*.

2. Intimate; closely familiar. Out of use.

He falls into intrinsecal society with Sir John Graham, who dissuaded him from marriage, and gave him rather encouragement to woo fortune in court. *Wotton*.

Sir Fulk Greville was a man in appearance intrinsecal with him, or at least admitted to his melancholy hours. *Wotton*.

INTRINSECALLY.



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INTRINSECALLY. *adv.* [from *intrinsecal*.]

1. Internally; naturally; really.  
A lye is a thing absolutely and *intrinsecally* evil. *South*.  
Every one of his pieces is an ingot of gold, *intrinsecally* and solidly valuable. *Prior*.
2. Within; at the inside.  
In his countenance no open alteration; but the less he shewed without, the more it wrought *intrinsecally*. *Wotton*.  
If once bereaved of motion, it cannot of itself acquire it again; nor till it be thrust by some other body from without, or *intrinsecally* moved by an immaterial self-active substance that can pervade it. *Bentley's Sermons*.

INTRINSECAL. *adj.* [*intrinsecus*, Latin.]  
1. Inward; internal; real; true.  
*Intrinsecal* goodness consists in accordance, and sin in contrariety to the secret will of God, as well as to his revealed. *Hammond's Fundamentals*.  
The difference between worth and merit, strictly taken; that is, a man's *intrinsecal*; this, his current value. *Grew*.  
His fame, like gold, the more 'tis try'd,  
The more shall its *intrinsecal* worth proclaim. *Prior*.  
Beautiful as a jewel set in gold, which, though it adds little to *intrinsecal* value, yet improves the lustre, and attracts the eyes of the beholder. *Rogers's Sermons*.

INTRINSECATE. *adj.* [This word seems to have been ignorantly formed between *intricate* and *intrinsecal*.] Perplexed; entangled.  
Such smiling rogues as these,  
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in twain  
Too *intrinsecate* to unloose. *Shakespeare, King Lear*.  
Come, mortal wretch,  
With thy sharp teeth this knot *intrinsecate*  
Of life and once-again. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*.  
To INTRODUCE. *v. a.* [*introduco*, Lat. *introducere*, Fr.]  
1. To conduct or usher into a place, or to a person.  
Mathematicians of advanced speculations may have other ways to *introduce* into their minds ideas of infinity. *Locke*.  
2. To bring something into notice or practice.  
This vulgar error whoever is able to reclaim, he shall *introduce* a new way of cure, preferring by theory as well as practice. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, l. iv.  
An author who should *introduce* a sort of words upon the stage, would meet with small applause. *Brown*.  
3. To produce; to give occasion.  
Whatever *introduces* habits in children, deserves the care and attention of their governors. *Locke on Education*.  
4. To bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives.  
INTRODUCER. *n. f.* [*introducens*, Fr. from *introduce*.]  
1. One who conducts another to a place or person.  
2. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice.  
The beginning of the earl of Essex I must attribute to my lord of Leicester; but yet as an *introducer* or supporter, not as a teacher. *Wotton*.  
It is commonly charged upon the army, that the beaulty vice of drinking to excess hath been lately, from their example, restored among us; but whoever the *introducers* were, they have succeeded to a miracle. *Swift*.  
INTRODUCTION. *n. f.* [*introduction*, Fr. *introdutio*, Latin.]  
1. The act of conducting or ushering to any place or person; the state of being ushered or conducted.  
2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice.  
The archbishop of Canterbury had pursued the *introduction* of the liturgy and the canons into Scotland with great vehemence. *Clarendon*.  
3. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.  
INTRODUCTIVE. *adj.* [*introdutiv*, French; from *introduce*.]  
Serving as the means to something else.  
The truths of Christ crucified, is the Christian's philosophy, and a good life is the Christian's logic; that great instrumental *introduative* art, that must guide the mind into the former. *South's Sermons*.  
INTRODUCTORY. *adj.* [from *introductus*, Latin.] Previous; serving as a means to something further.  
This *introductory* discourse itself is to be but an essay, not a book. *Boyle*.  
INTROGRESSION. *n. f.* [*introgressio*, Latin.] Entrance; the act of entering.  
INTROIT. *n. f.* [*introit*, French.] The beginning of the mass; the beginning of public devotions.  
INTROMISSION. *n. f.* [*intromissio*, Latin.]  
1. The act of sending in.  
If fight be caused by *intromission*, or receiving in the form of that which is seen, contrary species or forms should be received confusedly together, which Aristotle shews to be absurd. *Præcon on Drawing*.  
All the reason that I could ever hear alleged by the chief factors for a general *intromission* of all facts and persuasions into our communion, is, that those who separate from us are stiff and obstinate, and will not submit to the rules of our church, and that therefore they should be taken away. *South*.

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2. [In the Scottish law.] The act of intermeddling with another's effects: as, he shall be brought to an account for his *intromissions* with such an estate.

TO INTROMIT. *v. a.* [*intromitto*, Latin.] To lend in; to let in; to admit; to allow to enter; to be the medium by which any thing enters.  
Glass in the window *intromits* light without cold to those in the room. *Holder's Elements of Speech*.  
Tinged bodies and liquors reflect some sorts of rays, and *intromit* or transmit other sorts. *Newton's Opt.*  
TO INTROSPECT. *v. a.* [*introspectus*, Latin.] To take a view of the inside.  
INTROSPECTION. *n. f.* [from *introspect*.] A view of the inside.

The acts of the mind or imagination itself, by way of reflection or *introspection* of themselves, are discernible by man. *Hale's Origin of Manhood*.  
I was forced to make an *introspection* into my own mind, and into that idea of beauty which I have formed in my own imagination. *Byden*.  
INTROVERSION. *adj.* [*intro* and *versio*, Latin.] Entering; coming in.  
Scarce any condition which is not exhausted and obscured, from the commixture of *introversion* nations, either by commerce or conquest. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

TO INTROUDE. *v. n.* [*introduo*, Latin.]  
1. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permission.  
Thy years want wit, thy wit wants edge  
And manners, to *introduce* where I am grac'd. *Shakespeare*.  
The Jewish religion was yet in possession; and therefore that this might so enter, as not to *introduce*, it was to bring its warrant from the same hand of omnipotence. *Deach*.  
Forgive me, fair one, if officious friendship  
*introdues* on your repose, and comes thus late  
To greet you with the tidings of success. *Rowe's Fa. Sharn*.  
Some thoughts rise and *introduce* upon us, while we flun them; others fly from us, when we would hold them. *Watt*.  
2. To encroach; to force in uncalled or unpermitted.  
Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility, and worshipping of angels, *introducing* into those things which he hath not seen by his fleshly mind. *Col. ii. 18*.

TO INTROUDE. *v. a.* To force without right or welcome.  
Not to *introduce* one's self into the mysteries of government, which the prince keeps secret, is represented by the winds shut up in a bull-hide, which the companions of Ulysses would needs be so foolish as to pry into. *Pope*.  
INTROUDER. *n. f.* [from *introduce*.] One who forces himself into company or affairs without right or welcome.  
And the hounds  
Should drive upon the new transformed limbs,  
Unmanly *introduer* as thou art! *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*.  
Go, base *introduer*! over-weening slave!  
Bestow thy fawning smiles on equal mates. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*.  
They were but *introduers* upon the possession, during the minority of the heir: they knew those lands were the rightful inheritance of that young lady. *Devises on Ireland*.  
Will you, a bold *introduer*, never learn  
To know your basket, and your bread discern? *Dryden*.  
She had seen a great variety of faces: they were all strangers and *introduers*, such as she had no acquaintance with. *Locke*.  
The whole fraternity of writers rise up in arms against every new *introduer* into the world of fame. *Addison's Freeholder*.  
INTRODUCTION. *n. f.* [*introduction*, French; *introdutio*, Latin.]  
1. The act of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state.  
It must raise more substantial superfluities, and fall upon very many excellent strains, which have been just off by the *introductions* of poetical fictions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
The separation of the parts of one body, upon the *introduction* of another, and the change from rest to motion upon impulse, and the like, seem to have some connection. *Locke*.  
2. Encroachment upon any person or place; unwelcome entrance; entrance without invitation or permission.  
I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath something emboldened me to this unseasoned *introduction*; for they say, if money go before, all ways do lie open. *Shakespeare*.  
Frogs, lice, and flies, must all his palace fill  
With loath'd *introduction*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.  
How's this, my son? Why this *introduction*?  
Were not my orders that I should be private? *Addison, Cato*.  
I may close, after so long an *introduction* upon your meditations. *Wake's Preparation for Death*.  
3. Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing.  
It will be said, I handle an art no way suitable either to my employment or fortune, and so stand charged with *introduction* and impertinency. *Wotton*.

TO INTROUST. *v. a.* [*in* and *troustr*.] To treat with confidence; to charge with any secret commission, or thing of value.  
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His majesty had a solicitous care for the payment of his debts; though in such a manner, that none of the duke's officers were *introduced* with the knowledge of it. *Clarendon*.

Receive my counsel, and securely move;  
*Introduce* thy fortune to the power above. *Dryden's Juven*.  
Are not the lives of those, who draw the sword  
In Rome's defence, *introduced* to our care? *Addison, Cato*.  
He composed his billet-doux, and at the time appointed went to *introduce* it to the hands of his confidant. *Arbutnot*.  
INTUITION. *n. f.* [*intuitus*, *intuer*, Latin.]  
1. Sight of any thing. Used commonly of mental view; immediate knowledge.  
The truth of these propositions we know by a bare simple *intuition* of the ideas, and such propositions are called self-evident. *Locke*.  
2. Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason, but instantaneously accompanying the ideas which are its object.  
All knowledge of causes is deductive; for we know none by simple *intuition*, but through the mediation of their effects; for the causality itself is inferrible. *Glauco, Scept*.  
Discourse was then almost as quick as *intuition*. *South*.  
He their single virtues did survey,  
By *intuition* in his own large breast. *Dryden*.

INTUITIVE. *adj.* [*intuitivus*, low Latin; *intuitif*, French.]  
1. Seen by the mind immediately without the intervention of reason.  
Immediate perception of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, is when, by comparing them together in our minds, we see their agreement or disagreement; this therefore is called *intuitive* knowledge. *Locke*.  
Those lofty flights of thought, and almost *intuitive* perception of abstract notions, those exalted discoveries of mathematical theorems, we sometimes see existent in one and the same person. *Bentley*.  
2. Seeing, not barely believing.  
Faith, beginning here with a weak apprehension of things not seen, endeth with the *intuitive* vision of God in the world to come. *Hooker*.  
3. Having the power of discovering truth immediately without ratiocination.  
The rule of ghostly or immaterial natures, as spirits and angels, is their *intuitive* intellectual judgment, concerning the amiable beauty and high goodness of that object, which, with unfeignable joy and delight, doth set them on work. *Hooker*.  
The soul receives  
Dispersive or *intuitive*. *Milton*.

INTUITIVELY. *adv.* [*intuitivum*, French.] Without deduction of reason; by immediate perception.  
That our love is found and sincere, that it cometh from a pure heart, and a good conscience, and a faith unfeigned, who can pronounce, having only the farther of all mens hearts, who alone *intuitively* doth know in this kind who are his. *Hooker*.  
God Almighty, who sees all things *intuitively*, does not want logical helps. *Baker on Learning*.  
INTUMESCENCE. *n. f.* [*intumescens*, French; *intumescere*, Lat.]  
INTUMESCENCY. *n. f.* Swell; tumour; the act or state of swelling.  
According to the temper of the terrene parts at the bottom, as they are more hardly or easily moved, they variously begin, continue, or end their *intumescences*. *Brown*.  
This subterranean heat causes a great rarefaction and *intumescence* of the water of the abyss, putting it into very great commotions, and at the same time making the like effort upon the earth, occasions an earthquake. *Woodward's Nat. History*.  
INTURGESCENCE. *n. f.* [*in* and *turgescere*, Latin.] Swelling; the act or state of swelling.  
Not by attenuation of the upper part of the sea, but *inturgescencies* caused first at the bottom, and carrying the upper part of it before them. *Brown's Vulgar Err*.  
INTUSE. *n. f.* [*intusus*, Latin.] Bruise.  
TO INTWINE. *v. a.* [*in* and *twine*.]  
1. To twist, or wreath together.  
This opinion, though false, yet *intwined* with a true, that the souls of men do never perish, abated the fear of death in them. *Hooker*.  
2. To encompass by circling round it.  
The vest and veil divine,  
Which wand'ring foliage and rich flow'rs *intwine*. *Dryden*.  
TO INVADE. *v. a.* [*invado*, Latin.]  
1. To attack a country; to make an hostile entrance.  
He will *invade* them with troops. *Hab. iii. 16*.  
Should he *invade* any part of their country, he would soon see that nation up in arms. *Knales*.  
With dang'rous expedition they *invade*  
Heav'n, whose high walls fear no assault. *Milton*.  
Thy race in times to come  
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome;  
Rome, whose ascending tow'rs shall heav'n *invade*,  
Involving earth and ocean in her shade. *Dryden's Æn*.

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Encouraged with success, he *invades* the province of philosophy. *Dryden*.

In vain did nature's wife command  
Divide the waters from the land,  
If daring ships, and men prophane,  
*Invade* th' inviolable main. *Dryden*.  
2. To attack; to assail; to assault.  
There shall be sedition among men, and *invading* one another; they shall not regard their kings. *2 Esdr. xv. 16*.  
Thou think'st 'tis much, that this contentious storm  
*Invades* us to the skin; so 'tis to thee;  
But where the greater malady is fix'd,  
The lesser is scarce felt. *Shakespeare, King Lear*.  
3. To violate with the first act of hostility; to attack, not defend.

Your foes are such, as they, not you, have made;  
And virtue may repel, though not *invade*. *Dryden*.  
INVADE. *n. f.* [from *invado*, Latin.]  
1. One who enters with hostility into the possessions of another.  
The breath of Scotland the Spaniards could not endure; neither durst they, as *invaders*, land in Ireland. *Bacon*.  
Their piety  
In sharp contest of battle found no aid  
Against *invaders*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.  
That knowledge, like the coal from the altar, serves only to embroil and consume the sacrilegious *invaders*. *Decay of Piety*.  
Were he lost, the naked empire  
Would be a prey expos'd to all *invaders*. *Donham's Sophy*.  
The country about Attica was the most barren of any in Greece, through which means it happened that the natives were never expelled by the fury of *invaders*. *Swift*.  
Secure, by William's care, let Britain stand;  
Nor dread the bold *invader's* hand. *Prior*.  
Esteem and judgment with strong fancy join,  
To call the fair *invader* in;  
My darling favourite inclination, too,  
All, all conspiring with the foe. *Granville*.

2. An assailant.  
3. Encroacher; intruder.  
The substance thereof was formerly comprised in that un-compounded style, but afterwards prudently enlarged for the repelling and preventing heretical *invaders*. *Hammond*.  
INVALESCENCE. *n. f.* [*invalesco*, Latin.] Strength; health; force. *Dryden*.  
INVALID. *adj.* [*invalidus*, Fr. *invalidus*, Latin.] Weak; of no weight or cogency.  
But this I urge,  
Admitting motion in the heav'ns, to shew  
*Invalid*, that which thee to doubt it mov'd. *Milton*.  
TO INVALIDATE. *v. a.* [from *invalid*.] To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy.  
To *invalidate* such a consequence, some things might be speciously enough alledged. *Boyle*.  
Tell a man, passionately in love, that he is jilted, bring a score of witnesses of the falsehood of his mistress, and it is ten to one but three kind words of her's shall *invalidate* all their testimonies. *Locke*.  
INVALID. *n. f.* [Fr.] One disabled by sickness or hurts.  
What beggar in the *invalides*,  
With lameness broke, with blindness smitten,  
With'd ever decently to die? *Prior*.  
INVALIDITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *validity*; *invalidité*, French.]  
1. Weakness; want of cogency.  
2. Want of bodily strength. This is no English meaning.  
He ordered, that none who could work should be idle; and that none who could not work, by age, sickness, or *invalidity*, should want. *Temple*.  
INVALUABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *valuable*.] Precious above estimation; inestimable.  
The faith it produced would not be so free an act as it ought, to which are annexed all the glorious and *invaluable* privileges of believing. *Atterbury*.  
INVARIALE. *adj.* [*in* and *variatus*, Lat. *invariabile*, Fr.] Unchangeable; constant.  
Being not able to design times by days, months, or years, they thought best to determine these alterations by some known and *invariable* signs, and such did they conceive the rising and setting of the fixed stars. *Brown's Vulg. Err*.  
The rule of good and evil would not then appear uniform and *invariable*, but would seem different, according to mens different complexions and inclinations. *Atterbury*.  
INVARIALENESS. *n. f.* [from *invariable*.] Immutability; constancy.  
INVIARILY. *adv.* [from *invariable*.] Unchangeably; constantly.  
He, who sleeps his course *invariably* by this rule, takes the surest way to make all men praise him. *Atterbury*.  
INVASION. *n. f.* [*invasio*, French; *invasio*, Latin.]  
1. Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another; hostile encroachment.  
We made an *invasion* upon the Cherethites. *1 Sa. xxx.*



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Reason finds a secret grief and remorse from every *invasion* that sin makes upon innocence, and that must render the first entrance and admission of sin uneasy. *South's Sermons.*

The nations of th' Aulonian shore  
Shall hear the dreadful rumour, from afar,  
Of arm'd *invasion*, and embrace the war. *Dryd. En.*

William the Conqueror invaded England about the year 1066, which means this; that taking the duration from our Saviour's time till now, for one intire length of time, it shews at what distance this *invasion* was from the two extremes. *Locke.*

2. Attack of an epidemical disease.  
What demonstrates the plague to be endemial to Egypt, is its *invasion* and going off at certain seasons. *Arbutnot.*

INVA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *invade*.] Entering hostily upon other mens possession; not defensive.

I must come clofer to my purpose, and not make more *invasive* war abroad, when, like Hannibal, I am call'd back to the defence of my country. *Dryden.*

Let other monarchs, with *invasive* bands,  
Lessen their people, and extend their lands;  
By gasing nations hated and obey'd,  
Lords of the desarts that their swords had made. *Arbutnot.*

INVECTIVE. *n. f.* [invektive, Fr. *invektiva*, low Lat.] A censure in speech or writing; a reproachful accusation.

Plain men desiring to serve God as they ought, but being not so skilful as to unwind themselves, where the snares of glosing speech do lie to entangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when they hear *invektives* against that which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy, to approve as lawful, and to observe as behoveful for the exercise of Christian duty. *Hooker.*

So despicable thieves, all hopeles of their lives,  
Breathe out *invektives* 'gainst the officers. *Shakep. H. VI.*

Cast off the respect fit to be continued between kings, even when their blood is hottel, he fell to bitter *invektives* against the French king. *Bacon's H. VII.*

Whilst we condemn others, we may indeed be in the wrong; and then all the *invektives* we make at their supposed errors, fall back with a rebounded force upon our own real ones. *Ducay of Pirry.*

If we take satyr, in the general signification of the world, for an *invektive*, 'tis certain that 'tis almost as old as verse. *Dryd. Jew. Dedication.*

INVECTIVE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Satirical; abusive.

Let him rail on; let his *invektive* muse  
Have four and twenty letters to abuse. *Dryden.*

INVECTIVELY. *adv.* Satirically; abusively.

Thus most *invektively* he pierceth through  
The body of the country, city, court,  
Yea and of this our life; twearing that we  
Are meer usurers, tyrants. *Shakespeare.*

TO INVEIGH. *v. a.* [inveigh, Latin.] To utter censure or reproach.

I cannot blame him for *inveighing* so sharply against the vices of the clergy in his age.

He *inveighs* severely against the folly of parties, in retaining scoundrels to retail their lyes. *Arbutnot.*

INVEIGLER. *n. f.* [from *inveigh*.] Vehement railer.

One of these *inveighers* against mercury, in a course of seven weeks, could not cure one small herpes in the face. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

TO INVEIGLE. *v. a.* [inveigliare, Ital. *Minnew*; *aveugler*, or *enaveigler*, French, *Stinner* and *Junius*.] To persuade to something bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure; to seduce.

Most false Duessa, royal richly dight,  
That easy was to *inveigle* weaker sight,  
Was, by her wicked arts and wily skill,  
Too false and strong for earthly skill or might. *Po. Queen.*

Achilles hath *inveigled* his fool from him.  
Yet have they many baits and guileful spells,  
To *inveigle* and invite th' unwary sense  
Of them that pass unweeting by the way. *Milton.*

Both right able  
T' *inveigle* and draw in the rabble. *Hudibras.*

Those drops of pretinels, scatteringly sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to exalt our conceptions, not *inveigle* or detain our passions. *Bayle.*

I leave the use of garlick to such as are *inveigled* into the gout by the use of too much drinking. *Temple.*

The *inveigling* a woman, before she is come to years of discretion, should be as criminal as the seducing of her before she is ten years old. *Spektor.*

INVEIGLER. *n. f.* [from *inveigle*.] Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill.

Being presented to the emperor for his admirable beauty, the prince clapt him up as his *inveigler*. *Sandy.*

TO INVENT. *v. a.* [inventer, French; *inventio*, Latin.]

1. To discover; to find out; to excogitate; to produce something not made before.

The substance of the service of God, so far forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law of reason doth teach, may

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not be *invented* of men, but must be received from God himself. *Hooker.*

By their count, which lovers books *invent*,  
The sphere of Cupid forty years contains. *Spektor.*

Matter of mirth enough, though there were none  
She could devise, and thousand ways *invent*  
To feed her foolish humour and vain jolliment. *Po. Queen.*

Woe to them that *invent* to themselves instruments of music. *Amos vi. 5.*

We may *invent*  
With what more forcible we may offend  
Our enemies. *Milton.*

In the motion of the bones in their articulations, a twofold liquor is prepared for the juncture of their heads; both which make up the most apt mixture, for this use, that can be *invented* or thought upon. *Ray.*

Ye skillful masters of Machaon's race,  
Who nature's mossy intricacies trace,  
By manag'd fire and late *invented* eyes. *Blackmore.*

But when long time the wretches thoughts refind,  
When want had set an edge upon their mind,  
Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd,  
And that which each *invented*, all enjoy'd. *Grech.*

The ship by help of a crew, *invented* by Archimedes, was launched into the water. *Arbutnot.*

2. To forge; to contrive falsely; to fabricate.

I never did such things as those men have maliciously *invented* against me. *Syden. xlii.*

Here is a strange figure *invented*, against the plain sense of the words. *Stillingstat.*

3. To feign; to make by the imagination.

I would *invent* as bitter searching terms,  
With full as many signs of deadly hate,  
As lean-fac'd envy in her loathsome cave. *Shakespeare.*

Hercules's meeting with pleasure and virtue, was *invented* by Prodicus, who lived before Socrates, and in the first dawning of philosophy. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. To light on; to meet with.

Far off he wonders what them makes so glad:  
Or Bacchus' merry fruit they did *invent*,  
Or Cybel's frantick rites have made them mad. *Spektor.*

INVENTIVE. *n. f.* [from *inventer*, French.]

1. One who produces something new; a deviser of something not known before.

As a translator, he was just; as an *inventer*, he was rich.

2. A forger.

INVENTION. *n. f.* [invention, French; *inventio*, Latin.]

1. Fiction.

O for a muse of fire, that would ascend  
The brightest heaven of *invention*! *Shakep. H. V. Pro.*

By improving what was writ before,  
*Invention* labours less, but judgment more. *Roscommon.*

*Invention* is a kind of muse, which, being possessed of the other advantages common to her sisters, and being warmed by the fire of Apollo, is raised higher than the rest. *Dryden.*

The chief excellence of Virgil is judgment, of Homer is *invention*. *Pope.*

2. Discovery.

Nature hath provided several glandules to separate this juice from the blood, and no less than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are of a late *invention*, and called *ductus salivales*. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Excogitation; act of producing something new.

Mine is th' *invention* of the charming lyre;  
Sweet notes and heav'nly numbers I inspire. *Dryden.*

4. Forgery.

We hear our bloody cousins, not confessing  
Their cruel paricide, filling their hearers  
With strange *invention*. *Shakep. Macbeth.*

If thou can'st accuse,  
Do it without *invention* suddenly. *Shakep. Henry VI.*

5. The thing invented.

The garden, a place not fairer in natural ornaments than artificial *inventions*. *Stany.*

Th' *invention* all admird; and each how he  
To be th' inventor mis'd, so easy it seem'd  
Once found, which yet unfound most would have thought  
Impossible. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

INVENTIVE. *adj.* [inventif, Fr. from *invent*.] Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients; having the power of fiction.

Those have the *inventive* heads for all purposes, and roundest tongues in all matters. *Alban's Schoolmaster.*

As he had an *inventive* brain, so there never lived any man that believed better thereof, and of himself. *Kaleigh.*

Reason, remembrance, wit, *inventive* art,  
No nature, but immortal, can impart. *Denham.*

That *inventive* head  
Her fatal image from the temple drew,  
The sleeping guardians of the castle flew. *Dryden.*

The *inventive* god, who never fails his party,  
Inspires the wit, when once he warms the heart. *Dryden.*

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INVENTOR. *n. f.* [inventor, Latin.]

1. A finder out of something new.

We have the statue of your Columbus, that discovered the West Indies, also the *inventor* of ships: your Monk, that was the *inventor* of ordnance, and of gunpowder. *Bacon.*

Studious they appear  
Of arts that polish life; *inventors* rare,  
Unmindful of their maker. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

Th' *invention* all admird, and each how he  
To be the *inventor* mis'd. *Milton.*

Why are these positions charged upon me as their sole author and *inventor*, and the reader led into a belief that they were never before maintained by any person of virtue? *Atterb.*

2. A contriver; a framer. In an ill sense.

In this upshot, purposes mistook,  
Fall'n on th' *inventor* heads. *Shakep. Hamlet.*

INVENTIVELY. *adv.* [from *inventor*, whence perhaps *inventivus*.] In manner of an inventory.

To divide *inventivally*, would dizzy the arithmetick of memory. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

INVENTORY. *n. f.* [inventaire, French; *inventarium*, Latin.] An account or catalogue of moveables.

I found  
Forsooth, an *inventory*; thus importings  
The several parcels of his plate. *Shakep. H. VIII.*

The leanness that afflicts us, the object of our misery, is as an *inventory* to particularize their abundance: our sufferings is a gain to them. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Who'er looks,  
For themselves dare not go, o'er Cheapside books,  
Shall find their wardrobe's *inventory*. *Donne.*

It were of much consequence to have such an *inventory* of nature, wherein, as on the one hand, nothing should be wanting, so nothing repeated on the other. *Greav's Museum.*

In Persia the daughters of Eve are reckoned in the *inventory* of their goods and chattels; and it is usual, when a man sells a bale of silk, to toss half a dozen women into the bargain. *Spektor.*

He gave me an *inventory* of her goods and estate. *Spektor.*

TO INVENTORY. *v. a.* [inventaire, Fr.] To register; to place in a catalogue.

I will give out divers schedules of my beauty: it shall be *inventoried*, and every particle and utensil labell'd to my will. *Shakep. Twelfth Night.*

A man looks on the love of his friend as one of the richest possessions: the philosopher thought friends were to be *inventoried* as well as goods. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INVENTORY. *n. f.* [inventaire, Fr. from *inventor*.] A female that invents.

The arts, with all their retinue of lesser trades, history and tradition tell us when they had their beginning; and how many of their inventors and *inventresses* were deified. *Barnet.*

Cecilia came,  
*Inventress* of the vocal frame:  
The sweet enthusiasm, from her sacred store,  
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds. *Dryden.*

INVERSE. *adj.* [inversus, Fr. *inversus*, Latin.] Inverted; reciprocal: opposed to direct. It is so called in proportion, when the fourth term is so much greater than the third, as the second is less than the first; or so much less than the third as the second is greater than the first.

Every part of matter tends to every part of matter with a force, which is always in a direct proportion of the quantity of matter, and an *inverse* duplicate proportion of the distance. *Garth.*

INVERSION. *n. f.* [inversio, Fr. *inversio*, Latin.]

1. Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last.

If he speaks truth, it is upon design, and a subtle *inversion* of the precept of God, to do good that evil may come of it. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

'Tis just the *inversion* of an act of parliament; your lordship first signed it, and then it was passed amongst the lords and commons. *Dryden.*

2. Change of place, so as that each takes the room of the other.

TO INVERT. *v. a.* [inverso, Latin.]

1. To turn upside down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before.

With fate *inverted*, shall I humbly woo?  
And some proud prince, in wild Numidia born,  
Pray to accept me, and forget my scorn? *Waller.*

Ask not the cause why fullen Spring  
So long delays her flow'rs to bear,  
And Winter storms *invert* the year.  
Poetry and oratory omit things essential, and *invert* times and actions, to place every thing in the most affecting light. *Watts.*

2. To place the last first.

Yes, every poet is a fool;  
By demonstration Ned can show it:  
Happy, could Ned's *inverted* rule  
Prove every fool to be a poet. *Prin.*

3. To divert; to turn into another channel; to imbezcle. In stead of this *convert* or *invert* is now commonly used.

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Solyman charged him bitterly with *inverting* his treasures to his own private use, and having secret intelligence with his enemies. *Knales's History of the Turks.*

INVERTEDLY. *adv.* [from *inverted*.] In contrary or reversed order.

Placing the forepart of the eye to the hole of the window of a darkened room, we have a pretty landkip of the objects abroad, *invertedly* painted on the paper, on the back of the eye. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

TO INVE'ST. *v. a.* [investir, Fr. *investio*, Latin.]

1. To dress; to clothe; to array. When it has two accusatives it has in or with before the thing.

Their gesture sad,  
*Invest* in lank lean cheeks and war-worn coats,  
Presented them unto the gazing moon,  
So many horrid ghosts. *Shakep. Henry V.*

Thou with a mantle didst *invest* *Milton.*

The rising world of waters.  
Let thy eyes shine forth in their full lustre;  
*Invest* them with thy loveliest smiles, put on  
Thy choicest looks. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. To place in possession of a rank or office.

When we sanctify or hallow churches, that which we do is only to testify that we make places of publick resort, that we *invest* God himself with them, and that we sever them from common uses. *Hooker.*

After the death of the other archbishop he was *invested* in that high dignity, and settled in his palace at Lambeth. *Clarend.*

The practice of all ages, and all countries, hath been to do honour to those who are *invested* with publick authority. *Atter.*

3. To adorn; to grace.

Honour must,  
Not accompanied, *invest* him only;  
But signs of nobleness, like stars, shall shine  
On all deserving. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The foolish, over-careful fathers for this engross'd  
The canker'd heaps of strong atchieved gold;  
For this they have been thoughtful to *invest*  
Their sons with arts and martial exercises. *Shakespeare.*

Some great potentate,  
Of of the thrones above; such majesty  
*Invests* him coming. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

4. To confer; to give.

If there can be found such an inequality between man and man, as there is between man and beast, or between soul and body, it *invests* a right of government. *Bacon.*

5. To inclose; to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions: as, the enemy *invested* the town.

INVESTIENT. *adj.* [investiens, Latin.] Covering; clothing.

The shells served as plains or moulds to this sand, which, when consolidated and freed from its *investient* shell, is of the same shape as the cavity of the shell. *Woodward.*

INVESTIGABLE. *adj.* [from *investigate*.] To be searched out; discoverable by rational disquisition.

Finally, in such fort they are *investigable*, that the knowledge of them is general; the world hath always been acquainted with them. *Hooker.*

In doing evil, we prefer a less good before a greater, the greatness whereof is by reason *investigable*, and may be known. *Hooker.*

TO INVESTIGATE. *v. a.* [investigo, Latin.] To search out; to find out by rational disquisition.

*Investigate* the variety of motions and figures made by the organs for articulation. *Holder of Speech.*

From the present appearances *investigate* the powers and forces of nature, and from these account for future observations. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

INVESTIGATION. *n. f.* [investigation, Fr. *investigatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered.

Not only the *investigation* of truth, but the communication of it also, is often practised in such a method as neither agrees precisely to synthetick or analytic. *Watts.*

Progressive truth, the patient force of thought  
*Investigation* calm, whose silent powers  
Command the world. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. Examination.

Your travels I hear much of: my own shall never more be in a strange land, but a diligent *investigation* of my own territories: I mean no more translations, but something domestick, fit for my own country. *Pope to Swift.*

INVESTITURE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice.

He had refused to yield up to the pope the *investiture* of bishops, and collation of ecclesiastical dignities within his dominions. *Raleigh's Essays.*

2. The act of giving possession.

INVESTMENT. *n. f.* [in and vestment.] Dress; cloaths; garment; habit.

Ophelia, do not believe his vows; for they are brokers,  
Not of that die which their *investments* shew. *Shakep. Ham.*

You,



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You, my lord archbishop,  
Whose fee is by a civil peace maintained,  
Whose beard the silver hand of peace hath touch'd,  
Whose learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,  
Whose white investments figure innocence,  
The dove, and every blessed spirit of peace;  
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself,  
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,  
Into the harsh and boist'rous tongue of war? *Shak. H. IV.*

**INVE'TERACY.** *n. f.* [inve'teratio, Latin.]  
1. Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

The inveteracy of the people's prejudices compelled their rulers to make use of all means for reducing them. *Addison.*  
2. [In physick.] Long continuance of a disease.  
**INVE'TERATE.** *adj.* [inve'teratus, Latin.]  
1. Old; long established.

The custom of Christians was then, and had been a long time, not to wear garlands, and therefore that undoubtedly they did offend who presumed to violate such a custom by not observing that thing; the very inveterate observation whereof was a law, sufficient to bind all men to observe it, unless they could shew some higher law, some law of Scripture, to the contrary. *Hooker.*

It is an inveterate and received opinion, that cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder and exulcerate it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Obstinate by long continuance.  
It is not every sinful violation of conscience that can quench the spirit; but it must be a long inveterate course and custom of sinning, that at length produces and ends in such a cursed effect. *South's Sermons.*

He who writes satire honestly is no more an enemy to the offender, than the physician to the patient when he prescribes harsh remedies to an inveterate disease. *Dryden.*  
In a well-instituted state the executive power will never let abuses grow inveterate, or multiply so far that it will be hard to find remedies. *Swift.*

**To INVE'TERATE.** *v. a.* [inve'terare, Fr. invetero, Latin.] To harden or make obstinate by long continuance.

The vulgar conceived, that now there was an end given, and a consummation to superstitious prophecies, and to an ancient tacit expectation, which had by tradition been infused and inveterated into mens minds. *Bacon.*

Let not atheists lay the fault of their sins upon human nature, which have their prevalence from long custom and inveterated habit. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**INVE'TERATENESS.** *n. f.* [from inveterate.] Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

As time hath rendered him more perfect in the art, so hath the inveterateness of his malice made him more ready in the execution. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

Neither the inveterateness of the mischief, nor the prevalence of the fashion, shall be any excuse for those who will not take care about the meaning of their words. *Locke.*

**INVE'TERATION.** *n. f.* [inve'teratio, Latin.] The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

**INVIDIOUS.** *adj.* [invidiosus, Latin.]

1. Envious; malignant.  
I shall open to them the interior secrets of this mysterious art, without impoture or invidious reserve. *Evelyn.*

2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred. This is the more usual sense.  
Agamemnon found it an invidious affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes. *Broome.*

Not to be further tedious, or rather invidious, there are a few causes which have contributed to the ruin of our morals. *Swift.*

**INVIDIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from invidious.]

1. Malignantly; enviously.  
The clergy murmur against the privileges of the laity; the laity invidiously aggravate the immunities of the clergy. *Sprat.*

2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

**INVIDIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from invidious.] Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

**To INVI'GORATE.** *v. a.* [in and vigour.] To endue with vigour; to strengthen; to animate; to enforce.

The spleen is introduced to invigorate the sinister side, which, dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate. *Brown.*  
I have lived in a reign when the prince, instead of invigorating the laws, or giving them their proper course, assumed a power of dispensing with them. *Addison.*

No one can enjoy health, without he feel a lightness and invigorating principle, which purs him to action. *Spenser.*  
Christian graces and virtues they cannot be, unless fed, invigorated, and animated by a principle of universal charity. *Antony's Sermons.*

Gentle warmth  
Discloses well the earth's all teeming womb,  
Invigorating tender seeds. *Phillips.*

**INVI'GORATION.** *n. f.* [from invigorate.]

1. The act of invigorating.

# INV

2. The state of being invigorated.  
I find in myself an appetitive faculty, which is always in actual exercise, in the very height of activity and invigoration. *Norris.*

**INVINCIBLE.** *adj.* [invincible, French; invincibilis, Latin.]

Invulnerable; unconquerable; not to be subdued.  
I would have thought her spirits had been invincible against all assaults of affection. *Shakespeare.*

Should he invade any part of their country, he would soon see that invincible nation with their united forces up in arms. *Knolly's History of the Turks.*

The spirit remains invincible. *Milton.*

That mistake, which is the consequence of invincible error, scarce deserves the name of wrong judgment. *Locke.*

If an atheist had had the making of himself, he would have framed a constitution that could have kept pace with his insatiable lust, been invincible by intemperance, and have held out a thousand years in a perpetual debauch. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**INVINCIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from invincible.] Unconquerableness; invulnerableness.

**INVINCIBLY.** *adv.* [from invincible.] Invulnerably; unconquerably.

Ye have been fearless in his righteous cause;  
And as ye have receiv'd, so have ye done *Milton.*

Neither invitations nor threats avail with those who are invincibly impeded, to apply them to their benefit. *Dec. of Phys.*

**INVOLABLE.** *adj.* [involable, French; involabilis, Latin.]

1. Not to be profaned; not to be injured.  
Thou, be sure, shalt give account  
To him who sent us, whose charge is to keep  
This place inviolable, and these from harm. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

In vain did nature's wife command  
Divide the waters from the land,  
If daring ships, and men prophane,  
Invade the inviolable main;  
Th' eternal fences overlap,  
And pass at will the boundless deep. *Dryden.*

Ye lamps of heav'n! he said, and lifted high  
His hands, now free; thou venerable sky!  
Inviolable pow'rs! ador'd with dread,  
Be all of you adjur'd. *Dryden's En.*

This birthright, when our author pleases, must and must not be sacred and inviolable. *Locke.*

2. Not to be broken.

The prophet David thinks, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the house of God, should make the bond of their love insoluble, and tie them in a league of inviolable amity. *Hooker.*

See, see, they join, embrace, and seem to kiss,  
As if they would some league inviolable. *Shakespeare H. VI.*

3. Insuperable of hurt or wound.

Th' inviolable fairs  
In cubick phalanx firm advanc'd intire. *Milton.*

**INVOLABLY.** *adv.* [from inviolable.] Without breach; without failure.

The true profession of Christianity inviolably engages all its followers to do good to all men. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Meer acquaintance you have none: you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who have conversed with you, are for ever after inviolably yours. *Dryden.*

**INVOLATE.** *adj.* [involute, Fr. involutus, Lat.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.

His fortune of arms was still involate. *Bacon's H. VII.*

But let involate truth be always dear  
To thee; even before friendship, truth prefer. *Denham.*

If the past  
Can hope a pardon, by those mutual bonds  
Nature has seal'd between us, which though I  
Have cancell'd, thou hast still preserv'd involate. *Denham's Soly.*

I beg thy pardon.  
My love your claim inviolate secures;  
'Tis writ in fate, I can be only yours. *Dryden's Aug. 2.*

In all the changes of his doubtful state,  
His truth, like heav'n's, was kept involate. *Dryden.*

**INVIOUS.** *adj.* [invidiosus, Latin.] Impassable; untrodden.

If nothing can oppugn his love,  
And virtue invious ways can prove,  
What may not he confide to do, *Hudibras.*

That brings both love and virtue too.

**INVIVIBILITY.** *n. f.* [invivibilis, Fr. from invivibile.] The state of being invulnerable; imperceptibility to fight.

They may be demonstrated to be innumerable, substituting their finalness for the reason of their invivibility. *Ray.*

**INVIVIBLE.** *adj.* [invivibile, Fr. invivibilis, Latin.] Not perceptible by the sight; not to be seen.

He was invivible that hurt me so;  
And none invivible, but spirits, can go. *Shakespeare.*

The threaten'd falls,  
Borne with th' invivible and creeping wind,  
Drew the huge bottoms to the furrow'd sea. *Shakespeare H. V.*

# INU

'Tis wonderful,  
That an invivible instinct should frame them  
To loyalty unlearn'd, honour untaught,  
Civility not seen from others. *Shakespeare Cymbeline.*

To us invivible, or dimly seen,  
In these thy lowest works. *Milton.*

He that believes a God, believes such a being as hath all perfections; among which this is one, that he is a spirit, and consequently that he is invivible, and cannot be seen. *Tillotson.*

It seems easier to make one's self invivible to others, than to make another's thoughts visible to me, which are not visible to himself. *Locke.*

**INVIVIBLY.** *adv.* [from invivibile.] Imperceptibly to the sight.

Age by degrees invivibly doth creep,  
Nor do we seem to die, but fall asleep. *Denham.*

**To INVIVISCATE.** *v. a.* [in and viviscus, Latin.] To lime; to entangle in glutinous matter.

The cameline's food being flies, it hath in the tongue a mucous and slimy extremity, whereby, upon a sudden emission, it inviviscates and intangleth those insects. *Brown.*

**INVIVATION.** *n. f.* [invivatio, Fr. invivatio, Lat.] The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility.

That other answer'd with a lowly look,  
And soon the gracious invitation took. *Dryden.*

**INVIVATORY.** *adj.* [from invivite, Latin.] Using invitation; containing invitation.

**To INVIVTE.** *v. a.* [invivite, Latin; invivite, French.]

1. To bid; to ask to any place, particularly to one's own house, with intreaty and complaisance.

If thou be invit'd of a mighty man, withdraw thyself. *Ecclesiast. i. 39.*

He comes invit'd by a younger son. *Milton.*

When much company is invit'd, then be as sparing as possible of your coils. *Swift.*

2. To allure; to persuade.  
A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, though facility and hope of success might invite some other choice. *Bacon.*

Not art thou such  
Created, or such place hath here to dwell,  
As may not oft invite, though spirits of heav'n,  
To visit thee. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

The liberal contributions such teachers met with, served still to invite more labourers into that work. *Decay of Piety.*

Shady groves, that easy sleep invite,  
And after toilsome days a soft repose at night. *Dryden's Virgil.*

**To INVIVTE.** *v. n.* [invivite, Latin.] To ask or call to anything pleasing.

All things invite  
To peaceful counsels. *Milton.*

**INVIVTER.** *n. f.* [from invivite.] He who invites.

They forcibly cut out abortive votes, such as their inviters and encouragers most fancied. *King Charles.*

Honour was the aim of the guests, and interest was the scope of the inviter. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

Wines and cates the table grace,  
But most the kind inviter's cheerful face. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**INVIVTINGLY.** *adv.* [from invivite.] In such a manner as invites or allures.

If he can but dress up a temptation to look invivtingly; the business is done. *Decay of Piety.*

**To INVIVBRATE.** *v. a.* [inunbro, Latin.] To shade; to cover with shades. *Diet.*

**INVIVSECTION.** *n. f.* [inunbro, Latin.] The act of smearing or anointing.

The wife Author of nature hath placed on the rump two glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and squeezes out an oily liniment, fit for the invivsection of the feathers, and caulding their filaments to cohere. *Ray.*

**INUNDATION.** *n. f.* [inundatio, French; inundatio, Latin.]

1. The overflow of waters; flood; deluge. *Inundation, says Cowley,* implies less than deluge.

Her father counts it dangerous,  
That she should give her sorrow so much sway;  
And in his wisdom hastes our marriage,  
To stop the inundation of her tears. *Shak. Rom. and Juliet.*

The same inundation was not past forty foot in most places; so that although it destroyed man and beast generally, yet some few wild inhabitants of the woods escaped. *Bacon.*

Broke up, shall heave the ocean to usurp  
Beyond all bounds, 'till inundation rise  
Above the highest hills. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

This inundation unto the Egyptians happeneth when it is winter unto the Ethiopians. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

Your care about your banks infers a fear  
Of threatening floods, and inundations near. *Dryden.*

The hero next assai'd proud Doway's head,  
And spite of confluent inundations spread  
With unexampled valour did succeed. *Blackmore.*

# INV

No swelling inundation hides the grounds,  
But crystal currents glide within their bounds. *Gay.*

2. A confluence of any kind.  
Many good towns, through that inundation of the Irish, were utterly wasted. *Spenser.*

**To INVOCATE.** *v. a.* [invoco, Latin.] To invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!  
Be't lawful, that I invoke thy ghost,  
To hear the lamentations of poor Anne. *Shakespeare Rich. III.*

If Dagon be thy god,  
Go to his temple, invoke his aid  
With solemnest devotion. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,  
'Till vermin or the draff of servile food  
Consume me, and oft invocated death  
Hasten the welcome end of all my pains. *Milton's Agonistes.*

**INVOCATION.** *n. f.* [invocation, French; invocatio, Latin.]

1. The act of calling upon in prayer.

Is not the name of prayer usual to signify even all the service that ever we do unto God? And that for no other cause, as I suppose, but to shew that there is in religion no acceptable duty, which devout invocation of the name of God doth not either presuppose or infer. *Hooker.*

2. The form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being.

My invocation is  
Honest and fair, and in his mistress' name. *Shakespeare.*

The proposition of Gratius is contained in a line, and that of invocation in half a line. *Wase.*

I will strain myself to breath out this one invocation. *Howell.*

The whole poem is a prayer to fortune, and the invocation is divided between the two deities. *Addison on Italy.*

**INVOCER.** *n. f.* [This word is perhaps corrupted from the French word *invoyer*, send.] A catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor.

**To INVOCER.** *v. a.* [invocer, Latin; invocuer, French.] To call upon; to implore; to pray to.

The power I will invoke dwells in her eyes.  
One peculiar nation to select  
From all the rest, of whom to be invoked. *Milton's P. Lost.*

The skilful bard,  
Striking the Thracian harp, invokes Apollo,  
To make his hero and himself immortal. *Prior.*

**To INVOLVE.** *v. a.* [involve, Latin.]

1. To inwrap; to cover with any thing circumfluent.

Leave a finged bottom all involv'd  
With fletcher and smoke. *Milton.*

No man could miss his way to heaven for want of light; and yet to vain are they as to think they oblige the world by involving it in darkness. *Decay of Piety.*

In a cloud involv'd, he takes his flight,  
Where Greeks and Trojans mix'd in mortal fight. *Dryden.*

2. To imply; to comprise.

We cannot demonstrate these things so as to shew that the contrary necessarily involves a contradiction. *Tillotson.*

3. To entwine; to join.

He knows his end with mine involv'd. *Milton.*

4. To take in; to catch.

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,  
Involves a vast involuntary throng. *Pope.*

Sin we should hate altogether; but our hatred of it may involve the person which we should not hate at all. *Sprat.*

One death involves  
Tyrants and slaves. *Thomson's Summer.*

5. To intangle.

This reference of the name to a thing whereof we have no idea, is so far from helping at all, that it only serves the more to involve us in difficulties. *Locke.*

As obscure and imperfect ideas often involve our reason, so do dubious words puzzle mens reason. *Locke.*

6. To complicate; to make intricate.

Some involv'd their snaky folds.  
Syllogism is of necessary use, even to the lovers of truth, to shew them the fallacies that are often concealed in florid, witty, or involved discourses. *Locke.*

7. To blend; to mingle together confusedly.

Earth with hell mingle and involve. *Milton.*

**INVOLUNTARILY.** *adv.* [from involuntary.] Not by choice; not spontaneously.

**INVOLUNTARY.** *adj.* [in and voluntarius, Latin; involontaire, French.]

1. Not having the power of choice.

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,  
Involves a vast involuntary throng,  
Who gently drawn, and struggling less and less,  
Roll in her vortex, and her pow'r confels. *Dunciad, b. iv.*

2. Not chosen; not done willingly.

The forbearance of that action, consequent to such command of the mind, is called voluntary; and whatsoever action is performed without such a thought of the mind, is called involuntary. *Locke.*

12 R



## INW

- But why? ah tell me, ah too dear!  
Steals down my cheek th' involuntary tear. *Pope.*  
**INVOLUTION.** *n. f.* [involutio, Latin.]  
1. The act of involving or inwrapping.  
2. The state of being entangled; complication.  
All things are mixed, and causes blended by mutual involutions. *Glanville's Seepf. c. 23.*  
3. That which is wrapped round any thing.  
Great conceits are raised of the involution or membranous covering called the silly-how, sometimes found about the heads of children. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v.*  
**TO INVIRE.** *v. a.* [in and ure.]  
1. To habituate; to make ready or willing by practice and custom; to accustom. It had anciently with before the thing practised, now to.  
Because they insit so much, and so proudly insit thereon, we must a little invire their ears with hearing how others, whom they more regard, are in this case accustomed to use the self-same language with us. *Hooker, b. v.*  
If there might be added the right helps of true art and learning, there would be as much difference, in maturity of judgment, between men *therewith invired*, and that which now men are, as between men that are now and innocents. *Hooker, b. i. f. 6.*  
That it may no painful work endure,  
It to strong labour can itself invire. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately invired to the mild and goodly government of the Confessor. *Spenser.*  
The forward hand, *invir'd* to wounds, makes way  
Upon the sharpest fronts of the most fierce. *Daniel.*  
Then cruel, by their sports to blood *enur'd*  
Of fighting beasts, and men to beasts expos'd. *Milton.*  
Our prompt obedience. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*  
They, who had been most *invir'd* to business, had not in their lives ever undergone so great fatigue for twenty days together. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
We may *invire* ourselves by custom to bear the extremities of weather without injury. *Addison's Guard, N. 102.*  
2. To bring into use; to practise again.  
Of that his malady;  
But he soon after fresh again *invir'd*  
His former cruelty. *Spenser.*  
**INVIREMENT.** *n. f.* [from *invire*.] Practice; habit; use; custom; frequency.  
If iron will acquire by mere continuance a secret appetite, and habitual inclination to the site it held, then how much more may education, being nothing else but a constant plight and *invirement*, induce by custom good habits into a reasonable creature. *Wotton.*  
**TO INVIRE.** *v. a.* [in and urn.] To intomb; to bury.  
The sepulchre  
Wherein we saw thee quietly *invir'd*,  
Hath op'd its ponderous and marble jaws  
To cast thee up again. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
And by his loyal daughters truly mourn'd. *Dryden.*  
**INUSTION.** *n. f.* [inustio, Lat.] The act of burning.  
**INUSTILE.** *adj.* [inustile, Fr. inustilis, Lat.] Useless; unprofitable.  
To refer to heat and cold is a compendious and *inustile* speculation. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 839.*  
**INUTILITY.** *n. f.* [inutilité, Fr. inutilitas, Lat.] Uselessness; unprofitableness.  
**INVULNERABLE.** *adj.* [invulnerable, Fr. invulnerabilis, Lat.] Not to be wounded; secure from wound.  
Our cannon's malice vainly shall be spent  
Against th' *invulnerable* clouds of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*  
Nor vainly hope  
To be *invulnerable* in those bright arms,  
That mortal dint none can resist. *Milton.*  
Vanessa, though by Pallas taught,  
By love *invulnerable* thought,  
Searching in books for wisdom's aid,  
Was in the very search betray'd. *Swift's Miscel.*  
**TO INVALL.** *v. a.* [in and wall.] To inclose with a wall.  
Three fuch towns in those places with the garriſons, would be ſo augmented as they would be able with little to *invall* themſelves ſtrongly. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
**INWARD.** *adv.* [inpearb, Saxon.]  
**INWARDS.** *adv.*  
1. Towards the internal parts; within.  
The parts of living creatures that be more *inwards* nourish more than the outward flesh. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
The medicines which go to these magical ointments are so strong, that if they were used *inwards* they would kill; and therefore they work potently, though outwards. *Bacon.*  
Celestial light shines *inward*. *Milton.*  
2. With inflexion or incurvity; concavely.  
He stretches out his arm in sign of peace, with his breast bending *inward*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

## INW

3. Into the mind or thoughts.  
Looking *inward* we are stricken dumb; looking upward we speak and prevail. *Hooker, b. v.*  
**INWARD.** *adj.*  
1. Internal; placed not on the outside but within.  
Though the lord of the liberty do pain himself all he may to yield equal justice unto all, yet can there not but great abuses lurk in *inward* and absolute a privilege. *Spenser.*  
He could not rest, but did his stout heart eat,  
And waite his *inward* gall with deep despoight.  
To each *inward* part  
It shoots invisible. *Milton.*  
Sickness, contributing no less than old age to the shaking down this scaffolding of the body, may discover the *inward* structure more plainly. *Pope.*  
2. Reflecting; deeply thinking.  
With outward smiles their flatt'ry I receiv'd;  
But bent and *inward* to myself again  
Perplex'd, these matters I revolv'd, in vain. *Prior.*  
3. Intimate; domestic.  
All my *inward* friends abhorred me. *Job xix. 19.*  
4. Seated in the mind.  
Princes have but their titles for their glories,  
An outward honour for an *inward* toil;  
And for unfeigned imaginations,  
They often feel a world of reflex cares. *Shakespeare.*  
**INWARD.** *n. f.*  
1. Any thing within, generally the bowels. Seldom has this sense a singular.  
Then sacrificing, laid  
The *inwards*, and their fat, with incense strew'd  
On the cleft wood, and all due rites perform'd. *Milton.*  
They esteem them most profitable, because of the great quantity of fat upon their *inwards*. *Mortimer's Hist.*  
2. Intimate; near acquaintance.  
Sir, I was an *inward* of his; a fly fellow was the duke; and I know the cause of his withdrawing. *Shakespeare.*  
**INWARDLY.** *adv.* [from *inward*.]  
1. In the heart, privately.  
That which *inwardly* each man should be, the church outwardly ought to testify.  
I bled *inwardly* for my lord.  
Mean time the king, though *inwardly* he mourn'd,  
In pomp triumphant to the town return'd,  
Attended by the chiefs. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
2. In the parts within; internally.  
Let Benedick, like covered fire,  
Consume away in sighs, waste *inwardly*. *Shakespeare.*  
Cantharides he prescribes both outwardly and *inwardly*. *Arbutnot on Caim.*  
3. With inflexion or concavity.  
**INWARDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *inward*.] Intimacy; familiarity.  
You know, my *inwardness* and love  
Is very much unto the prince and Claudio. *Shakespeare.*  
**TO INWEAVE.** *preter. inwove or inwoven, past pass. inwove or inwoven.* [in and weave.]  
1. To mix any thing in weaving so that it forms part of the texture.  
A fair border, wrought of sundry flowers,  
Inwoven with an ivy winding trail. *Spenser.*  
Down they cast  
Their crowns, *inwove* with amaranth and gold. *Milton.*  
And o'er soft palls of purple grain unfold  
Rich tap'try, stiffen'd with *inwoven* gold. *Pope's Ohlly.*  
2. To intertwine; to complicate.  
The roof  
Of thickest covert was *inwoven* shade. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
**TO INWOOD.** *v. a.* [in and wood.] To hide in woods.  
He got out of the river, *inwoded* himself so as the ladies lost the marking his sportfulness. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
**TO INWRAP.** *v. a.* [in and wrap.]  
1. To cover by involution; to involve.  
And over them Arachne high did lift  
Her cunning web, and spread her subtil net,  
Inwrapped in foul smoak. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
This, as an amber drop, *inwraps* a bee,  
Covering discovers your quick foul; that we  
May in your through-shine front our hearts thoughts see. *Dante.*  
2. To perplex; to puzzle with difficulty or obscurity.  
The case is no sooner made than resolv'd: if it be made not *inwrapped*, but plainly and perspicuously. *Bacon.*  
3. It is doubtful whether the following examples should not be *wrap or inwrap*, from *in* and *rap*, *rapis*, Latin, to ravish or transport.  
This pearl she gave me I do feel't and fee't;  
And though 'tis wonder that *inwraps* me thus,  
Yet 'tis not madness. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
For if such holy song  
Enwrap our fancy long,  
Time will run back, and fetch the age of gold. *Milton.*  
**INWROUGHT.** *adj.* [in and wrought.] Adorned with work. *Camus,*

## JOC

- Camus, reverend sir, went footing slow,  
His maple hairy and his bonnet ledge,  
Inwrought with figures dim, and on the edge  
Like to that fangine flower inscrib'd with woe. *Milton.*  
**TO INWREATH.** *v. a.* [in and wreath.] To furround as with a wreath.  
Bind their resplendent locks *inwreath'd* with beams. *Milton.*  
Nor less the palm of peace *inwreathes* thy brow. *Thomson.*  
**JOE.** *n. f.* [A low word now much in use, of which I cannot tell the etymology.]  
1. A low mean lucrative busy affair.  
2. Petty, piddling work; a piece of chance work.  
He was now with his old friends in the state of a poor disbanded officer after peace, like an old favourite of a cunning minister after the *job* is over.  
No check is known to blush, no heart to throb, *Pope.*  
Save when they lose a question, or a *job*.  
Such patents as these never were granted with a view of being a *job*, for the interest of a particular person to the damage of the publick. *Swift.*  
3. A sudden stab with a sharp instrument.  
**TO JOE.** *v. a.*  
1. To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument.  
As an ass with a galled back was feeding in a meadow, a raven pitched upon him, and there sat *jobbing* of the fore. *L'Estrange.*  
2. To drive in a sharp instrument.  
Let peacocks and turkey leave *jobbing* their bex. *Tupper.*  
The work would, where a small irregularity of stuff should happen, draw or *job* the edge into the stuff. *Moxon.*  
**TO JOE.** *v. n.* To play the stockjobber; to buy and sell as a broker.  
The judge shall *job*, the bishop bite the town,  
And mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown. *Pope.*  
**JOE'S TEARS.** *n. f.* An herb. *Ans.*  
**JOBBER.** *n. f.* [from *job*.]  
1. A man who sells stock in the publick funds.  
So cast it in the southern seas,  
And view it through a *jobber's* bill;  
Put on what spectacles you please,  
Your guinea's but a guinea still. *Swift's Miscel.*  
2. One who does chancework.  
**JOBBERS' OWL.** *n. f.* [most probably from *jobber*, Flemish, dull, and *owl*, polon, Saxon, a head.] Loggerhead; blockhead.  
And like the world, men's *jobbers' owls*  
Turn round upon their ears, the poles. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
**JOCKEY.** *n. f.* [from *jack*, the diminutive of *john*, comes *jackey*, or, as the Scotch, *jackey*, used for any boy, and particularly for a boy that rides race-horses.  
1. A fellow that rides horses in the race.  
These were the wife ancients, who heaped up greater honours on Pindar's *jackies* than on the poet himself. *Addison.*  
2. A man that deals in horses.  
3. A cheat; a trickish fellow.  
**TO JOCKEY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To juggle by riding against one.  
2. To cheat; to trick.  
**JOCOSE.** *adj.* [jocofus, Latin.] Merry; wagghish; given to jest.  
If the subject be sacred, all ludicrous turns, and *jocose* or comical airs, should be excluded, lest young minds learn to trifle with the awful solemnities of religion. *Watts.*  
**JOCOSELY.** *adv.* [from *jocose*.] Wagghishly; in jest; in game.  
Spondanus imagines that Ulysses may possibly speak *jocose*ly, but in truth Ulysses never behaves with levity. *Broomer.*  
**JOCOSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *jocose*.] Wagghery; merriment.  
**JOCOSITY.** *n. f.* [from *jocose*.] Wagghery; merriment.  
A laugh there is of contempt or indignation, as well as of mirth or *jocosity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii.*  
**JOCULAR.** *adj.* [jocularis, Latin.] Used in jest; merry; *jocose*; wagghish; not serious.  
These *jocular* flanders are often as mischievous as those of deepest design. *Government of the Tongue, f. 5.*  
The satire is a dramatick poem; the stile is partly serious, and partly *jocular*. *Dryden.*  
**JOCULARITY.** *n. f.* [from *jocular*.] Merriment; disposition to jest.  
The wits of those ages were short of these of ours; when men could maintain immutable faces, and persist unalterably at the efforts of *jocularity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii.*  
**JOCUND.** *adj.* [jocundus, Lat.] Merry; gay; airy; lively.  
There's comfort yet; then be thou *jocund*. *Shakespeare.*  
No *jocund* health, that Denmark drinks to day,  
But the great cannon to the clouds shall tell. *Shakespeare.*  
They on their mirth and dance  
Intent, with *jocund* music charm his ear;  
At once with joy and fear his heart rebounds. *Milton.*  
Alexis thund' his fellow swains  
Their rural sports, and *jocund* strains, *Prior,*

## JOI

- JOCUNDLY.** *adv.* [from *jocund*.] Merrily; gaily.  
He has no power of himself to leave it; but he is ruined *jocundly* and pleasantly, and damned according to his heart's desire. *South's Sermons.*  
**TO JOG.** *v. a.* [schaken, Dutch.] To push; to shake by a sudden impulse; to give notice by a sudden push.  
Now leary he upright, *jog* me and cries, Do you see  
Yonder well-favour'd youth? *Dante.*  
This said, he *jog'd* his good steed nigher,  
And steer'd him gently toward the squire. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
I was pretty well pleas'd while I expected, till fruition *jogged* me out of my pleasing lumber, and I knew it was but a dream. *Norris's Miscel.*  
Sudden I *jog'd* Ulysses, who was laid  
Fast by my side. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
**TO JOG.** *v. n.* To move by succussion; to move with small shocks like those of a low trot.  
The door is open, Sir, there lies good way,  
You may be *jogging* while your boots are green. *Shakespeare.*  
*Jog* on, *jog* on the foot-path way,  
And merrily heat the stile-a,  
A merry heart goes all the day, *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
Your sad tires in a mile-a. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
Here lieth one, who did most truly prove  
That he could never die while he could move;  
So hung his destiny, never to rot  
While he might still *jog* on and keep his trot. *Milton.*  
Away they trotted together: but as they were *jogging* on, the wolf spy'd a bare place about the dog's neck. *L'Estrange.*  
Thus they *jog* on, still tricking, never thriving,  
And murr'd ring plays, which they miscal reviving. *Dryden.*  
**JOG.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A push; a slight shake; a sudden interruption by a push or shake; a hint given by a push.  
As a leopard was valuing himself upon his party-coloured skin, a fox gave him a *jog*, and whispered him, that the beauty of the mind was above that of a painted outside. *L'Estrange.*  
Nick found the means to slip a note into Lewis's hands, which Lewis as slyly put into John's pocket, with a pinch or a *jog* to warn him what he was about. *Arbutnot.*  
A letter when I am inditing,  
Comes Cupid, and gives me a *jog*,  
And I fill all the paper with writing  
Of nothing but sweet Molly Mogg. *Swift's Miscel.*  
2. A rub; a small stop; an irregularity of motion.  
How that which penetrates all bodies without the least *jog* or obstruction, should impress a motion on any, is inconceivable. *Glanville's Seepf.*  
**JOCCER.** *n. f.* [from *jog*.] One who moves heavily and dully.  
They, with their fellow *joggers* of the plough. *Dryden.*  
**TO JOGGLE.** *v. n.* To shake.  
In the head of man, the base of the brain is parallel to the horizon; by which there is less danger of the two brains *joggling*, or slipping out of their place. *Derham.*  
**JOHNAPPLE.** *n. f.*  
A *johnapple* is a good relished sharp apple the Spring following, when most other fruit is spent: they are fit for the cyder plantations. *Mortimer's Hist.*  
**TO JOIN.** *v. a.* [joindre, French.]  
1. To add one to another in continuity.  
Wo unto them that *join* house to house, that lay field to field. *Isa. lviii.*  
*Join* them one to another into one stick. *Ezek. xxxvii. 17.*  
The wall was *joined* together unto the half. *Neh. iv. 6.*  
2. To couple; to combine.  
In this faculty of repeating and *joining* together its ideas, the mind has great power. *Locke.*  
3. To unite in league or marriage.  
One only daughter heirs my crown and state,  
Whom not our oracles, nor heav'n, nor fate,  
Nor frequent prodigies permit to *join*.  
With any native of the Ausonian line. *Dryden's En.*  
4. To dash together; to collide; to encounter.  
When they *joined* battle, Israel was smitten. *1 Sam. iv. 2.*  
They should with resolute minds set down themselves to endure, until they might *join* battle with their enemies. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
5. To associate.  
Go near, and *join* thyself to this chariot. *Acts vii. 29.*  
Thou shalt not be *joined* with them in burial. *Isa. xiv. 20.*  
6. To unite in one act.  
Our best notes are treason to his fame,  
*Join'd* with the loud applause of publick voice. *Dryden.*  
Thy tuneful voice with numbers *join*,  
Thy words will more prevail than mine. *Dryden.*  
7. To unite in concord.  
Be perfectly *joined* together in the same mind. *1 Cor. i. 10.*  
8. To act in concert with.  
Know your own interest, Sir, where'er you lead,  
We jointly vow to *join* no other head. *Dryden's Aureng.*



## JOI

To JOIN. *v. n.*

1. To grow to; to adhere; to be continuous.

Julius's house *joined* hard to the synagogue. *Acts xviii. 7.*

2. To close; to clasp.

Look you, all you that kiss my lady peace at home, that our armies *join* not in a hot day. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

Here's the earl of Wiltshire's blood,

Whom I encounter'd, as the battles *join'd*. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

3. To unite with in marriage, or any other league.

Should we again break thy commandments, and *join* in affinity with the people? *Exod. i. 10.*

4. To become confederate.

When there falleth out any war, they *join* unto our enemies, and fight against us. *1 Mac. x. 4.*Let us make peace with him, before he *join* with Alexander against us. *1 Mac. x. 4.*

Ev'n you yourself

Join with the rest; you are arm'd against me. *Dryden.*Any other may *join* with him that is injured, and assist him in recovering satisfaction. *Locke.*JOINDER. *n. f.* [from *join*.] Conjunction; joining.

A contract of eternal bond of love,

Confirm'd by mutual *joinder* of your hands. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*JOINER. *n. f.* [from *join*.] One whose trade is to make utensils of wood joined.The people wherewith you plant ought to be smiths, carpenters, and *joiners*. *Bacon's Essays.*It is counted good workmanship in a *joiner* to bear his hand curiously even. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*JOINERY. *n. f.* [from *joiner*.]Joinery is an art whereby several pieces of wood are so fitted and joined together by straight lines, squares, miters, or any bevel, that they shall seem one entire piece. *Moxon.*JOINT. *n. f.* [*jointura*, Lat. *jointure*, French.]

1. Articulation of limbs; juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies.

Dropsies and asthma, and *joint* racking rheums. *Milton.*I continued well, till I felt the same pain in the same *joint*. *Temple.*

2. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts.

The coach, the cover whereof was made with such *joints* that as they might, to avoid the weather, pull it up close when they lifted; so when they would, they might remain as discovered and open-fighted as on horseback. *Sidney.*3. [In Joinery; *joint*, Fr.]Strait lines, in joiners language, is called a *joint*; that is, two pieces of wood are shot, that is, plained. *Moxon.*

4. A knot or commissure in a plant.

One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher.

In bringing up a *joint* of meat, it falls out of your hand. *Swift.*

6. Out of JOINT. Luxated; slipped from the socket, or correspondent part where it naturally moves.

Jacob's thigh was *out of joint*. *Gen. xxxiii. 25.*My head and whole body was sore hurt, and also one of my arms and legs put *out of joint*. *Herbert.*

7. Out of JOINT. Thrown into confusion and disorder; confused; full of disturbance.

The time is *out of joint*, oh cursed sight!That ever I was born to set it right. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*JOINT. *adj.*

1. Shared among many.

Than a *joint* burden laid upon us all. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*Though it be common in respect of some men, it is not so to all mankind; but is the *joint* property of this country, or this parish. *Locke.*2. United in the same possession: as we say, *jointheirs* or *coheirs*, *jointheirsses* or *coheirsses*.

The sun and man did strive,

*Joint* tenants of the world, who should survive. *Donne.*

Pride then was not; nor arts, that pride to aid;

Man walk'd with beast *joint* tenant of the shade. *Pope.*

3. Combined; acting together in concert.

On your *joint* vigour now,My hold of this new kingdom all depends. *Milton.*In a war carried on by the *joint* force of so many nations,France could send troops. *Addison on the State of the War.*TO JOINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join together in confederacy.

The times

Made friends of them, *jointing* their force 'gainst Cæsar. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

2. To form many parts into one.

Against the steel he threw

His forceful spear, which hilding as it flew,

Pierc'd through the yielding planks of *jointed* wood. *Dryden.*

3. To form in articulations.

The fingers are *jointed* together for motion, and furnished with several muscles. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints.

He *jointed* the neck; and with a stroke so strongThe helm flies off; and bears the head along. *Dryden.*

## JOL

JOINTED. *adj.* [from *joint*.] Full of joints, knots, or commissures.

Three cubits high

The *jointed* herbage shoots. *Philips.*JOINTER. [from *joint*.] A sort of plane.The *jointer* is somewhat longer than the fore-plane, and hath its sole perfectly straight: its office is to follow the fore-plane, and shoot an edge perfectly straight, when a joint is to be shot. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*JOINTLY. *adv.* [from *joint*.]

1. Together; not separately.

I began a combat first with him particularly, and after his death with the others *jointly*. *Sidney, b. ii.*Because all that are of the church cannot *jointly* and equally work; the first thing in polity required is a difference of persons in the church. *Hooker, b. iii.*The generous prince told him he could lay no claim to his gratitude, but desired they might go to the altar together, and *jointly* return their thanks to whom only it was due. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 49.*

2. In a state of union or co-operation.

His name a great example stands, to show

How strangely high endeavours may be blest,

Where piety and valour *jointly* go. *Dryden.*JOINTRESS. *n. f.* [from *jointure*.] One who holds any thing in jointure.

Our queen,

Th' imperial *jointress* of this warlike state,We've taken now to wife. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*JOINTSTOCK. *n. f.* [*joint* and *stock*.] A stool made not merely by insertion of the feet, but by inserting one part in another.He rides the wild mare with the boys, and jumps upon *jointstools*, and wears his boot very smooth like unto the light of the leg. *Shaksp. Henry IV, p. i.*Could that be eternal which they had seen a rude trunk, and perhaps the other piece of it a *jointstool*. *South's Sermons.*He used to lay chairs and *jointstools* in their ways, that they might break noses by falling. *Arbutnot.*JOINTURE. *n. f.* [*jointure*, French.] Estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease.The *jointure* that your king must make,With her dowry shall be counterpois'd. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*The old countess of Desmond, who lived in 1589, and many years since, was married in Edward the fourth's time, and held her *jointure* from all the earls of Desmond since then. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

There's a civil question us'd of late,

Where lies my *jointure*, where your own estate? *Dryden.*

What's property? You see it alter,

Or, in a mortgage, prove a lawyer's share,

Or, in a *jointure*, vanish from the heir. *Pope.*JOIST. *n. f.* [from *joindre*, French.] The secondary beam of a floor.Some wood is not good to use for beams or *joists*, because of the britleness. *Martimer's Husbandry.*

The kettle to the top was hoist,

And there stood fasten'd to a *joist*. *Swift.*TO JOIST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit in the smaller beams of a flooring.JOKE. *n. f.* [*jocus*, Latin.] A jest; something not serious.

Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,

Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a *joke*!Inexorable death shall level all. *Pope.*Why should publick mockery in print, or a merry *joke* upon a stage, be a better test of truth than severe railing sarcasms and publick persecutions? *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*TO JOKE. *v. n.* [*jocari*, Latin.] To jest; to be merry in words or actions.Our neighbours tell me oft, in *joking* talk,Of adhesion, leather, oat-meal, bran, and chalk. *Gay.*JOKE. *n. f.* [from *joke*.] A jester; a merry fellow.Thou mad'st thy first appearance in the world like a dry *joker*, buffoon, or jack-pudding. *Dennis.*JOKE. *n. f.* [*jocula*, French; *crol*, Saxon.]1. The face or cheek. It is seldom used but in the phrase *check by joke*.Follow! nay, I'll go with thee *check by joke*. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

And by him in another hole,

Afflicted Ralpho, *check by joke*. *Hudibras.*A man, who has digested all the fathers, lets a pure English divine go *check by joke* with him. *Callier on Pride.*Your wan complexion, and your thin *jokes*, father. *Dryden.*

2. The head of a fish.

A salmon's belly, Helluo, was thy fate;

The doctor call'd, declares all help too late:

Mercy! cries Helluo, mercy on my soul!

Is there no hope? alas! then bring the *joke*. *Pope.*Red-speckled trouts, the salmon's silver *joke*, *Gay's Trivia.*The *jointed* lobster, and unfixed scale,To *joke*. *v. a.* [from *joke*, the head.] To beat the head against any thing; to clash with violence. *Howe's Letter.*

## JOR

Howsoever their hearts are sever'd in religion, their heads are both one: they may *jolt* horns together like any deer 't' th' herd. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*The tortoises envied the easiness of the frogs, 'till they saw them *jolted* to pieces and devoured for want of a buckler. *Leff.*JO'LILY. *adv.* [from *jolly*.] In a disposition to mirth.The goodly empress, *jolly* inclin'd,Is to the welcome bearer wondrous kind. *Dryden's Pers.*JO'LIMENT. *n. f.* [from *jolly*.] Mirth; merriment; gaiety.

Matter of mirth enough, though there were none,

She could devise, and thousand ways invent

To feed her foolish humour, and vain *jolliment*. *Pa. Quen.*JO'LINESS. *n. f.* [from *jolly*.]

1. Gaiety; elevation of spirit.

He with a proud *jollity* commanded him to leave that quarrel only for him, who was only worthy to enter into it. *Sidney.*

2. Merriment; festivity.

With joyance bring her, and with *jollity*. *Spenser.*

There shall these pairs of faithful lovers be

Wedded, with Thebes, all in *jollity*. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar;

All now was turn'd to *jollity* and game,To luxury and riot, feast and dance. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*Good men are never so surpris'd as in the midst of their *jollities*, nor so fatally overtaken and caught as when the table is made the snare. *South's Sermons.*

With branches we the fanes adorn, and waste

In *jollity* the day ordain'd to be the last. *Dryden's Æn.*My heart was filled with melancholy to see several dropping in the midst of mirth and *jollity*. *Addison's Spectator.*JO'LLY. *adj.* [*joli*, French; *jovialis*, Latin.]

1. Gay; merry; airy; cheerful; lively; jovial.

Like a *jolly* troop of huntmen, comeOur lusty English. *Shaksp. King John.*

O nightingale!

Thou with fresh hope the lover's heart do'st fill,

While the *jolly* hours lead on propitious May. *Milton.*All my griefs to this are *jolly*;Nought so sad as melancholy. *Burton.*

Ev'n ghosts had learn'd to groan;

But free from punishment, as free from sin,

The shades liv'd *jolly*, and without a king. *Dryden's Juven.*This gentle knight, inspir'd by *jolly* May,Forsook his easy couch at early day. *Dryden.*

A shepherd now along the plain he roves,

And with his *jolly* pipe delights the groves. *Prior.*

2. Plump; like one in high health.

He catches at an apple of Sodom, which though it may entertain his eye with a florid, *jolly* white and red, yet, upon the touch, it shall fill his hand only with stench and foulness. *South.*TO JOLT. *v. n.* [I know not whence derived.] To shake as a carriage on rough ground.In such a contrivance every little unevenness of the ground will cause such a *jolting* of the chariot as to hinder the motion of its sails. *Willins.*Violent motion, as *jolting* in a coach, may be used in this case. *Arbutnot on Diet.*A coach and six horses is the utmost exercise you can bear, and how glad would you be, if it could wait you in the air to avoid *jolting*. *Swift to Gay.*TO JOLT. *v. a.* To shake one as a carriage does.JO'LTY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Shock; violent agitation.The symptoms are, bloody water upon a sudden *jolt* or violent motion. *Arbutnot on Diet.*The first *jolt* had like to have shaken me out; but afterwards the motion was easy. *Gulliver's Travels.*JO'LTHEAD. *n. f.* [I know not whence derived.] A great head; a dolt; a blockhead.Fie on thee, *jolthead*, thou can'st not read. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*Had he been a dwarf, he had scarce been a reasonable creature; for he must then have either had a *jolthead*, and so there would not have been body and blood enough to supply his brain with spirits; or he must have had a small head, and so there would not have been brain enough for his business. *Greene.*JO'QUILLE. *n. f.* [*jonquille*, French.] A species of daffodil.The flowers of this plant, of which there are single and double kinds, are greatly esteemed for their strong sweet scent, though few ladies can bear the smell of them, it being so powerful as to overcome their spirits. *Miller.*

Nor gradual bloom is wanting,

Nor hyacinths of purest virgin white,

Low bent and blushing inward; nor *jonquilles*Of potent fragrance. *Thomson's Spring.*JO'RDAN. *n. f.* [*Jordan*, Hebrew; and *receptaculum*, Latin.] A pot.They will allow us ne'er a *Jordan*, and then we leak in your chimney; and your chamberlye breeds fleas like a loach. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*This China *Jordan* let the chief overcomeReplenish, not ingloriously at home. *Pope's Dunciad.*The copper-pot can boil milk, heat porridge, hold small-beer, or, in case of necessity, serve for a *Jordan*. *Swift.*JO'SEPH'S FLOWERS. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

## JOU

To JO'STLE. *v. a.* [*jouster*, French.] To jostle; to rush against.JO'. *n. f.* [*jarra*.] A pint; a cittle; the least quantity of signable.

As superfluous flesh did rot,

Amendment ready still at hand did wait,

To pluck it out with pincers fiery hot,

That soon in him was left no one corrupt *jot*. *Pa. Quen.*

Go, Eros, send his treasure after, do it;

Detain no *jot*, I charge thee. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*Let me not stay a *jot* from dinner; go, get it ready. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*This nor hurts him nor profits you a *jot*;Forbear it therefore; give your cause to heav'n. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*This bond doth give thee here no *jot* of blood;The words expressly are a pound of flesh. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

I argue not

Against heav'n's hand, or will; nor bate one *jot*Of heart or hope; but still bear up and steer *Milton.*

Right onwards.

You might, with every *jot* as much justice, hang me up, because I'm old, as beat me because I'm impotent. *Leffrange.*A man may read the discourses of a very rational author, and yet acquire not one *jot* of knowledge. *Locke.*The final event will not be one *jot* less the consequence of our own choice and actions, for God's having from all eternity foreseen and determined what that event shall be. *Rogers.*JO'VIAL. *adj.* [*jovial*, French; *jovialis*, Latin.]

1. Under the influence of Jupiter.

The fixed stars are astrologically differentiated by the planets, and are esteemed martial or *jovial*, according to the colours whereby they answer these planets. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. Gay; airy; merry.

My lord, seek o'er your rugged looks,

Be bright and *jovial* 'mong your guests. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*Our *jovial* star reign'd at his birth. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*Some men, of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company, into which they come, to be sad and ill-disposed; and contrariwise, others of a *jovial* nature dispose the company to be merry and cheerful. *Bacon's Natural History.*His odes are some of them panegyric, others moral, the rest *jovial* or bacchanalian. *Dryden.*

Perhaps the jest that charm'd the sprightly crowd,

And made the *jovial* table laugh so loud,To some false notion ow'd its poor pretence. *Prior.*JO'VIALLY. *adv.* [from *jovial*.] Merrily; gaily.JO'VIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *jovial*.] Gaiety; merriment.JO'UISANCE. *n. f.* [*joissance*, French.] Jollity; merriment; festivity.

Colin, my dear, when shall it please thee sing,

As thou wert wont, songs of some *joissance*;

Thy muse too long slumbereth in forrowing,



## JOY

Light of the world, the ruler of the year,  
Still as thou do'st thy radiant *journies* run,  
Through every distant climate own,  
That in fair Albion thou hast seen  
The greatest prince, the brightest queen. *Prior.*  
To JO'URNEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To travel; to pass  
from place to place.

Gentlemen of good esteem  
Are *journeying* to salute the emperor. *Shakespeare.*  
We are *journeying* unto the place, of which the Lord said,  
I will give it you. *Numb. x. 29.*  
Make the two trumpets, that thou mayest use them for the  
*journeying* of the camps. *Numb. x. 2.*

Since such love's natural station is, may fill  
My love descend, and *journey* down the hill;  
Not panting after growing beauties, so  
I shall ebb on with them who homeward go. *Donne.*  
I have *journeyed* this morning, and it is now the heat of the  
day; therefore your lordship's discourages had need content my  
ears very well, to make them intreat my eyes to keep open.  
*Bacon's Holy War.*

Over the tent a cloud  
Shall rest by day, a fiery gleam by night,  
Save when they *journey*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*  
Having heated his body by *journeying*, he took cold upon  
the ground. *Wise man's Surgery.*  
JO'URNEYMAN. *n. f.* [*journee*, a day's work, Fr. and man.] A  
hired workman.

They were called *journeymen* that wrought with others by  
the day, though now by statute it be extended to those like-  
wise that covenant to work in their occupation with another  
by the year. *Covel.*

Players have so strutted and bellowed, that I have thought  
some of nature's *journeymen* had made men, and not made them  
well. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

I intend to work for the court myself, and will have *journeymen*  
under me to furnish the rest of the nation. *Addison.*  
Says Frog to Bull, this old rogue will take the management  
of the young lord's business into his hands: in that case what  
must become of us and our families? We must starve or turn  
*journeymen* to old Lewis Baboon. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*

JO'URNEYWORK. *n. f.* [*journee*, French, and *work*.] Work  
performed for hire.

See how your soldier wears his cage  
Of iron, like the captive Turk,  
And as the guard of his rage!

See how your glimmering peers do lurk,  
Or at the belt work *journeywork*. *Cleaveland.*

Did no committee sit, where he  
Might cut out *journeywork* for thee?  
And set thee a task with subornation,  
To fetch up tale and fequestration. *Hudibras.*

Her family he was forced to hire out at *journeywork* to her  
neighbours. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

JOUST. *n. f.* [*joist*, French.] Tilt; tournament; mock fight.  
It is now written less properly *joist*.

Bates, and tinsel trappings, gorgeous knights  
At *joist* and tournament. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*

To JOUST. *v. n.* [*joist*, French.] To run in the tilt.

All who fence  
Fought in Aspromont or Montalban. *Milton.*

JO'WLER. *n. f.* [perhaps corrupted from *bowler*, as making a  
hideous noise after the game, whom the rest of the pack fol-  
low as their leader.] A kind of hunting dog or beagle.

See him drag his feeble legs about,  
Like hounds ill-coupled: *joowler* lugs him still  
Through hedges, ditches, and through all this ill. *Dryden.*

JO'WTER. *n. f.* [perhaps corrupted from *joiter*.]  
Plenty of fish is vented to the fish-drivers, whom we call  
*jouters*. *Carew.*

JOY. *n. f.* [*joye*, French; *gioia*, Italian.]

1. The passion produced by any happy accident; gladness; exul-  
tation.

*Joy* is a delight of the mind, from the consideration of the  
present, or assured approaching possession of a good. *Lacke.*

There appears much *joy* in him; even so much, that *joy*  
could not shew itself modest enough without a badge of bit-  
terness. *Shakespeare.*

There should not be such heaviness in their destruction, as  
shall be *joy* over them that are persuaded to salvation. *2 Esdr.*

The lightness of *joy* was not that trivial, vanishing,  
superficial thing, that only gilds the apprehension, and  
plays upon the surface of the soul. *South's Sermons.*

2. Gaiety; merriment; festivity.

The roofs with *joy* reftound;  
And hymen, in hymen, rung around. *Dryden.*

3. Happiness; felicity.

My lord Bassanio, and my gentle lady,  
I wish you all the *joy* that you can wish. *Shakespeare.*

Come, love and health to all;  
Then I'll sit down: give me some wine:  
I drink to the general *joy* of the whole table. *Shakespeare.*

## JOY

Almeyda smiling came,  
Attended with a train of all her race,  
Whom in the rage of empire I had murder'd;  
But now, no longer foes, they gave me *joy*  
Of my new conquest. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

The bride,  
Lovely herself, and lovely by her side,  
A bevy of bright nymphs, with sober grace,  
Came glitt'ring like a star, and took her place:  
Her heav'nly form beheld, all with'd her *joy*;  
And little wanted, but in vain, their wishes all employ. *Dry.*

4. A term of fondness.

Now our *joy*,  
Although our last, yet not our least young love,  
What say you? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To JOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rejoice; to be glad; to  
exult.

Sometimes I *joy*, when glad occasion fits,  
And mask in mirth like to a comely;  
Soon after, when my *joy* to sorrow flits,  
I will make my woes a tragedy. *Spenser.*

I cannot *joy*, until I be resolv'd  
Where our right valiant father is become. *Shakespeare's H. VI.*

He will *joy* over thee with singing. *Zeph. iii. 17.*

I will rejoice in the Lord, I will *joy* in the God of my sal-  
vation. *Heb. xii. 18.*

Exceedingly the more *joyed* we for the *joy* of Titus, because  
his spirit was refreshed by you. *2 Cor. vii. 13.*

They laugh, we weep; they *joy* while we lament. *Fairfax.*

No man imparteth his joys to his friend, but he *joys* the  
more; and no man imparteth his griefs, but he grieveth the  
less. *Bacon's Essays.*

Well then, my soul, *joy* in the midst of pain;  
Thy Christ, that conquer'd hell, shall from above  
With greater triumph yet return again,  
And conquer his own justice with his love. *Wotton.*

*Joy* thou,  
In what he gives to thee this paradise,  
And thy fair Eve. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

Their cheerful age with honour youth attends,  
*Joy'd* that from pleasure's slavery they are free. *Denden.*

To JOY. *v. a.*

1. To congratulate; to entertain kindly.

Like us they love or hate; like us they know  
To *joy* the friend, or grapple with the foe. *Prior.*

2. To gladden; to exhilarate.

She went to Pamela, meaning to delight her eyes and *joy* her  
thoughts with the conversation of her beloved sister. *Sidney.*

My soul was *joy'd* in vain;  
For angry Neptune rous'd the raging main. *Peys.*

3. [*Jouis* de, French.] To enjoy; to have happy possession.

Let us hence,  
And let her *joy* her raven-colour'd love. *Shakespeare's Tit. Andr.*

I might have liv'd, and *joy'd* immortal bliss,  
Yet willingly chose rather death with thee. *Milton.*

Th' usurper *joy'd* not long  
His ill-got crown. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

JOYANCE. *n. f.* [*joiant*, old French.] Gaiety; festivity.

Bring home with you the glory of your gain;  
With *joyance* bring her, and with jollity. *Spenser.*

There him rests in riotous suffiance,  
Of all his gladfulness and kingly *joyance*. *Spenser.*

JOYFUL. *adj.* [*joy* and *full*.]

1. Full of joy; glad; exulting.

They blessed the king, and went unto their tents *joyful* and  
glad of heart. *1 Kings viii. 66.*

My soul shall be *joyful* in my God.

2. Sometimes it has of before the cause of *joy*.

Six brave companions from each ship we lost:  
With sails outspread we fly th' unequal strife,  
Sad for their loss, but *joyful* of our life. *Pope's Odyssey.*

JOYFULLY. *adv.* [from *joyful*.] With joy; gladly.

If we no more meet 'till we meet in heav'n,  
Then *joyfully*, my noble lord of Bedford,  
And my kind kinsmen, warriors all, adieu. *Shakespeare's H. V.*

Never did men more *joyfully* obey,  
Or sooner understood the sign to flee:  
With such alacrity they bore away. *Dryden.*

As if to praise them all the fates stood by.  
The good Christian considers pains only as necessary passages  
to a glorious immortality; that, through this dark scene of  
fancied horror, fees a crown and a throne, and everlasting  
blessings prepared for him, *joyfully* receives his summons, as he  
has long impatiently expected it. *Wals.*

JOYFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *joyful*.] Gladness; joy.

Thou servest not the Lord thy God with *joyfulness*, and  
with gladness of heart, for the abundance of all things. *Deut.*

JOYLESS. *adj.* [from *joy*.]

1. Void of joy; feeling no pleasure.

A little *joy* enjoys the queen thereof;  
For I am this, and altogether *joyless*. *Shakespeare's R. III.*

## IRE

With down-cast eyes the *joyless* victor sat,  
Revolving in his alter'd soul  
The various turns of chance below;  
And now and then a sigh he stole,  
And tears began to flow. *Dryd. Alexander's Feast.*

2. It has sometimes of before the object.

With two fair eyes his mistress burns his breast;  
He looks and languishes, and leaves his rest:  
Forakes his food, and pining for the lass,  
Is *joyless* of the grove, and spurns the growing grass. *Dryd.*

3. Giving no pleasure.

A *joyless*, dismal, black, and sorrowful issue:  
Here is the babe, as loathsome as a toad. *Shakespeare's Tit. Andr.*

Here love his golden shafts employs; here lights  
His constant lamp, and waves his purple wings;  
Reigns here, and revels: not in the bought smiles  
Of harlots, loveless, *joyless*, unendear'd,  
Casual fruition. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The pure in heart shall see God; and if any others could so  
invade this their inclosure, as to take heaven by violence, it  
surely would be a very *joyless* possession. *Decay of Piety.*

He forgets his sleep, and loaths his food,  
That youth, and health, and war are *joyless* to him. *Addison.*

JO'YOUS. *adj.* [*joyeux*, French.]

1. Glad; gay; merry.

Most *joyous* man, on whom the shining sun  
Did shew his face, myself I did esteem. *Fa. Queen.*

Thou the birds, fresh gales and gentle airs  
Whisper'd it. *Milton.*

Then *joyous* birds frequent the lonely grove,  
And beasts, by nature stung, renew their love.  
Fast by her flow'ry bank the fons of Arcas,  
Fav'rites of heav'n, with happy care protect  
Their fleecy charge, and *joyous* drink her wave. *Prior.*

2. Giving joy.

They all as glad as birds of *joyous* prime,  
Thence led her forth, about her dancing round. *F. Queen.*

3. It has of sometimes before the cause of joy.

Round our death-bed ev'ry friend should run,  
And *joyous* of our conquest early won;  
While the malicious world with envious tears  
Should grudge our happy end, and with it theirs. *Dryden.*

IRECACUANHA. *n. f.* [An Indian plant.]

*Irecacuanha* is a small irregularly contorted root, rough,  
dense, and firm. One sort is of a dusky greyish colour on the  
surface, and of a paler grey when broken, which is brought  
from Peru: the other sort is a smaller root, resembling the  
former; but it is of a deep dusky brown, or blackish colour on  
the outside, and white when broken, brought from the Brasils.

The grey ought to be preferred in medicinal use, because the  
brown, being stronger, is apt to operate more roughly. *Irecacuanha*  
was in the middle of the last century first brought  
into Europe, and became celebrated for the cure of dysente-  
ries, a virtue discovered in it by the Indians; but after a few  
years it sunk into oblivion, being given in two large doses.

Hill's Mat. Med. [*irascibilis*, low Latin; *irascible*, French.]

IRASCIBLE. *adj.* [*irascibilis*, low Latin; *irascible*, French.]

Partaking of the nature of anger.

The *irascible* passions follow the temper of the heart, and  
the concupiscible diffusions the crasis of the liver. *Brown.*

I know more than one instance of *irascible* passions subdued  
by a vegetable diet. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

We are here in the country surrounded with blessings and  
pleasures, without any occasion of exercising our *irascible* fa-  
culties. *Digby to Pope.*

IRE. *n. f.* [Fr. *ira*, Latin.] Anger; rage; passionate hatred.

She lik'd not his desire;  
Fain would be free, but dreaded parents *ire*. *Sidney.*

If I digg'd up thy forefathers graves,  
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,  
It could not flake mine *ire*, nor ease my heart. *Shak. H. VI.*

Or Neptune's *ire*, or Juno's, that so long  
Perplex'd the Greek and Cytherea's son. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The sentence, from thy head remov'd, may light  
On me, sole cause to thee of all this woe;  
Me! me! only just object of his *ire*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

For this th' avenging pow'r employs his darts,  
And empties all his quiver in our hearts;  
Thus will persist, relentless in his *ire*,  
'Till the fair slave be render'd to her fire. *Dryden.*

IREFUL. *adj.* [*ire* and *full*.] Angry; raging; furious.

The *ireful* bastard Orleans, that drew blood  
From thee, my boy, I soon encounter'd. *Shakespeare's H. VI.*

By many hands your father was subdu'd;  
But only slaughter'd by the *ireful* arm  
Of unrelenting Clifford. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

There learn'd this maid of arms the *ireful* guise. *Fairfax.*

In midst of all the dome misfortune sat,  
And gloomy discontent and fell debate,  
And madnes laughing in his *ireful* mood. *Dryden.*

IREFULLY. *adv.* [from *ire*.] With ire; in an angry manner.

## IRO

IRIS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. The rainbow.

Beside the solary *iris*, which God shewed unto Noah, there  
is another lunar, whose efficient is the moon. *Brown.*

2. Any appearance of light resembling the rainbow.

When both bows appeared more distinct, I measur'd the  
breadth of the interior *iris* 2 gr. 10'; and the breadth of the  
red, yellow, and green in the exterior *iris*, was to the breadth  
of the same colours in the interior 3 to 2. *Newton's Opt.*

3. The circle round the pupil of the eye.

4. The flower-de-luce.

*Iris* all hues, roses and jessamine. *Milton.*

To IRK. *v. a.* [*yrk*, work, Islandick.] This word is used only  
imperfectly; it *irks me*; *mibi parva est*, it gives me pain; or;  
I am weary of it. Thus the authors of the Accidence say,  
*tudet, it irketh*.

Come, shall we go and kill us venison?  
And yet it *irks* me, the poor dappled fools  
Should, in their own confines, with forked heads,  
Have their round haunches gor'd. *Shakespeare's H. VI.*

It *irks* his heart he cannot be reveng'd. *Shakespeare's H. VI.*

IRKSOME. *adj.* [from *irk*.] Wearisome; tedious; trouble-  
some; toilsome; tiresome; unpleasing.

I know she is an *irksome* bawling fool. *Shakespeare's*

Since that thou can't talk of love so well,  
Thy company, which erst was *irksome* to me;  
I will endure. *Shak. As you like it.*

Where he may likeliest find  
Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain  
The *irksome* hours, 'till his great chief return. *Milton.*

For not to *irksome* toil, but to delight  
He made us, and delight to reason join'd. *Milton.*

There is nothing so *irksome* as general discourses, especially  
when they turn chiefly upon words. *Addison's Spectator.*

Frequent appeals from hence have been very *irksome* to that  
illustrious body. *Swift.*

IRKSOMELY. *adv.* [from *irksome*.] Wearisomely; tediously.

IRKSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *irksome*.] Tediousness; wearisomeness.

IRON. *n. f.* [*haiarn*, Welsh; *jern*, *ijen*, Saxon; *iern*, Erse.]

1. A metal common to all parts of the world, plentiful in most,  
and of a small price, though superior in real value to the dear-  
est. Though the lightest of all metals, except tin, it is con-  
siderably the hardest; and, when pure, naturally malleable,  
but in a less degree than gold, silver, lead, or copper: when  
wrought into steel, or when in the impure state from its first  
fusion, in which it is called cast iron, it is scarce malleable;  
and the most ductile iron, heated and suddenly quenched in  
cold water, loses much of this quality. Iron is more capable  
of rust than any other metal, is very sonorous, and requires  
the strongest fire of all the metals to melt it, and is with dif-  
ficulty amalgamated with mercury. Most of the other metals  
are brittle, while they are hot; but this is most malleable as it  
approaches nearest to fusion. It consists of a vitriolick salt, a  
vitrifiable earth, and a peculiar bituminous matter. The spec-  
ific gravity of iron is to water as 7632 is to 1000. It is  
the only known substance that is attracted by the loadstone.

Iron is not only soluble in all the stronger acids, but even in  
common water. Pure iron has been found in some places but  
very rarely. Iron has greater medicinal virtues than any of  
the other metals. *Hill.*

Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron,  
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shakespeare's Jul. Cæs.*

If he smite him with an instrument of iron, so that he die,  
he is a murderer. *Num. xxxv. 16.*

The power of drawing iron is one of the ideas of a load-  
stone, and a power to be so drawn is a part of that of iron.

In a piece of iron ore, of a ferruginous colour, are several  
thin plates, placed parallel to each other. *Woodward.*

There are incredible quantities of iron slag in various parts  
of the forest of Dean. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Iron stone lies in strata. *Woodward on Fossils.*

I treated of making iron work, and steel work in general.  
*Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

2. Any instrument or utensil made of iron: as, a flat iron, box  
iron, or smoothing iron.

*Irons* of a doit, doublets that hangmen would  
bury with those that wore them, these base slaves,  
Ere yet the fight be done, pack up. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

O Thou! whose captain I account myself,  
Look on my forces with a gracious eye:  
Put in their hands thy bruising *irons* of wrath,  
That they may crush down with a heavy fall  
Th' usurping helmets of our adversaries. *Shak. R. III.*

His feet they hurt with fetters: he was laid in *irons*. *Pf.*

Can't thou fill his skin with barbed *irons*, or his head with  
fish-spears? *Jeb xlii. 7.*

For this your locks in paper-durance bound?  
For this with tort'ring *irons* wreath'd around? *Pope.*

3. Chain; shackle; manacle: as, he was put in *irons*.

The iron entered into his soul. *Psalms. Common Prayer.*

IRON.



# IRR

**IRON.** *adj.*  
1. Made of iron.  
In iron walls they deem'd me not secure. *Shaksp. H. VI.*  
Get me an iron crow, and bring it straight.  
Unto my cell. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*  
Some are of an iron red, shining, and polite; others not  
polite, but as if powdered with iron dust. *Woodward.*  
Pollens and weefels do a great deal of injury to warrens:  
the way of taking them is in hatches, and iron traps. *Mortim.*  
2. Resembling iron in colour.  
A piece of stone of a dark iron grey colour, but in some  
parts of a ferruginous colour. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
Some of them are of an iron red, and very bright. *Woodward.*  
3. Harsh; severe; rigid; miserable; calamitous: as, the iron  
age, for an age of hardship and wickedness. These ideas may  
be found more or less in all the following examples.  
Three vigorous virgins, waiting still behind,  
Assist the throne of th' iron scepter'd king. *Crafhaw.*  
O sad virgin, that thy power  
Might bid the foul of Orpheus sing  
Such notes as warbled to the string,  
Drew iron tears from Pluto's cheek,  
And made hell grant what love did seek. *Milton.*  
In all my iron years of wars and dangers,  
From blooming youth down to decaying age,  
My fame ne'er knew a stain of dishonour. *Rowe.*  
Jove crush the nations with an iron rod,  
And ev'ry monarch be the scourge of God. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
4. Indisfutable; unbroken.  
Rath Elpenor, in an evil hour,  
Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought  
To exhale his fureit by irigulous sleep,  
Imprudent: him death's iron sleep oppress. *Phillips.*  
5. Hard; impenetrable.  
I will converse with iron witted fools,  
And unperspicacious boys: none are for me,  
That look into me with confid'rate eyes. *Shaksp. R. III.*  
**TO IRON.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To smooth with an iron.  
2. To shackle with irons.  
**IRONICAL.** *adj.* [from *ironia*, Fr. from *irony*.] Expressing one thing  
and meaning another; speaking by contraries.  
In this fallacy may be comprised all ironical mistakes, or  
expressions receiving inverted significations. *Brown.*  
I take all your ironical civilities in a literal sense, and shall  
expect them to be literally performed. *Swift.*  
**IRONICALLY.** *adv.* [from *ironical*.] By the use of irony.  
Socrates was pronounced by the oracle of Delphos to be the  
wisest man of Greece, which he would turn from himself  
ironically, saying, there could be nothing in him to verify the  
oracle, except this, that he was not wise, and knew it; and  
others were not wise, and knew it not. *Bacon.*  
The dean, ironically grave,  
Still shunn'd the fool, and laugh'd the knave. *Swift.*  
**IRONMONGER.** *n. s.* [from *iron* and *monger*.] A dealer in iron.  
**IRONWOOD.** *n. s.* A kind of wood extremely hard, and so pon-  
derous as to sink in water. It grows in America. *Rob. Cruso.*  
**IRONWORT.** *n. s.* [from *iron* and *wort*.] It is a plant with a labiate  
flower, consisting of one leaf, whose upper lip or beard is  
divided into three parts: out of the flower-cup rises the point, at-  
tended, as it were, by four of the leaves, which before was  
to so many oblong seeds, shut up in an husk, which before was  
growing in whorls at the wings of the leaves, which are cut  
like a cross, and differ from the other leaves of the plant. *Mill.*  
**IRONY.** *adj.* [from *iron*.] Made of iron; partaking of iron.  
The force they are under is real, and that of their fate but  
imaginary; it is not strange if the iron chains have more  
solidity than the contemplative. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitrio-  
lick salts, dissolve the body of one metal, suppose iron, put  
into the spring; and deposite, in lieu of the iron particles car-  
ried off, coppery particles. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
**IRONY.** *n. s.* [from *ironia*, Fr. *ironie*.] A mode of speech in  
which the meaning is contrary to the words: as, *Bellingbroke*  
*was a holy man.*  
So grave a body, upon so solemn an occasion, should not  
deal in irony, or explain their meaning by contraries. *Swift.*  
**IRRADIANCE.** *n. s.* [from *irradiance*, French; *irradio*, Latin.]  
**IRRADIANCY.** *n. s.* [from *irradiance*, French; *irradio*, Latin.]  
1. Emission of rays or beams of light upon any object.  
The principal affection is its translucency; the *irradiancy*  
and sparklings, found in many gemis, is not discoverable in  
this. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
2. Beams of light emitted.  
Leave not the heav'nly spirits? Or do they mix  
Irradiance? virtual, or immediate touch? *Milt. Par. Lgt.*  
**IRRADIATE.** *v. a.* [from *irradiare*, Latin.]  
1. To adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten.  
When he thus perceives that these opacous bodies do not  
hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal plenary  
diffusion through the whole place it *irradiates*, he can have no

# IRR

difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanous, to be every where  
mingled with light. *Digby on Bodies.*  
It is not a converting but a crowning grace; such an one  
as *irradiates* and puts a circle of glory about the head of him  
upon whom it descends. *South.*  
2. To enlighten intellectually; to illumine; to illuminate.  
Celestial light  
Shine inward, and the mind through all her pow'rs  
*Irradiate*; there plant eyes: all mist from thence  
Purge and dispel. *Milton's Paradise Lost, l. iii.*  
3. To animate by heat or light.  
Ethereal or solar heat must digest, influence, *irradiate*, and  
put those more simple parts of matter into motion. *Hale.*  
4. To decorate with shining ornaments.  
No weeping orphan saw his father's store  
Our shrines *irradiate*, or imblaze the floor. *Pope.*  
**IRRADIATION.** *n. s.* [from *irradiation*, Fr. from *irradiare*.]  
1. The act of emitting beams of light.  
If light were a body it should drive away the air, which is  
likewise a body, wherever it is admitted; for within the whole  
sphere of the *irradiation* of it, there is no point but light is  
found. *Digby on Bodies.*  
The generation of bodies is not effected by *irradiation*, or  
answerably unto the propagation of light; but herein a trans-  
mission is made materially from some parts, and ideally from  
every one. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
2. Illumination; intellectual light.  
The means of derivation and immediate union of these in-  
teligible objects to the understanding, are sometimes divine  
and supernatural, as by immediate *irradiation* or revelation.  
*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
**IRRATIONAL.** *adj.* [from *irrationalis*, Latin.]  
1. Void of reason; void of understanding; without the dis-  
cursive faculty.  
Thus began  
Outrage from lifeless things; but discord first,  
Daughter of sin, among th' *irrational*  
Death introduc'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
He hath eat'n, and lives,  
And knows, and speaks, and reasons and discerns;  
*Irrational* till then. *Milt. Paradise Lost, b. ix.*  
2. Absurd; contrary to reason.  
Since the brain is only a part transmittent, and that humours  
off are precipitated to the lungs before they arrive to the brain,  
no kind of benefit can be effected from *irrational* applica-  
tion. *Harvey on Conception.*  
I shall quietly submit, not wishing so *irrational* a thing as  
that every body should be deceived. *Pope.*  
**IRRATIONALITY.** *n. s.* [from *irrational*.] Want of reason.  
**IRRATIONALLY.** *adv.* [from *irrational*.] Without reason;  
absurdly.  
**IRRECLAIMABLE.** *adj.* [in and *reclaimable*.] Not to be re-  
claimed; not to be changed to the better.  
As for obdurate, *irreclaimable*, professed enemies, we must  
expect their cunningies will continue. *Adisson's Freholder.*  
**IRRECONCILABLE.** *adj.* [from *irreconcilable*, Fr. in and *reconcilable*.]  
1. Not to be reconciled; not to be appeased.  
Wage eternal war,  
*Irreconcilable* to our grand foe.  
A weak unequal faction may animate a government; but  
when it grows equal in strength, and *irreconcilable* by animos-  
ity, it cannot end without some crisis. *Temple.*  
There are no factions, though *irreconcilable* to one another,  
that are not united in their affection to you. *Dryden.*  
2. Not to be made consistent. It has with or to.  
As she was strictly virtuous herself, so she always put the  
best construction upon the words and actions of her neigh-  
bours, except where they were *irreconcilable* to the rules of  
honesty and decency. *Arbutn. Hist. of John Bull.*  
Since the sense I oppose is attended with such gross *irrecon-  
cilable* absurdities, I presume I need not offer any thing farther  
in support of the one, or in disproof of the other. *Rogers.*  
This essential power of gravitation or attraction is *irrecon-  
cilable* with the atheist's own doctrine of a chaos. *Beattie.*  
All that can be transmitted from the stars is wholly unac-  
countable, and *irreconcilable* to any system of science. *Beattie.*  
**IRRECONCILABLENESS.** *n. s.* [from *irreconcilable*.] Impossi-  
bility to be reconciled.  
**IRRECONCILABLY.** *adv.* [from *irreconcilable*.] In a manner  
not admitting reconciliation.  
**IRRECONCILED.** *adj.* [in and *reconciled*.] Not atoned.  
A servant dies in many *irreconciled* iniquities. *Shaksp. H. V.*  
**IRRECOVERABLE.** *adj.* [in and *recoverable*.]  
1. Not to be regained; not to be restored or repaired.  
Time, in a natural sense, is *irrecoverable*: the moment just  
fled by us, it is impossible to recall. *Rogers.*  
2. Not to be remedied.  
The *irrecoverable* loss of so many livings of principal  
value.  
It concerns every man, that would not trifle away his soul,  
and fool himself into *irrecoverable* misery, with the greatest  
seriousness to enquire. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
**IRRECOVERABLY.**

# IRR

**IRRECOVERABLY.** *adv.* [from *irrecoverable*.] Beyond reco-  
very; past repair.  
O dark, dark, dark amid' the blaze of noon;  
*Irrecoverably* dark, total eclipse, *Milton's Agonistes.*  
Without all hope of day.  
The credit of the Exchequer is *irrecoverably* lost by the last  
breach with the bankers. *Temple.*  
**IRREDUCIBLE.** *adj.* [in and *reducible*.] Not to be brought or  
reduced.  
These observations seem to argue the corpules of air to  
be *irreducible* into water. *Boyle.*  
**IRREFRAGABILITY.** *n. s.* [from *irrefragable*.] Strength of  
argument not to be refuted.  
**IRREFRAGABLE.** *adj.* [from *irrefragabilis*, school Latin; *irre-  
fragabile*, Fr.] Not to be confuted; superior to argumental  
opposition.  
Strong and *irrefragable* the evidences of Christianity must  
be: they who resisted them would resist every thing. *Atterbury.*  
The danger of introducing unexperienced men was urged  
as an *irrefragable* reason for working by flow degrees. *Swift.*  
**IRREFRAGABLY.** *adv.* [from *irrefragable*.] With force above  
confutation.  
That they denied a future state is evident from St. Paul's  
reasonings, which are of no force but only on that supposition,  
as Origen largely and *irrefragably* proves. *Atterbury.*  
**IRREFUTABLE.** *adj.* [from *irrefutabilis*, Latin.] Not to be over-  
thrown by argument.  
**IRREGULAR.** *adj.* [from *irregularis*, Fr. *irregularis*, Latin.]  
1. Deviating from rule, custom, or nature.  
The am'rous youth  
Obtain'd of Venus his desire, *Prior.*  
How'er *irregular* his fire.  
2. Immethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order.  
This motion seems excentric and *irregular*, yet not well  
to be resisted or quieted. *King Charles.*  
Regular  
Then most, when most *irregular* they seem. *Milton.*  
The numbers of pindarics are wild and *irregular*, and  
sometimes seem harsh and uncouth. *Cowley.*  
3. Not being according to the laws of virtue. A soft word for  
vicious.  
**IRREGULARITY.** *n. s.* [from *irregularis*, Fr. from *irregular*.]  
1. Deviation from rule.  
2. Neglect of method and order.  
This *irregularity* of its unruly and tumultuous motion might  
afford a beginning unto the common opinion. *Brown.*  
As these vast heaps of mountains are thrown together with  
so much *irregularity* and confusion, they form a great variety  
of hollow bottoms. *Adisson on Italy.*  
3. Inordinate practice.  
Religion is somewhat less in danger of corruption, while  
the sinner acknowledges the obligations of his duty, and is  
ashamed of his *irregularities*. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
**IRREGULARLY.** *adv.* [from *irregular*.] Without observation  
of rule or method.  
Phaeton,  
By the wild courses of his fancy drawn,  
From East to West *irregularly* hurld,  
First set on fire himself, and then the world. *Dryden jun.*  
Your's is a soul *irregularly* great,  
Which wanting temper, yet abounds with heat. *Dryden.*  
It may give some light to those whose concern for their lit-  
tle ones makes them so *irregularly* bold as to consult their own  
reason, in the education of their children, rather than to rely  
upon old custom. *Locke.*  
**TO IRREGULATE.** *v. a.* [from *in* and *regula*, Latin.] To  
make irregular; to disorder.  
Its fluctuations are but motions subservient, which winds,  
shelves, and every interjacency *irregulates*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
**IRRELATIVE.** *adj.* [in and *relativus*, Latin.] Having no re-  
ference to any thing; single; unconnected.  
Separated by the voice of God, things in their species came  
out in uncommunicated varieties, and *irrelative* feminilities.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**IRRELIGION.** *n. s.* [from *irreligion*, Fr. in and *religion*.] Contempt  
of religion; impiety.  
The weapons with which I combat *irreligion* are already  
consecrated. *Dryden.*  
We behold every instance of prophaneness and *irreligion*,  
not only committed, but defended and gloried in. *Rogers.*  
**IRRELIGIOUS.** *adj.* [from *irreligionis*, Fr. in and *religionis*.]  
1. Contemning religion; impious.  
The issue of an *irreligious* Moor. *Shaksp. Tit. Andron.*  
Whoever sees these *irreligious* men,  
With burthen of a sickness weak and faint,  
But hears them talking of religion then,  
And vowing of their souls to ev'ry saint. *Davies.*  
Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the impious  
and *irreligious*. *South's Sermons.*  
2. Contrary to religion.  
Wherein that Scripture standeth not the church of God in  
any stead, or serveth nothing at all to direct, but may be let

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pals as needfuls to be consulted with, we judge it profane, im-  
pious, and *irreligious* to think. *Hale.*  
Might not the queen's domesticks be obliged to avoid swear-  
ing, and *irreligious* profane discourse? *Swift.*  
**IRRELIGIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *irreligious*.] With impiety;  
with irreligion.  
**IRREMEABLE.** *adj.* [from *irremediabilis*, Latin.] Admitting no re-  
turn.  
The keeper charm'd, the chief without delay  
Pass'd on, and took th' *irremediabile* way. *Dryden.*  
**IRREME'DIABLE.** *adj.* [from *irremediabile*, Fr. in and *remediabile*.]  
Admitting no cure; not to be remedied.  
They content themselves with that which was the *irremediabile*  
error of former times, or the necessity of the present hath cast  
upon them. *Hooker.*  
A steady hand, in governing of military affairs, is more  
requisite than in times of peace, because an error committed  
in war may prove *irremediabile*. *Bacon.*  
Whatever he consults you about, unless it lead to some fatal  
and *irremediabile* mischief, be sure you advise only as a  
friend. *Locke.*  
**IRREME'DIABLY.** *adv.* [from *irremediabile*.] Without cure.  
It happens to us *irremediably* and inevitably, that we may  
perceive these accidents are not the fruits of our labour, but  
gifts of God. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*  
**IRREMISIBLE.** *adj.* [in and *remitto*, Lat. *irremissibile*, French.]  
Not to be pardoned.  
**IRREMISIBLENESS.** *n. s.* [from *irremissibile*.] The quality of  
being not to be pardoned.  
Thence arises the aggravation and *irremissibleness* of the  
sin. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*  
**IRREMOVABLE.** *adj.* [in and *remove*.] Not to be moved;  
not to be changed.  
He's *irremovable*,  
Resolv'd for flight. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*  
**IRRENO'WNED.** *adj.* [in and *renovum*.] Void of honour.  
For all he did was to deceive good knights,  
And draw them from pursuit of praise and fame  
To sluggish sloth and sensual delights.  
And end their days with *irrenowned* shame. *Fairy Queen.*  
**IRREPARABLE.** *adj.* [from *irreparabilis*, Lat. *irreparable*, Fr.] Not  
to be recovered; not to be repaired.  
*Irreparable* is the loss, and patience says it is not past her  
cure. *Shaksp. Tempest.*  
Toil'd with loss *irreparable*. *Milton.*  
It is an *irreparable* injustice we are guilty of, when we are  
prejudiced by the looks of those whom we do not know. *Addis.*  
The story of Deucalion and Pyrrha teaches, that piety and  
innocence cannot mis of the divine protection, and that the  
only loss *irreparable* is that of our probity. *Garth.*  
**IRREPARABLY.** *adv.* [from *irreparable*.] Without recovery;  
without amends.  
Such adventures befall artists *irreparably*. *Boyle.*  
The cutting off that time industry and gifts, whereby she would  
be nourished, were *irreparably* injurious to her. *Dec. of Piety.*  
**IRREPLEVABLE.** *adj.* [in and *replevy*.] Not to be redeemed.  
A law term.  
**IRREPREHENSIBLE.** *adj.* [from *irreprehensibilis*, Fr. *irreprehensibilis*,  
Latin.] Exempt from blame.  
**IRREPREHENSIBLY.** *adv.* [from *irreprehensibilis*.] Without blame.  
**IRREPRESENTABLE.** *adj.* [in and *represent*.] Not to be figured  
by any representation.  
God's *irrepresentable* nature doth hold against making images  
of God. *Stillington.*  
**IRREPROACHABLE.** *adj.* [in and *reproachabile*.] Free from  
blame; free from reproach.  
He was a serious sincere Christian, of an innocent, *irre-  
proachable*, may, exemplary life. *Atterbury.*  
Their prayer may be, that they may raise up and breed as  
*irreproachable* a young family as their parents have done. *Pope.*  
**IRREPROACHABLY.** *adv.* [from *irreproachable*.] Without  
blame; without reproach.  
**IRREPROVEABLE.** *adj.* [in and *reproveable*.] Not to be blamed;  
irreproachable.  
**IRRESISTIBILITY.** *n. s.* [from *irresistibile*.] Power or force  
above opposition.  
The doctrine of *irresistibility* of grace, in working whatso-  
ever it works, if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be  
affixt to gratitude. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*  
**IRRESISTIBLE.** *adj.* [from *irresistibilis*, Fr. in and *resistibilis*.] Supe-  
rior to opposition.  
Fear doth grow from an apprehension of the Deity, indued  
with *irresistible* power to hurt; and is of all affections, anger  
excepted, the unappest to admit conference with reason. *Hook.*  
In mighty quadrate join'd  
Of union *irresistible*. *Milton.*  
Fear of God is inward acknowledgment of an holy just  
Being, armed with almighty and *irresistible* power. *Tillotson.*  
There can be no difference in the subjects, where the appli-  
cation is almighty and *irresistible*, as in creation. *Rogers.*  
Won by the charm  
Of goodness *irresistible*, the blith'd consent. *Thomson.*  
12 T  
IRRESISTIBLY.



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**IRRESISTIBLY**, *adv.* [from *irresistible*.] In a manner not to be opposed.  
 God *irresistibly* fways all manner of events on earth. *Dryden*.  
 Fond of pleasing and endearing ourselves to those we esteem,  
 we are *irresistibly* led into the same inclinations and aversions  
 with them. *Rogers*.  
**IRRESISTLESS**, *adj.* [A barbarous ungrammatical conjunction  
 of two negatives.] Irresistible; resistless.  
 Those radiant eyes, whose *irresistless* flame  
 Strikes envy dumb, and keeps sedition tame,  
 They can to gazing multitudes give law,  
 Convert the factious, and the rebel awe. *Granville*.  
**IRRESOLUBLE**, *adj.* [in and *resolubilis*, Latin.] Not to be  
 broken; not to be dissolved.  
 In factious fal armoniac the common and urinous fairs are  
 so well mingled, that both in the open fire and in subliming  
 vessels they rise together as one salt, which seems in such ves-  
 sels *irresoluble* by fire alone. *Boyle*.  
**IRRESOLUBLENESS**, *n. f.* [from *irresoluble*.] Reluctance to se-  
 paration of the parts.  
 Quercetus has this confession of the *irresolubleness* of dia-  
 monds. *Boyle*.  
**IRRESOLVIBLY**, *adv.* [in and *resolubly*] Without settled de-  
 termination.  
 Divers of my friends have thought it strange to hear me  
 speak so *irresolvably* concerning those things, which some take  
 to be the elements, and others the principles of all mixed  
 bodies. *Boyle*.  
**IRRESOLUTE**, *adj.* [irresolu, Fr. in and *resolute*.] Not constant  
 in purpose; not determined.  
 Were he evil us'd, he would outgo  
 His father, by as much as a performance  
 Does an *irresolute* purpose. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*  
 Him, after long debate, *irresolute*  
 Of thoughts revolv'd, his final sentence chose  
 Fit vessel, fittest imp of fraud, in whom  
 To enter. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*  
 To make reflections upon what is past, is the part of inge-  
 nious but *irresolute* men. *Temple*.  
 So Myrrha's mind, impell'd on either side,  
 Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide;  
*irresolute* on which she should rely,  
 At last unfix'd in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryden*.  
**IRRESOLUTELY**, *adv.* [from *irresolute*.] Without firmness of  
 mind; without determined purpose.  
**IRRESOLUTION**, *n. f.* [irresoluto, Fr. in and *resolution*.] Want  
 of firmness of mind.  
 It hath most force upon things that have the lightest mo-  
 tion, and therefore upon the spirits of men, and in them  
 upon such affections as move lightest; as upon men in fear, or  
 men in *irresolution*. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
*irresolution* on the schemes of life, which offer themselves  
 to our choice, and inconstancy in pursuing them, are the  
 greatest causes of all our unhappiness. *Addison*.  
**IRRESPECTIVE**, *adj.* [in and *respectiva*.] Having no regard to  
 any circumstances.  
 Thus did the Jew, by persuading himself of his particular  
*irrespective* election, think it safe to run into all foul sins.  
 According to this doctrine, it must be resolved wholly into  
 the absolute *irrespective* will of God. *Rogers's Sermons*.  
**IRRESPECTIVELY**, *adv.* [from *irrespective*.] Without regard  
 to circumstances.  
 He is convinced, that all the promises belong to him abso-  
 lutely and *irrespectively*. *Hammond on Fundamentals*.  
**IRRETRIEVABLE**, *adj.* [in and *retrieve*.] Not to be repaired;  
 irrecoverable; irreparable.  
**IRRETRIEVABLY**, *adv.* [from *irretrievable*.] Irreparably; ir-  
 recoverably.  
 It would not defray the charge of the extraction, and there-  
 fore must have been all *irretrievably* lost, and useless to man-  
 kind, was it not by this means collected. *Woodward*.  
**IRREVERENCE**, *n. f.* [irreverentia, Lat. *irreverence*, Fr. in and  
*reverence*.]  
 1. Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of respect.  
 Having seen our scandalous *irreverence* towards God's wor-  
 ship in general, 'tis easy to make application to the several parts  
 of it. *Decay of Piety*.  
 They were a sort of attributes, with which it was a matter  
 of religion to salute them on all occasions, and which it was  
 an *irreverence* to omit. *Pope*.  
 2. State of being disregarded.  
 The concurrence of the house of peers in that fury, can be  
 imputed to no one thing more than to the *irreverence* and scorn  
 the judges were justly in, who had been always looked upon  
 there as the oracles of the law. *Clarendon*.  
**IRREVERENT**, *adj.* [irreverent, Fr. in and *reverent*.] Not pay-  
 ing due homage or reverence; not expressing or conceiving  
 due veneration or respect.  
 As our fear excludeth not that boldness which becometh  
 saints, so, if our familiarity with God do not favour of fear,

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it draweth too near that *irreverent* confidence wherewith true  
 humility can never stand.  
 Knowledge men fought for, and covered it from the vulgar  
 sort as jewels of ineffable price, fearing the *irreverent* con-  
 struction of the ignorant and irreligious. *Railign*.  
 Witnesses the *irreverent* son  
 Of him who built the ark; who, for the shame  
 Done to his father, heard his heavy curse,  
 Servant of servants, on his vitious race. *Milt. Par. Lost*.  
 Swearing, and the *irreverent* using the name of God in  
 common discourse, is another abuse of the tongue. *Ray*.  
 If an *irreverent* expression or thought too wanton are crept  
 into my verses, through my inadvertency, let their authors  
 be answerable for them. *Dryden*.  
**IRREVERENTLY**, *adv.* [from *irreverent*.] Without due re-  
 spect or veneration.  
 'Tis but an ill essay of reverence and godly fear to use the  
 gospel *irreverently*. *Government of the Tongue*.  
**IRREVERSIBLE**, *adj.* [in and *reversis*.] Not to be recalled; not  
 to be changed.  
 The sins of his chamber and his closet shall be produced  
 before men and angels, and an eternal *irreversible* sentence be  
 pronounced. *Rogers's Sermons*.  
**IRREVERSIBLY**, *adv.* [from *irreversible*.] Without change.  
 The title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the  
 doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that great scandal in the  
 church, at which so many myriads of solidians have stum-  
 bled, and fallen *irreversibly*, by conceiving heaven a reward of  
 true opinions. *Hammond on Fundamentals*.  
**IRREVOCABLE**, *adj.* [irrevocabilis, Latin; *irrevocable*, French.]  
 Not to be recalled; not to be brought back; not to be re-  
 versed.  
 Give thy hand to Warwick,  
 And, with thy hand, thy faith *irrevocable*,  
 That only Warwick's daughter shall be thine. *Shakespeare*.  
 Firm and *irrevocable* is my doom,  
 Which I have past upon her. *Shakespeare, As you like it*.  
 That which is past is gone and *irrevocable*, therefore they  
 do but trifle that labour in past matters. *Bacon's Essays*.  
 The second, both for piety renown'd,  
 And pious deeds, a promise shall receive  
*irrevocable*, that his regal throne  
 For ever shall endure. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.  
 By her *irrevocable* fate,  
 War shall the country waste and change the state. *Dryden*.  
 The other victor flame a moment flood,  
 Then fell, and lifeless left th' extinguish'd wood;  
 For ever lost, th' *irrevocable* light  
 Forsook the black'ning coals, and sunk to night. *Dryden*.  
 Each sacred accent bears eternal weight,  
 And each *irrevocable* word is fate. *Pope*.  
**IRREVOCABLY**, *adv.* [from *irrevocable*.] Without recall.  
 If air were kept out four or five minutes, the fire would be  
*irrevocably* extinguished. *Boyle*.  
**TO IRRIGATE**, *v. a.* [irrigo, Latin.] To wet; to moisten;  
 to water.  
 The heart, which is one of the principal parts of the body,  
 doth continually *irrigate*, nourish, keep hot, and supple all the  
 members.  
 A bulky charger near their lips,  
 With which, in often interrupted sleep,  
 Their frying blood compels to *irrigate*  
 Their dry fur'd tongues. *A. Phillips*.  
**IRRIGATION**, *n. f.* [from *irrigate*.] The act of watering or  
 moistening.  
 Help of ground is by watering and *irrigation*. *Bacon*.  
**IRRIGUOUS**, *adj.* [from *irrigate*.]  
 1. Watery; watered.  
 The flow'ry lap  
 Of some *irriguous* valley spreads her store. *Milton*.  
 2. Dewy; moist. *Phillips* seems to have mistaken the Latin  
 phrase *irriguus sapor*.  
 Rash Elpenor  
 Dry'd an immensurable bowl, and thought  
 To exhale his fureit by *irriguous* sleep.  
 Imprudent him death's iron sleep oppress. *Phillips*.  
**IRRISOM**, *n. f.* [irrisio, Lat. *irrisom*, French.] The act of  
 laughing at another.  
 This person, by his indiscreet and unnatural *irrisom*, and  
 exposing of his father, incurs his indignation and curse.  
 Woodward's *Natural History*.  
**TO IRRITATE**, *v. a.* [irrito, Latin; *irriter*, French].  
 1. To provoke; to tease; to exasperate.  
 The earl, speaking to the freeholders in imperious lan-  
 guage, did not *irritate* the people. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 His power at court could not qualify him to go through with  
 that difficult reformation, whilst he had a superior in the  
 church, who, having the reins in his hand, could slacken them  
 and, according to his own humour and indifference, and was  
 thought to be the more remiss to *irritate* his choicest dispo-  
 sition. *Clarendon*.  
 2. To

# ISI

2. To fret; to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or  
 unaccustomed contact; to stimulate; to vellicate.  
 Cold maketh the spirits vigorous, and *irritateth* them. *Bacon*.  
 3. To heighten; to agitate; to enforce.  
 Air, if very cold, *irritateth* the flame, and maketh it burn  
 more fiercely, as fire scorseth in frosty weather. *Bacon*.  
 When they are collected, the heat becometh more violent  
 and *irritate*, and thereby expelleth sweat. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 Rous'd  
 By dath of clouds, or *irritating* war  
 Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,  
 They furious spring. *Thomson's Summer*.  
**IRRITATION**, *n. f.* [irritatio, Latin; *irritation*, French; from  
*irritate*.]  
 1. Provocation; exasperation.  
 2. Stimulation; vellication.  
 Violent affections and *irritations* of the nerves, in any part  
 of the body, is caused by something acrimonious. *Arbutnot*.  
**IRRUPTION**, *n. f.* [irruption, Fr. *irruption*, Latin].  
 1. The act of any thing forcing an entrance.  
 I refrain, too suddenly,  
 To utter what will come at last too soon;  
 Left evil tidings, with too rude *irruption*,  
 Hitting thy aged ear, should pierce too deep. *Milton*.  
 There are frequent inundations made in maritime coun-  
 tries by the *irruption* of the sea.  
 A full and sudden *irruption* of thick melancholick blood  
 into the heart puts a stop to its pulsation. *Harvey*.  
 2. Inroad; burst of invaders into any place.  
 Notwithstanding the *irruptions* of the barbarous nations,  
 one can scarce imagine how so plentiful a soil should be-  
 come so miserably unpeopled. *Addison on Italy*.  
 Is. [ir, Saxon. See *TO BE*.]  
 1. The third person singular of *to be*: I am, thou art, he is.  
 He that is of God, heareth God's words. *Jo. viii. 47*.  
 Be not afraid of them, for they cannot do evil; neither is  
 it in them to do good. *Jer. x. 5*.  
 My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,  
 Shakes to my single state of man, that function  
 Is smother'd in surmise, and nothing is,  
 But what is not. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
 2. It is sometimes expressed by 's'.  
 There's some among you have beheld me fighting. *Shakespeare*.  
 There's some among you have beheld me fighting. *Shakespeare*.  
**ISABELLA**, *Colour*, *n. f.* A kind of colour. *Ainslie*.  
**ISCHIADICK**, *adj.* [ischion, ischiadick; *ischiadique*, Fr.] In  
 anatomy, an epithet given to the veins of the foot that termi-  
 nate in the crural. *Harris*.  
**ISCHURY**, *n. f.* [ischuria, ischuria and ischa, urine; *ischuria*, Fr.  
*ischuria*, Latin.] A stoppage of urine, whether by gravel  
 or other cause.  
**ISCHURICK**, *n. f.* [ischurique, Fr. from *ischuria*.] Such me-  
 dicines as force urine when suppressed.  
 Isch. [isch, Saxon].  
 1. A termination added to an adjective to express diminution, a  
 small degree, or incipient state of any quality: as, *bluish*,  
 tending to blue; *brillish*, somewhat bright.  
 2. It is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentile or pos-  
 sessive adjective: as, *Swedish*, *Danish*; the *Danish* territories,  
 or territories of the Danes.  
 3. It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substan-  
 tive to which it is added: as *foolish*, *foolish*; *man*, *mannish*; *regue*,  
*reguish*.  
**ISCLE**, *n. f.* [More properly *iscle*, from *ice*; but *ice* should  
 rather be written *ise*; *ise*, Saxon.] A pendent shoot of ice.  
 Do you know this lady?  
 —The noon of Rome; chaste as the *iscle*  
 That's curdled by the frost from purest snow  
 Hanging on Dian's temple. *Shakespeare*.  
 The frosts and snows her tender body spare;  
 Those are not limbs for *iscles* to tear. *Dryden*.  
**ISINGLASS**, *n. f.* [from *ice*, or *glaz*; that is, matter  
 congealed into glass; *ischycollos*, Latin.]  
*Isinglass* is a tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish  
 colour, and in some degree transparent, much resembling glue,  
 but clearer, and sweeter. We usually receive it in twisted  
 pieces, of a roundish figure like a staple, which the druggists  
 divide into thin threads like skins, that easily dissolve. The  
 fish from which *isinglass* is prepared is one of the cartilaginous  
 kind, and a species of surgeon: it grows to eighteen, and  
 twenty feet in length, and in its general figure greatly re-  
 sembles the surgeon. It is frequent in the Danube, the Bo-  
 risthenes, the Volga, and many other of the larger rivers of  
 Europe. From the intestines of this fish the *isinglass* is pre-  
 pared by boiling. The greatest quantity of *isinglass* is made  
 in Russia. It is an excellent agglutinant and strengthener,  
 and often prescribed in gellies and broths. The wine-coopers  
 find it efficacious for clearing wines. *Hill's Mat. Med.*  
 The cure of putrefaction requires an incrassating diet, as  
 all viced broths, hartsorn, ivory, and *isinglass*. *Flower*.  
 Some make it clear by reiterated fermentations, and others  
 by additions, as *isinglass*. *Mortimer's Illustraty*.

# ISS

**ISINGLASS**, *Stone*, *n. f.* This is a fossil which is one of the  
 purest and simplest of the natural bodies. It is found in  
 broad masses, composed of a multitude of extremely thin  
 plates or flakes. The masses are of a brownish or reddish co-  
 lour; but when the plates are separated, they are perfectly  
 colourless, and more bright and pellucid than the finest glass.  
 It is found in Muscovy, Persia, the island of Cyprus, in the  
 Alps and Apennines, and the mountains of Germany. The  
 ancients made their windows of it, instead of glass. It is also  
 sometimes used for glass before pictures, and for horn in  
 lanterns. *Hill's Mat. Med.*  
**ISLAND**, *n. f.* [insula, Latin; *isola*, Italian; *island*, Eng. It  
 is pronounced *iland*.] A tract of land surrounded by water.  
 He will carry this *island* home in his pocket, and give it his  
 son for an apple. — And sowing the kernels of it in the sea,  
 bring forth more *islands*. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.  
 Within a long recess there lies a bay,  
 An *island* shades it from the rolling seas,  
 And forms a port. *Dryden*.  
 Some safer world in depth of woods embrac'd,  
 Some happier *island* in the wat'ry waste. *Johnson*.  
*Island* of bliss! amid' the subject seas. *Thomson*.  
**ISLANDER**, *n. f.* [from *island*. Pronounce *islander*.] An inha-  
 bitant of a country surrounded by water.  
 We, as all *islanders*, are lunares, or the moon's men. *Cand*.  
 Your dinner, and the generous *islanders*. *Shakespeare, Othello*.  
 By you invited, do attend your presence. *Shakespeare, Othello*.  
 There are many bitter sayings against *islanders* in general,  
 representing them as fierce, treacherous, and inhospitable:  
 those who live on the continent have such frequent intercourse  
 with men of different religions and languages, that they be-  
 come more kind than those who are the inhabitants of an  
 island. *Addison's Freeholder*.  
 A race of rugged mariners are these,  
 Unpolish'd men, and boist'rous as their seas;  
 The native *islanders* alone their care,  
 And hateful he that breathes a foreign air. *Pope's Odyssey*.  
**ISLE**, *n. f.* [isle, French; *insula*, Latin. Pronounce *ile*.]  
 1. An island; a country surrounded by water.  
 Is it not an easy matter  
 To make lord William Hastings of our mind,  
 For the instalment of this noble duke  
 In the feat royal of this famous *isle*? *Shakespeare, R. III.*  
 The dreadful fight  
 Betwixt a nation and two whales I write:  
 Seas stain'd with gore I sing, advent'rous toil,  
 And how these monsters did disarm an *isle*. *Waller*.  
 2. [Written, I think, corruptly for *isle*, from *isle*, French, from  
*ala*, Latin, the *isle* being probably at first only a wing or side  
 walk. It may come likewise from *altes*, French, a walk.] A  
 long walk in a church, or publick building.  
 Over the twilight groves and dusky caves,  
 Long founding *isles* and intermingled graves,  
 Black melancholy sits. *Pope*.  
**ISOPEMETRICAL**, *n. f.* [isoperimetria, and *isoperos*] In geome-  
 try, are such figures as have equal perimeters or circumfe-  
 rences, of which the circle is the greatest. *Harris*.  
**ISOCELES**, *n. f.* [isocetes, Fr. or *equiangular triangle*.] That  
 which hath only two sides equal. *Harris*.  
**ISSUE**, *n. f.* [issue, French].  
 1. The act of passing out.  
 2. Exit; egress; or passage out.  
 Unto the Lord belong the *issues* from death. *Pf. lxxviii. 20*.  
 Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the  
*issues* of life. *Prov. iv. 23*.  
 Let us examine what bodies touch a moveable whilst in  
 motion, as the only means to find an *issue* out of this diffi-  
 culty. *Digby on Bodies*.  
 We might have easily prevented those great returns of mo-  
 ney to France; and if it be true the French are so improve-  
 rished, in what condition must they have been, if that *issue* of  
 wealth had been stopped? *Swift*.  
 3. Event; consequence.  
 Spirits are not finely touch'd,  
 But to fine *issues*. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*.  
 If I were ever fearful  
 To do a thing, where I the *issue* doubted,  
 Whereof the execution did cry out  
 Against the non-performance, 'twas a fear  
 Which oft infects the wisest.  
 But let the *issue* correspondent prove  
 To good beginnings of each enterprize. *Paisfax*.  
 If things were cast upon this *issue*, that God should never  
 prevent sin 'till man deserved it, the best would sin, and sin  
 for ever. *South's Sermons*.  
 The wisest sayings and sentences will be found the *issues* of  
 chance, and nothing else but so many lucky hits of a rowing  
 fancy. *South's Sermons*.  
 Our present condition is better for us in the *issue*, than that  
 uninterrupted health and security that the atheist desires. *Bent*.  
 4. Termination;



# ISS

4. Termination; conclusion.  
He hath preserved Argalus alive, under pretence of having him publicly executed after these wars, of which they hope for a soon and prosperous issue. *Sidney.*  
What issue of my love remains for me!  
How wild a passion works within my breast!  
With what prodigious flames am I possest!  
Homer, at a loss to bring difficult matters to an issue, lays his hero asleep, and this solves the difficulty. *Dryden.*  
5. Sequel deduced from premises.  
I am to pray you not to strain my speech  
To grosser issues, nor to larger reach,  
Than to suspicion. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
6. A fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours.  
This tumour in his left arm was caused by strict binding of his issue. *Wifeman.*  
7. Evacuation.  
A woman was diseased with an issue of blood. *Mat. ix. 20.*  
8. Progeny; offspring.  
O nation miserable!  
When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again?  
Since that the truest issue of thy throne,  
By his own interdiction stands accurs'd, *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Nor where Abassin kings their issue guard,  
Mount Amara, though this by some suppos'd  
True paradise, under the Æthiop line  
By Nilus' head. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
This old peaceful prince, as heav'n decreed,  
Was bless'd with no male issue to succeed. *Dryden's Æn.*  
The frequent productions of monsters, in all the species of animals, and strange issues of human birth, carry with them difficulties, not possible to confist with this hypothesis. *Locke.*  
9. [In law.] Issue hath divers applications in the common law: sometimes used for the children begotten between a man and his wife; sometimes for profits growing from an amercement, fine, or expences of suit; sometime for profits of lands or tenements; sometime for that point of matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join and put their cause to the trial of the jury. Issue is either general or special: general issue seemeth to be that whereby it is referred to the jury to bring in their verdict, whether the defendant have done any such thing as the plaintiff layeth to his charge. The special issue then must be that, where special matter being alleged by the defendant for his defence, both the parties join thereupon, and go grow rather to a demurrer, if it be *questio juris*, or to trial by the jury, if it be *questio facti*. *Crowl.*  
To issue. *v. n.* [from the noun; *issue*, Fr. *issue*, Italian.]  
1. To come out; to pass out of any place.  
Waters issued out from under the threshold of the house. *Ezek. xlvii. 1.*  
From the utmost end of the head branches there issued out a gummy juice. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
Waters issued from a cave. *Milton.*  
Ere Pallas issued from the thunderer's head, *Pope.*  
Dulness o'er all posses'd her ancient right.  
2. To make an eruption.  
Three of master Ford's brothers watch the door with pistols, that none should issue out, otherwise you might slip away. *Shakespeare.*  
See that none hence issue forth a spy.  
Haste, arm your Ardians, issue to the plain;  
With faith to friend, assault the Trojan train. *Dryden.*  
At length there issued from the grove behind,  
A fair assembly of the female kind. *Dryden.*  
A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarms;  
Straight issue through the fides assembling swarms. *Dryden.*  
Full for the port the Ithacensians stand,  
And furl their sails, and issue on the land. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
3. To proceed as an offspring.  
Of thy sons that shall issue from thee, which thou shalt beget, shall they take away. *2 Kings xx. 18.*  
4. To be produced by any fund.  
These altars issued out of the offerings made to the altar, and were payable to the priesthood. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
5. To run out in lines.  
It would be tried in pipes, being made with a belly towards the lower end, and then issuing into a straight concave again. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
To issue. *v. a.*  
1. To send out; to send forth.  
A weak degree of heat is not able either to digest the parts or to issue the spirits. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
2. To send out judicially or authoritatively. This is the more frequent sense.  
If the council issued out any order against them, or if the king sent a proclamation for their repair to their houses, some nobleman published a protestation. *Clarendon.*  
Deep in a rocky cave he makes abode,  
A mansion proper for a mourning god:  
Here he gives audience, issuing out decrees  
To rivers, his dependent deities. *Dryden.*

# IT

- In vain the master issues out commands,  
In vain the trembling sailors ply their hands;  
The tempest unforeseen prevents their care. *Dryden.*  
They constantly wait in court to make a due return of what they have done, and to receive such other commands as the judge shall issue forth. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
Issueless. *adj.* [from *issue*.] Without offspring; without descendants.  
Carew, by virtue of this entail, succeeded to Hugh's portion, as dying issueless. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
I have done sin;  
For which the heav'ns, taking angry note,  
Have left me issueless. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
ISTHMUS. *n. s.* [from *isthmus*, Latin.] A neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent.  
There is a castle strongly seated on a high rock, which joineth by an isthmus to the land, and is impregnable fortified. *Sandy's Travels.*  
The north side of the Assyrian empire stretcheth northward to that isthmus between the Euxine and the Caspian seas. *Barrow's Survey of Languages.*  
O life, thou nothing's younger brother!  
Thou weak built isthmus, that do'st proudly rise  
Up betwixt two eternities,  
Yet can't not wave nor wind sustain;  
But broken and o'erwhelm'd the ocean meets again. *Cowley.*  
Our church of England stands as Corinth between two seas, and there are some busy in cutting the isthmus, to let in both at once upon it. *Stillingfleet.*  
Cleomenes thinking it more advisable to fortify, not the isthmus, but the mountains, put his design in execution. *Crouch.*  
Plac'd on this isthmus of a middle state,  
A being darkly wise, and rudely great. *Pope.*  
IT. *pronoun.* [It, Saxon.]  
1. The neutral demonstrative. Used in speaking of things.  
Nothing can give that to another which it hath not itself. *Brant. against Hobbs.*  
Will our great anger learn to stoop so low?  
I know it cannot. *Cowley.*  
Tell me, O tell, what kind of thing is wit,  
Thou who master art of it. *Cowley.*  
His son, it may be, dreads no harm;  
But kindly waits his father's coming home. *Flattan.*  
The time will come, it will, when you shall know  
The rage of love. *Dryden.*  
How can I speak? or how, fir, can you hear?  
Imagine that which you would most deplore,  
And that which I would speak, is it or more. *Dryden.*  
A mind so furnished, what reason has it to acquiesce in its conclusions!  
The glory which encompassed them covered the place, and darted its rays with so much strength, that the whole fabric began to melt. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
If we find a greater good in the present constitution, than would have accrued either from the total privation of it, or from other frames and structures, we may then reasonably conclude, that the present constitution proceeded from an intelligent and good being, that formed it that particular way out of choice.  
2. It is used absolutely for the state of a person or affair.  
How is it with our general?  
—Even so  
As with a man by his own alms impositon'd,  
And with his charity slain. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
3. It is used for the thing; the matter; the affair.  
It's come to pass,  
That tractable obedience is a slave  
To each incens'd will. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
4. It is sometimes expressed by 't.  
He rallied, and again fell to 't;  
For catching foe by nearer foot,  
He lifted with such might and strength,  
As would have hurl'd him thrice his length. *Hudibras.*  
The design, it seems, is to avoid the dreadful imputation of pedantry. *Swift.*  
5. It is used ludicrously after neutral verbs, to give an emphasis.  
If Abraham brought all with him, it is not probable that he meant to walk it back again for his pleasure. *Raleigh.*  
The Lacedemonians, at the straits of Thermopylae, when their arms failed them, fought it out with their nails and teeth. *Dryden.*  
I have often seen people lavish it profusely in tricking up their children, and yet starve their minds. *Locke.*  
A mole courses it not on the ground, like the rat or mouse, but lives under the earth. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Whether the charmer sinner it, or faint it, *Pope.*  
If folly grows romantick, I must paint it.  
6. Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrously, or rudely to persons.  
Let us after him,  
Who's care is gone before to bid us welcome:  
It is a perlefs kinsman. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

# ITE

- Do, child, go to it grandam, child:  
Give grandam kingdom, and its grandam will  
Give it up him. *Shakespeare's King John.*  
It is sometimes used of the first or second person, sometimes of more. This mode of speech, though used by good authors, and supported by the *itya* of the French, has yet an appearance of barbarism.  
Who was't came by?  
—'Tis two or three, my lord, that bring you word  
Macduff is fled to England. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
City,  
—'Tis I, that made thy widows. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
—'Tis these that early taint the female soul. *Pope.*  
ITCH. *n. s.* [from *itch*, Saxon.]  
1. A cutaneous disease extremely contagious, which overspreads the body with small pustules filled with a thin serum, and raised as microscopes have discovered by a small animal. It is cured by sulphur.  
Lust and liberty  
Creep in the minds and marrow of our youths,  
That 'gainst the stream of virtue they may strive,  
And drown themselves in riot, itches, blains. *Shakespeare's Timon.*  
The Lord will smite thee with the scab and with the itch, whereof thou can't not be healed. *Deutr. xxviii. 27.*  
As if divinity had catch'd  
The itch, on purpose, to be scratch'd. *Hudibras.*  
2. The sensation of uneasiness in the skin, which is eased by rubbing.  
3. A constant teasing desire.  
A certain itch of meddling with other people's matters, puts us upon flitting. *L'Estrange.*  
He had still pedigree in his head, and an itch of being thought a divine king. *Dryden.*  
From servants company a child is to be kept, not by prohibitions, for that will but give him an itch after it, but by other ways. *Locke.*  
At half mankind when gen'rous Manly raves,  
All know 'tis virtue; for he thinks them knaves:  
When universal homage Umbra pays,  
All see 'tis vice, and itch of vulgar praise. *Pope.*  
To itch. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To feel that uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing.  
A troublesome itching of the part was occasioned by want of transpiration. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
My right eye itches; some good luck is near;  
Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear. *Dryden.*  
2. To long; to have continual desire. This sense appears in the following examples, though some of them are equivocal.  
Master Shallow, you have yourself been a great fighter, though now a man of peace.—Mr. Page, though now I be old, and of peace, if I see a sword out, my finger itches to make one. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*  
Cassius, you yourself  
Are much condemn'd to have an itching palm,  
To itch and mart your offices for gold. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*  
The itching ears, being an epidemic disease, give fair opportunity to every mountebank. *Decay of Piety.*  
All such have still an itching to deride,  
And fain would be upon the laughing side. *Pope.*  
ITCHY. *adj.* [from *itch*.] Infected with the itch.  
ITEM. *adv.* [Latin.] Also. A word used when any article is added to the former.  
ITEM. *n. s.*  
1. A new article.  
I could have looked on him without the help of admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been tabled by his side, and I to peruse him by items. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*  
If this discourse have not concluded our weakness, I have one item more of mine: if knowledge can be found, I must lose that which I thought I had, that there is none. *Glauco.*  
2. A hint; an innuendo.  
To iterate. *v. a.* [from *iter*, Latin.]  
1. To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention.  
We covet to make the psalms especially familiar unto all: this is the very cause why we iterate the psalms oftner than any other part of Scripture besides; the cause wherefore we inure alone to read them, as other parts of Scripture he doth. *Hooker.*  
If the one may monthly, the other may daily be iterated.  
In the first ages God gave laws unto our fathers, and their memories served instead of books; whereof the imperfections being known to God, he relieved the same by often putting them in mind: in which respect we see how many times one thing hath been iterated into the best and wisest. *Hooker.*  
The kings, to keep a decency towards the French kings, sent new solemn ambassadors to intimate unto him the decree of his estates, and to iterate his motion that the French would desist from hostilities. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
There be two kinds of reflections of sounds; the one at distance, which is the echo, wherein the original is heard distinctly, and the reflection also distinctly: the other in con-

# JUD

- currence, when the sound reflecting, returneth immediately upon the original, and so iterateth it not, but amplifieth it. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
2. To do over again.  
Athes thoroughly burnt, and well reverberated by fire, after the salt thereof hath been drawn out by iterated decoctions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Adam took no thought,  
Eating his fill; nor Eve to iterate  
Her former trespass fear'd, the more to sooth  
Him with her lov'd society. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. ix.*  
ITERANT. *adj.* [iterant, Latin.] Repeating.  
Waters being near, make a current echo; but being farther off, they make an iterant echo. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
ITERATION. *n. s.* [iteration, French; iteratio, Latin.] Repetition; recital over again.  
Truth tir'd with iteration  
As true as steel, as plantage to the moon. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*  
My husband!  
—Ay, 'twas he that told me first.  
—My husband!  
—What needs this iteration, woman?  
I say, thy husband. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Iterations are commonly loss of time; but there is no such gain of time, as to iterate often the state of the question; for it chafeth away many a frivolous speech. *Bacon's Essays.*  
In all these respects it hath a peculiar property to engage the receiver to persevere in all piety, and is farther improved by the frequent iteration and repetition. *Hammond.*  
ITERANT. *adj.* [iterant, French.] Wandering; not settled.  
It should be my care to sweeten and mellow the voices of itinerant tradesmen, as also to accommodate their cries to their respective wares. *Addison's Spectator.*  
ITINERARY. *n. s.* [itinerare, French; itinerarium, Latin.] A book of travels.  
The clergy are sufficiently reproached, in most itineraries, for the universal poverty one meets with in this plentiful kingdom. *Addison on Italy.*  
ITINERARY. *adj.* [itinerare, Fr. itinerarius, Lat.] Travelling; done on a journey; done during frequent change of place.  
He did make a progress from Lincoln to the northern parts, though it were rather an itinerary circuit of justice than a progress. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
ITSELF. *pronoun.* [it and self.] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.  
Who then shall blame  
His pester'd senses to recoil and start,  
When all that is within him does condemn  
Itself for being there?  
Borrowing of foreigners, in itself, makes not the kingdom rich or poor. *Locke.*  
JUBILANT. *adj.* [jubilans, Lat.] Uttering songs of triumph.  
The planets lifting flood,  
While the bright pomp ascended jubilant. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
JUBILATION. *n. s.* [jubilation, Fr. jubilatio, Lat.] The act of declaring triumph.  
JUBILEE. *n. s.* [jubilæ, Fr. jubileum, from *jubi*, low Latin.] A publick festivity; a time of rejoicing; a season of joy.  
Angels ut'ring joy, heav'n rung  
With jubilee, and loud hosanna's fill'd  
Th' eternal regions. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Joy was then a masculine and a severe thing: the recreation of the judgment, or rejoicing, the jubilee of reason. *South.*  
The town was all a jubilee of feasts. *Dryden.*  
JUCUNDITY. *n. s.* [jucunditas, jucundus, Latin.] Pleasantry; agreeableness.  
The new or unexpected jucundities, which present themselves, will have activity enough to excite the earthiest soul, and raise a smile from the most composed tempers. *Brown.*  
JUDAS Tree. *n. s.* [siliquastrum, Latin.] A plant.  
It hath a papilionaceous flower, whose wings are placed above the standard: the head is composed of two petals; the pointal, which rises in the centre of the flower-cup, and is encompassed with the stamina, afterward becomes a long flat pod, containing several kidney shaped seeds: to which may be added roundish leaves, growing alternately on the branches.  
Judas tree yields a fine purplish, bright, red blossom in the Springs, and is increased by layers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
To judaize. *v. n.* [judaizer, Fr. judaiza, low Latin.] To conform to the manner of the Jews.  
Paul judaiz'd with Jews, was all to all. *Sandys.*  
JUDGE. *n. s.* [juge, French; judex, Latin.]  
1. One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal.  
Shall not the judge of all the earth do right? *Genesis.*  
A father of the fatherless, and a judge of the widows is God in his holy habitation. *Pf. lxxviii. 5.*  
Thou art judge  
Of all things made, and judgest only right. *Milton.*  
It is not sufficient to imitate nature in every circumstance dully: it becomes a painter to take what is most beautiful, as being the sovereign judge of his own art. *Dryden.*  
2. One



## JUD

2. One who presides in a court of judicature.  
My lord Bassanio gave his ring away  
Unto the judge that begg'd it. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*  
A single voice; and that not past me, but  
By learned approbation of the judges. *Shakespeare's H. VIII.*  
3. One who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.  
How dares your pride,  
As in a lifted field to fight your cause,  
Unask'd the royal grant; nor marshall by,  
As knightly rites require, nor judge to try.  
A perfect judge will read each piece of wit,  
With the same spirit that its author writ.  
To JUDGE. *v. n.* [*juger*, French; *judice*, Latin.]  
1. To pass sentence.  
My wrong be upon thee; the Lord judge between thee and me.  
Ye judge not for man, but for the Lord, who is with you in the judgment.  
2. To form or give an opinion.  
Bethrew me, but I love her heartily;  
For she is wife, if I can judge aright.  
Ye judge after the flesh; I judge no man.  
Authors to themselves.  
Both what they judge and what they chuse.  
If I did not know the originals, I should never be able to judge, by the copies, which was Virgil, and which Ovid. *Dryden.*  
Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must judge, which can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident.  
He proceeds in his inquiry into sciences, resolved to judge of them freely.  
3. To discern; to distinguish.  
How doth God know? Can he judge through the dark cloud?  
Judge in yourselves: is it comely a woman pray unto God uncovered?  
How properly the stories may be called the whole body of the British nation, I leave to any one's judging.  
To JUDGE. *v. a.*  
1. To pass sentence upon; to examine authoritatively; to determine finally.  
Chaos shall judge the strife.  
Then those, whom form of laws  
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judge'd their cause. *Dryden.*  
2. To pass severe censure; to doom severely.  
He shall judge among the heathen; he shall fill the places with the dead bodies.  
Judge not, that ye be not judged.  
Let no man judge you in meat or drink.  
JUDGE. *n. f.* [*from judge*.] One who forms judgment; or passes sentence.  
The vulgar threatened to be their oppressors, and judges of their judges.  
They who guide themselves merely by what appears, are ill judges of what they have not well examined.  
JUDGMENT. *n. f.* [*judgement*, French.]  
1. The power of discerning the relations between one term or one proposition and another.  
O judgment! thou art fled to brutish beasts,  
And men have lost their reason.  
The faculty, which God has given man to supply the want of certain knowledge, is judgment, whereby the mind takes any proposition to be true or false, without perceiving a demonstrative evidence in the proofs.  
Judgment is that whereby we join ideas together by affirmation or negation; so, this tree is high.  
2. Doom; the right or power of passing judgment.  
If my suspect be false, forgive me, God;  
For judgment only doth belong to thee.  
3. The act of exercising judicature.  
They gave judgment upon him.  
When thou, O Lord, shalt stand disclosed  
In majesty severe,  
And sit in judgment on my soul,  
O how shall I appear.  
4. Determination; decision.  
Where distinctions or identities are purely material, the judgment is made by the imagination, otherwise by the understanding.  
We shall make a certain judgment what kind of dissolution that earth was capable of.  
Reason ought to accompany the exercise of our senses, whenever we would form a just judgment of things proposed to our inquiry.  
5. The quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety; criticism.  
Judgment, a cool and slow faculty, attends not a man in the rapture of poetical composition.  
Tis with our judgments as our watches, none  
Go just alike; yet each believes his own.

## JUD

6. Opinion; notion.  
I see mens judgments are  
A parcel of their fortunes, and things outward  
Draw the inward quality after them.  
To suffer all alike.  
When she did think my master lov'd her well,  
She, in my judgment, was as fair as you.  
7. Sentence against a criminal.  
When he was brought again to th' bar, to hear  
His knell rung out, his judgment, he was fitt'd  
With agony.  
The chief priests informed me, desiring to have judgment  
against him.  
On Adam last this judgment he pronounc'd.  
8. Condemnation. This is a theological use.  
The judgment was by one to condemnation; but the free gift is of many offences unto justification.  
The precepts, promises, and threatenings of the Gospel will rise up in judgment against us, and the articles of our faith will be for many articles of accusation.  
9. Punishment inflicted by providence, with reference to some particular crime.  
This judgment of the heavens that makes us tremble,  
Touches us not with pity.  
We cannot be guilty of greater uncharitableness, than to interpret afflictions as punishments and judgments: it aggravates the evil to him who suffers, when he looks upon himself as the mark of divine vengeance.  
10. Distribution of justice.  
The Jews made insurrection against Paul, and brought him to the judgment seat.  
Your dishonour  
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state  
Of that integrity which should become it.  
In judgments between rich and poor, consider not what the poor man needs, but what is his own.  
A bold and wise petitioner goes straight to the throne and judgment seat of the monarch.  
11. Judiciary laws; statutes.  
If ye hearken to these judgments, and keep and do them, the Lord thy God shall keep unto thee the covenant.  
12. The last doom.  
The dreadful judgment day  
So dreadful will not be as was his fight.  
JUDICATORY. *n. f.* [*judicio*, Latin.]  
1. Distribution of justice.  
No such crime appeared as the lords, the supreme court of judicatory, would judge worthy of death.  
2. Court of justice.  
Human judicatories give sentence on matters of right and wrong, but inquire not into bounty and beneficence.  
JUDICATURE. *n. f.* [*judicature*, Fr. *judicio*, Latin.] Power of distributing justice.  
The honour of the judges in their judicature is the king's honour.  
If he should bargain for a place of judicature, let him be rejected with shame.  
In judicatures to take away the trumpet, the scarlet, the attendance, makes justice naked as well as blind.  
JUDICIAL. *adj.* [*judicialis*, Latin.]  
1. Practised in the distribution of public justice.  
What government can be without judicial proceedings?  
And what judicature without a religious oath?  
2. Inflicted on as a penalty.  
The resistance of those will cause a judicial hardness.  
JUDICIALLY. *adv.* [*from judicial*.] In the forms of legal justice.  
It will behove us to think that we see God still looking on, and weighing all our thoughts, words, and actions in the balance of infallible justice, and passing the same judgment which he intends hereafter judicially to declare.  
JUDICIARY. *adj.* [*judiciarius*, Fr. *judiciarius*, Latin.] Passing judgment upon any thing.  
Before weight be laid upon notions of judiciary astrologers, the influence of constellations ought, by severe experiments, to be made out.  
JUDICIOUS. *adj.* [*judicieux*, French.] Prudent; wise; skillful in any matter or affair.  
For your husband,  
He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows  
The fits o' th' season.  
Love hath his feat  
In reason, and is judicious.  
To each favour meaning we apply,  
And palate call judicious.  
We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages for those discoveries they have left behind them.  
JUDICIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from judicious*.] Skillfully; wisely; with just determination.  
So bold, yet so judiciously you dare,  
That your least praise is to be regular.

## JUK

- Longinus has judiciously preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs to the middling or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but seldom rises to excellence.  
JUG. *n. f.* [*jugge*, Danish.] A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly.  
You'd rail upon the hostess of the house,  
Because she bought stone jugs and no seal'd quarts.  
He fetch'd 'em drink,  
Fill'd a large jug up to the brink.  
To JUGGLE. *v. n.* [*jangler* or *jongler*, Fr. *jacari*, Lat.]  
1. To play tricks by flight of hand; to show false appearances of extraordinary performances.  
The ancient miracle of Memnon's statue seems to be a juggling of the Ethiopian priests.  
2. To practise artifice or imposture.  
Be these jugglers friends no more believ'd,  
That palter with us in a double sense.  
Is't possible the spells of France should juggle  
Men into such strange mockeries?  
They ne'er forswore themselves, nor lied,  
Didstain'd to stay for friends contents;  
Nor juggl'd about settlements.  
JUGGLE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]  
1. A trick by legerdemain.  
2. An imposture; a deception.  
The notion was not the invention of politicians, and a juggle of state to cozen the people into obedience.  
JUGGLER. *n. f.* [*from juggle*.]  
1. One who practises flight of hand; one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance.  
They say this town is full of cozenage,  
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,  
Drug-working foreracers that change the mind,  
Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks,  
And many such like liberties of sin.  
I saw a juggler that had a pair of cards, and would tell a man what card he thought.  
Aristæus was a famous poet, that flourished in the days of Cæsus, and a notable juggler.  
Fortune-tellers, jugglers, and impostors, do daily delude them.  
The juggler which another's flight can show,  
But teaches how the world his own may know.  
One who is managed by a juggler fancies he has money in hand; but let him grasp it never so carefully, upon a word or two it increases or dwindles.  
What magic makes our money rise,  
When dropt into the southern main;  
Or do these jugglers cheat us?  
2. A cheat; a trickster fellow.  
O me, you juggler; oh, you canker blossom,  
You thief of love; what, have you come by night,  
And stoll'n my love's heart from him?  
I sing no harm  
To officer, juggler, or justice of peace.  
JUGGLINGLY. *adv.* [*from juggle*.] In a deceptive manner.  
JUGULAR. *adj.* [*jugulum*, Latin.] Belonging to the throat.  
A gentleman was wounded into the internal jugular, through his neck.  
JUICE. *n. f.* [*jus*, French; *juy*, Dutch.]  
1. The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits.  
If I define wine, I must say, wine is a juice not liquid, or wine is a substance; for juice includes both substance and liquid.  
Unnumber'd fruits,  
A friendly juice to cool thirst's rage contain.  
2. The fluid in animal bodies.  
Juice in language is less than blood; for if the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is juice; but where that wanteth, the language is thin, scarce covering the bone.  
An animal whose juices are unbound can never be nourished; unbound juices can never repair the fluids.  
JUICELESS. *adj.* [*from juice*.] Dry; without moisture; without juice.  
Divine Providence has spread her table every-where; not with a juiceless green carpet, but with succulent herbage and nourishing grass.  
When Boreas' spirit blusters fore,  
Beware th' inclement heav'n's; now let thy hearth  
Crackle with juiceless boughs.  
JUICINESS. *n. f.* [*from juice*.] Plenty of juice; succulence.  
JUICY. *adj.* [*from juice*.] Moist; full of juice.  
Earth being taken out of watery woods, will put forth herbs of a fat and juicy substance.  
Each plant and juicy gourd will pluck.  
The musk's surpassing worth! that, in its youth,  
Its tender nage, loads the spreading boughs  
With large and juicy offspring.  
To JUKE. *v. n.* [*jucher*, French.]  
1. To perch upon any thing: as, birds,

## JUM

2. Juking, in Scotland, denotes still any complaisance by bending of the head.  
Two asses travelled; the one laden with oats, the other with money: the money-merchant was so proud of his trust, that he went juking and toffing of his head.  
JUB. *n. f.* [*zizyphus*, Lat.] A plant whose flower consists of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a rose; out of whose empalement rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes an oblong fleshy fruit, shaped like an olive, including an hard shell divided into cells, each containing an oblong nut or kernel. The fruit is like a small plum, but it has little flesh upon the stone.  
JULAP. *n. f.* [*A word of Arabick original; julapian*, low Lat. *julep*, Fr.]  
Julap is an extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened, and serves for a vehicle to other forms not so convenient to take alone.  
Behold this cordial julap here,  
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds  
With spirits of balm and fragrant syrups mixt.  
If any part of the after-birth be left, endeavour the bringing that away; and by good sudorifics and cordials expel the venom, and temperate the heat and acrimony by julaps and emulsions.  
JULUS. *n. f.*  
1. July flower. See CLOVE-GILLFLOWER and GILLFLOWER.  
2. Julius, among botanists, denotes those long worm-like tufts or palms, as they are called in willows, which at the beginning of the year grow out, and hang pendular down from hazels, walnut-trees, &c.  
JULY. *n. f.* [*Julius*, Lat. *juliet*, Fr.] The month anciently called quintilis, or the fifth from March, named July in honour of Julius Cæsar; the seventh month from January.  
July I would have drawn in a jacket of light yellow, eating cherries, with his face and bosom sun-burnt.  
JUM. *n. f.* [*French*.]  
Mules and jumarts, the one from the mixture of an ass and a mare, the other from the mixture of a bull and a mare, are frequent.  
To JUMBLE. *v. a.* [*in Chaucer, jmbre*, from *combler*, French, *Skinner*.] To mix violently and confusedly together.  
Persons and humours may be jumbled and digested; but nature, like quicksilver, will never be killed.  
A verbal concordance leads not always to texts of the same meaning; and one may observe, how apt that is to jumble together passages of scripture, and thereby disturb the true meaning of holy scripture.  
Writing is but just like dice,  
And lucky mains make people wise;  
And jumbled words, if fortune throw them,  
Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem.  
Is it not a firmer foundation for tranquillity, to believe that all things were at first created, and are continually ordered for the best, than that the whole universe is mere bungling and blundering; all ill-favourably cobbled and jumbled together by the unguided agitation and rude shuffles of matter.  
How tragedy and comedy embrace,  
How farce and epick get a jumbled race.  
That the universe was formed by a fortuitous concourse of atoms, I will no more believe, than that the accidental jumbling of the alphabet would fall into a most ingenious treatise of philosophy.  
To JUMBLE. *v. n.* To be agitated together.  
They will all meet and jumble together into a perfect harmony.  
JUMBLE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Confused mixture; violent and confused agitation.  
Had the world been coagulated from that supposed fortuitous jumble, this hypothesis had been tolerable.  
What jumble here is made of ecclesiastical revenues, as if they were all alienated with equal justice.  
JUMENT. *n. f.* [*jument*, Fr. *jumentum*, Lat.] Beast of burthen.  
Juments, as horses, oxen, and asses, have no eructation, or belching.  
To JUMP. *v. n.* [*gumpen*, Dutch.]  
1. To leap; to skip; to move forward without step or sliding.  
Not the worst of the three but jumps twelve foot and an half by the square.  
Here, upon this bank and shelve of time,  
We'd jump the life to come.  
The herd come jumping by me,  
And fearless, quench their thirst, while I look on,  
And take me for their fellow-citizen.  
So have I seen from Severn's brink  
A flock of geese jump down together,  
Swim where the bird of Jove would sink,  
And swimming never wet a feather.  
Candidates petition the emperor to entertain the court with a dance on the rope; and whoever jumps the highest succeeds in the office.



2. To leap suddenly.  
One Peregrinus *jumped* into a fiery furnace at the Olympick games, only to fiew the company how far his vanity could carry him. *Collier.*  
We see a little, presume a great deal, and so *jump* to the conclusion. *Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 626.
3. To jolt.  
The noise of the prancing horses, and of the *jumping* chariots. *Nob.* iii. 2.

4. To agree; to tally; to join.  
Do not embrace me till each circumstance  
Of place, time, fortune, do cohere and *jump*  
That I am Viola. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*  
In some fort it *jumps* with my humour. *Shakespeare.*  
But though they *jump* not on a just account,  
Yet do they all confirm a Turkish fleet. *Shakesp. Othello.*  
Because I will not *jump* with common spirits,  
And rank me with the barb'rous nations. *Shakespeare.*  
Herein perchance he *jumps* not with Lipsius. *Hakewill.*  
Never did trusty squire with knight,  
Or knight with squire, e'er *jump* more right;  
Their arms and equipage did fit,  
As well as virtues, parts, and wit. *Hudibras*, p. i.

- This shews how perfectly the rump  
And commonwealth in nature *jump*:  
For as a fly that goes to bed,  
Refts with his tail above his head;  
So in this mungrel state of ours,  
The rabble are the supreme powers. *Hudibras*, p. iii.  
Good wits *jump*, and mine the nimble of the two. *More.*  
Good now, how your devotions *jump* with mine. *Dryd.*  
I am happier for finding our judgments *jump* in the notion. *Pope to Swift.*

- JUMP. *adv.* Exactly; nicely. Obsolete.  
Otherwise one man could not excel another, but all should be either absolutely good, as hitting *jump* that indivisible point or center wherein goodness consisteth; or else missing it, they should be excluded out of the number of well doers. *Hosker.*

- But since so *jump* upon this bloody question,  
You from the Polack wars, and you from England,  
Are here arriv'd. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
Myself the while to draw the Moor apart,  
And bring him *jump*, when he may Cassio find  
Soliciting his wife. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

- JUMP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. The act of jumping; a leap; a skip.  
The surest way for a learner is, not to advance by *jumps* and large strides; let that, which he sets himself to learn next, be as nearly conjoined with what he knows already, as is possible. *Locke.*

2. A lucky chance.  
Do not exceed  
The prescript of this scrowl: our fortune lies  
Upon this *jump*. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

3. [Jape, French.] A waistcoat; a kind of loose or limber flays worn by sickly ladies.  
The weeping callock fear'd into a *jump*,  
A sign the presbyter's worn to the stump. *Cleveland.*

- JUNCATE. *n. f.* [juncate, French; giuncata, Italian.]  
1. Cheesecake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar.

2. Any delicacy.  
A goodly table of pure ivory,  
All spread with *juncates*, fit to entertain  
The greatest prince. *Spenser, Sonnet 77.*  
With stories told of many a *jeat*,  
How fairy Mab the *juncates* eat. *Milton.*

3. A furtive or private entertainment. It is now improperly written *junket* in this sense, which alone remains much in use. See JUNKET.  
JUNCOS. *adj.* [juncus, Lat.] Full of bulrushes.  
JUNCTION. *n. f.* [junction, French.] Union; coalition.  
Upon the *junction* of the two corps, our spies discovered a great cloud of dust. *Addison.*

- JUNCTURE. *n. f.* [junctura, Latin.]  
1. The line at which two things are joined together.  
Besides those grosser elements of bodies, salt, sulphur, and mercury, there may be ingredients of a more subtle nature, which being extremely little, may escape unheeded at the *junctures* of the distillatory vessels, though never so carefully luted. *Boyle.*

2. Joint; articulation.  
She has made the back-bone of several vertebrae, as being less in danger of breaking than if they were all one entire bone without those gristly *junctures*. *More.*  
All other animals have transverse bodies; and though some do raise themselves upon their hinder legs to an upright posture, yet they cannot endure it long, neither are the figures or *junctures*, or order of their bones, fitted to such a posture. *Hale's Originat. of Mankind.*

3. Union; amity.  
Nor are the soberest of them so apt for that devotional compliance and *juncture* of hearts, which I desire to bear in those holy offices to be performed with me. *R. Charles.*

4. A critical point or article of time.  
By this profession in that *juncture* of time, they bid farewell to all the pleasures of this life. *Addison.*  
When any law does not conduce to the publick safety, but in some extraordinary *junctures*, the very observation of it would endanger the community, that law ought to be laid asleep. *Addison's Freeholder*, N<sup>o</sup>. 16.  
JUNE. *n. f.* [Jun, Fr. Junius, Lat.] The sixth month from January.

- JUNE is drawn in a mantle of dark green. *Peachment.*  
JUNIOR. *adj.* [junior, Lat.] One younger than another.  
The fools my *junior* by a year,  
Are tortur'd with suspense and fear,  
Who wisely thought my age a screen,  
When death approach'd to stand between. *Swift.*

- According to the nature of men of years, I was repining at the rise of my *junior*, and unequal distribution of wealth. *Tatler*, N<sup>o</sup>. 100.

- JUNIPER. *n. f.* [juniperus, Lat.] A plant.  
The leaves of the *juniper* are long, narrow, and prickly; the male flowers are, in some species, produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree; but in other species they are produced on different trees from the fruit: the first is a soft pulpy berry, containing three seeds in each. *Miller.*

- Some of our common *juniper* shrubs are males and some females, of the same species. The male shrubs produce, in April and May, a small kind of juli with apices on them, very large, and full of farina; the females produce none of these juli, but only the berries, which do not ripen till the second year, and then do not immediately fall off; so that it is no uncommon thing to see the berries of three different years at once on the same tree. The shrub is very common with us on heaths and barren hills, but the berries used medicinally in our shops are brought from Germany, where it is greatly more abundant. The berries are powerful attenuants, diuretics, and carminative. *Hill.*  
A clyster may be made of the common decoctions, or of mallows, bay, and *juniper* berries, with oil of linseed. *Wijem.*

- JUNK. *n. f.* [probably an Indian word.]  
1. A small ship of China.  
America, which have now but *junks* and canoes, abound-ed then in tall ships. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

2. Pieces of old cable.  
JUNKET. *n. f.* [properly juncate. See JUNCATE.]  
1. A sweetmeat.

- You know, there wants no *junkets* at the feast. *Shakesp.*  
2. A stolen entertainment.  
To JUNKET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feast secretly; to make entertainments by stealth.  
Whatever good bits you can pilfer in the day, fave them to *junket* with your fellow servants at night. *Swift.*  
2. To feast.

- Job's children *junketed* and feasted together often, but the reckoning cost them dear at last. *South's Sermon.*  
The apostle would have no revelling or *junketing*. *South.*  
JUNTO. *n. f.* [Italian.] A cabal; a kind of men combined in any secret design.

- Would men have spent toilsome days and watchful nights in the laborious quest of knowledge preparative to this work, at length come and dance attendance for approbation upon a *junto* of petty tyrants, acted by party and prejudice, who denied fitness from learning, and grace from morality. *South.*  
From this time began an intrigue between his majesty and a *junto* of ministers, which had like to have ended in my destruction. *Gulliver's Travels.*

- IVORY. *n. f.* [ivoire, French; ebur, Lat.]  
Ivory is a hard, solid, and firm substance, of a fine white colour, and capable of a very good polish: it is the dens ex-tremis of the elephant, who carries on each side of his jaws a tooth of six or seven feet in length, of the thickness of a man's thigh at the base, and almost entirely solid; the two sometimes weighing three hundred and thirty pounds: these *ivory* tusks are hollow from the base to a certain height, and the cavity is filled with a compact medullary substance, seem-ing to have a great number of glands in it. The finest *ivory* is brought from the East-Indies, where great quantity of it is not taken immediately from the head of the animal, but buried in the earth. The *ivory* of the islands of Ceylon and of Achem do not become yellow in the wearing as all other *ivory* does, and it therefore bears a greater price than of the Guinea coast. The preparations of *ivory* have the same restorative virtues with those of the hartshorn. *Hill.*

- There is more difference between the tusk and hers, than between jet and *ivory*. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*  
Draw *ivory* with a sweet and lovely countenance, bearing a heart with an *ivory* key. *Peachment.*

- From their *ivory* port the cherubim  
Forth issue'd. *Milton.*

- Two gates the silent house of sleep adorn,  
Of polish'd *iv'ry* this, that of transparent horn:  
Draw *ivory* with a sweet and lovely countenance, bearing a heart with an *ivory* key. *Peachment.*

- Through polish'd *iv'ry* pass deluding lies. *Dryden's En. Junos.*

- JUPPO'S. *n. f.* [juppon, French.] A short close coat.  
Some wore a breast-plate and a light *juppon*,  
Their horses cloth'd with rich caparison. *Dryden.*

- JURAT. *n. f.* [juratus, Lat. jura juré, Fr.] A magistrate in some corporations.  
JURATOR. *adj.* [juratore, Fr. juré, Lat.] Giving an oath.  
A contumacious person may be compelled to give *juratory* caution de parents juré. *Ayliff's Parergon.*

- JURIDICAL. *adj.* [juridicus, Lat. juridique, Fr.]  
1. Acting in the distribution of justice.  
2. Used in courts of justice.

- According to a *juridical* account and legal signification, time within memory, by the statute of Westminster, was settled in the beginning of the reign of king Richard the first. *Hale's Hist. of the Common Law of England.*

- JURIDICALLY. *adj.* [from juridical.] With legal authority; according to forms of justice.

- JURISCONSULT. *n. f.* [juris consultus, Latin.] One who gives his opinion in cases of law.  
There is mention made, in a decision of the *jurisconsult* Javolenus, of a Britannick fleet. *Arabubnot on Coins.*

- JURISDICTION. *n. f.* [jurisdicere, Lat. juridiction, Fr.]  
1. Legal authority; extent of power.  
Sometimes the practice of such *jurisdiction* may swerve through error even in the very best, and for other respects, where less integrity is. *Hosker, b. v.*

- Without the king's assent or knowledge,  
You wrought to be a legate; by which power *Shakespeare.*  
You main'd the *jurisdiction* of all bishops.  
All persons exercising ecclesiastical *jurisdiction* should have the king's arms in their seals of office. *Hayward.*

- This place exempt  
From heav'n's high *jurisdiction*. *Milton.*  
As Adam had no such power as gave him sovereign *jurisdiction* over mankind. *Locke.*

- This custom in a popular state, of impeaching particular men, may seem to be nothing else but the people's chusing to exercise their own *jurisdiction* in person. *Swift.*

2. District to which any authority extends.  
JURISPRUDENCE. *n. f.* [jurisprudencia, Fr. jurisprudentia, Lat.] The science of law.

- JURIST. *n. f.* [juriste, Fr. jura, Lat.] A civil lawyer; a man who professes the science of the law; a civilian.  
This is not to be measured by the principles of *jurists*. *Bac.*

- JUROR. *n. f.* [juror, Lat.] One that serves on the jury.  
Were the *jurors* pick'd out of choice men, this would be as bad; for the evidence will be as deceitful as the verdict. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

- I shall find your lordship judge and *juror*,  
You are so merciful, I see your end, *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*  
'Tis my undoing.  
I sing no harm, good foot! to any night,  
Officer, jugler, or justice of peace,  
*Juror*, or judge. *Donne.*

- About noon the *jurors* went together, and because they could not agree, they were shut in. *Hayward.*

- JURAT. *n. f.* [jurata, Lat. juré, Fr.]  
*Jury*, a company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question. There be three man-ners of trials in England: one by parliament, another by battle, and the third by assize or *jury*. The trial by assize, be the action civil or criminal, publick or private, personal or real, is referred for the fact to a *jury*, and as they find it, so passeth the judgment. This *jury* is used not only in cir-cuits of justices errant, but also in other courts, and matters of office, as, if the escheatour make inquisition in any thing touching his office, he doth it by a *jury* of inquest: if the coroner inquire how a subject found dead came to his end, he useth an inquest: the justices of peace in their quarter-sessions, the sheriff in his county and turn, the bailiff of a hundred, the steward of a court-leet or court-baron, if they inquire of any offence, or decide any cause between party and party, they do it by the same manner: so that where it is said, that all things be triable by parliament, battle, or assize; assize, in this place, is taken for a *jury* or inquest, empanelled upon any cause in a court where this kind of trial is used. This *jury*, though it appertain to most courts of the common law, yet it is most notorious in the half year courts of the justices errants, commonly called the great assizes, and in the quarter-sessions, and in them it is most ordinarily called a *jury*, and that in civil causes; whereas in other courts it is often termed an inquest. In the general assize, there are usually many *juries*, because there be store of causes, both civil and criminal, commonly to be tried, whereof one is called the grand *jury*, and the rest petit *juries*. The grand *jury* consists ordinarily of twenty-four grave and substantial gentlemen, or some of them yeomen, chosen indifferently out of the whole shire by the sheriff, to consider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court; which they do either approve by writing upon them these words, *illa vera*, or dis-

allow by writing *ignovamus*. Such as they do approve, if they touch life and death, are farther referred to another *jury* to be considered of, because the case is of such importance; but others of lighter moment are, upon their allowance, without more work, fined by the bench, except the party traverse the indictment, or challenge it for insufficiency, or remove the cause to a higher court by *certiorari*; in which two former cases it is referred to another *jury*, and in the lat-ter transmitted to the higher. Those that pass upon civil causes real, are all, or so many as can conveniently be had, of the same hundred, where the land or tenement in question doth lie, and four at the least; and they, upon due exami-nation, bring in their verdict either for the demandant or te-nant: according unto which, judgment passeth afterward in the court where the cause first began; and the reason hereof is, because these justices of assize are, in this case, for the ease of the countries only to take the verdict of the *jury* by the virtue of the writ called  *nisi prius*, and so return it to the court where the cause is depending. *Cowell.*

The *jury*, passing on the prisoner's life,  
May in the sworn twelve have a thief or two  
Guiltier than him they try. *Shakesp. Meas. or Measure.*

How innocent I was,  
His noble *jury* and foul cause can witness. *Shakesp. H. IV.*  
Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt *jury*, that had palpably taken shares of money before they gave up their verdict. *Bac.*

JURYMAN. *n. f.* [jury and man.] One who is impanelled on a *jury*.

The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,  
And wretches hang that *jurymen* may dine. *Pope.*  
No judge was known, upon or off the bench, to use the least insinuation, that might affect the interests of any one single *jurymen*, much less of a whole *jury*. *Swift's Miscel.*

JURYMAY. *n. f.* So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a mast left in a fight, or by a storm; being some great yard which they put down into the step of that lost mast, fastening it into the partners, and fitting to it the millen or some lesser yard with sails and ropes, and with it make a hard shift to sail. *Harris.*

JUST. *adj.* [juste, Fr. justus, Latin.]  
1. Upright; incorrupt; equitable in the distribution of justice.  
Take it, while yet 'tis praise, before my rage  
Unfalsely *just*, break loose on this bad age. *Dryden.*

2. Honest; without crime in dealing with others.  
*Just* balances, *just* weights, and a *just* ephaph. *Lev. xix.*  
Men are commonly to *just* to virtue and goodness, as to praise it in others, even when they do not practise it them-selves. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

*Just* of thy word, in ev'ry thought sincere,  
Who knew no wish but what the world might hear. *Pope.*

3. Exact; proper; accurate.  
Boileau's numbers are excellent, his expressions noble, his thoughts *just*, his language pure, his satyr pointed, and his sense close. *Dryden's Juv.*

These scenes were wrought,  
Embellish'd with good morals and *just* thought. *Granville.*

*Just* precepts thus from great examples giv'n,  
She drew from them what they deriv'd from heav'n. *Pope.*  
*Just* to the tale, as present at the fray,  
Or taught the labours of the dreadful way. *Pope.*

Once on a time La Mancha's knight, they say,  
A certain bard encount'ring on the way,  
Discours'd in terms as *just*, with looks as sage,  
As e'er could Dennis of the laws o' th' stage. *Pope.*

Though the syllogism be irregular, yet the inferences are *just* and true. *Watts's Logick.*

4. Virtuous; innocent; pure.  
Noah was a *just* man, and perfect. *Gen. vi. 9.*  
How should man be *just* with God? *Jeb ix. 2.*  
A *just* man falleth seven times and riseth. *Prov. xxiv. 16.*  
He shall be recompens'd at the resurrection of the *just*. *Mat. xiv. 14.*

The *just* th' unjust to serve.  
5. True; not forged; not falsely imputed; well grounded.  
Crimes were laid to his charge too many, the least whereof being *just*, had bereav'd him of estimation and credit. *Hosker.*

Me though *just* right  
Did first create your leader. *Milton.*

6. Equally retributed.  
He received a *just* recompence of reward. *Heb. ii. 2.*  
Whose damnation is *just*. *Rom. iii. 8.*  
As Heliad sings, spread water o'er thy fields,  
And a moist *just* and glad increase it yields. *Denham.*

7. Complete without superfluity or defect.  
He was a comely personage, a little above *just* stature, well and strait limbed, but slender. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

8. Regular; orderly.  
When all  
The war shall stand ranged in its *just* array,  
And dreadful pomp; then will I think on thee. *Addison.*



## JUS

9. Exactly proportioned.  
The prince is here at hand: please your lordship  
To meet his grace, *just* distance 'twixt our armies? *Shak.*
10. Full; of full dimensions.  
His soldiers had divers skirmishes with the Numidians, so  
that once the skirmish was like to have come to a *just* battle.  
*Kneller's History of the Turks.*  
There is not any one particular abovementioned, but would  
take up the business of a *just* volume. *Hale's Orig. of Man.*  
There seldom appeared a *just* army in the civil wars.  
*Dutchess of Newcastle.*
11. Exact in retribution.  
See nations slowly wife, and meanly *just*,  
To bury'd merit raise the tardy buff.  
*Vanity of Human Wisdom.*
- JUST. *adv.*  
1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.  
The god Pan guided my hand *just* to the heart of the  
beast. *Sidney.*  
They go about to make us believe that they are *just* of the  
same opinion, and that they only think such ceremonies are  
not to be used when they are unprofitable, or when as good  
or better may be established. *Hobbes.*  
There, ev'n *just* there he stood; and as she spoke,  
Where last the spectre was, the cast her look.  
A few seem to understand him right; *just* as when our Sa-  
viour said, in an allegorical sense, except ye eat the flesh of  
the son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you.  
*Bentley's Sermons.*  
'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none  
Go *just* alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*
2. Merely; barely.  
It is the humour of weak and trifling men to value them-  
selves upon *just* nothing at all. *L'Estrange.*  
The nereids swam before  
To smooth the seas; a soft etesian gale  
But *just* inspir'd and gently swell'd the fail. *Dryden.*  
Give me, ye gods, the product of one field,  
That so I neither may be rich nor poor;  
And having *just* enough, not covet more. *Dryden.*
3. Nearly.  
Being spent with age, and *just* at the point of death, Demo-  
critus called for leaves of new bread to be brought, and with  
the steam of them under his nose prolonged his life. *Temple.*
- JUST. *n. f.* [*justus*, French.] Mock encounter on horseback;  
tilt; tournament.  
None was either more grateful to the beholders, or more  
noble in itself, than *justs*, both with sword and lance. *Sidney.*  
What news from Oxford? hold those *justs* and triumphs?  
*Shakespeare's Richard II.*  
Among themselves the tourney they divide,  
In equal squadrons rang'd on either side;  
Then turn'd their horses heads, and man to man,  
And steed to steed oppos'd, the *justs* began. *Dryden.*
- TO JUST. *v. n.* [*justus*, French.]  
1. To engage in a mock fight; to tilt.  
2. To push; to drive; to juggle.
- JUSTICE. *n. f.* [*justus*, French; *justitia*, Latin.]  
1. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due.  
O that I were judge, I would do *justice*. *2 Sam. xv. 4.*  
The king-becoming graces,  
As *justice*, verity, temperance, stabilities,  
I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
The nature and office of *justice* being to dispose the mind  
to a constant and perpetual readiness to render to every man  
his due, it is evident, that if gratitude be a part of *justice*, it  
must be conversant about something that is due to another. *Locke.*
2. Vindicative retribution; punishment.  
This shews you are above  
Yon *justices*, that these our nether crimes  
So speedily can venge. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
He executed the *justice* of the Lord. *Deut. xxxiii. 21.*  
Left *justice* overtake us. *Is. lix. 9.*  
Examples of *justice* must be made, for terror to some; ex-  
amples of mercy, for comfort to others: the one procures  
fear, and the other love. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
3. Right; assertion of right.  
Draw thy sword,  
That if my speech offend a noble heart,  
Thy arm may do thee *justice*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
4. [*Justiciarius*, Lat.] One deputed by the king to do right by  
way of judgment.  
And thou, Eldras, ordain judges and *justices*, that they may  
judge in all Syria. *1 Esdr. viii. 23.*
5. JUSTICE of the King's Bench. [*Justiciarius de Banco Regis*.]  
Is a lord by his office, and the chief of the rest; wherefore  
he is also called *capitalis justiciarius Anglie*. His office espe-  
cially is to hear and determine all pleas of the crown; that is,  
such as concern offences committed against the crown, dig-  
nity, and peace of the king; as treasons, felonies, mayhems,  
and such like: but it is come to pass, that he with his  
assistants heareth all personal actions, and real also, if they

## JUS

- be incident to any personal action depending before  
them. Give that whistler his errand,  
He'll take my lord chief *justice*' warrant. *Prior.*
6. JUSTICE of the Common Pleas. [*Justiciarius Communium Pla-  
ciarum*.] Is a lord by his office, and is called *dominus just-  
iciarius communium placitorum*. He with his assistants originally  
did hear and determine all causes at the common law; that is,  
all civil causes between common persons, as well personal as  
real; for which cause it was called the court of common pleas,  
in opposition to the pleas of the crown, or the king's pleas,  
which are special, and appertaining to him only. *Cowell.*
7. JUSTICE of the Forest. [*Justiciarius Forestie*.] Is a lord by  
his office, and hath the hearing and determining of all offences  
within the king's forest, committed against venison or vert;  
of these there be two, whereof the one hath jurisdiction over  
all the forests on this side Trent, and the other of all be-  
yond. *Cowell.*
8. JUSTICES of Assize. [*Justiciarii ad capiendas Assisas*.] Are  
such as were wont, by special commission, to be sent into this  
or that country to take assizes; the ground of which polity  
was the ease of the subjects: for whereas these actions pass al-  
ways by jury, so many men might not, without great hin-  
derance, be brought to London; and therefore justices, for  
this purpose, were by commission particularly authorized and  
sent down to them. *Cowell.*
9. JUSTICES in Eyre. [*Justiciarii itinerantes*.] Are so termed  
of the French *eyre*, *iter*. The use of these, in ancient time,  
was to send them with commission into divers counties, to hear  
such causes especially as were termed the pleas of the crown,  
and therefore I must imagine they were sent abroad for the  
ease of the subjects, who must else have been hurried to the  
king's bench, if the cause were too high for the country  
court. They differed from the justices of Oyer and Termi-  
ner, because they were sent upon some one or few especial  
cases, and to one place; whereas the justices in eyre were  
sent through the provinces and counties of the land, with  
more indefinite and general commission. *Cowell.*
10. JUSTICES of Gaol Delivery. [*Justiciarii ad Gaolas delibera-  
das*.] Are such as are sent with commission to hear and deter-  
mine all causes appertaining to such as for any offence are cast  
into gaol, part of whose authority is to punish such as let to  
mainprise those prisoners, that by law be not bailable. These  
by likelihood, in ancient times, were sent to counties upon  
several occasions; but afterward justices of assize were like-  
wise authorized to this. *Cowell.*
11. JUSTICES of Nisi Prius are all one now-a-days with justices  
of assize; for it is a common adjournment of a cause, in the  
common pleas, to put it off to such a day: *nisi prius justiciarii  
conveniant ad eas partes ad capiendas assisas*; and upon this clause  
of adjournment they are called justices of *nisi prius*, as well as  
justices of assize, by reason of the writ or action that they  
have to deal in. *Cowell.*
12. JUSTICES of Peace. [*Justiciarii ad Pacem*.] Are they  
that are appointed by the king's commission, with others, to  
attend the peace of the country where they dwell; of whom  
some, upon especial respect, are made of the quorum, be-  
cause some business of importance may not be dealt in with-  
out the presence of them, or one of them. *Cowell.*
- The *justices*,  
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,  
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,  
Full of wise saws and modern instances,  
And so he plays his part. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*  
Thou hast appointed *justices* of the peace to call poor men  
before them, about matters they were not able to answer.  
*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
The *justices* of peace are of great use: anciently they were  
conservators of the peace; these are the same, saving that fe-  
veral acts of parliament have enlarged their jurisdiction.  
*Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
- I sing no harm  
To officer, juggler, or *justice* of peace. *Dante.*  
TO JUSTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To administer justice to  
any. A word not in use.  
As for the title of proserption, wherein the emperor hath  
been judge and party, and hath *justified* himself, God forbid.  
but that it should endure an appeal to a war. *Bacon.*  
Whereas one Styward, a Scot, was apprehended, for in-  
tending to poison the young queen of Scots, the king deliv-  
ered him to the French king, to be *justified* by him at his  
pleasure. *Hayward.*
- Procedure in courts.  
JUSTICEMENT. *n. f.* [from *justice*.] Administrator of justice.  
JUSTICER. *n. f.* [from *to justify*.] Administrator of justice.  
An old word.  
He was a singular good *justicer*; and if he had not died in  
the second year of his government, was the likeliest person to  
have reformed the English colonies. *Davies on Ireland.*
- JUSTICESHIP. *n. f.* [from *justice*.] Rank or office of *just-  
ice*. *Swift.*
- JUSTIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *justify*.] Proper to be examined in  
courts of justice. *JU'STIFIABLE.*

## JUS

- JU'STIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *justify*.] Defensible by law or  
reason; conformable to justice.  
Just are the ways of God,  
And *justifiable* to men. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
Although some animals in the water do carry a *justifiable*  
resemblance to some at land, yet are the major part which  
bear their names unlike. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- JU'STIFIABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *justifiable*.] Rectitude; possi-  
bility of being fairly defended.
- Mens, jealous of the *justifiableness* of their doings before  
God, never think they have human strength enough.  
*King Charles.*
- JU'STIFIABLY. *adv.* [from *justifiable*.] Rightly; so as to be  
supported by right.  
A man may more *justifiably* throw crofs and pile for his opi-  
nions, than take them up by such measures. *Locke.*
- JU'STIFICATION. *n. f.* [*Justification*, French; *justificatio*, low  
Latin.]  
1. Defence; maintenance; vindication; support; absolution  
from guilt.  
I hope, for my brother's *justification*, he wrote this but as  
an essay of my virtue. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Among theological arguments, in *justification* of absolute  
obedience, was one of a singular nature. *Swift.*
2. Deliverance by pardon from sin past.  
In such righteousness  
To them by faith imputed, they may find  
*Justification* towards God, and peace  
Of conscience. *Milton's Parad. Lost, l. xii.*  
'Tis the confirmation of that former act of faith by this  
latter, or, in the words of St. Paul and St. James, the con-  
firmation of faith by charity and good works, that God ac-  
cepteth in Christ to *justification*, and not the bare aptness of  
faith to bring forth works, if those works, by the fault of a  
rebellious infidel, will not be brought forth. *Hammond.*
- JU'STIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *justify*.] One who supports, de-  
fends, vindicates, or justifies.
- JU'STIFIER. *n. f.* [from *justify*.] One who justifies; one who  
defends or absolves; one who frees from sin by pardon.  
That he might be *just*, and the *justifier* of him which be-  
lieveth in Jesus. *Ro. iii. 26.*
- TO JUSTIFY. *v. a.* [*justifio*, French; *justifico*, low Latin.]  
1. To clear from imputed guilt; to absolve from an accusation.  
The law hath *justified* thee, Eleanor; *Shakespeare's H. VI.*  
I cannot *justify* whom law condemns. *Shakespeare's H. VI.*  
They say, behold a man gluttonous, a friend of publicans  
and sinners; but wisdom is *justified* of her children. *Mat. xi.*  
How can man be *justified* with God? Or how can he be  
clean that is born of a woman? *Job xxv. 4.*  
There is an exquisite subtilty, and the same is unjust; and  
there is a wife man that *justifieth* in judgment. *Ecclesi. x. 25.*  
You're neither *justifying*, nor yet accus'd. *Dryden.*
2. To maintain; to defend; to vindicate.  
When we began in courteous manner to lay his unkind-  
ness unto him, he feeling himself confronted by so many, like  
a resolute orator, went not to denial, but to *justify* his cruel  
fallhood. *Sidney.*  
What she did, whatever in itself,  
Her doing seem'd to *justify* the deed. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
My unwilling flight the gods inforce,  
And that must *justify* our sad divorce.  
Yet still thy fools shall stand in thy defence,  
And *justify* their author's want of sense. *Dryden.*  
Let others *justify* their missions as they can, we are sure  
we can *justify* that of our fathers by an uninterrupted suc-  
cession. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
3. To free from past sin by pardon.  
By him all that believe are *justified* from all things, from  
which ye could not be *justified* by the law of Moses. *Acts xiii.*
- TO JUSTIFY. *v. n.* [from *just*, *justifier*, French.] To encoun-  
ter; to clash; to rush against each other.  
While injury of chance  
Puts back leave taking, *justs* roughly by  
All time of pause, rudely beguiles our lips  
Of all rejoindure. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*  
The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall *justle* one  
against another in the broad ways. *Nab. ii. 4.*
- Argo pass'd  
Through Bosphorus, betwixt the *justling* rocks. *Milton.*  
Late the clouds  
Justling, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,  
Tine the slant lightning. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
- Not one starry spark,  
But gods meet gods, and *justle* in the dark. *Lee.*  
Courtiers therefore *justle* for a grant;  
And, when they break their friendships, plead their want.  
*Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
- Murmuring noises rise in every street;  
The more remote run stumbling with their fear,  
And, in the dark, men *justle* as they meet. *Dryden.*

## JUV

- When elephant 'gainst elephant did rear  
His trunk, and castles *justled* in the air. *Dryden.*  
My sword thy way to victory had shewn.  
Was there not one who had set bars and doors to it, and  
said hitherto shall thou come, but no farther, and here shall  
thy proud waves be staid; then might we well expect such  
vicissitudes, such *justlings*; and chaffings in nature. *Woodw.*  
I thought the dean had been too proud  
To *justle* here among a crowd. *Swift.*
- TO JUSTLE. *v. a.* To push; to drive; to force by rushing  
against it.  
Private and single abilities should not *justle* out and deprive  
the church of the joint abilities of many learned and godly  
men. *King Charles.*  
Many excellent strains have been *justled* off by their intru-  
sions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
The surly commons shall respect deny,  
And *justle* peerage out with property. *Dryden.*  
It is not to be imagined that the incongruous alphabets and  
abuses of writing can ever be *justled* out of their possession  
of all libraries. *Holder.*  
Running in the dark, a man may *justle* a post.  
*Collier of the Eagerness of Desire.*  
Absent good, though thought on, not making any part of  
unhappiness in its absence, is *justled* out, to make way for the  
removal of those uneasinesses we feel. *Locke.*  
We *justled* one another out, and disputed the post for a  
great while. *Addison's Guardian.*
- JU'STLY. *adv.* [from *just*.]  
1. Uprightly; honestly; in a just manner.  
Nothing can *justly* be despised, that cannot *justly* be blamed;  
where there is no choice, there can be no blame. *South.*  
With ignominy scour'd, in open fight:  
Next view the Tarquin kings; th' avenging sword  
Of Brutus *justly* drawn, and Rome restor'd. *Dryden.*  
The goddess, studious of her Grecians fate,  
Taught them in laws and letters to excel,  
In acting *justly*, and in writing well. *Prior.*
2. Properly; exactly; accurately.  
Their artful hands instruct the lute to sound;  
Their feet assist their hands, and *justly* beat the ground. *Dryden.*
- JU'STNESS. *n. f.* [from *just*.]  
1. Justice; reasonableness; equity. *Justness* is properly applied  
to things, and *justice* to persons; though we now say the  
*justice* of a cause, as well as of a judge.  
It maketh unto the right of the war against him, whose  
success useth commonly to be according to the *justness* of the  
cause for which it is made. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
We may not think the *justness* of each act  
Such and no other than event doth form it. *Shakespeare.*
2. Accuracy; exactness; propriety.  
I value the satisfaction I had in seeing it represented with  
all the *justness* and gracefulness of action. *Dryden.*  
I appeal to the people, was the usual saying of a very ex-  
cellent dramatick poet, when he had any dispute with particu-  
lar persons about the *justness* and regularity of his produc-  
tions. *Addison's Guardian.*
- TO JUST. *v. n.* [This word is supposed to be corrupted from *jet*,  
perhaps from *shoot*.] To push or shoot into prominences; to  
come out beyond the main bulk.  
Insulting tyranny begins to *jut*  
Upon the innocent and awies throne. *Shakespeare's R. III.*  
All the projected or *jutting* parts should be very moderate,  
especially the cornices of the lower orders. *Wotton.*  
The land, if not restrain'd, had met your way,  
Projected out a neck, and *jutted* to the sea. *Dryden.*  
A port secure for ships to ride,  
Broke by the *jutting* land on either side;  
In double streams the briny waters glide. *Dryden.*  
It seems to *jut* out of the structure of the poem, and be  
independent of it. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*
- TO JUTTY. *v. a.* [from *jut*.] To shoot out beyond.  
Then lend the eye a terrible aspect;  
Let it pry through the portage of the head  
Like a brass cannon: let the brow o'erwhelm it  
As fearfully, as doth a galled rock  
O'erhang and *jutty* his confounded base,  
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean. *Shakespeare's H. V.*
- JUVENILE. *adj.* [*juvenilis*, Latin.] Young; youthful.  
Learning hath its infancy when it is almost childish; then  
its youth, when it is luxuriant and *juvenile*; then its strength  
of years, when it is solid; and lastly, its old age, when it  
waxeth dry and exhaust. *Bacon's Essay.*
- JUVENILITY. *n. f.* [from *juvenile*.] Youthfulness.  
The restoration of grey hairs to *juvenility*, and renewing  
the exhausted marrow, may be effected without a miracle.  
Customary strains and abstracted *juvenilities* have made it  
difficult to commend and speak credibly in dedications.  
*Glauco. Scops. Preface.*



# I V Y

JUXTAPOSITION. *n. f.* [*juxtaposition*, French; *juxta* and *positio*, Latin.] Apposition; the state of being placed by each other.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of solid bodies are held together by hooks, since the coherence of these will be of difficult conception; and we must either suppose an infinite number of them holding together, or at last come to parts that are united by a meer juxtaposition. *Glav. Scap.*

IVY. *n. f.* [*ivis*, Saxon; *hedera*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it is a parastick plant, sending forth roots or fibres from its branches, by which it is fastened to either trees, walls, or plants which are near it, and from thence receives a great share of its nourishment: the leaves are angular; the flowers, for the most part, consist of six leaves, and are succeeded by round black berries, which grow

# J Y M

in round bunches, each of which, for the most part, contains four seeds. *Miller.*

A gown made of the finest wool;  
A belt of straw, and ivy buds,  
With coral clasps and amber studs;  
And if these pleasures may thee move,  
Come live with me and be my love. *Raleigh.*

Direct  
The clasping ivy where to climb. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

JY MOLD. *adj.* [See GIMAL.]

Their poor jades  
Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips;  
And in their pale dull mouths the jymold bit  
Lies, foul with chew'd grafs, still and motionless.

*Shakespeare's Henry V.*



K.

# K.

## KEC

**K.** A letter borrowed by the English from the Greek alphabet. It has before all the vowels one invariable sound: as, *keen*, *ken*, *kil*; but is not much in use, except after *c* at the end of words: as, *knock*, *clock*, *crack*, *back*, *brick*, *stick*, *pluck*, *check*, which were written anciently with *c* final: as, *chocke*, *chocke*, *triche*. It is also in use between a vowel and the silent *c* final: as, *choke*, *broke*, *brake*, *pike*, *duke*, *eke*. It likewise ends a word after a diphthong: as, *look*, *break*, *shock*, *beck*. The English never use *c* at the end of a word. *K* is silent in the present pronunciation before *n*: as, *knife*, *knee*, *knell*.

KA'LENDAR. *n. f.* [now written *calendar*.] An account of time.

Stand as accured in the *calendar*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
KALI. *n. f.* [an Arabick word.] Sea-weed, of the ashes of which glass was made, whence the word *alkali*.

The ashes of the weed *kali* is sold to the Venetians for their glass works. *Bacon.*

KAM. *adj.* Crooked.

*Kam*, in Erie, is squint-eyed, and applied to any thing awry: clean *kam* signifies crooked, athwart, awry, cross from the purpose. *A-schembo*, Italian, hence our English *a-kimbo*. Clean *kam* is, by vulgar pronunciation, brought to *kim kam*. The blood he hath left, he drowt it for his country: And what is left, to lose it by his country,

Were to us all that do't suffer it,  
A brand to th' end o' th' world.

—This is clean *kam*.  
—Merely awry.

To KAW. *v. n.* [from the found.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook. See CAW.

Jack-daws *kawing* and fluttering about the nests, set all their young ones a gaping; but having nothing in their empty mouths but noise and air, leave them as hungry as before. *Locke.*

KAW. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The cry of a raven or crow.

The daffard crow that to the wood made wing,  
With her loud *kaws* her craven-kind doth bring,

Who, safe in numbers, cuff the noble bird. *Dryden.*

KAYLE. *n. f.* [*quille*, French.]

1. Ninepin; kettledrums, of which skittles seems a corruption. And now at *keels* they try a harmless chance,  
And now their cut they teach to fetch and dance. *Sidney.*

The residue of the time they wear out at coits, *loyles*, or the like idle exercises. *Corrau's Survey of Cornwall.*

2. A kind of play still retained in Scotland, in which nine holes ranged in three's are made in the ground, and an iron bullet rolled in among them.

To KECK. *v. n.* [*hecken*, Dutch.] To heave the stomach; to reach at vomiting.

All those diets do dry up humours and rheums, which they first attenuate, and while the humour is attenuated it troubleth the body a great deal more; and therefore patients must not *keek* at them at the first. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 68.*

The faction, is it not notorious?  
*Keck* at the memory of glorious. *Swift's Miscel.*

To KE'CKLE a cable. To defend a cable round with rope. *Ansforth.*

KE'CKSY. *n. f.* [commonly *hex*, *cigue*, French; *cicata*, Latin. *Skinner.*] *Skinner* seems to think *kecksy* or *hex* the same as hemlock. It is used in Staffordshire both for hemlock, and any other hollow jointed plant.

Nothing teems  
But hateful docks, rough thistles, *kecksies*, burs,  
Losing both beauty and utility. *Shakep. Henry V.*

KE'CKY. *adj.* [from *hex*.] Resembling a *hex*.

An Indian sceptre, made of a sort of cane, without any joint, and perfectly round, consisteth of hard and blackish cylinders, mixed with a soft *kecky* body; so as at the end cut transversely, it looks as a bundle of wires. *Grew.*

## KEE

To KEDGE. *v. a.* [*kaghe*, a small vessel, Dutch.] In bringing a ship up or down a narrow river, when the wind is contrary to the tide, they set the fore-sail, or fore-top-sail and mizzen, and so let her drive with the tide. The sails are to flat her about, if she comes too near the shore. They also carry out an anchor in the head of the boat, with a hawser that comes from the ship; which anchor, if the ship comes too near the shore, they let fall in the stream, and so wind her head about it; then weigh the anchor again when she is about, which is called *kedging*, and from this use the anchor a *kedger*. *Harris.*

KE'DGER. *n. f.* [from *kedge*.] A small anchor used in a river. See KEDGE.

KEE, the provincial plural of *cow*, properly *kine*.

A lass that Cic'ly hight had won his heart,  
Cic'ly the western lass that tends the *kee*. *Gay's Past.*

KE'DBLACK. *n. f.* A weed that grows among corn; chamock. *Tusser.*

KEEL. *n. f.* [*cœle*, Saxon; *kiel*, Dutch; *quille*, Fr.] The bottom of the ship.

Heav'd up his lighten'd *keel*, and sunk the sand,  
And steer'd the sacred vessel. *Dryden.*

Her sharp bill serves for a *keel* to cut the air before her;  
Her tail she useth as her rudder. *Grew's Cynol. b. i.*

Your cables burst, and you must quickly feel  
The waves impetuous ent'ring at your *keel*. *Swift.*

KEELS, the same with *kayles*, which see.

To KEEL. *v. a.* [celan, Saxon.] This word, which is preserved in *Shakespeare*, probably signifies to *cool*, though *Hamer* explains it otherwise.

To *keel* seems to mean to drink so deep as to turn up the bottom of the pot, like turning up the *keel* of a ship. *Hammer.*

While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot. *Shakespeare.*

KE'ELFAT. *n. f.* [celan, Saxon, to *cool*, and *fat* or *vat*, a vessel.] Cooler; tub in which liquor is let to cool.

KE'ELSON. *n. f.* The next piece of timber in a ship to her keel, lying right over it next above the floor timber. *Harris.*

To KE'ELHALE. *v. a.* [*keel* and *hale*.] To punish in the seamen's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other.

KEEN. *adj.* [cene, Saxon; *kubn*, German; *keen*, Dutch.]

1. Sharp; well edged; not blunt.

Come thick night  
That my *keen* knife see not the wound it makes. *Shakep.*

Here is my *keen*-edged sword,  
Deck'd with fine flower-de-luces on each side. *Shakep.*

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms,  
*Keen* be my fabre, and of proof my arms. *Dryden.*

A sword *keen*-edg'd within his right he held,  
The warlike emblem of the conquer'd field. *Dryden.*

2. Severe; piercing.

The winds  
Blow moist, and *keen*, shattering the graceful locks  
Of these fair spreading trees; which bids us seek  
Some better throud. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

The cold was very supportable; but as it changed to the north-west, or north, it became excessively *keen*. *Ellis.*

3. Eager; vehement.

Never did I know  
A creature, that did bear the shape of man,  
So *keen* and greedy to confound a man. *Shakespeare.*

*Keen* dispatch of real hunger.  
The sheep were so *keen* upon the acrons, that they gobbled up a piece of the coat. *L'Estrange.*

Those curs are so extremely hungry, that they are too *keen* at the sport, and worry their game. *Tatler, N° 62.*

This was a prospect so very inviting, that it could not be easily withstood by any who have so *keen* an appetite for wealth. *Swift's Miscel.*



# KEE

4. Acrimonious; bitter of mind.  
Good father cardinal, cry thou, amen,  
To my keen curses. *Shaksp. King John.*  
I have known some of these absent officers as keen against  
Ireland, as if they had never been indebted to her. *Swift.*  
To KEEN, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To sharpen. An un-  
authorized word.  
Nor when cold Winter *keens* the brightening flood,  
Wou'd I weak shivering linger on the brink. *Thomson.*  
KEENLY, *adj.* [from *keen*.] Sharply; vehemently; eagerly;  
bitterly.  
KEENNESS, *n. f.* [from *keen*.]  
1. Sharpness; edge.  
No, not the hangman's ax bears half the *keenness*  
Of thy sharp envy. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*  
2. Rigor of weather; piercing cold.  
3. Asperity; bitterness of mind.  
That they might keep up the *keenness* against the court, till  
the coming together of both houses, his lordship furnished  
them with informations, which might be wrested to the  
king's disadvantage. *Clarendon.*  
The sting of every reproachful speech is the truth of it;  
and to be conscious is that which gives an edge, and *keenness*  
to the invective. *South's Sermons.*  
4. Eagerness; vehemence.  
To KEEP, *v. a.* [cepan, Saxon; *kepen*, old Dutch.]  
1. To retain; not to lose.  
I kept the field with the death of some, and flight of others.  
*Sidney, b. ii.*  
We have examples in the primitive church of such as by  
fear being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods repented,  
and kept till the office of preaching the gospel. *Whitgift.*  
Keep in memory what I preached unto you. *1 Cor. xv. 2.*  
This charge I keep till my appointed day  
Of rend'ring up. *Milton.*  
His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal. *Milton.*  
You have lost a child; but you have kept one child, and  
are likely to do so long. *Temple's Miscel.*  
If we would weigh, and keep in our minds, what we are  
considering, that would instruct us when we should, or should  
not, branch into distinctions. *Locke.*  
2. To have in custody.  
The crown of Stephanus, first king of Hungary, was al-  
ways kept in the castle of Vicegrade. *Knolles.*  
She kept the fatal key. *Milton.*  
3. To preserve; not to let go.  
These men of war that could keep rank, came with a per-  
fect heart to Hebron. *1 Chron. xii. 38.*  
The Lord God merciful and gracious, keeping mercy for  
thousands, forgiving iniquity. *Exod. xxxiv. 7.*  
I spared it greatly, and have kept me a grape of the cluster,  
and a plant of a great people. *2 Esdr. ix. 21.*  
4. To preserve in a state of security.  
We passed by where the duke keeps his galleys. *Addison.*  
5. To protect; to guard.  
Behold I am with thee to keep thee. *Gen. xxviii.*  
6. To guard from flight.  
Paul dwelt with a foldier that kept him. *Acts xxviii. 16.*  
7. To detain.  
But what's the cause that keeps you here with me?  
—That I may know what keeps me here with you.  
*Dryden.*  
8. To hold for another.  
A man delivers money or stuff to keep. *Exod. xxii. 7.*  
Referv'd from night, and kept for thee in store. *Milton.*  
9. To reserve; to conceal.  
Some are so close and reserved, as they will not shew their  
wards but by a dark light; and seem always to keep back  
somewhat. *Bacon's Essays, No. 27.*  
10. To tend.  
God put him in the garden of Eden to keep it. *Gen. ii. 15.*  
While in her girlish age she kept sheep on the moor, it  
chanced that a merchant saw and liked her. *Carew.*  
Count it thine  
To till and keep, and of the fruit to eat. *Milton.*  
11. To preserve in the same tenour or state.  
To know the true state, I will keep this order. *Bacon.*  
Take this at least, this last advice my son,  
Keep a stiff rein, and move but gently on;  
The couriers of themselves will run too fast,  
Your art must be to moderate their haste. *Addison's Ovid.*  
12. To regard; to attend.  
While the stars and course of heav'n I keep,  
My weary'd eyes were seiz'd with fatal sleep. *Dryden.*  
If that idea be steadily kept to, the distinction will easily  
be conceived. *Locke.*  
13. To not suffer to fail.  
My mercy will I keep for him for ever. *Psal. lxxxix.*  
Shall truth fail to keep her word? *Milton.*  
14. To hold in any state.  
Ingenuous shame, and the apprehensions of displeasure,

# KEE

- are the only true restraints; these alone ought to hold the  
reins, and keep the child in order. *Locke on Education.*  
Men are guilty of many faults in the exercise of this fa-  
culty of the mind, which keep them in ignorance. *Locke.*  
Happy souls! who keep such a sacred dominion over their  
inferior and animal powers, that the sensitive tumults never  
rise to disturb the superior and better operations of the rea-  
soning mind. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
15. To retain by some degree of force in any place or state.  
Plexirtus, said he, this wickedness is found by thee; no  
good deeds of mine have been able to keep it down in thee.  
*Sidney, b. ii.*  
It is hardly to be thought that any governor should so much  
malign his successor, as to suffer an evil to grow up which he  
might timely have kept under; or perhaps nourish it with  
coloured countenance of such sinister means. *Spenser.*  
What old acquaintance I could not all this flesh  
Keep in a little life? Poor Jack, farewell. *Shakspere.*  
Venus took the guard of noble Hector's corse,  
And kept the dogs off: night and day applying sovereign  
force  
Of rosy balms, that to the dogs were horrible in taste.  
*Chapman's Iliad.*  
The Chinese fail where they will; which sheweth that  
their law of keeping out strangers is a law of pusillanimity and  
fear. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
And those that cannot live from him alunder,  
Ungratefully shall strive to keep him under. *Milton.*  
If any ask me what wou'd satisfy,  
To make life easy, thus I would reply:  
As much as keeps out hunger, thirst, and cold. *Dryden.*  
Matters, recommended by our passions, take possession of  
our minds, and will not be kept out. *Locke.*  
Prohibited commodities should be kept out, and useless  
ones impoverish us by being brought in. *Locke.*  
An officer with one of these unbecoming qualities, is look-  
ed upon as a proper person to keep off impertinence and sol-  
licitation from his superior. *Addison's Spectator.*  
And if two boots keep out the weather,  
What need you have two hides of leather.  
We have it in our power to keep in our breaths, and to  
suspend the efficacy of this natural function. *Chapman.*  
16. To continue any state or action.  
The house of Abaziah had no power to keep still the king-  
dom. *2 Chron. xxii. 9.*  
Men gave ear, waited, and kept silence at my counsel. *Job xxix. 21.*  
Auria made no stay, but still kept on his course, and with  
a fair gale came directly towards Carone. *Knolles.*  
It was then such a calm, that the ships were not able to  
keep way with the galleys. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*  
The moon that distance keeps till night.  
An heap of ants on a hillock will more easily be kept to an  
uniformity in motion than these. *Glanville's Speech.*  
He dy'd in fight:  
Fought next my person, as in combat fought:  
Kept pace for pace, and blow for blow. *Dryden.*  
He, being come to the estate, keeps on a very busy fami-  
ly; the markets are weekly frequented, and the commodi-  
ties of his farm carried out and sold. *Locke.*  
Invading foes, without resistance,  
With ease I make to keep their distance. *Swift.*  
17. To preserve in any state.  
My son, keep the flower of thine age found. *Ecclus. xvi.*  
18. To practise; to use habitually.  
I rule the family very ill, and keep bad hours. *Pope.*  
To copy carefully.  
Her servants eyes were fix'd upon her face,  
And as the mov'd or turn'd, her motions view'd,  
Her measures kept, and step by step pursu'd. *Dryden.*  
20. To observe any time.  
This shall be for a memorial; and you shall keep it  
a feast to the Lord. *Exod. xii. 14.*  
That day was not in silence holy kept. *Milton.*  
21. To observe; not to violate.  
It cannot be.  
The king should keep his word in loving us;  
He will suspect us still, and find a time  
To punish this offence in other faults. *Shakspere.*  
Sworn for three years term to live with me,  
My fellow scholars; and to keep those statutes  
That are recorded in this schedule here. *Shakspere.*  
Lord God, there is none like thee: who keeps covenant  
and mercy with thy servants. *1 Kings viii. 23.*  
Lord God of Israel, keep with thy servant that thou pro-  
misedst him. *1 Kings viii. 25.*  
Obey and keep his great command.  
His promise Palamon accepts; but pray'd  
To keep it better than the first he made. *Dryden.*  
My debtors do not keep their days,  
Deny their hands and then refuse to pay. *Dryden's Fies.*  
My

# KEE

- My wishes are, *Dryden.*  
That Ptolemy may keep his royal word.  
22. To maintain; to support with necessities of life.  
Much more affliction than already felt  
They cannot well impose, nor I sustain,  
If they intend advantage of my labours,  
The work of many hands, which earns my keeping. *Milt.*  
23. To have in the house.  
Bale tyke, call'st thou me host? I scorn the term; nor  
shall my Nell keep lodgers. *Shakspere's Henry V.*  
24. Not to intermit.  
Keep a sure watch over a shameless daughter, lest she make  
thee a laughing-stock to thine enemies, and a bye-word in  
the city. *Ecclus. xii. 11.*  
Not keeping strictest watch as she was warn'd. *Milton.*  
25. To maintain; to hold.  
They were honourably brought to London, where every  
one of them kept house by himself. *Howard.*  
Twelve Spartan virgins, noble, young, and fair,  
To the pompous palace did resort,  
Where Menelaus kept his royal court. *Dryden.*  
26. To remain in; not to leave a place.  
I pry'thee, tell me, doth he keep his bed. *Shakspere.*  
27. Not to reveal; not to betray.  
A fool cannot keep counsel. *Ecclus. viii. 17.*  
Great are thy virtues, though kept from man. *Milton.*  
If he were wife, he would keep all this to himself. *Tillot.*  
28. To refrain; to withhold.  
If any rebel or vain spirit of mine  
Did, with the least affection of a welcome,  
Give entertainment to the might of it;  
Let heav'n for ever keep it from my head. *Shakspere.*  
Some obscure passages in the inspir'd volume keep from the  
knowledge of divine mysteries. *Boyle on Scripture.*  
If the God of this world did not blind their eyes, it would  
be impossible, so long as men love themselves, to keep them  
from being religious. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
There is no virtue children should be excited to, nor fault  
they should be kept from, which they may not be convinced  
of by reasons. *Locke on Education.*  
If a child be constantly kept from drinking cold liquor whilst  
he is hot, the custom of forbearing will preserve him. *Locke.*  
By this they may keep them from little faults. *Locke.*  
29. To debar from any place.  
Ill fenc'd for heav'n to keep out such a foe. *Milton.*  
30. To keep back. To reserve; to withhold.  
Whatsoever the Lord shall answer, I will declare: I will  
keep nothing back from you. *Jer. xlii. 4.*  
31. To keep back. To withhold; to refrain.  
Keep back thy servant from presumptuous sins. *Psal. xix.*  
32. To keep company. To frequent any one; to accompany.  
Heav'n doth know, lo shall the world perceive,  
That I have turn'd away my former self,  
So will I those that kept me company. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
Why should he call her whore? Who keeps her com-  
pany? *Shaksp. Othello.*  
What place? what time?  
What mean'st thou, bride! this company to keep?  
To sit up, till thou faint wouldst sleep?  
Neither will I wretched thee  
In death forsake, but keep thee company. *Dryden.*  
33. To keep company with. To have familiar intercourse.  
A virtuous woman is obliged not only to avoid immodesty,  
but the appearance of it; and she could not approve of a  
young woman keeping company with men, without the permis-  
sion of father or mother. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*  
34. To keep in. To conceal; not to tell.  
I perceive in you so excellent a touch of modesty, that you  
will not extort from me what I am willing to keep in. *Shak.*  
Syphax, your zeal becomes importunate;  
I've hitherto permitted it to rave,  
And talk at large; but learn to keep it in,  
Left it should take more freedom than I'll give it. *Addison.*  
35. To keep in. To restrain; to curb.  
If thy daughter be shameless, keep her in straightly, lest  
she abuse herself through over-much liberty. *Ecclus. xxvi. 13.*  
It will teach them to keep in, and so master their inclina-  
tions. *Locke on Education.*  
36. To keep off. To bear to distance; not to admit.  
37. To keep off. To hinder.  
A superficial reading, accompanied with the common opi-  
nion of his invincible obscurity, has kept off some from seek-  
ing in him the coherence of his discourse. *Locke.*  
38. To keep up. To maintain without abatement.  
Land kept up its price, and sold for more years purchase  
than corresponded to the interest of money. *Locke.*  
This restraint of their tongues will keep up in them the re-  
spect and reverence due to their parents. *Locke.*  
Albano keeps up its credit still for wine. *Addison.*  
This dangerous dissension among us we keep up and cherish  
with much pains. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 34.*  
The ancients were careful to coin money in due weight

# KEE

- and fineness, and keep it up to the standard. *Arbutnot.*  
39. To keep up. To continue; to hinder from ceasing.  
You have enough to keep you alive, and to keep up and  
improve your hopes of heaven. *Taylor's holy living.*  
In joy, that which keeps up the action is the desire to con-  
tinue it. *Locke.*  
Young heirs, from their own reflecting upon the estates  
they are born to, are of no use but to keep up their families,  
and transmit their lands and houses in a line to posterity.  
*Addison's Spect. No. 123.*  
During his studies and travels he kept up a punctual corre-  
spondence with Eudoxus. *Addison.*  
40. To keep under. To oppress; to subdue.  
O happy mixture! whereby things contrary do so qualify  
and correct the one the danger of the other's excess, that  
neither boldness can make us presume, as long as we are  
kept under with the sense of our own wretchedness; nor,  
while we trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus,  
fear be able to tyrannize over us. *Hooker, b. v.*  
Truth may be smothered a long time, and kept under by  
violence; but it will break out at last. *Stillington.*  
To live like those that have their hope in another life, im-  
plies, that we keep under our appetites, and do not let them  
loose into the enjoyments of sense. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
To KEEP, *v. n.*  
1. To remain by some labour or effort in a certain state.  
With all our force we kept aloof to sea,  
And gain'd the island where our vessels lay. *Pope's Ody.*  
A man that cannot fence will keep out of bullies and game-  
sters company. *Locke on Education.*  
2. To continue in any place or state; to stay.  
She would give her a lesson for walking so late, that should  
make her keep within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*  
What! keep a week away? seven days and nights?  
Eighty-four hours? and lovers absent hours.  
Oh weary reckonings. *Shakspere's Othello.*  
I think, it is our way;  
If we will keep in favour with the king,  
To be her men, and wear her livery. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*  
Thou shalt keep fast by my young men, until they have  
ended. *Ruth ii. 21.*  
The necessity of keeping well with the maritime powers,  
will persuade them to follow our measures. *Temple.*  
On my better hand Ascanius hings,  
And with unequal paces tript along:  
Creusa kept behind. *Dryden's Aeneis.*  
The goddess born in secret pin'd;  
Nor visited the camp, nor in the council join'd;  
But keeping close, his gnawing heart he fed  
With hopes of vengeance. *Dryden's Homer.*  
And while it keeps there, it keeps within our author's limi-  
tation. *Locke.*  
There are cases in which a man must guard, if he intends  
to keep fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier.*  
The endeavours Achilles used to meet with Hector, the  
contrary endeavours of the Trojan to keep out of reach are  
the intrigue. *Pope's View of Epick Poetry.*  
3. To remain unhurt; to last.  
Didstain me not, although I be not fair:  
Doth beauty keep which never sun can burn,  
Nor storms do turn?  
Grapes will keep in a vessel half full of wine, so that the  
grapes touch not the wine. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
If the malt be not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes will  
not keep. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
4. To dwell; to live constantly.  
A breath thou art,  
Servile to all the fickle influences,  
That do this habitation, where thou keep'st,  
Hourly afflict. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*  
Knock at the study, where, they say, he keeps,  
To ruminate strange plots of dire revenge. *Shakspere.*  
5. To adhere strictly.  
Did they keep to one constant dress they would sometimes  
be in fashion, which they never are. *Addison's Spect.*  
It is so whilst we keep to our rule; but when we forsake  
that, we go astray. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*  
6. To keep on. To go forward.  
So cheerfully he took the doom;  
Nor shrunk, nor slept from death,  
But, with unalter'd pace, kept on. *Dryden.*  
7. To keep up. To continue undiminished.  
He grew sick of a consumption; yet he still kept up, that  
he might free his country. *Dryden's Life of Cleomenes.*  
8. The general idea of this word is care, continuance, or du-  
ration.  
KEEP, *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Custody; guard.  
Pan, thou god of shepherds all,  
Which of our lambskins takest keep;  
And when our flocks into mischance doth fall,  
Dost save from mischief the unwary sheep. *Spenser's*  
Within



## KEN

- Within whole *keep* the captive knights were laid :  
Was one partition of the palace-wall. *Dryden.*
2. Guardianship; restraint.  
Youth is least looked into when they stand in most need  
of good *keep* and regard. *Ascham.*
- KE'PER. *n. f.* [from *keep*.]  
1. One who holds any thing for the use of another.  
The good old man having neither reason to dissuade, nor  
hopes to persuade, received the things with the mind of a  
*keeper*, not of an owner. *Sidney.*
2. One who has prisoners in custody.  
The *keeper* of the prison, call to him. *Shakespeare.*  
To now  
With horns exalted stands, and seems to lowe :  
A noble charge ; her *keeper* by her side  
To watch her walks his hundred eyes apply'd. *Dryden.*
- A pleasant beverage he prepar'd before,  
Of wine and water mix'd, with added store  
Of opium ; to his *keeper* this he brought,  
Who swallowed unaware the sleepy draught. *Dryden.*
3. One who has the care of parks, or heads of chase.  
There is an old tale goes, that Herne the hunter,  
Sometime a *keeper* here in Windsor forest,  
Doth all the Winter-time, at still of midnight,  
Walk round about an oak with ragged horns. *Shakespeare.*  
The first fat buck of all the season's sent,  
And *keeper* takes no fee in compliment. *Dryden.*
4. One that has the superintendence or care of any thing.  
Hilkiah went unto Hildah, *keeper* of the wardrobe. 2 *King.*  
KE'PER of the great seal. [*custos magni sigilli*, Latin.] Is a lord  
by his office, and called lord *keeper* of the great seal of Eng-  
land, &c. and is of the king's privy-council, under whose  
hands pass all charters, commissions, and grants of the king,  
strengthened by the great or broad seal, without which seal  
all such instruments by law are of no force ; for the king is,  
in interpretation and intendment of law, a corporation, and  
therefore passeth nothing finally, but under the great seal.  
This lord *keeper*, by the statute of 5 Eliz. c. 18. hath the  
like jurisdiction, and all other advantages, as hath the lord  
chancellor of England. *Cowell.*
- KE'PERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *keeper*.] Office of a keeper.  
The common goal of the thire is kept at Launceston :  
this *keepership* is annexed to the constableness of the castle.  
*Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
- KEG. *n. f.* [*caque*, French.] A small barrel, commonly used  
for a fish barrel. *Ains.* It is so called in Scot-  
land, being a soupe made with shred greens.
- KELL. *n. f.* The omentum ; that which inwraps the guts.  
The very weight of bowels and *kells*, in fat people, is the  
occasion of a rupture. *Wise's Surgery.*
- KELP. *n. f.* A salt produced from calcined sea-weed.  
In making alum, the workmen use the ashes of a sea-weed  
called *kelp*, and urine. *Boyle on Colours.*
- KE'LSON. *n. f.* [more properly *keelson*.] The wood next the  
keel.  
We have added close pillars in the royal ships, which be-  
ing fastened from the *keelson* to the beams of the second deck,  
keep them from settling, or giving way. *Raleigh.*
- KE'LTHER. *n. f.* [He is not in *keltier*, that is, he is not ready ;  
from *kiltier*, to gird, Danish. *Skinner.*]
- TO KEMB. *v. a.* [cemban, Saxon ; *kammen*, German : now  
written, perhaps less properly, *to comb*.] To separate or dis-  
entangle by a denticulated instrument.  
Yet are the men more loose than they,  
More kemb'd and bath'd, and rubb'd and trim'd,  
More sleek. *Benj. Johnson.*
- Thy head and hair are sleek ;  
And then thou kemb'st the tuzzes on thy cheek. *Dryden.*
- TO KEN. *v. a.* [cennan, Saxon ; *kennan*, Dutch, to know.]  
To see at a distance ; to descry.  
At once as far as angels *ken*, he views  
The dismal situation, waste and wild. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
The next day about evening we saw, within a *kemning*, be-  
fore us thick clouds, which did put us in some hope of land.  
*Bacon's New Atlantis.*
- If thou *ken'st* from far,  
Among the Pleiads, a new-kindled star ;  
'Tis she that shines in that propitious light.  
We *ken* them from afar, the setting sun  
Plays on their shining arms. *Addison.*
2. To know.  
'Tis he, I *ken* the manner of his gate.  
Now plain I *ken* whence love his rite begun :  
Sure he was born some bloody butcher's son,  
Bred up in shambles. *Gay's Pasts.*
- KEN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] View ; reach of sight.  
Lo ! within a *ken*, our army lies. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*  
When from the mountain top Pisanio shew'd thee,  
Thou wast within a *ken*. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*  
It was a hill

## KER

- Of paradise the highest ; from whose top  
The hemisphere of earth, in clearest *ken*,  
Stretch'd out to th' amplest reach of prospect, lay. *Milton.*  
He soon  
Saw within *ken* a glorious angel stand.  
Rude, as their ships, was navigation then ;  
No useful compass or meridian known :  
Coasting they kept the land within their *ken*,  
And knew the North but when the pole-star shone. *Dryden.*  
When we consider the reasons we have to think, that what  
lies within our *ken* is but a small part of the universe, we  
shall discover an huge abyss of ignorance. *Locke.*
- KE'NNEL. *n. f.* [*chenil*, French.]  
1. A cot for dogs.  
A dog fure, if he could speak, had wit enough to describe  
his *kenel*. *Sidney.*  
From forth the *kenel* of thy womb hath crept  
A hell-hound, that doth hunt us to death. *Shakespeare.*  
The feditious remain within their station, which, by rea-  
son of the nastiness of the beastly multitude, might be more  
fitly termed a *kenel* than a camp. *Hayward.*
2. A number of dogs kept in a kennel.  
A little herd of England's timorous deer,  
Maz'd with a yelping *kenel* of French curs. *Shakespeare.*
3. The hole of a fox, or other beast.
4. [*Kenel*, Dutch ; *chenil*, Fr. *canalis*, Latin.] The water-  
course of a street.  
Bad humours gather to a bile ; or, as divers *kenels* flow  
to one sink, so in short time their numbers increased. *Hayward.*  
He always came in so dirty, as if he had been dragged  
through the *kenel* at a boarding-school. *Arbutnot.*
- TO KE'NNEL. *v. n.* [from *kenel*.] To lie ; to dwell : used of  
beasts, and of man in contempt.  
Yet, when they list, would creep,  
If ought disturb'd their noise, into her womb,  
And *kenel* there ; yet there still bark'd and howl'd  
Within, unseen. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*  
The dog *kenelled* in a hollow tree, and the cock roosted  
upon the boughs. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
- KEPT. *pret. and part. pass. of keep.*
- KERCHIEF. *n. f.* [*covrecchief*, Chaucer ; *couvre*, to cover, and  
*chief*, the head ; and hence a handkerchief to wipe the face  
or hands.]  
1. A head dress.  
I see how thine eye would emulate the diamond ; thou  
hast the right arch'd bend of the brow, that becomes the  
tire vaultant.  
—A plain *kerchief*, Sir John ; my brows become nothing  
else. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*
- The proudest *kerchief* of the court shall rest  
Well fasten'd of what they love the best. *Dryden.*
2. Any cloth used in dress.  
O ! what a time have you chose out, brave Caius,  
To wear a *kerchief*. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*  
Every man had a large *kerchief* folded about the neck.  
*Hayward.*
- KE'RCHEIFFED. } *adj.* [from *kerchief*.] Dressed ; hooded.  
KE'RCHEIFFED. }  
The evening comes  
Kerchiefed in a comely cloud,  
While racking winds are piping loud. *Milton.*
- KERF. *n. f.* [coppfan, Saxon, to cut.]  
The fawn-away slit between two pieces of stuff is called a  
*kerf*. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*
- KE'RMES. *n. f.*  
*Kermes* is a roundish body, of the bigness of a pea, and  
of a brownish red colour, covered when most perfect with a  
purplish grey dust. It contains a multitude of little distinct  
granules, soft, and when crushed yield a scarlet juice. It is  
found adhering to a kind of holm oak, and till lately was  
generally understood to be a vegetable excrecence ; but we  
now know it to be the extended body of an animal parent,  
filled with a numerous offspring, which are the little red  
granules. *Hill.*
- KERN. *n. f.* [an Irish word.] Irish foot soldier ; an Irish boor.  
Out of the fry of these rake-hell horleboys, growing up  
in knavery and villany, are their *kerns* supplied. *Sponser.*  
No sooner justice had with valour arm'd,  
Compell'd these skipping *kerns* to trust their heels,  
But the Norwegian lord, surveying advantage,  
Began a fresh assault. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
- If in good plight these Northern *kerns* arrive,  
Then does fortune promise fair. *Phillips's Briton.*
- KERN. *n. f.* A hand-mill consisting of two pieces of stone, by  
which corn is ground. It is still used in some parts of Scotland.  
TO KERN. *v. n.* [probably from *kernel*, or, by change of a  
vowel, corrupted from *corn*.]  
1. To harden as ripened corn.  
When the price of corn falleth, men break no more  
ground than will supply their own turn, wherethrough it  
ground than will supply their own turn, wherethrough it  
falleth out that an ill *kerned* or saved harvest soon emptieth  
their old store. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
2. To

## KEY

2. To take the form of grains ; to granulate.  
The principal knack is in making the juice, when suffi-  
ciently boiled, to *key* or granulate. *Grew.*
- KERNEL. *n. f.* [*cyrnel*, a gland, Saxon ; *karne*, Dutch ;  
*cernau*, French.]  
The edible substance contained in a shell.  
As brown in hue  
As hazle nuts, and sweeter than the *kernels*. *Shakespeare.*  
There can be no *kernel* in this light nut ; the foul of this  
man is his clothes. *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well.*  
The *kernel* of the nut serves them for bread and meat, and  
the shells for cups. *Mare.*
2. Any thing included in a husk or integument.  
The *kernel* of a grape, the fig's small grain. *Denham.*  
Can cloath a mountain, and o'erhade a plain. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
Oats are ripe when the straw turns yellow and the *kernel*  
hard.
3. The seeds of pulpy fruits.  
I think he will carry this island home in his pocket, and  
give it his son for an apple. — And sowing the *kernels* of it in  
the sea, bring forth more islands. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*  
The apple inclosed in wax was as fresh as at the first putting  
in, and the *kernels* continued white. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
4. The central part of any thing upon which the ambient strata  
are concentered.  
A solid body in the bladder makes the *kernel* of a stone. *Arb.*
5. Knobby concretions in childrens flesh.  
TO KERNEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen to kernels.  
In Staffordshire, garden-rouncivals sown in the fields *kernel*  
well, and yield a good increase. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- KERNELLY. *adj.* [from *kernel*.] Full of kernels ; having the  
quality or resemblance of kernels. *Ainsworth.*
- KERNELWORT. *n. f.* An herb.
- KERSEY. *n. f.* [*kersey*, Dutch ; *cariste*, French.] Coarse  
stuff.  
Taffata phrales, silken terms precise,  
I do forswear them ; and I here protest,  
Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express'd  
In russet yeas, and honest *kersey* noes. *Shakespeare.*  
His lackey with a linen clout on one leg, and a *kersey*  
boot-hose on the other. *Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew.*  
The same wool one man felts it into a hat, another weaves  
it into cloth, and another into *kersey* or serge. *Hale.*  
Thy *kersey* doublet spreading wide,  
Drew Cicely's eye aside. *Gay.*
- KEST. The preter tense of *cast*. It is still used in Scotland.  
Only that noise heav'n's rolling circles *kest*. *Fairfax.*
- KE'STEEL. *n. f.* A little kind of bastard hawk. *Hammer.*  
In his *kestrel* kind,  
A pleasing vein of glory, vain did find,  
To which his flowing tongue, and troublous spirit,  
Gave him great aid. *Fairy Queen.*
- KITCH. *n. f.* [from *caccia*, Italian, a barrel.] A heavy  
ship.  
I wonder  
That such a *kech* can with his very bulk  
Take up the rays o' th' beneficial sun,  
And keep it from the earth. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
- KE'TTLE. *n. f.* [ceel, Saxon ; *kettel*, Dutch.] A vessel  
in which liquor is boiled. In the kitchen the name of *pot* is  
given to the boiler that grows narrower towards the top, and  
of *kettle* to that which grows wider. In authors they are  
confounded.  
The fire thus form'd, she sets the *kettle* on ;  
Like burnish'd gold the little scethen shone. *Dryden.*
- KE'TTLEDROM. *n. f.* [*kettle* and *drum*.] A drum of which  
the head is spread over a body of brass.  
As he drains his draughts of Rhenish down,  
The *kettledrum* and trumpet thus bray out  
The triumph of his pledge. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
- KEY. *n. f.* [*ceag*, Saxon.]  
1. An instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the  
wards of a lock, by which the bolt of a lock is pushed forward  
or backward.  
If a man were porter of hellgate, he should have old turn-  
ing the *key*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
- Fortune, that arrant whore,  
Ne'er turns the *key* to th' poor. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
- Poor *key* cold figure of a holy king !  
Pale ashes of the house of Lancaster. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
- The glorious standard last to heav'n they spread,  
With Peter's *key* ennobled and his crown. *Fairfax.*
- Yet some there be, that by due steps aspire  
To lay their just hands on that golden *key*,  
That opes the palace of eternity. *Milton.*
- Confidence is its own counsellor, the sole master of its own  
secrets ; and it is the privilege of our nature, that every man  
should keep the *key* of his own breast. *South's Sermon.*
- Hecame, and knocking thrice, without delay  
The longing lady heard, and turn'd the *key*. *Dryden.*
- I keep her in one room, I lock it ;  
The *key*, look here, is in this pocket. *Prior.*

## KIC

2. An instrument by which something is screwed or turned.  
Hide the *key* of the jack. *Swift.*
3. An explanation of any thing difficult.  
An emblem without a *key* to't, is no more than a tale of a  
tub. *L'Estrange.*  
These notions, in the writings of the ancients darkly deli-  
vered, receive a clearer light when compared with this theory,  
which represents every thing plainly, and is a *key* to their  
thoughts. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
Those who are accustomed to reason have got the true *key*  
of books. *Locke.*
4. The parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the  
fingers.  
Famela loves to handle the spinnet, and touch the *keys*. *Pam.*
5. [In music.] Is a certain tone whereto every composition,  
whether long or short, ought to be fitted ; and this *key* is said  
to be either flat or sharp, not in respect of its own nature,  
but with relation to the flat or sharp third, which is joined  
with it. *Harris.*  
Hippolita, I woo'd thee with my sword,  
And won thy love, doing thee injuries ;  
But I will wed thee in another *key*,  
With pomp, with triumph, and with revelling. *Shakespeare.*  
But speak you with a sad brow ? Or do you play the  
flouting Jack ? Come, in what *key* shall a man take you to  
go in the song ? *Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing.*  
Not know my voice ! Oh, time's extremity !  
Hast thou so crack'd and splitted my poor tongue  
In sev'n short years, that here my only son  
Knows not my feeble *key* of untun'd cares ? *Shakespeare.*
6. [*Kaye*, Dutch ; *quai*, French.] A bank raised perpendicular  
for the ease of lading and unlading ships.  
A *key* of fire ran along the shore,  
And lighted'd all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*
- KE'YAGE. *n. f.* [from *key*.] Money paid for lying at the  
*key*. *Ainsworth.*
- KEYHOLE. *n. f.* [*key* and *hole*.] The perforation in the door  
or lock through which the *key* is put.  
Make doors fast upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the  
cavement ; shut that, and 'twill out at the *keyhole*. *Shakespeare.*  
I looked in at the *keyhole*, and saw a well-made man. *Tatler.*  
I keep her in one room ; I lock it ;  
The *key*, look here, is in this pocket ;  
The *keyhole* is that left ? Most certain. *Prior.*
- KEYSTONE. *n. f.* [*key* and *stone*.] The middle stone of an  
arch.  
If you will add a *keystone* and chaprels to the arch, let the  
breadth of the upper part of the *keystone* be the height of the  
arch. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*
- KIBE. *n. f.* [from *kerb*, a cut, German, *Skinner* ; from *kibwe*,  
Welsh, *Minshew*.] An ulcerated chilblain ; a chap in the  
heel caused by the cold.  
If 'twere a *kibe*, 'twould put me to my slipper. *Shakespeare.*  
The toe of the peasant comes so near the heel of our cour-  
tier, that it galls his *kibe*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
One boast of the cure, calling them a few *kibes*. *Wise's Anatomy.*
- KIBED. *adj.* [from *kibe*.] Troubled with kibes : as *kibed* heels.
- TO KICK. *v. a.* [*kauchen*, German ; *calco*, Latin.] To strike  
with the foot.  
He must endure and digest all affronts, adore the foot that  
*kicks* him, and kiss the hand that strikes him. *South.*  
It anger'd Turenne once upon a day,  
To see a footman *kick'd* that took his pay. *Pope.*  
Another, whose son had employments at court, that valued  
not, now and then, a *kicking* or a caning. *Swift.*
- TO KICK. *v. n.* To beat the foot in anger or contempt.  
Wherefore *kick* ye at my sacrifice, which I have com-  
manded ? *1 Sa. ii. 29.*  
Jethurun waxed fat and *kicked*. *Deuter. xxxii. 15.*  
The doctrines of the holy Scriptures are terrible enemies to  
wicked men, and this is that which makes them *kick* against  
religion, and spurn at the doctrines of that holy book. *Tillot.*
- KICK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A blow with the foot.  
What, are you dumb ? Quick, with your answer, quick,  
Before my foot salutes you with a *kick*. *Dryden, Juvenal.*
- KICKER. *n. f.* [from *kick*.] One who strikes with his foot.
- KICKSHAW. *n. f.* [This word is supposed, I think with truth,  
to be only a corruption of *quelque chose*, something ; yet *Milton*  
seems to have understood it otherwise ; for he writes it *kick-  
shaw*, and seems to think it used in contempt of dancing.]
1. Something uncommon ; fantastical ; something ridiculous.  
Shall we need the monsignors of Paris to take our hopeful  
youth into their slight and prodigal custodies, and send them  
over back again transformed into mimicks, apes, and *kick-  
shaws* ? *Milton.*
2. A dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be  
known.  
Some pigeons, a couple of short-legged hens, a joint of  
mutton, and any pretty little tiny *kickshaws*. *Shakespeare, H. IV.*  
In wit, as well as war, they give us vigour ;  
Cressy was lost by *kickshaws* and soup-meagre. *Fenton.*
- KICKSY-WICKSEY. *n. f.* [from *kick* and *winse*.] A made word  
in ridicule and disdain of a wife. *Hammer.*  
12 Z  
He



## KIL

He wears his honour in a box, unseen,  
That hugs his *hitchy-witchy* here at home,  
Spending his many marrow in her arms.  
*Shakespeare.*  
KID. *n. f.* [*kid*, Danish.]

1. The young of a goat.  
Leaping like wanton *kids* in pleasant spring. *Po. Queen.*  
There was a herd of goats with their young ones, upon  
which fight Sir Richard Graham tells, he would snap one of  
the *kids*, and carry him close to their lodging. *Watson.*

Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw  
Dandled the *kid*. *Milton.*  
So *kids* and whelps their fires and dams express;  
And so the great I measure'd by the less. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. [From *cidulen*, Welsh, a faggot.] A bundle of heath or  
furze.

To KID. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth kids.  
KIDDER. *n. f.* An ingrosser of corn to enhance its price. *Ainsl.*

To KIDNAP. *v. a.* [from *kind*, Dutch, a child, and *nap*.] To  
steal children; to steal human beings.

KIDNAPPER. *n. f.* [from *kidnap*.] One who steals human  
beings.

The man compounded with the merchant, upon condition  
that he might have his child again; for he had smelt it out,  
that the merchant himself was the *kidnapper*. *L'Estrange.*

These people lye in wait for our children, and may be con-  
sidered as a kind of *kidnappers* within the law. *Spektator.*

KIDNEY. *n. f.* [Etymology unknown.]

1. These are two in number, one on each side: they have the  
same figure as kidneybeans: their length is four or five fingers,  
their breadth three, and their thickness two: the right is un-  
der the liver, and the left under the spleen. The use of the  
kidneys is to separate the urine from the blood, which, by the  
motion of the heart and arteries, is thrust into the emulgent  
branches, which carry it to the little glands, by which the  
ferosity being separated is received by the orifice of the little  
tubes, which go from the glands to the pelvis, and from thence  
it runs by the ureters into the bladder. *Quincy.*

A youth laboured under a complication of diseases, from his  
meat and *kidney*. *Wise's Surgery.*

2. Race; kind: in ludicrous language.

Think of that, a man of my *kidney*; think of that, that  
am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution  
and thaw. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

There are millions in the world of this man's *kidney*, that  
take up the same resolution without noise. *L'Estrange.*

KIDNEYBEAN. *n. f.* [so named from its shape.]

It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement  
rises the point, which becomes a long pod, inclosing several  
seeds, which are shaped almost like a kidney. It has pinnated  
leaves, consisting of an unequal number of lobes. *Miller.*

*Kidneybeans* are a sort of cod ware, that are very pleasant  
wholesome food. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

KIDNEYVETCH. *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*

KIDNEYWORT. *n. f.* [*kidnekin*, a baby, Dutch.] A small barrel.

Make in the *kidnekin* a great bung-hole of purpose. *Bacon.*

A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ; *Dryden.*  
But sure thou'rt but a *kidnekin* of wit.

To KILL. *v. a.* [Anciently *To quell*, copell, Saxon; *kelen*,  
Dutch.]

1. To deprive of life; to put to death as an agent.

Dar'ft thou resolve to *kill* a friend of mine?  
—Please you, I'd rather *kill* two enemies. *Shakespeare. R. III.*

Ye have brought us forth into this wilderness, to *kill* this  
whole assembly with hunger. *Ex. xvi. 3.*

There was *killing* of young and old, making away of men,  
women, and children. *2 Mac. v. 13.*

2. To destroy animals for food.

We're mere usurpers, tyrants, and what's worse,  
To fright the animals, and to *kill* them up  
In their assign'd and native dwelling place. *Shakespeare.*

Thou shalt *kill* of thy herd, and of thy flock. *Deutr. xii.*

Shall I take my bread, and my flesh that I have *killed* for my  
shearers? *1 Sa. xxv. 11.*

3. To deprive of life as a cause or instrument.

The medicines which go to the magical ointments, if they  
were used inwards, would *kill* those that use them; and there-  
fore they work potentially, though outwardly. *Bacon.*

4. To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities.

Try with oil, or barm of drink, so they be such things as  
*kill* not the bough. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Catharticks of mercurials mix with all animal acids, as ap-  
pears by *killing* it with spittle. *Floyer on the Humours.*

KILLER. *n. f.* [from *kill*.] One that deprives of life.

What sorrow, what amazement, what shame was in Am-  
phialus, when he saw his dear foster-father find him the *killer*  
of his only son! *Sidney.*

Wilt thou for the old lion hunt, or fill  
His hungry whelps? and for the *killer* kill,  
When couch'd in dreadful dens? *Sandys.*

So rude a time,  
When love was held so capital a crime,

## KIN

That a crown'd head could no compassion find,  
But dy'd, because the *killer* had been kind. *Waller.*  
KILLOW. *n. f.* [This seems a corruption of *coal* and *low*, a  
flame, as foot is thereby produced.]

An earh of a blackish or deep blue colour, and doubtless  
had its name from *kollera*, by which name, in the North, the  
smut or grime on the backs of chimneys is called. *Westward.*

KILN. *n. f.* [cyn, Saxon.] A stove; a fabrick formed for  
admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things contained in  
it.

What shall I do? I'll creep up into the chimney. —  
There they always use to discharge their birding-pieces: creep  
into the *kiln* hole. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

After the putting forth in sprouts, and the drying upon the  
*kiln*, there will be gained a bushel in eight of malt. *Bacon.*

Physicians chafe lime which is newly drawn out of the  
*kiln*, and not slack'd. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

To KILNDRY. *v. a.* [*kiln* and *dry*.] To dry by means of a  
kiln.

The best way is to *kilndry* them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

KILT for *kill'd*. *Spenser.*

KILBO. *adj.* [*a schemo*, Italian.] Crooked; bent; arch'd.

The *kilmba* handles seem with bears-foot carv'd,  
And never yet to table have been serv'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

He observed them edging towards one another to whisper;  
so that John was forced to hit with his arms a *kilmba*, to keep  
them asunder. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

KIN. *n. f.* [cynne, Saxon.]

1. Relation either of consanguinity or affinity.

You must use them with fit respects, according to the bonds  
of nature; but you are of *kin*, and so a friend to their per-  
sons, not to their errors. *Bacon's Advice to Fathers.*

Th' unhappy Palamon,  
Whom Theseus holds in bonds, and will not free,  
Without a crime, except his *kin* to me. *Dryden.*

2. Relatives; those who are of the same race.

Tumultuous wars  
Shall *kin* with *kin*, and kind with kind confound. *Shakespeare.*

The father, mother, and the *kin* beside,  
Were overborn by fury of the tide. *Dryden.*

3. A relation; one related.

Then is the soul from God; so pagans say,  
Which saw by nature's light her heavenly kind,  
Naming her *kin* to God, and God's bright ray,  
A citizen of heav'n, to earth confin'd. *Devis.*

4. The same general class, though perhaps not the same spe-  
cies; thing related.

The burst,  
And the ear-deaf'ning voice of the oracle,  
*kin* to Jove's thunder, so surpriz'd my sense,  
That I was nothing. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that  
which it discovers, being dissolved in a little hot water, is  
altogether differing from the stink of the other, being of *kin*  
to that of other alcalizate salts. *Boyle.*

5. A diminutive termination from *kind*, a child, Dutch: as, *ma-  
nikin, minikin*.

KIND. *adj.* [from cynne, relation, Saxon.]

1. Benevolent; filled with general good-will.

By the *kind* gods, 'tis most ignobly done  
To pluck me by the beard. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Some of the ancients, like *kind* hearted men, have talked  
much of annual refrigeriums, or intervals of punishment to  
the damned, as particularly on the great festivals of the resur-  
rection and ascension. *South's Sermons.*

2. Favourable; beneficent.

He is *kind* to the unthankful and evil. *Lu. vi. 35.*

KIND. *n. f.* [cynne, Saxon.]

1. Race; general class. *Kind* in Teutonic English answers  
to *genus*, and *sort* to *species*, though this distinction, in popular  
language, is not always observed.

Thus far we have endeavoured in part to open of what na-  
ture and force laws are, according to their *kinds*. *Hobbes.*

As when the total *kind*  
Of birds, in orderly array on wing,  
Came summon'd over Eden, to receive  
Their names of Thee. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. vi.*

That both are animalia,  
I grant; but not rationalia;  
For though they do agree in *kind*,  
Specific difference we find. *Hudibras, p. i.*

God and nature do not principally concern themselves in  
the preservation of particulars, but of *kinds* and companies. *South's Sermons.*

He with his wife were only left behind  
Of perish'd man; they two were human *kind*. *Dryden.*

I instance some acts of virtue common to Heathens and  
Christians; but I suppose them to be performed by Christians,  
after a more sublime manner than ever they were among the  
Heathens; and even when they do not differ in *kind* from  
moral virtues, yet differ in the degrees of perfection. *Atterb.*

He,

## KIN

He, with a hundred arts refin'd,  
Shall stretch thy conquests over half the *kind*. *Pope.*

2. Particular nature.

No human laws are exempt from faults, since those that  
have been looked upon as most perfect in their *kind*, have been  
found, upon enquiry, to have so many. *Baker.*

3. Natural fate.

He did, by edict, give the goods of all the prisoners unto  
those that had taken them, either to take them in *kind*, or  
compound for them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The tax upon tillage was often levied in *kind* upon corn,  
and called *decime*, or tithes. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

4. Nature; natural determination.

The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands,  
And in the doing of the deed of *kind*,  
He stuck them up before the fullsome ewes. *Shakespeare.*

Some of you, on pure instinct of nature,  
Are led by *kind* to admire your fellow-creature. *Dryden.*

5. Manner; way.

Send me your prisoners with the speediest means,  
Or you shall hear in such a *kind* from me. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

As will displease you. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

This will encourage industrious improvements, because  
many will rather venture in that *kind* than take five in the hun-  
dred. *Bacon's Essays.*

6. Sort. It has a slight and unimportant sense.

Diogenes was asked, in a *kind* of scorn, what was the mat-  
ter that philosophers haunted rich men, and not rich men phi-  
losophers? He answer'd, because the one knew what they  
wanted, the other did not. *Bacon.*

To KINDE. *v. a.*

1. To set on fire; to light; to make to burn.

He will take thereof, and warm himself; yea, he *kindleth* it  
and baketh bread. *Is. xlv. 15.*

I was not forgetful of those sparks, which some mens dis-  
tempers formerly studied to *kindle* in parliaments. *K. Charles.*

If the fire burns vigorously, it is no matter by what means  
it was at first *kindled*: there is the same force and the same re-  
freshing virtue in it, *kindled* by a spark from a flint, as if it were  
*kindled* from the sun. *South's Sermons.*

2. To inflame the passions; to exasperate; to animate; to heat;  
to fire the mind.

I've been to you a true and humble boy;  
At all times to your will conformable;  
Ever in fear to *kindle* your dislike. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

He hath *kindled* his wrath against me, and counteth me as  
one of his enemies. *Job xix. 11.*

Thus one by one *kindling* each other's fire,  
'Till all inflam'd, they all in one agree. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

Each was a cause alone, and all combin'd  
To *kindle* vengeance in her haughty mind. *Dryden.*

To KINDE. *v. n.* [*cinus*, Welsh; cynbelan, Saxon.]

1. To catch fire.

When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be  
burnt, neither shall the flame *kindle* upon thee. *Is. xlii. 2.*

2. [From cennan, to bring forth, Saxon.]

Are you native of this place?

—As the coney that you see dwells where she is *kindled*. *Shakespeare.*

KINDLER. *n. f.* [from *kindle*.] One that lights; one who  
inflames.

Now is the time that rakes their revels keep,  
*Kindlers* of riot, enemies of sleep. *Gay.*

KINDLY. *adv.* [from *kind*.]

1. Benevolently; favourably; with good will.

Sir Thurio borrows his wit from your ladyship's looks, and  
spends what he borrows *kindly* in your company. *Shakespeare.*

I sometime lay here in Corioli,  
At a poor man's house: he us'd me *kindly*. *Shakespeare. Coriol.*

Be *kindly* affection'd one to another, with brotherly love,  
in honour preferring one another. *Ra. xii. 10.*

His grief some pity, others blame;  
The fatal cause all *kindly* seek. *Prior.*

Who, with less degrading ends,  
*Kindlier* entertain their friends;  
With good words, and countenance sprightly,  
Strive to treat them all politely? *Swift.*

KINDLY. *adj.* [from *kind*; probably from *kind* the substantive.]

1. Homogeneous; congenial; kindred; of the same nature.

This competency I beseech God I may be able to digest  
into *kindly* juice, that I may grow thereby. *Hammond.*

These softnesses  
Not only enlighten, but with *kindly* heat,  
Of various influence, foment and warm,  
Temper or nourish. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. iv.*

2. The foregoing sense seems to have been originally implied by  
this word; but following writers, inattentive to its etymology,  
confounded it with *kind*.

3. Bland; mild; softening.

Through all the living regions do't thou move,  
And scatter'it, where thou goest, the *kindly* seeds of love. *Dryden.*

## KIN

Ye heav'ns, from high the dewy nectar pour,  
And in soft silence shed the *kindly* show'r! *Pope.*

KINDNESS. *n. f.* [from *kind*.] Benevolence; beneficence;  
good will; favour; love.

If there be *kindness*, meekness, of comfort in her tongue,  
then is not her husband like other men. *Ecclesi. xxxvi. 23.*

Old Lelius professes he had an extraordinary *kindness* for  
several young people. *Collier of Friendship.*

Ever blest be Cytherea's shrine,  
Since thy dear breast has felt an equal wound, *Prior.*

Since in thy *kindness* my desires are crown'd,  
Love and inclination can be produced only by an expe-  
rience or opinion of *kindness* to us. *Rogers's Sermons.*

KINDRED. *n. f.* [from *kin*; cynne, Saxon.]

1. Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; affinity.

Like her, of equal *kindred* to the throne,  
You keep her conquests, and extend your own. *Dryden.*

2. Relation; fort.

His horse hipp'd with an old mothy saddle, and the stirrups  
of no *kindred*. *Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew.*

3. Relatives.

I think there is no man secure  
But the queen's *kindred*. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*

Nor needs thy juster title the foul guilt  
Of Eastern kings, who, to secure their reign,  
Must have their brothers, sons, and *kindred* slain. *Denham.*

KINDRED. *adj.* Congenial; related; cognate.

From Tuscan Corintum he claim'd his birth;  
But after, when exempt from mortal earth,  
From thence ascended to his *kindred* skies *Dryden.*

A god. *Dryden.*

KINE. *n. f.* plur. from *cow*.

To milk the *kine*,  
E'er the milk-maid fine  
Hath open'd her eye. *Ben. Johnson.*

A field I went, amid' the morning dew,  
To milk my *kine*. *Gay.*

KING. *n. f.* [A contraction of the Teutonic word *uning*, or  
*uning*, the name of sovereign dignity. In the primitive  
tongue it signifies stout or valiant, the kings of most nations  
being, in the beginning, chosen by the people on account of  
their valour and strength. *Verfagan*.]

1. Monarch; supreme governor.

The great *king* of kings,  
Hath in the table of his law commanded,  
That thou shalt do no murder. *Shakespeare. R. III.*

A substitute shines brightly as a *king*,  
Until a *king* be by; and then his state  
Empties itself, as doth an inland brook  
Into the main of waters. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*

True hope is swift, and flies with swallows wings;  
*Kings* it makes gods, and meaner creatures *kings*. *Shakespeare.*

The *king*, becoming graces,  
As justice, verity, temperance, staidness,  
Bounty, perseverance, mercy, lowliness,  
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,  
I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Thus states were form'd; the name of *king* unknown,  
'Till common interest plac'd the sway in one;  
'Twas virtue only, or in arts or arms,  
Diffusing blessings, or averting harms,  
The same which in a fire the sons obey'd,  
A prince the father of a people made. *Pope.*

2. It is taken by *Bacon* in the feminine: as *prince* also is.

Ferdinand and Isabella, *kings* of Spain, recovered the great  
and rich kingdom of Granada from the Moors. *Bacon.*

3. A card with the picture of a king.

The *king* unseen  
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen. *Pope.*

4. KING at arms, or of heralds, a principal officer at arms,  
that has the pre-eminence of the society; of whom there are  
three in number, viz. Garter, Norroy, and Clarenceux. *Phillips.*

A letter under his own hand was lately shew'd me by Sir  
William Dugdale, *king at arms*. *Walton.*

To KING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with a king.

England is so idly *king'd*,  
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,  
By a vain, giddy, shallow, humorous youth,  
That fear attends her not. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

2. To make royal; to raise to royalty.

Sometimes am I a king;  
Then treason makes me with myself a beggar,  
And so I am: then crushing penury  
Persuades me, I was better when a king;  
Then am I *king'd* again. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

KINGAPPLE. *n. f.* A kind of apple.



## KIN

**KINGCUP.** *n. f.* [*king* and *cup*.] A flower  
June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass green, and upon  
his head a garland of bents, *kingcup*, and maidenhair. *Peach.*  
Fair is the *kingcup* that in meadow blows,  
Fair is the daisy that beside her grows. *Gay.*  
**KINGDOM.** *n. f.* [from *king*.]  
1. The dominion of a king; the territories subject to a monarch.

You're welcome,  
Most learned, reverend sir, into our *kingdom*. *Shaksp.*  
Moses gave unto them the *kingdom* of Sihon, king of the  
Amorites, and the *kingdom* of Og, king of Bashan. *Num. xxxii.*  
2. A different class or order of beings. A word chiefly used  
among naturalists.  
The animal and vegetable *kingdoms* are so nearly joined,  
that if you take the lowest of one, and the highest of the  
other, there will scarce be perceived any difference. *Locke.*  
3. A region; a tract.

The war-ry *kingdom* is no bar  
To top the foreign spirits; but they come,  
As o'er a brook, to see fair Portia. *Shaksp. Merch. of Ven.*  
**KINGFISHER.** *n. f.* A species of bird.  
When dew refreshing on the pasture fields  
The moon bellows, *kingfishers* play on shore. *May's Virgil.*  
Bitterns, herons, sea-gulls, *kingfishers*, and water-rats, are  
great enemies to fish. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**KINGLIKE.** } *adj.* [from *king*.]  
**KINGLY.** }  
1. Royal; sovereign; monarchical.  
Ruling in large and ample empery,  
O'er France, and all her almost *kingly* dukedoms. *Shaksp.*  
Yet this place  
Had been thy *kingly* seat, and here thy race,  
From all the ends of peopled earth, had come  
To reverence thee. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*  
In Sparta, a *kingly* government, though the people were  
perfectly free, the administration was in the two kings and  
the ephori. *Swift.*  
The cities of Greece, when they drove out their tyranni-  
cal kings, either chose others from a new family, or abolished  
the *kingly* government, and became free states. *Swift.*  
2. Belonging to a king.

Why liest thou with the vile  
In loathsome beds, and leav'st the *kingly* couch  
A watch-case to a common 'larum-bell? *Shaksp. H. IV.*  
Then shalt thou give me with thy *kingly* hand,  
What husband in thy power I will command. *Shaksp.peare.*  
3. Noble; august.

He was not born to live a subject life, each action of his  
bearing in it majesty, such a *kingly* entertainment, such a *king-  
ly* magnificence, such a *kingly* heart for enterprises. *Sidney.*  
I am far better born than is the king;  
More like a king, more *kingly* in my thoughts. *Shaksp.*  
**KINGLY.** *adv.* With an air of royalty; with superiour dignity.  
Adam bow'd low; he, *kingly*, from his state  
Inclin'd not. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*  
His bay, which never vail'd to human pride,  
Walker with reverence took, and laid aside;  
Low bow'd the rest, he, *kingly*, did but nod. *Dunciad.*  
**KINGSWIL.** *n. f.* [*king* and *will*.] A scrofulous distemper, in  
which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured  
by the touch of the king.

Sore eyes are frequently a species of the *kingswil*, and take  
their beginning from vicious humours inflaming the tunica  
adnata. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**KINGSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *king*.] Royalty; monarchy.  
They designed and proposed to me the new modelling of  
sovereignty and *kingship*, without any reality of power, or  
without any necessity of subjection and obedience. *K. Charles.*  
We know how successful the late usurper was, while his  
army believed him real in his zeal against *kingship*; but when  
they found out the imposture, upon his aspiring to the fame  
himself, he was presently deserted and opposed by them, and  
never able to crown his usurped greatness with the addition of  
that title which he passionately thirsted after. *South.*

**KINGSPEAR.** *n. f.* A plant.  
The stalk is round, smooth, strong, and branchy; the  
leaves like those of a leek, but stronger and narrower: the  
flowers are divided commonly as far as the basis, naked, stel-  
lated, and embracing the ovary like a calyx: the apex of the  
ovary puts forth fix stamina, and a long tube from the centre,  
which becomes a roundish fruit, carnos, triangular, divided  
into three partitions inclosing triangular seeds. *Miller.*  
**KINGSTONE.** *n. f.* A fish.

**KINGSFOLK.** *n. f.* [*kin* and *folk*.] Relations; those who are of  
the same family.  
Those lords, since their first grants of those lands, have  
bestowed them amongst their *kinsfolks*. *Spenser.*  
My *kinsfolk* have failed, and my family friends forgotten  
me. *Job xix. 14.*  
**KINSMAN.** *n. f.* [*kin* and *man*.] A man of the same race or  
family.

## KIT

The jury he made to be chosen out of their nearest *kinmen*,  
and their judges he made of their own fathers. *Spenser.*  
Both fair, and both of royal blood they seem'd,  
Whom *kinmen* to the crown the heralds deem'd. *Dryden.*  
Let me stand excluded from my right,  
Robb'd of my *kinman's* arms, who first appear'd in fight.

There is a branch of the Medicis in Naples: the head of it  
has been owned as a *kinman* by the great duke, and 'tis thought  
will succeed to his dominions. *Addison on Italy.*  
**KINSWOMAN.** *n. f.* [*kin* and *woman*.] A female relation.  
A young noble lady, near *kinwoman* to the fair Helen,  
queen of Corinth, was come thither. *Sidney.*  
The duke was as much in love with wit as he was with his  
*kinwoman*. *Dennis's Letters.*

**KIRK.** *n. f.* [*kyrce*, Saxon; *kyraken*.] An old word for a  
church, yet retained in Scotland.

Home they hasten the posts to dight,  
And all the *kirk* pillars are day-light,  
With hawthorn buds, and sweet eglantine. *Spenser.*  
Nor is it all the nation bath these spots,  
There is a church as well as *kirk* of Scots. *Clarendon.*  
What one party thought to rivet by the Scots, that the other  
contemns, despising the *kirk* government and discipline of the  
Scots. *King Charles.*

**KIRTLE.** *n. f.* [*kyrtel*, Saxon.] An upper garment; a gown.  
All in a *kirtle* of discoloured fay  
He clothed was. *Fairy Queen.*  
What stuff wilt thou have a *kirtle* of? Thou shalt have a  
cap to-morrow. *Shaksp.peare's Henry IV.*

Thy gowns, thy shoes, thy beds of roses,  
Thy cap, thy *kirtle*, and thy posies,  
Soon break, soon wither, soon forgotten,  
In folly ripe, in reason rotten. *Raleigh.*

**TO KISS.** *v. a.* [*cyssan*, Welsh; *cyss*.]

1. To touch with the lips.  
But who those ruddy lips can mis,  
Which blessed still themselves do *kiss*. *Sidney.*  
He took  
The bride about the neck, and *kiss* her lips  
With such a clamorous smack, that at the parting  
All the church echo'd. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*  
Their lips were four red roses on a stalk,  
And in their summer beauty *kiss'd* each other. *Shak. R. III.*

2. To treat with fondness.  
The hearts of princes *kiss* obedience,  
So much they love it; but to stubborn spirits,  
They swell and grow as terrible as storms. *Shak. H. VIII.*

3. To touch gently.  
The moon shines bright: in such a night as this,  
When the sweet wind did gently *kiss* the trees,  
And they did make no noise. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*

**KISS.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Salute given by joining lips.  
What fence had I of her stol'n hours or lust?  
I found not Cassio's *kisses* on her lips. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
Upon my livid lips below a *kiss*:  
O envy not the dead, they feel not bliss! *Dryden.*

**KISSER.** *n. f.* [from *kiss*.] One that kisses.  
**KISSINGCRUST.** *n. f.* [*kissing* and *crust*.] Crust formed where  
one loaf in the oven touches another.

These bak'd him *kissingcrusts*, and those  
Brought him small beer. *King's Cookery.*

**KIT.** *n. f.* [*kutte*, Dutch.]  
1. A large bottle. *Skinner.*  
2. A small diminutive fiddle.  
'Tis kept in a case fitted to it, almost like a dancing-master's  
*kit*. *Grew's Musaeum.*

3. A small wooden vessel, in which Newcastle salmon is sent up  
to town.

**KITCHEN.** *n. f.* [*kegin*, Welsh; *keg*, Flemish; *cykene*, Sax.  
*cuisine*, French; *cucina*, Italian; *kychen*, Erse.] The room in  
a house where the provisions are cooked.  
These being culpable of this crime, or favourers of their  
friends, which are such by whom their *kitchens* are sometimes  
amended, will not suffer any such statute to pass. *Spenser.*  
Can we judge it a thing seemly for any man to go about the  
building of an house to the God of heaven, with no other ap-  
pearance than that by his end were to rear up a *kitchen* or a parlour  
for his own use? *Holzer.*

He was taken into service in his court to a base office in his  
*kitchen*; so that he turned a broach that had worn a crown. *Bac.*  
We see no new built palaces aspire,  
No *kitchens* emulate the vestal fire. *Pope.*

**KITCHENGARDEN.** *n. f.* [*kitchen* and *garden*.] Garden in  
which esculent plants are produced.

Gardens, if planted with such things as are fit for food, are  
called *kitchengardens*.  
A *kitchengarden* is a more pleasant sight than the finest  
orangery. *Spektator.*

**KITCHENMAID.** *n. f.* [*kitchen* and *maid*.] A cookmaid.

**KITCHENSTUFF.** *n. f.* [*kitchen* and *stuff*.] The fat of meat  
scummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan.

## KNA

As a thrifty wench scrapes *kitchenstuff*,  
And barreling the droppings and the snuff  
Of wasting candles, which in thirty year,  
Religiously kept, perchance buys wedding cheer. *Donne.*  
Instead of *kitchenstuff* some cry  
A gospel preaching ministry. *Hudibras.*  
**KITCHENWENCH.** *n. f.* [*kitchen* and *wench*.] Scullion; maid  
employed to clean the instruments of cookery. *Shaksp.peare.*  
Laura to his lady was but a *kitchenwench*. *Swift.*  
**KITCHENWORK.** *n. f.* [*kitchen* and *work*.] Cookery; work  
done in the kitchen.

**KITE.** *n. f.* [*cyca*, Saxon.]  
1. A bird of prey that infests the farms, and steals the chickens.  
Ravenous crows and *kites*  
Fly o'er our heads. *Shaksp.peare's Julius Caesar.*  
More pity that the eagle should be mew'd,  
While *kites* and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shaksp. R. III.*  
The heron, when the foareth high, so as sometimes she is  
seen to pass over a cloud, sheweth winds; but *kites*, flying  
aloft, show fair and dry weather. *Bacon.*  
A leopard and a cat seem to differ just as a *kite* doth from  
an eagle. *Grew.*

2. A name of reproach denoting rapacity.  
Detested *kite*! thou liest. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

3. A fictitious bird made of paper.  
That a mare will sooner drown than an horse is not expe-  
rienced, nor is the same observed in the drowning of whelps  
and *kittens*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

It was scratched in playing with a *kitten*. *Wifeman.*  
Helen was just flit into bed;  
Her eyebrows on the toilet lay,  
Away the *kitten* with them fled,  
As fees belonging to her prey. *Prior.*

**TO KITTEN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring forth young cats.  
So it would have done  
At the same season, if your mother's cat  
Had *kitten'd*, though yourself had ne'er been born. *Shaksp.*  
The eagle timbered upon the top of a high oak, and the  
cat *kitten'd* in the hollow trunk of it. *L'Estrange.*

**TO KLUCK.** *v. n.* [from *cluck*.]  
1. To make a small sharp noise.  
2. In Scotland it denotes to pilfer or steal away suddenly with a  
snatch.

**TO KNAB.** *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch; *knapp*, Erse.] To bite.  
Perhaps properly to bite something brittle, that makes a noise  
when it is broken; so as that *knab* and *knay* may be the same.  
I had much rather lie *knabbing* crulls, without fear, in my  
own hole, than be mistress of the world with cares. *L'Estrange.*

An ass was withing, in a hard Winter, for a little warm  
weather, and a mouthful of fresh grass to *knab* upon. *L'Estr.*  
**KNACK.** *n. f.* [*cnac*, Welsh, fly knavery; *cnanage*, skill, Sax.]  
1. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy.  
When I was young, I was wont  
To load my self with *knacks*: I would have ranfack'd  
The pedlar's filken treasury, and have pour'd it  
To her acceptance. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

For thee, fond boy,  
If I may ever know thou do'st but fly  
That thou no more shalt see this *knack*, as never  
I mean thou shalt, we'll bar thee from success. *Shaksp.*  
This cap was moulded on a porringer,  
A velvet dish; fie, fie, 'tis lewd and filthy:  
Why'tis a cockle, or a walnut shell,  
A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shaksp.peare.*  
But is't not presumption to write verse to you,  
Who make the better po- ms of the two?  
For all these pretty *knacks* that you compose,  
Alas, what are they but poems in prose! *Denham.*  
He expounded both his pockets,  
And found a watch, with rings and lockets;  
A copper-plate, with almanacks  
Engrav'd upon't, with other *knacks*. *Hudibras.*

2. A readiness; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity.  
I'll teach you the *knacks*  
Of eating of flax,  
And out of their noses  
Draw ribbands and posies. *Ben. Johnson's Gypsies.*

The *knack* of fast and loose passes with foolish people for a  
turn of wit; but they are not aware all this while of the de-  
perate consequences of an ill habit. *L'Estrange.*

There is a certain *knack* in the art of conversation that gives  
a good grace to many things, by the manner and address of  
handling them. *L'Estrange.*

*Knaves*, who in full assemblies have the *knack*  
Of turning truth to lies, and white to black. *Dryden.*  
My author has a great *knack* at remarks: in the end he makes

## KNA

another, about our refining in controversy, and coming nearer  
and nearer to the church of Rome. *Atterbury.*  
The dean was famous in his time,  
And had a kind of *knack* at rhyme. *Swift.*

3. A nice trick.  
For how should equal colours do the *knack*?  
Cameleons who can paint in white and black? *Pope.*

**TO KNACK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a sharp quick  
noise, as when a flick breaks.

**KNACKER.** *n. f.* [from *knack*.]  
1. A maker of small work.  
One part for plow-wright, cartwright, *knacker*, and smith.  
*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. A ropemaker. [*Reflio*, Latin.]  
**KNAG.** *n. f.* [*knag*, a wart, Danish. It is retain'd in Scotland.]  
A hard knot in wood.

**KNAGGY.** *adj.* [from *knag*.] Knotty; set with hard rough knots.  
**KNAP.** *n. f.* [*cnap*, Welsh, a protuberance, or a broken piece;  
*cnap*, Saxon, a protuberance.] A protuberance; a swelling  
prominence.

You shall see many fine feats set upon a *knap* of ground, en-  
vironed with higher hills round about it, whereby the heat of  
the sun is pent in, and the wind gathereth as in troughs. *Bacon.*  
**TO KNAP.** *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.]

1. To bite; to break short.  
He *knappeth* the spear in funder. *Common Prayer.*  
He will *knay* the spears a-piece with his teeth. *Mora.*

2. [*Knapp*, Erse.] To strike so as to make a sharp noise like  
that of breaking.  
*Knay* a pair of tongs some depth in a vessel of water, and  
you shall hear the sound of the tongs. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

**TO KNAP.** *v. n.* To make a short sharp noise.  
I reduced shoulders so soon, that the standers-by heard them  
*knay* in before they knew they were out. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**TO KNAPPLE.** *v. n.* [from *knay*.] To break off with a sharp  
quick noise. *Ainsworth.*  
**KNAPSACK.** *n. f.* [from *knappen*, to eat.] The bag which a  
soldier carries on his back; a bag of provisions.

The constitutions of this church shall not be repealed, 'till  
I see more religious motives than soldiers carry in their *knay-  
sacks*. *King Charles.*

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for once who can foot  
it farthest: there are hedges in Summer, and barns in Winter  
to be found: I with my *knay sack*, and you with your bottle at  
your back: we'll leave honour to madmen, and riches to  
knaves, and travel 'till we come to the ridge of the world. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

**KNA'PWEED.** *n. f.* [*jacca*, Latin.]  
This is one of the headed plants destitute of spines: the  
cup is squamose; the borders of the leaves are equal, being  
neither serrated nor indented; the florets round the border of  
the head are barren; but those placed in the center are suc-  
ceeded each by one seed, having a down adhering to it. There  
are fifty species of this plant, thirteen of which grow wild in  
England, and the rest are exotics. *Miller.*

**KNARE.** *n. f.* [*knor*, German.] A hard knot.  
A cake of scurf lies baking on the ground,  
And prickly stubs instead of trees are found;  
Or woods with knots and *knares* deform'd and old,  
Headless the most, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

**KNAVE.** *n. f.* [*cnapa*, Saxon.]  
1. A boy; a male child.  
2. A servant. Both these are obsolete.

For as the moon the eye doth please  
With gentle beams not hurting fight,  
Yet hath fir sun the greater praise,  
Because from him doth come her light;  
So if my man must praise have,  
What then must I that keep the *knave*? *Sidney.*

He eats and drinks with his domestick slaves;  
A verier hind than any of his *knaves*. *Dryden.*

3. A petty rascal; a scoundrel; a dishonest fellow.  
Most men rather brook their being reputed *knaves*, than for  
their honesty be accounted fools; *knaves*, in the mean time,  
passing for a name of credit. *South's Sermon.*

When both plaintiff and defendant happen to be crafty  
*knaves*, there's equity against both. *L'Estrange.*

An honest man may take a *knave's* advice;  
But idiots only may be cozen'd twice. *Dryden.*

See all our fools aspiring to be *knaves*. *Pope.*

4. A card with a soldier painted on it.  
For 'twill return, and turn t' account,  
If we are brought in play upon't,  
Or but by casting *knaves* get in,  
What pow'r can hinder us to win? *Hudibras.*

**KNAVERY.** *n. f.* [from *knave*.]  
1. Dishonesty; tricks; petty villainy.  
Here's no *knavery*! See, to beguile the old folks, how the  
young folks lay their heads together. *Shaksp.peare.*

If I thought it were not a piece of honesty to acquaint the  
king withal, I would do't; I hold it the more *knavery* to con-  
ceal it. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

Here's

13 A



## KNE

Here's the folly of the ass in trusting the fox, and here's the *knavery* of the fox in betraying the ass.

The cunning courtier should be flighted too,  
Who with dull *knavery* makes so much ado;  
'Till the thread fool, by thriving too too fast,  
Like *Asop's* fox, becomes a prey at last.

2. Mischievous tricks or practices. In the following passage it seems a general term for any thing put to an ill use, or perhaps for trifling things of more cost than use.

We'll revel it as bravely as the best.

With amber bracelets, beads, and all this *knave's*ry. *Shakefp.*

*KNA'VISH*. *adj.* [from *knave*.]

1. Dishonest; wicked; fraudulent.

'Tis foolish to conceal it at all, and *knave's*h to do it from friends.

2. Waggish; mischievous.

Here the comes curst and sad;

Cupid is a *knave's*h lad;

This to make poor females mad.

*KNA'VISHLY*. *adv.* [from *knave's*.]

1. Dishonestly; fraudulently.

2. Waggishly; mischievously.

*TO KNEAD*. *v. a.* [cneban, Saxon; *kneeden*, Dutch.] To beat or mingle any stuff or substance. It is seldom applied in popular language but to the act of making bread.

Here's yet in the word hereafter, the *kneading*, the making of the cakes, and the heating of the oven.

It is a lump, where all beasts *kneaded* be;

Wisdom makes him an ark where all agree.

Thus *kneaded* up with milk the new made man

His kingdom o'er his kindred world began;

'Till knowledge misapplied, misunderstood,

And pride of empire, four'd his balmy blood.

One paste of flesh on all degrees betow'd,

And *kneaded* up alike with moist'ning blood.

Prometheus, in the *kneading* up of the heart, seasoned it with some furious particles of the lion.

No man ever reapt his corn,

Or from the oven drew his bread,

Ere hinds and bakers yet were born,

That taught them both to sow and *knead*.

The cake she *kneaded* was the fairy meat.

*KNEAD'INGTROUGH*. *n. s.* [from *knead* and *trough*.] A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together.

Frogs shall come into thy *kneadingtroughs*.

*KNEE*. *n. s.* [cneop, Saxon; *knee*, Dutch.]

1. The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh.

Thy royal father

Was a most fainting king: the queen that bore thee,

Often upon her *knees* than on her feet,

Died every day she liv'd.

I have reserved to myself seven thousand, who have not bowed the *knee* to Baal.

Scotch skink is a kind of strong nourishment, made of the *knees* and sinews of beef long boiled.

I beg and clasp thy *knees*.

Wear'd with length of ways, worn out with toil,

To lay down, and leaning on her *knees*,

Invok'd the cause of all her miseries;

And cast her languishing regards above,

For help from heav'n, and her ungrateful Jove.

Disdainful of Campania's gentle plains,

When for them she must bend the servile *knee*.

2. A *knee* is a piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle.

Such dispositions are the fittest timber to make great politicks of: like to *knee* timber, that is good for ships that are to be tossed; but not for building houses, that shall stand firm.

*TO KNEE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To supplicate by kneeling.

Go you that banish'd him, a mile before his tent, fall down, and *knee* the way into his mercy.

Return with her!

Why, the hot-blooded France, that dow'rels took

Our youngest born: I could as well be brought

To *knee* his throne, and *knee*-like pension beg.

*KNEED*. *adj.* [from *knee*.]

1. Having knees: as *in-kneed*, or *out-kneed*.

2. Having joints: as *kneecrabs*.

*KNEEDEEP*. *adj.* [from *knee* and *deep*.]

1. Rising to the knees.

2. Sunk to the knees.

The country peasant meditates no harm,

When clad with skins of beasts to keep him warm;

In winter weather unconcern'd he goes,

Almost *kneedeep*, through mire in clumsy shoes.

*KNEEBOLM*. *n. s.* An herb.

*KNEEPAN*. *n. s.* [from *knee* and *pan*.] A little round bone about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both sides, and covered with a smooth cartilage on its fore side. It is soft in children, but very hard in those of riper years: it is called patella or mola. Over it passes the tendon of the muscles which extend the leg, to which it serves as a pulley.

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The *knave* must be shewn, with the knitting thereof, by a fine shadow underneath the joint.

*TO KNEEL*. *v. n.* [from *knee*.] To perform the act of genuflection; to bend the knee.

When thou dost ask me blessing, I'll *kneel* down,

And ask of thee forgiveness.

Ere I was risen from the place that shew'd

My duty kneeling, came a recking post,

Stew'd in his haste, half breathing, panting forth

From Goneril, his mistress, salutation.

A certain man *kneeling* down to him, said, Lord, have mercy upon my son; for he is lunatick.

As soon as you are dressed, *kneel* and say the Lord's prayer.

*KNEETRIBUTE*. *n. s.* [from *knee* and *tribute*.] Genuflection; worship or obeisance shown by kneeling.

Receive from us.

*KNEETRIBUTE* yet unpaid, prostration vile.

*KNEEL*. *n. s.* [from *knee*, Welsh, a funeral pile; cnyllan, to ring, Sax.]

The found of a bell rung at a funeral.

I would not wish them to a fairer death,

And so his *kneel* is knoll'd.

Sea nymphs hourly ring his *knell*:

Hark, now I hear them.

When he was brought again to th' bar, to hear

His *knell* rung out, his judgment, he was stir'd

With such an agony, he fustat extremely.

All these motions, which we saw,

Or as a lute, which in moist weather rings

Her *knell* alone, by cracking of her strings.

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,

Which his hours work, as well as hours do tell;

Unhappy 'till the last, the kind releasing *knell*.

At dawn poor Stella danc'd and sung;

The am'rous youth around her bow'd:

At night her fatal *knell* was rung;

I saw, and kiss'd her in her throw'd.

*KNEW*. The preterite of *know*.

*KNIFE*. *n. s.* plur. *knives*. [cnyf, Sax. *kniff*, Danish.] An instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut, and animals killed.

Come, thick night,

And pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell,

That my keen *knife* see not the wound it makes.

Bless powers, forbid thy tender life

Should bleed upon a barbarous *knife*.

The sacred priests with ready *knives* bereave

The beast of life, and in full bowls receive

The streaming blood.

Ev'n in his sleep he flirts, and fears the *knife*.

And, trembling, in his arms takes his accomplice wife.

Pain is not in the *knife* that cuts us; but we call it cutting in the *knife*, and pain only in ourselves.

*KNIGHT*. *n. s.* [cniht, Sax. *knecht*, Germ. a servant, or pupil.]

1. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank. It was anciently the custom to knight every man of rank or fortune, that he might be qualified to give challenges, to fight in the lists, and to perform feats of arms. In England knighthood confers the title of *kn*: as, *kn* Thomas, *kn* Richard. When the name was not known, it was usual to say *kn* Richard.

That same *kn*'s own sword this is of yore,

Which Merlin made.

Sir *kn*, if *kn* thou be,

Abandon this forestalled place.

When every case in law is right,

No *quire* in debt, and no poor *kn*.

Pardons, goddesses of the night,

Those that lew thy virgin *kn*;

For the which, with fangs of woe,

Round about her tomb they go.

This *kn*; but yet why should I call him *kn*,

To give impiety to this rev'rent stile.

No *quire* with *kn* did better fit

In parts, in manners, and in wit.

2. Among us the order of gentlemen next to the nobility, except the baronets.

The *kn* intends to make his appearance.

3. A champion.

He suddenly unties the poke,

Which out of it sent such a smoke,

As ready was them all to choke,

So grievous was the pother;

So that the *kn* each other lost,

And stood as still as any post.

Did I for this my country bring

To help their *kn* against their king,

And raise the first edition?

*KNIGHT ERRANT*. [from *chevalier errant*.] A wandering knight; one who went about in quest of adventures.

Like a bold *kn* errant did proclaim

Combat to all, and bore away the dame.

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The ancient *errant knights*  
Won all their mistresses in fights;  
They cut whole giants into fritters,  
To put them into am'rous twitters.

*KNIGHT ERRANT*. [from *kn* and *errant*.] The character or manners of wandering knights.

That which with the vulgar passes for courage is a brutish sort of *kn* errantry, seeking out needless encounters.

*KNIGHT of the Post*. A hireling evidence.

There are *kn* of the *post*, and holy cheats enough, to swear the truth of the broadest contradictions, where pious frauds shall give them an extraordinary call.

*KNIGHT of the Shire*. One of the representatives of a county in parliament: he formerly was a military knight, but now any man having an estate in land of six hundred pounds a year is qualified.

*TO KNIGHT*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To create one a knight, which is done by the king, who gives the person kneeling a blow with a sword, and bids him rise up for.

Favours came thick upon him: the next St. George's day he was *kn*ed.

The lord protector *kn*ed the king; and immediately the king stood up, took the sword from the lord protector, and dubbed the lord mayor of London knight.

The hero William, and the martyr Charles,

One *kn*ed Blackmore, and one *kn*ed Quarles.

*KNIGHTLY*. *adj.* [from *kn*.] Becoming a knight; becoming a knight.

Let us take care of your wound, upon condition that a more *kn*ly combat shall be performed between us.

How darest thou pride presume against my laws?

As in a lifted field to fight your cause:

Unask'd the royal grant, nor marshal by,

As *kn*ly rites require, nor judge to try.

*KNIGHTHOOD*. *n. s.* [from *kn*.] The character or dignity of a knight.

For that same knight's own sword this is of yore,

Which Merlin made by his almighty art,

For that his noursling, when he *kn*ed swore,

Therewith to doen his foes eternal snare.

Speak truly on thy *kn*hood, and thine oath,

And do defend thee heaven and thy valour.

Is this the fir, who some waste wife to win,

A *kn*hood bought, to go a wooing in?

If you needs must write, write *kn*'s praise,

You'll gain at least a *kn*hood, or the bays.

*KNIGHTLESS*. *adj.* [from *kn*.] Unbecoming a knight. Obsolete.

Arise, thou cursed miscreant,

That halt with *kn*hood's guile, and treacherous train,

Fair *kn*hood foully flamed.

*TO KNIT*. *v. n.* preter. *kn* or *knitted*, [cneatan, Saxon.]

1. To make or unite by texture without a loom.

Sleep, that *kn*its up the ravel'd fleece of care,

The birth of each day's life, fore labour's bath,

Balm of hurt minds.

A thousand Cupids in those curls do fit;

Those curious nets thy slender fingers *kn*.

2. To tie.

Send for the county; go tell him of this;

I'll have this knot knit up to-morrow morning.

3. To join; to unite.

His gall did grate for grief and high disdain,

And, *kn*ing all his force, got one hand free.

These, mine enemies, are all *kn* up

In their distractions: they are in my power.

O let the vile world end,

And the premeditated flames of the last day

*Kn*it earth and heav'n together.

Lay your highness

Command upon me; to the which my duties

Are with a most indissoluble tie

For ever *kn*.

This royal hand and mine are newly *kn*,

And the conjunction of our inward souls

Married in league, coupled and link'd together

With all religious strength of sacred vows.

By the simplicity of Venus' doves,

By that which *kn*iteth souls, and prospers loves.

If ye be come peaceably, mine heart shall be *kn*it unto you.

That their hearts might be comforted, being *kn*it together in love.

He doth fundamentally and mathematically demonstrate the firmest *kn*ittings of the upper timbers, which make the roof.

Pride and impudence, in faction *kn*,

Upright the chair of wit!

Ye *kn* my heart to you by asking this question.

These two princes were agreeable to be joined in marriage, and thereby *kn* both realms into one.

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Come, *kn*it hands, and beat the ground

In a light fantastick round.

God gave several abilities to several persons, that each might help to supply the publick needs, and, by joining to till up all wants, they be *kn*it together by justice, as the parts of the world are by nature.

Nature cannot *kn*it the bones while the parts are under a discharge.

3. To contract.

What are the thoughts that *kn*it thy brow in frowns,

And turn thy eyes so coldly on thy prince.

4. To tie up.

He saw heaven opened, as it had been a great sheet *kn*it at the four corners, and let down to the earth.

*TO KNIT*. *v. n.*

1. To weave without a loom.

A young shepherdess *kn*itting and fingering: her voice comforted her hands to work, and her hands kept time to her voice's music.

Make the world distinguish Julia's son

From the vile offspring of a trull, that sits



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- 'Tis the port of statefmen,  
When heroes *knock* their knotty heads together,  
And fall by one another. *Rowe.*
3. To *Knock down*. To fell by a blow.  
He began to *knock down* his fellow citizens with a great deal of zeal, and to fill all Arabia with an unnatural medley of religion and bloodshed. *Addison's Freeholder*, N<sup>o</sup>. 50.  
A man who is gross in a woman's company, ought to be *knocked down* with a club. *Clarissa.*
4. To *Knock on the head*. To kill by a blow; to destroy.  
He betook himself to his orchard, and walking there was *knocked on the head* by a tree. *Saunders's Sermons.*  
Excess, either with an apoplexy, *knocks* a man on the head; or with a fever, like fire in a strong-water-shop, burns him down to the ground. *Grew's Cofmel.*
- Knock*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A sudden stroke; a blow.  
Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth should wave him from a *knock* perpendicularly directed from a body in the air above. *Brown's Vulgar Err.* l. vii.  
Ajax labours there an harmless ox,  
And thinks that Agamemnon feels the *knocks*. *Dryden.*  
A loud stroke at a door for admission.  
Guiscard, in his leathern frock,  
Stood ready, with his thrice-repeated *knock*:  
Thrice with a doleful found the jarring grate  
Rung deaf and hollow. *Dryden's Baccus.*
- Knocker*. *n. f.* [from *knock*.]  
1. He that knocks.  
2. The hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike.  
Shut, shut the door, good John! fatigued, I said,  
Tie up the *knockers*, say I'm sick, I'm dead. *Pope.*
- To *Knoll*. *v. a.* [from *knell*.] To ring the bell, generally for a funeral.  
Had I as many sons as I have hairs,  
I would not wish them to a fairer death,  
And fo his knell is *knoll'd*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
- To *Knoll*. *v. n.* To found as a bell.  
If ever you have look'd on better days,  
If ever been where bells have *knoll'd* to church. *Shakespeare.*
- Knoll*. *n. f.* A little hill. *Ains.*
- Knop*. *n. f.* [A corruption of *knop*.] Any tufted top. *Ains.*
- Knott*. *n. f.* [cnoxa, Saxon; *knut*, German; *knutte*, Dutch; *knutte*, Erse.]  
1. A complication of a cord or string not easily to be disentangled.  
He found that reason's self now reasons found  
To fasten *knotts*, which fancy first had bound. *Sidney.*  
As the fair vestal to the fountain came,  
Let none be startled at a vernal's name,  
Tir'd with the walk, she laid her down to rest;  
And to the winds expos'd her glowing breast,  
To take the freshness of the morning air,  
And gather'd in a *knut* her flowing hair. *Addison.*
2. Any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other.  
Garden *knuts*, the frets of houses, and all equal figures, please; whereas unequal figures are but deformities. *Bacon.*  
Our sea-wall'd garden, the whole land,  
Is full of weeds, her fairest flowers choked up,  
Her *knuts* disorder'd. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*  
It fed flow'rs worthy of paradise, which not nice art  
In beds and curious *knuts*, but nature boon,  
Pour'd forth profuse on hill and dale, and plain. *Milton.*  
Their quarters are contrived into elegant *knuts*, adorned with the most beautiful flowers. *More.*  
Henry in *knuts* involving Emma's name,  
Had half-express'd, and half-conceal'd his flame  
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark  
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,  
Venus had heard the virgin's soft address,  
That, as the wound, the passion might increase. *Prior.*
3. Any bond of association or union.  
Confirm that amity  
With nuptial *knut*, if thou vouchsafe to grant  
That virtuous lady Bona. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*  
Richmond aims  
At young Elizabeth, my brother's daughter,  
And by that *knut* looks proudly on the crown. *Shakespeare.*  
I would he had continued to his country  
As he began, and not unknit himself  
The noble *knut* he made. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Why left you wife and children,  
Those precious motives, those strong *knuts* of love. *Shak.*  
Not all that Saul could threaten or persuade,  
In this close *knut*, the smallest looseness made. *Cowley.*
4. A hard part in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance of a bough, and consequently by a transverse direction of the fibres. A joint in an herb.  
Taking the very refuse among those which served to no use, being a crooked piece of wood, and full of *knuts*, he hath carved it diligently, when he had nothing else to do. *Wisd.*  
Such *knuts* and crookedness of grain is objected here, as will

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- hardly suffer that form, which they cry up here as the only just reformation, to go on so smoothly here as it might do in Scotland. *King Charles.*
5. A confederacy; an association; a small band.  
Oh you pandery rascals! there's a *knut*, a gang, a conspiracy against me. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
What is there here in Rome that can delight thee?  
Where not a foul, without thine own foul *knut*,  
But fears and hates thee. *Ben. Jonson's Catiline.*  
A *knut* of good fellows borrowed a sum of money of a gentleman upon the king's highway. *L'Estrange.*  
I am now with a *knut* of his admirers, who make request that you would give notice of the window where the knight intends to appear. *Addison's Spectator.*
6. Difficulty; intricacy.  
A man shall be perplexed with *knuts* and problems of business, and contrary affairs, where the determination is dubious, and both parts of the contrariety seem equally weighty; so that, which way soever the choice determines, a man is sure to venture a great concern. *Saunders's Sermons.*
7. Any intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs.  
When the discovery was made that the king was living, which was the *knut* of the play untied, the rest is shut up in the compass of some few lines, because nothing then hindered the happiness of Torimond and Leonora. *Dryden's Dufresne.*
8. A cluster; a collection.  
The way of fortune is like the milky way in the sky, which is a meeting or *knut* of a number of small stars, not seen afunder, but giving light together. *Bacon's Essay.*  
In a picture, besides the principal figures which compose it, and are placed in the midst of it, there are less groups or *knuts* of figures disposed at proper distances, which are parts of the piece, and seem to carry on the same design in a more inferior manner. *Dryden's Dufresne.*
- To *Knop*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To complicate in knots.  
Happy we who from such queens are freed,  
That were always telling beads:  
But here's a queen when she rides abroad  
Is always *knutting* threads. *Sidley.*
2. To intangle; to perplex.
3. To unite.  
The party of the papists in England are become more *knotted*, both in dependence towards Spain, and amongst themselves. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
- To *Knop*. *v. n.*  
1. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation.  
Cut hay when it begins to *knop*. *Merrimer's Husbandry.*  
2. To knit knots for fringes.  
*Knottberry*. *n. f.* A plant. *Ains.*  
*Knottgrass*. *n. f.* [from *knut* and *grass*.] A plant.  
*Knotted*. *adj.* [from *knut*.] Full of knots.  
The *knotted* oaks shall show's of honey weep. *Dryden.*  
*Knottiness*. *n. f.* [from *knut*.] Fullness of knots; unevenness; intricacy; difficulty.  
Virtue was represented by Hercules naked, with his lion's skin and knotted club: by his oaken club is signified reason ruling the appetite; the *knottiness* thereof, the difficulty they have that seek after virtue. *Peacham on Drawing.*
- Knotty*. *adj.* [from *knut*.]  
1. Full of knots.  
I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds  
Have riv'd the *knotty* oaks. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*  
The timber in some trees more clean, in some more *knotty*:  
Try it by speaking at one end, and laying the ear at the other; for if it be *knotty*, the voice will not pass well. *Bacon.*  
The *knotty* oaks their lightning branches bow. *Rosamund.*  
One with a brand yet burning from the flame,  
Arm'd with a *knotty* club another came. *Dryden's Zen.*  
Where the vales with violets once were crown'd,  
Now *knotty* burs and thorns disgrace the ground:  
Come, shepherds, come, and fire with leaves the plain;  
Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain. *Dryden.*
2. Hard; rugged.  
Valiant fools  
Were made by nature for the wife to work with:  
They are their tools; and 'tis the sport of statefmen,  
When heroes knock their *knotty* heads together,  
And fall by one another. *Rowe's Ambitious Step-mother.*
3. Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarrassed.  
King Henry, in the very entrance of his reign, when the kingdom was cast in his arms, met with a point of great difficulty, and *knotty* to solve, able to trouble and confound the wisest kings. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Princes exercised skill in putting intricate questions; and he that was the best at the untying of *knotty* difficulties, carried the prize. *L'Estrange.*  
Some on the bench the *knotty* laws untie.  
They compliment, they fit, they chat,  
Fight o'er the wars, reform the state;  
A thousand *knotty* points they clear,  
'Till supper and my wife appear. *Prior.*

## KNO

- To *KNOW*. *v. a.* preter. *I knew, I have known.* [cnaean Saxon.]  
1. To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or discursive.  
O, that a man might *know*  
The end of this day's business ere it come! *Shakespeare.*  
The memorial of virtue is immortal, because it is *known* with God and with men. *Wisd.* iv. 1.  
The gods all things *knew*. *Milton.*  
Not from experience, for the world was new,  
He only from their cause their natures *knew*. *Denham.*  
We doubt not, neither can we properly say we think we admire and love you above all other men: there is a certainty in the proposition, and we *knew* it. *Dryden.*  
When a man makes use of the name of any simple idea, which he perceives is not understood, or is in danger to be mistaken, he is obliged by the laws of ingenuity, and the end of speech, to declare his meaning, and make *known* what idea he makes it stand for. *Locke.*
2. To be informed of; to be taught.  
Ye shall be healed, and it shall be *known* to you why his hand is not removed from you. *1 Sa. vi. 3.*  
Led on with a desire to *know* *Milton.*  
What nearer might concern him.  
One would have thought you had *known* better things than to expect a kindness from a common enemy. *L'Estrange.*
3. To distinguish.  
Numeration is but the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name, whereby to *know* it from those before and after, and distinguish it from every smaller or greater multitude of units. *Locke.*
4. To recognize.  
What a monstrous fellow art thou, thus to rail on me, that is neither *known* of thee, nor *knows* thee? *Shakespeare.*  
They told what things were done in the way, and how he was *known* of them in breaking of bread. *Lu. xxiv. 35.*  
At nearer view he thought he *knew* the dead,  
And call'd the wretched man to mind. *Flatman.*  
Tell me how I may *know* him. *Milton.*
5. To be no stranger to.  
What are you?  
—A most poor man, made tame to fortune's blows,  
Who, by the art of *known* and feeling sorrows,  
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shak. King Lear.*
6. To converse with another sex.  
And Adam *knew* Eve his wife. *Gen. iv. 4.*
7. To see with approbation.  
They have reigned, but not by me; they have set a superiority over themselves, but I *knew* nothing of it. *Hofea.*
- To *KNOW*. *v. n.*  
1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful.  
I *know* of a surety that the Lord hath sent his angel, and delivered me out of the hand of Herod. *Acts xii. 11.*
2. Not to be ignorant.  
When they *know* within themselves they speak of that they do not well *know*, they would nevertheless seem to others to *know* of that which they may not well speak. *Bacon's Essays*, N<sup>o</sup>. 27.  
Not to *know* of things remote, but know  
That which before us lies in daily life,  
Is the prime wisdom. *Milton.*  
In the other world there is no consideration that will sting our consciences more cruelly than this, that we did wickedly, when we *knew* to have done better; and chose to make ourselves miserable, when we understood the way to have been happy. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
They might understand those excellencies which they blindly valued, so as not to be further imposed upon by bad pieces, and to *know* when nature was well imitated by the most able masters. *Dryden's Dufresne.*
3. To be informed.  
The prince and Mr. Pons will put on two of our jerkins and aprons, and sir John must not *know* of it. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
There is but one mineral body, that we *know* of, heavier than common quicksilver. *Boyle.*
4. To *KNOW* for. To have knowledge of. A colloquial expression.  
He said the water itself was a good healthy water; but for the party that own'd it, he might have more diseases than he *knew* for. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
5. To *KNOW* of. In *Shakespeare*, is to take cognizance of; to examine.  
Fair Hermia, question your desires;  
*Know* of your youth, examine well your blood,  
Whether, if you yield not to your father's choice,  
You can endure the livery of a nun,  
For a yoke to be in shady cloister mew'd. *Shakespeare.*
- KNOWABLE*. *adj.* [from *know*.] Cognoscible; possible to be discovered or understood.  
These are resolved into a confessed ignorance, and I shall

## KNU

- not pursue them to their old asylum; and yet it may be, there is more *knowable* in these than in less acknowledged mysteries. *Glouce. Scept.*
- 'Tis plain, that under the law of works is comprehended also the law of nature, *knowable* by reason, as well as the law given by Moses. *Locke.*
- These two arguments are the voices of nature, the unanimous suffrages of all real beings and substances created, that are naturally *knowable* without revelation. *Bentley.*
- KNOWER*. *n. f.* [from *know*.] One who has skill or knowledge.  
If we look on a vegetable as made of earth, we must have the true theory of the nature of that element, or we miserably fail of our scientific aspirations; and while we can only say 'tis cold and dry, we are pitiful *knowers*. *Glouce.*  
I know the respect and reverence which in this address I ought to appear in before you, who are a general *knower* of mankind and poetry. *Saunders.*
- KNOWING*. *adj.* [from *know*.]  
1. Skilful; well instructed; remote from ignorance.  
You have heard, and with a *knowing* ear,  
That he, which hath our noble father slain,  
Pursu'd my life. *Shak. Hamlet.*  
The *knowingest* of these have of late reformed their hypotheses. *Boyle.*  
What makes the clergy glorious is to be *knowing* in their profession, unspotted in their lives, active and laborious in their charges. *South.*  
The necessity of preparing for the offices of religion was a lesson which the mere light and dictates of common reason, without the help of revelation, taught all the *knowing* and intelligent part of the world. *South's Sermons.*  
Gio Bellino, one of the first who was of any consideration at Venice, painted very drily, according to the manner of his time: he was very *knowing* both in architecture and perspective. *Dryden's Dufresne.*  
All animals of the same kind, which form a society, are more *knowing* than others. *Addison's Guardian.*
2. Conscious; intelligent.  
Could any but a *knowing* prudent Cause  
Begin such motions and assign such laws?  
If the Great Mind had form'd a different frame,  
Might not your wanton wit the system blame? *Blackmore.*
- KNOWING*. *n. f.* [from *know*.] Knowledge.  
Let him be so entertain'd as suits gentlemen of your *knowing* to a stranger of his quality. *Shakespeare.*
- KNOWINGLY*. *adv.* [from *knowing*.] With skill; with knowledge.  
He *knowingly* and wittingly brought evil into the world. *Moré's Divine Dialogues.*  
They who before were rather fond of it than *knowingly* admired it, might defend their inclination by their reason. *Dryden's Dufresne.*  
To the private duties of the closet he repaired, as often as he entered upon any business of consequence: I speak *knowingly*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
- KNOWLEDGE*. *n. f.* [from *know*.]  
1. Certain perception; indubitable apprehension.  
*Knowledge*, which is the highest degree of the speculative faculties, consists in the perception of the truth of affirmative or negative propositions. *Locke.*
2. Learning; illumination of the mind.  
Ignorance is the curse of God,  
*Knowledge* the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*
3. Skill in any thing.  
Do but say to me what I should do,  
That in your *knowledge* may by me be done,  
And I am prest unto it. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*
4. Acquaintance with any fact or person.  
The dog straight fawned upon his master for old *knowledge*. *Staney.*  
That is not forgot,  
Which ne'er I did remember; to my *knowledge*  
I never in my life did look on him. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*
5. Cognizance; notice.  
Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take *knowledge* of me, seeing I am a stranger? *Ruth ii. 10.*  
A state's anger should not take  
*Knowledge* either of fools or women. *Ben. Jonson's Catil.*
6. Information; power of knowing.  
I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly entreated her pardon, or *knowledge* why she was cruel. *Sidney.*
- To *KNOWLEDGE*. *v. a.* [not in use.] To acknowledge; to avow.  
The prophet Hosea tells us that God faith of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me; which proveth plainly, that there are governments which God doth not avow: for though they be ordained by his secret providence, yet they are not *known* by his revealed will. *Bacon's holy War.*
- To *KNUTBLE*. *v. a.* [knipser, Danish.] To beat. *Skinner.*



# KNU

**KNUCKLE.** *n. f.* [knucle, Saxon; *knuckle*, Dutch.]  
 1. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close.  
 Thus often at the Temple-stairs we've seen  
 Two tritons, of a rough athletick mien,  
 Sourly dispute some quarrel of the flood,  
 With *knuckles* bruised, and face besmeared in blood. *Garth.*  
 2. The knee joint of a calf.  
 We find also that Scotch skinek, which is a pottage of strong nourishment, is made with the knees and sinews of beef, but long boiled: jelly also, which they used for a restorative, is chiefly made of *knuckles* of veal. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 3. The articulation or joint of a plant.  
 Divers herbs have joints or *knuckles*, as it were stops in their germination; as gillyflowers, pinks, fennel, and corn. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
**To KNUCKLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To submit: I suppose from an odd custom of striking the under side of the table with the *knuckles*, in confession of an argumental defeat.  
**KNUCKLED.** *adj.* [from *knuckle*.] Jointed.  
 The reed or cane is a watry plant, and groweth not but in

# KYD

the water: it hath these properties, that it is hollow, and it is *knuckled* both stalk and root; that, being dry, it is more hard and fragile than other wood; that it putteth forth no boughs, though many stalks out of one root. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
**KNUFF.** *n. f.* [perhaps corrupted from *knave*, or the same with *chuff*.] A lout. An old word preserved in a rhyme of prediction.  
 The country *knuffs*, Hob, Dick, and Hick,  
 With clubs and clouted thoon,  
 Shall fill up Duffendale  
 With slaughtered bodies soon. *Hayward.*  
**KNUR.** } *n. f.* [knor, German.] A knot; a hard sub-  
**KNURLE.** } stance.  
 The stony nodules found lodged in the strata, are called by the workmen *knurs* and knots. *Woodward's Met. Foss.*  
**KONED** for *knew*. *Spenser.*  
**To KYD.** *v. n.* [corrupted probably from *cuð*, Saxon.] To know.  
 But ah, un'ust and worthless Colin Clout,  
 That *kyd* the hidden kinds of many a weed;  
 Yet *kyd* not one to cure thy sore heart root,  
 Whose rankling wound as yet doth rife bleed. *Spenser.*



L.

RICH WARREN

A

# DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE: IN WHICH The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS, AND ILLUSTRATED in their DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS BY EXAMPLES from the best WRITERS. TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED, A HISTORY of the LANGUAGE, AND AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, A. M.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

Cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti:  
 Audebit quæcunque parum splendoris habebunt,  
 Et sine pondere crunt, et honore indigna ferentur.  
 Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant,  
 Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ:  
 Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque  
 Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,  
 Quæ prisca memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis,  
 Nunc situs informis premit et deserta vetustas. *HOR.*

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MDCCLV.



WARREN

DICTIONARY

L.

LAB RICH:WARREN LAB

**L** A liquid consonant, which preserves always the same found in English. In the Saxon it was aspirated a *lap*, *leaf*, *pleep*, *lad*.  
At the end of a monosyllable it is always doubled; as, *shall*; *still*; *full*, except after a diphthong; as, *fail*; *feel*; *veal*; *cool*. In a word of more syllables it is written single; as, *channel*; *canal*; *tendr'il*. It is sometimes put before *e*, and founded feebly after it; as *bible*; *title*.

**LA**, *interj.* [corrupted by an effeminate pronunciation from *lo*.] See; look; behold.  
*La* you! if you speak ill of the devil,  
How he takes it at heart. *Shakef. Twelfth Night*.

**LABDANUM**, *n. f.* A resin of the softer kind, of a strong and not unpleasant smell, and an aromatick, but not agreeable taste. This juice exudates from a low spreading shrub, of the cistus kind, in Crete, and the neighbouring islands; and the Grecian women make balls of it with a small admixture of ambergris, by way of a perfume. It was formerly used externally in medicine, but is now neglected. *Hill*.  
**TO LABEY**, *v. a.* [*labefacio*, Latin.] To weaken; to impair. *Diët.*

**LABEL**, *n. f.* [*labellum*, Latin.]  
1. A small slip or scrip of writing.  
When wak'd, I found  
This label on my bosom; whose containing  
Is so from sense in hardness, that I can  
Make no collection of it. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

2. Any thing appendant to a larger writing.  
On the label of lead, the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul are impressed from the papal seal. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

3. [In law.] A narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending seal. So also any paper, annexed by way of addition or explication to any will or testament, is called a label or codicil. *Harris*.  
God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thou our hands;  
And ere this hand by thee to Romeo seal'd,  
Shall be the label to another deed,  
Or my true heart with treacherous revolt  
Turn to another, this shall stay them both. *Shakespeare*.

**LABENT**, *adj.* [*labens*, Lat.] Sliding; gliding; slipping. *Diët.*  
**LABIAL**, *adj.* [*labialis*, Latin.] Uttered by the lips.  
The Hebrews have assigned which letters are *labial*, which dental, and which guttural. *Bacon's Natural History*.

Some particular affection of sound in its passage to the lips, will seem to make some composition in any vowel which is *labial*. *Holder's Elements of Speech*.

**LABIATED**, *adj.* [*labium*, Latin.] Formed with lips.  
**LABIODENTAL**, *adj.* [*labium* and *dentalis*.] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.

The dental consonants are very easy; and first the *labiodentals* *f*, *v*, also the *linguodentals* *th*, *d*, *b*. *Hold. Elm. of Sp.*  
**LABORANT**, *n. f.* [*laborans*, Lat.] A chemist. Not in use.  
I can shew you a sort of fixt sulphur, made by an industrious *laborant*. *Boyle*.

**LABORATORY**, *n. f.* [*laboratoire*, French.] A chemist's work-room.  
It would contribute to the history of colours, if chemists would in their *laboratory* take a heedful notice, and give us a faithful account, of the colours observed in the steam of bodies, either sublimed or distilled. *Boyle on Colours*.

The flames of love will perform those miracles they of the furnace boast of, would they employ themselves in this *laboratory*. *Decay of Piety*.

**LABORIOUS**, *adj.* [*laboriosus*, French; *laboriosus*, Latin.]  
1. Diligent in work; assiduous.  
That which makes the clergy glorious, is to be knowing in their professions, unpotted in their lives, active and *laborious* in their charges, bold and resolute in opposing seducers, and daring to look vice in the face; and lastly, to be gentle, courteous, and compassionate to all. *South's Sermon*.

To his *laborious* youth consum'd in war,  
And lasting age, adorn'd and crown'd with peace. *Prior*.

2. Requiring labour; tiresome; not easy.  
A spacious cave within its farthest part,  
Was hew'd and fashion'd by *laborious* art,  
Through the hill's hollow sides. *Dryd. Æn. 6*.

Do't thou love watchings, abstinence, and toil,  
*Laborious* virtues all? learn them from Cato. *Add. Cato*.  
**LABORIOUSLY**, *adv.* [from *laborious*.] With labour; with toil.

The folly of him, who pumps very *laboriously* in a ship,  
yet neglects to stop the leak. *Decay of Piety*.  
I chuse *laboriously* to bear  
A weight of woes, and breathe the vital air. *Pope's Odyf.*

**LABORIOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [from *laborious*.]  
1. Toilomeness; difficulty.  
The parallel holds in the gainlessness as well as the *laboriousness* of the work; those wretched creatures, buried in earth and darkness, were never the richer for all the ore they digged; no more is the insatiate miser. *Decay of Piety*.

2. Diligence; assiduity.  
**LABOUR**, *n. f.* [*labour*, French; *labor*, Latin.]  
1. The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of strength, or wearisome perseverance; pains; toil; travail; work.

If I find her honest, I lose not my *labour*; if she be otherwise, it is *labour* well bestowed. *Shakef. M. W. of Windsor*.  
I sent to know your faith, lest the tempter have tempted you, and our *labour* be in vain. *1 Thef. iii. 5*.

2. Work to be done.  
Being a *labour* of so great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than look for. *Hooker*.  
You were wont to say,  
If you had been the wife of Hercules  
Six of his *labours* you'd have done, and sav'd  
Your husband so much sweat. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

3. Exercise; motion with some degree of violence.  
Moderate *labour* of the body conduces to the preservation of health, and curing many initial diseases; but the toil of the mind destroys health, and generates maladies. *Harvey*.

4. Childbirth; travail.  
Sith of women's *labours* thou hast charge,  
And generation goodly doest enlarge,  
Incline thy will to effect our wishful vow. *Spens. Epith.*

Not knowing 'twas my *labour*, I complain  
Of sudden swoonings, and of grinding pain;  
My throws come thicker, and my cries encreas'd,  
Which with her hand the conscious nurse suppress'd. *Dryd.*

Not one woman of two hundred dies in *labour*. *Grant*.  
His heart is in continual *labour*; it even travails with the obligation, and is in pangs 'till it be delivered. *South's Sermon*.

**TO LABOUR**, *v. n.* [*labore*, Latin.]  
1. To toil; to act with painful effort.  
When shall I come to th' top of that same hill?  
—You do climb up it now; look how we *labour*. *Shakef.*

For your highness' good I ever *labour'd*,  
More than mine own. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII*.  
Who is with him?  
—None but the fool, who *labours* to out-jest  
His heart-struck injuries. *Shakespeare's K. Lear*.

Let more work be laid upon the men, that they may *labour* therein. *Exod. v. 9*.  
2. To do work; to take pains.  
Epaphras saluteh you, always *labouring* fervently for you in prayers, that ye may stand perfect. *Col. iv. 12*.

A *labouring* man that is given to drunkenness shall not be rich. *Ecclef. xix. 1*.  
That in the night they may be a guard to us, and *labour* on the day. *Neh. iv. 22*.

Yet is there no end of all his *labours*; neither faith he, for whom do I *labour*. *Ecclef. iv. 8*.



## LAB

As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, so he had no temptation to labour for more than he could make use of.

3. To move with difficulty. The stone that labours up the hill, Mocking the labourer's toil, returning still, Is love. *Graville.*

4. To be diseased with. [*Morbo laborare*, Latin.] Of which one want our camp doth only labour, And I have found 'em coming. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

I was called to another, who in childbed laboured of an ulcer in her left hip. *Wifeman.*

5. To be in distress; to be pressed. To this infernal lake the fury flies, Here hides her hated head, and frees the lab'ring skies. *Dryd.*

Trumpets and drums shall fright her from the Throne, As sounding cymbals aid the lab'ring moon. *Dryd. Aur.*

This exercise will call down the favour of heaven upon you, to remove those afflictions you now labour under from you. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

6. To be in child-birth; to be in travail. There lay a log unlighted on the earth, When she was lab'ring in the throws of birth; For th' unborn chief the fatal filters came, And rais'd it up, and tof'd it on the flame. *Dryd. Ovid.*

Here, like some furious prophet, Pindar rode, And seem'd to labour with th' inspiring God. *Pope.*

He is so touch'd with the memory of her benevolence and protection, that his foul labours for an expression enough to represent it. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

To LABOUR. *v. a.* 1. To work at; to move with difficulty; to form with labour; to prosecute with effect.

To use brevity, and avoid much labouring of the work, is to be granted to him that will make an abridgment. 2. *Mac.*

The matter of the ceremonies had wrought, for the most part, only upon light-headed, weak men, whose satisfaction was not to be laboured for. *Clarendon.*

The pains of famish'd Tantalus shall feel, And Sisyphus that labours up the hill, The rowling rock in vain, and curst Ixion's wheel. *Dryd.*

Th' artificer and art you might command, To labour arms for Troy. *Dryden's Æneis.*

An eager desire to know something concerning him, has occasioned mankind to labour the point under these disadvantages, and turn on all hands to see if there were any thing left which might have the least appearance of information. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

2. To beat; to belabour. Take, shepherd, take a plant of stubborn oak, And labour him with many a sturdy stroke. *Dryden's Virg.*

LABOUREUR. *n. f.* [*laboureur*, French.] If a state run most to noblemen and gentlemen, and that the husbandmen be but as their work-folks and labourers, you may have a good cavalry, but never good stable foot. *Bacon.*

The fun but seem'd the lab'rer of the year, Each waxing moon supply'd her wat'ry store, To swell those tides, which from the line did bear Their brimful vessels to the Belgian shore. *Dryden.*

Labourers and idle persons, children and striplings, old men and young men, must have divers diets. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

Not balmy sleep to lab'ers faint with pain, Not show'rs to larks, or sun-shine to the bee, Are half so charming, as thy sight to me. *Pope's Autumn.*

Yet hence the poor are cloth'd, the hungry fed, Health to himself, and to his infants bread, The lab'rer bears. *Pope, Ep. iv. l. 167.*

The prince cannot say to the merchant, I have no need of thee; nor the merchant to the labourer, I have no need of thee. *Swift's Miscel.*

2. One who takes pains in any employment. Sir, I am a true labourer; I earn that I eat; get that I wear; owe no man hate; envy no man's happiness. *Shakef.*

The stone that labours up the hill, Mocking the lab'rer's toil, returning still, Is love. *Graville.*

LABOURSOME. *adj.* [from *labour*.] Made with great labour and diligence. Forget Your labour'some and dainty trims, wherein *Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.*

You made great Jove angry. He hath, my lord, by labour'some petition, Wrung from me my flow leave. *Shakefpeare's Hamlet.*

LABRA. *n. f.* [*Spanish*.] A lip. Word of denial in thy lab'ra here; Word of denial, froth and scum thou leest. *Shakefpeare.*

LABYRINTH. *n. f.* [*labyrinth*, Latin.] A maze; a place formed with inextricable windings. Suffolk, stay;

## LAC

Thou may'st not wander in that labyrinth; There Minotaurus, and ugly terrors lurk. *Shakefpeare.*

Words, which would tear The tender labyrinth of a maid's soft ear. *Dante.*

My clamours tear The ear's soft labyrinth, and cleft the air. *Sandy's Paraph.*

The earl of Essex had not proceeded with his accustomed wariness and skill; but run into labyrinths, from whence he could not disentangle himself. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

My soul is on her journey; do not now Divert, or lead her back, to lose herself I th' maze and winding labyrinths o' th' world. *Denham.*

LAC. *n. f.* Lac is usually distinguished by the name of a gum, but improperly, because it is inflammable and not soluble in water. We have three sorts of it, which are all the product of the same tree. 1. The stick lac. 2. The feed lac. 3. The shell lac. Authors leave us uncertain whether this drug belongs to the animal or the vegetable kingdom. *Hill.*

LACE. *n. f.* [*lacet*, French; *laqueus*, Latin.] 1. A string; a cord. There the fond fly entangled, struggled long, Himself to free thereout; but all in vain: For striving more, the more in laces strong Himself he tied, and wrapt his wings twain In limy snares, the subtil loops among. *Spenser.*

2. A snare; a gin. The king had snared been in love's strong lace. *Fairfax.*

3. A platted string, with which women fasten their clothes. O! cut my lace, lest my heart cracking, it Break too. *Shakefpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Doll ne'er was call'd to cut her lace, Or throw cold water in her face. *Swift.*

4. Ornaments of fine thread curiously woven. Our English dames are much given to the wearing of costly laces; and, if they be brought from Italy, they are in great esteem. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

5. Textures of thread, with gold or silver. He wears a stuff, whose thread is coarse and round, But trimm'd with curious lace. *Herbert.*

6. Sugar. A cant word. If haply he the ice pursues, That read and comment upon news; He takes up his mystic coffee with lace. *Prior.*

He drinks his coffee without lace, He drinks his from the noun.] To LACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a string run through cleft holes. I caused a fomentation to be made, and put on a laced sock, by which the weak parts were strengthened. *Wifeman.*

At this, for new replies he did not stay, But lac'd his crested helm, and strode away. *Dryden.*

These glittering spoils, now made the victor's gain, He to his body suits; but suits in vain: Messapus' helm he finds among the rest, And laces on, and wears the waving crest. *Dryd. Æneis.*

Like Mrs. Primly's great belly; she may lace it down before, but it burnishes on her hips. *Congr. Way of the World.*

When Jenny's stays are newly lac'd, Fair Alma plays about her waist. *Prior.*

2. To adorn with gold or silver textures sewed on. It is but a night-gown in respect of yours; cloth of gold and coats, and lac'd with silver. *Shakef. Much ado about Not.*

3. To embellish with variegations. Look, love, what envious streaks Do lace the favouring clouds in yonder East; Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day Stands tip-toe on the misty mountains tops. *Shakefpeare.*

Then clap four slices of pillar on't, That, lac'd with bits of rutick, makes a front. *Pope.*

2. To beat; whether from the form which *L'Estrange* uses, or by corruption of *lash*. Go you, and find me out a man that has no curiosity at all, or I'll lace your coat for ye. *L'Estrange.*

LACED MUTTON. An old word for a whore. Ay, Sir, I, a lost mutton, gave your letter to her a lac'd mutton, and she gave me nothing for my labour. *Shakef.*

LACEMAN. *n. f.* [*lace* and *man*.] One who deals in lace. I met with a nonjuror, engaged with a laceman, whether the late French king was more like Augustus Cæsar, or Nero. *Addison's Spectator, N. 404.*

LACERABLE. *adj.* [from *lacerare*.] Such as may be torn. Since the lungs are obliged to a perpetual commerce with the air, they must necessarily lie open to great damages, because of their thin and lacerable compoiture. *Harvey.*

To LACERATE. *v. a.* [*lacerare*, Latin.] To tear; to rend; to separate by violence. And my sons lacerate and rip up, viper like, the womb that brought them forth. *Howell's England's Tears.*

The heat breaks through the water, so as to lacerate and lift up great bubbles too heavy for the air to buoy up, and causeth boiling. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

Here

## LAC

Here lacerated friendship claims a tear. *Va. of human Wifdom.*

LACERATION. *n. f.* [from *lacerate*.] The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.

The effects are, extension of the great vessels, compression of the lesser, and lacerations upon small causes. *Arbuth.*

LACERATIVE. *adj.* [from *lacerate*.] Tearing; having the power to tear. Some depend upon the intemperament of the part ulcerated, others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

LACHRYMAL. *adj.* [*lachrymal*, French.] Generating tears. It is of an exquisite sensibility, that, upon any touch, the tears might be squeezed from the lachrymal glands, to wash and clean it. *Cibyne's Philosophical Principles.*

LACHRYMARY. *adj.* [*lachrymaria*, Latin.] Containing tears. How many drefes are there for each particular deity? what a variety of shapes in the ancient urns, lamps, and lachrymatory vessels. *Addison's Travels through Italy.*

LACHRYMATION. *n. f.* [from *lachrymaria*.] The act of weeping, or shedding tears. LACHRYMATORY. *n. f.* [*lachrymatoire*, French.] A vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

LACINIATED. *adj.* [from *lacina*, Lat.] Adorned with fringes and borders. To LACK. *v. a.* [*lacken*, to lessen, Dutch.] To want; to need; to be without.

Every good and holy desire, though it lack the form, hath notwithstanding in itself the substance, and with him the force of prayer, who regardeth the very moanings, groans, and sighs of the heart. *Hooker, b. v. l. 348.*

A land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness; thou shalt not lack any thing in it. *Deut. viii. 9.*

One day we hope thou shalt bring back, Dear Bolingbroke, the justice that we lack. *Daniel.*

Intreat they may; authority they lack. *Daniel.*

To LACK. *v. n.* 1. To be in want. The lions do lack and suffer hunger. *Common Prayer.*

2. To be wanting. Peradventure there shall lack five of the fifty righteous; wilt thou destroy all the city for lack of five? *Gen. viii. 28.*

There was nothing lacking to them: David recovered all. *1 Sam. xxx. 19.*

That which was lacking on your part, they have supplied. *1 Cor. xvi. 17.*

LACK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. Want; need; failure.

In the scripture there neither wanteth any thing, the lack whereof might deprive us of life. *Hooker, b. i. p. 41.*

Many that are not mad Have sure more lack of reason. *Shakef. Meaf. for Meaf.*

He was not able to keep that place three days, for lack of victuals. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

The trenchant blade, toledo trusty, For want of fighting was grown rusty, And eat into itself, for lack Of somebody to hew and hack. *Hudibras, p. i. c. 1.*

2. Lack, whether noun or verb, is now almost obsolete. LACKBRAIN. *n. f.* [*lack* and *brain*.] One that wants wit.

What a lackbrain is this? Our plot is as good a plot as ever was laid. *Shakefpeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

LACKER. *n. f.* A kind of varnish, which, spread upon a white substance, exhibits a gold colour. To LACKER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do over with lacker.

What shook the stage, and made the people stare? Cato's long wing, flower'd gown, and lacker'd chair. *Pope.*

LACKY. *n. f.* [*laquis*, French.] An attending servant; a foot-boy. They would shame to make me Wait else at door: a fellow counsellor, 'Mong boys, and grooms, and lackys! *Shakef. Hen. VIII.*

Though his youthful blood be fir'd with wine, He's cautious to avoid the coach and fix, And on the lackys will no quarrel fix. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Lackys were never so faucy and pragmatical as they are now-a-days. *Addison's Spectator, N. 481.*

To LACKY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attend servilely. I know not whether *Milton* has used this word very properly.

This common body, Like to a vagabond flag upon the stream, Goes to, and back, lacqueting the varying tide, To rot itself with motion. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

So dear to heaven is faintly chaffity, That when a soul is found sincerely so, A thousand liveried angels lackey her, Driving far off each thing of sin and guilt. *Milton.*

To LACKY. *v. n.* To act as a foot-boy; to pay servile attendance. Oft have I servants seen on horses ride, The free and noble lacquies by their side. *Sandy's Par.*

Our Italian translator of the *Æneis* is a foot poet; he

## LAD

lackys by the side of Virgil, but never mounts behind him. *Dryd. Ded. Æn.*

LACKLINEN. *adj.* [*lack* and *linen*.] Wanting shirts. I scorn you, scurvy companion; what? your poor, bafe, rascally, cheating, lacklinen mate; aways, you mouldy rogue, away; I'm made for your matter. *Shakefpeare's Henry IV.*

LACKLUSTRE. *adj.* [*lack* and *lustre*.] Wanting brightness. And then he drew a dial from his poke, And looking on it with lacklustre eye, *Shakefpeare.*

Says very wisely, it is ten a clock. LACONICK. *adj.* [*laconicus*, Lat. *laconicus*, Fr.] Short; brief; from *Lacones*, the Spartans, who used few words.

I grow laconick even beyond laconicifm; for sometimes I return only yes, or no, to questionary or petitionary epistles of half a yard long. *Pope to Swift.*

LACONISM. *n. f.* [*laconisme*, French; *laconismus*, Latin.] A concise stile: called by *Pope* *laconicifm*. See LACONICK. As the language of the face is universal, so it is very comprehensive: no *laconifm* can reach it. It is the shorthand of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a little room. *Callier of the Spect.*

LACONICALLY. *adv.* [from *laconick*.] Briefly; concisely. Alexander Nequam, a man of great learning, and desirous to enter into religion there, writ to the abbot laconically. *Camden's Remains.*

LACTARY. *adj.* [*lactis*, Lat.] Milky; full of juice like milk. From *lactary*, or milky plants, which have a white and lacteous juice dispersed through every part, there arise flowers blue and yellow. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 10.*

LACTARY. *n. f.* [*lactarium*, Latin.] A dairy house. LACTATION. *n. f.* [*lactio*, Latin.] The act or time of giving suck.

LACTEAL. *adj.* [from *lac*, Latin.] Conveying chyle. As the food passes, the chyle, which is the nutritive part, is separated from the excrementitious by the lacteal veins; and from thence conveyed into the blood. *Locke.*

LACTEAL. *n. f.* The vessel that conveys chyle. The mouths of the lacteals may permit aliment, acrimonious or not, sufficiently attenuated, to enter in people of lax constitutions, whereas their sphincters will shut against them in such as have strong fibres. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LACTEUS. *adj.* [*lacteus*, Latin.] 1. Milky. Though we leave out the lacteous circle, yet are there more by four than Philo mentions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Lactæal, conveying chyle. The lungs are suitable for respiration, and the lacteous vessels for the reception of the chyle. *Bentley's Serm.*

LACTESCENCE. *n. f.* [*lactescere*, Latin.] Tendency to milk. This lactescence does commonly ensue, when wine, being impregnated with gums, or other vegetable concretions, that abound with sulphureous corpuscles, fair water is suddenly poured upon the solution. *Boyle on Colours.*

LACTESCENT. *adj.* [*lactescens*, Latin.] Producing Milk. Amongst the pot-herbs are some lactescent plants, as lettuce and endive, which contain a wholesome juice. *Arbuth.*

LACTIFEROUS. *adj.* [*lac* and *fero*.] What conveys or brings milk. He makes the breasts to be nothing but glandules, made up of an infinite number of little knots, each whereof hath its excretory vessel, or lactiferous duct. *Ray on the Creation.*

LAD. *n. f.* [*leobe*, Saxon, which commonly signifies people, but sometimes, says Mr. Lye, a boy.] 1. A boy; a stripling, in familiar language. We were Two lads, that thought there was no more behind, But such a day to-morrow as to-day, And to be boy eternal. *Shakefpeare's Winter's Tale.*

The poor lad who wants knowledge, must let his invention on the rack, to say something where he knows nothing. *Locke.*

Too far from the ancient forms of teaching several good grammarians have departed, to the great detriment of such lads as have been removed to other schools. *Watts.*

2. A boy, in pastoral language. For grief whereof the lad would after joy, But pin'd away in anguish, and self-will'd annoy. *Fa. Qu.*

The shepherd lad, Whose offspring on the throne of Judah sat So many ages. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. ii. l. 439.*

LADDER. *n. f.* [*plapje*, Saxon.] 1. A frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces. Whose compost is rotten, and carried in time, And spread as it should be, thrif's ladder may clime. *Tuff.*

Now streets grow throng'd, and busy as by day, Some run for buckets to the hallow'd quire; Some cut the pipes, and some the engines play, And some more bold mount ladders to the fire. *Dryden.*

I saw a stage erected about a foot and a half from the ground, capable of holding four of the inhabitants with two or three ladders to mount it. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Eafy



## LAD

Easy in words thy file, in sense sublime;  
'Tis like the ladder in the patriarch's dream,  
Its foot on earth, its height above the skies. *Prior.*  
2. Any thing by which one climbs.  
Then took she help to her of a servant near about her  
husband, whom she knew to be of a hasty ambition; and  
such a one, who wanting true sufficiency to raise him, would  
make a ladder of any mischief. *Sidney, b. ii.*

I must climb her window,  
The ladder made of cords. *Shakef. Two Gent. of Verona.*  
Northumberland, thou ladder, by the which  
My cousin Bolingbroke ascends my throne. *Shakef.*  
Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,  
Whereto the climber upward turns his face. *Shakef.*

3. A gradual rise.  
Endow'd with all these accomplishments, we leave him  
in the full career of success, mounting fast towards the top  
of the ladder ecclesiastical, which he hath a fair probability  
to reach. *Swift.*

LADE, *n. f.*  
Lade is the mouth of a river, and is derived from the  
Saxon laze, which signifies a purging or discharging; there  
being a discharge of the waters into the sea, or into some  
greater river. *Gibson's Camden.*

To LADE, *v. a.* preter. and part. passive, *laded* or *laden*. [from  
plazan, Saxon.] It is now commonly written *load*.

1. To load; to freight; to burthen.  
And they *laded* their asses with corn, and departed thence. *Gen. xlii. 26.*

The experiment which sheweth the weights of several bod-  
ies in comparison with water, is of use in *lading* of ships,  
and shewing what burthen they will bear. *Bacon's Ph. Rem.*

The vessels, heavy *laden*, put to sea  
With prosperous winds; a woman leads the way. *Dryden.*  
Though the peripatetic doctrine does not satisfy, yet it is  
as easy to account for the difficulties he charges on it, as for  
those his own hypothesis is *laden* with. *Locke.*

2. To load, to draw, Saxon.] To heave out; to throw out.  
He chides the sea that sunders him from them,  
Saying, he'll *lade* it dry to have his way. *Shakef.*

They never let blood; but say, if the pot boils too fast  
there is no need of *lading* out any of the water, but only of  
taking away the fire; and so they allay all heats of the blood  
by abstinence, and cooling herbs.

If there be springs in the slate marl, there must be help to  
*lade* or pump it out. *Mortimer's Husband.*

LA'DING, *n. f.* [from *lade*.] Weight; burthen.

Some we made prize, while others burnt and rent  
With their rich *lading* to the bottom went. *Waller.*

The storm grows higher and higher, and threatens the  
utter loss of the ship; there is but one way to save it, which  
is, by throwing its rich *lading* overboard. *South's Sermon.*

It happened to be foul weather, so that the mariners cast  
their whole *lading* overboard to save themselves. *De'Erstrange.*

Why should he sink where nothing seem'd to press?  
His *lading* little, and his ballast less. *Swift.*

LA'DLE, *n. f.* [plæble, Saxon, from plazan; *leugh*, Erse.]

1. A large spoon; a vessel with a long handle, used in throw-  
ing out any liquid.

Some stir'd the molten ore with *ladles* great. *Fa. Qu.*

When the materials of glass have been kept long in fusion,  
the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen  
take off with *ladles*. *Boyle.*

A *ladle* for our silver dish. *Prior.*

Is what I want, is what I wish.

2. The receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling  
turns it.

LA'DLE-FUL, *n. f.* [*ladle* and *full*.]

If a footman be going up with a dish of soup, let the cook  
with a *ladle-ful* dribble his livery all the way up stairs. *Sw.*

LA'DY, *n. f.* [plæpɔɪz, Saxon.]

1. A woman of high rank: the title of *lady* properly belongs  
to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to  
the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks.

I am much afraid, my lady, his mother, play'd false with  
a smith. *Shakef. Merchant of Verona.*

I would thy husband were dead; I would make thee my  
*lady*.

—I your lady, Sir John? alas, I should be a pitiful  
*lady*. *Shakef. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

I am sorry my relation to do deserveth a *lady*, should be  
any occasion of her danger and affliction. *K. Charles.*

2. An illustrious or eminent woman.

O foolish fairy's son, what fury mad  
Hath thee incens'd to haste thy doleful fate?  
Were it not better I that *lady* had,  
Than that thou hadst repented it too late? *Fairy Qu.*

I love and hate her; for she's fair and royal,  
And that she hath all courtly parts more exquisite  
Than *lady ladies*; winning from each one  
The best she hath, and she of all compounded  
Out-fells them all. *Shakef. Cymbeline.*

Before Homer's time this great *lady* was scarce heard of. *Ral.*

## LAG

May every *lady* an Evadne prove,  
That shall divert me from Aspatia's love. *Waller.*

Should I than the dangers of the war,  
With scorn the Trojans would reward my pains,  
And their proud *ladies* with their sweeping trains. *Dryden.*

We find on medals the representations of *ladies*, that have  
given occasion to whole volumes on the account only of a  
face. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

Of all these bounds, even from this line to this,  
With shadowy forests, and with champagnes rich'd,  
With plenteous rivers, and wide-floated meads,  
We make thee *lady*. *Shakef. King Lear.*

4. A word of complaisance used of women.

Say, good Caesar,  
That I some *lady* trifles have reserv'd,  
Immoment toys, things of such dignity  
As we greet modern friends withal. *Shakef. Ant. and Cl.*

I hope I may speak of women without offence to the *la-*  
*diæ*. *Guardian.*

LA'DY-BEDSTRAW, *n. f.* [Gallium.] It is a plant of the stel-  
late kind; the leaves are neither rough nor knappy, and pro-  
duced at the joints of the stalks, five or six in number, in a  
radiant form: the flower consists of one leaf, expanded to-  
ward the upper part, and divided into several segments; each  
of these flowers is succeeded by two dry seeds. *Miller.*

LA'DY-BIRD, *n. f.* A small red insect vaginopennous.

LA'DY-COW, *n. f.* A small red insect vaginopennous.

LA'DY-FLY, *n. f.* A small red insect vaginopennous.

Fly *lady-bird*, north, south, or east or west,  
Fly where the man is found that I love best. *Gay's Past.*

This *lady-fly* I take from off the grass,  
Whose spotted back might scarlet red surpass. *Gay.*

LA'DY-DAY, *n. f.* [*lady* and *day*.] The day on which the an-  
nunciation of the blessed virgin is celebrated.

LA'DY-LIKE, *adj.* [*lady* and *like*.] Soft; delicate; elegant.

Her tender constitution did declare,  
Too *lady-like* a long fatigue to bear. *Dry. Hind and Pamb.*

LA'DY-MANTLE, *n. f.* [Alchimilla.] The leaves are serrated,  
the cup of the flower is divided into eight segments, expand-  
ed in form of a star; the flowers are collected into bunches  
upon the tops of the stalks; each seed vessel generally con-  
tains two seeds. *Miller.*

LA'DYSHIP, *n. f.* [from *lady*.] The title of a lady.

Madam, he sends your *ladyship* this ring. *Shakef. Lear.*

If they be nothing but mere state-men,  
Your *ladyship* shall observe their gravity,  
And their reservedness, their many cautions,  
Fitting their persons. *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*

I the wronged pen to please,  
Make it my humble thanks express  
Unto your *ladyship* in these. *Waller.*

'Tis Galla; let her *ladyship* but peep. *Dryden's Jew.*

LA'DY-SLIPPER, *n. f.* [Calceolus.] It hath an anomalous  
flower, consisting of six dissimilar leaves, four of which are  
placed in form of a cross, the other two pass the middle, one  
of which is bifid, and rests on the other, which is swelling,  
and shaped like a shoe; the empanement becomes a fruit,  
open on three sides, to which adhere the valves, pregnant  
with very small seeds like dust. *Miller.*

LA'DY-SMOCK, *n. f.* [Cardamine.] The flower consists of  
four leaves succeeded by narrow pods, which when ripe roll  
up, and cast forth their seeds: the leaves for the most part  
are winged. The first sort is sometimes used in medicine;  
the third sort is a very beautiful plant, continuing a long  
time in flower: they are preserved in botanick gardens, and  
some of them merit a place in some shady part of every cu-  
rious garden, for their odd manner of casting forth their  
seeds on the slightest touch when the pods are ripe. *Miller.*

When daisies pied, and violets blue,  
And *lady's-snocks* all silver white,  
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakef. Lear.*

See here a boy gathering lilies and *lady-snocks*, and there a  
girl cropping culverkeys and cowslips, all to make gar-  
lands. *Walton's Angler.*

*Lady's-snocks* have small stringy roots that run in the ground,  
and comes up in divers places. *Mortimer's Husband.*

LAG, *adj.* [laeng, Saxon; long; *lags*, Swedisch, the end.]

1. Coming behind; falling short.

I could be well content  
To entertain the *lag* end of my life. *Shakef. Henry IV.*

With quiet hours. *Shakef. Henry IV.*

The slowest footed who come *lags*, supply the show of a  
rearward. *Carver's Survey.*

I am some twelve or fourteen moonshines  
*lag* of a brother. *Shakef. King Lear.*

2. Sluggish; slow; tardy. It is retained in Scotland.

He, poor man, by your first order died,  
And that a winged Mercury did bear;  
Some tardy cripple had the countermend,  
That came too *lag* to see him buried. *Shakef. Rich. III.*

We know your thoughts of us, that laymen are  
*lag* souls, and rubbith of remaining clay. *Which*

## LAM

Which heav'n, grown weary of more perfect work,  
Set upright with a little puff of breath,  
And bid us pass for men. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

3. Last; long delayed.

Pack to their old play-fellows; there I take  
They may, *cum privilegio*, wear away  
The *lag* end of their lewdness, and be laugh'd at. *Shak.*

LAG, *n. f.*

1. The lowest class; the rum; the *lag* end.

The rest of your foes, O gods, the senators of Athens,  
together with the common *lag* of people, what is amiss in  
them, make suitable for destruction. *Shakef. Tim. of Athens.*

2. He that comes last, or hangs behind.

The last, the *lag* of all the race. *Dryd. Virg. Æneis.*

What makes my ram the *lag* of all the flock. *Pope.*

To LAG, *v. n.*

1. To loiter; to move slowly.

She pass'd, with fear and fury wild;  
The nurse went *lagging* after with the child. *Dryden.*

The remnant of his days he safely pass'd,  
Nor found they *lagg'd* too slow, nor slow'd too fast. *Prior.*

2. To lay behind; not to come in.

Behind her far away a dwarf did *lag*. *Fairy Queen.*

I shall not *lag* behind, nor err  
The way, thou leading. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

The knight himself did after ride,  
Leading Crowdero by his side,  
And tow'd him, if he *logg'd* behind,  
Like boat against the tide and wind. *Hud. p. i. c. 3.*

If he finds a fairy *lag* in light,  
He drives the wretch before, and lashes into night. *Dryd.*

She hourly press'd for something new;  
Ideas came into her mind. *Swift.*

So fast, his leisons *logg'd* behind.

LA'GER, *n. f.* [from *lag*.] A loiterer; an idler; one that  
loiters behind.

LA'ICAL, *adj.* [*laïque*, French; *laicus*, Latin; *laikos*, Greek.] Belong-  
ing to the laity, or people as distinct from the clergy.

In all ages the clerical will flatter as well as the *laical*. *Camden.*

LAIN, *Preterite participle of lay.*

Money *laid* up for the relief of widows and fatherless chil-  
dren. *2 Mac. iii. 10.*

A scheme which was writ some years since, and *laid* by  
to be ready on a fit occasion. *Swift.*

LAIN, *Preterite participle of lay.*

Mary seeth two angels in white, sitting, the one at the  
head, and the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus  
had lain. *John xx. 12.*

The parcels had *lain* by, before they were opened, be-  
tween four and five years. *Boyle.*

LAIN, *n. f.* [*lais*, in French, signifies a wild sow, or a forest:  
the derivation is easy in either sense; or from *leger*, Dutch.]

The couch of a boar, or wild beast.

Out of the ground uprose,  
As from his *lair*, the wild beast, where he wons  
In forest wild, in thicket, brake or den. *Milton's P. Lost.*

But range the forest, by the silver side  
Of some cool stream, where nature shall provide  
Green grass and fattening clover for your fare,  
And mossy caverns for your noon-tide *lair*. *Dryd. Virg.*

LAIN, *n. f.* [playopbe, Saxon.] The lord of a manor in the  
Scottish dialect.

Shrive but their title, and their moneys poize,  
A *laird* and twenty pence pronounc'd with noise,  
When contru'd but for a plain yeoman go,  
And a good sober two pence, and well so. *Clearland.*

LA'ITY, *n. f.* [*laikos*.]

1. The people, as distinguished from the clergy.

An humble clergy is a very good one, and an humble  
*laity* too, since humility is a virtue that equally adorns every  
station of life. *Swift's Sentiments of a Ch. of Engl. Man.*

2. The state of a layman.

The more usual cause of this deprivation is a mere *laity*,  
or want of holy orders. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

LAKE, *n. f.* [*lac*, French; *lacus*, Latin.]

1. A large diffusion of inland water.

He adds the running springs and standing lakes,  
And bounding banks for winding rivers makes. *Dry. Ovid.*

2. Small plain of water.

A middle colour, betwixt ultramarine and vermilion, yet  
it is rather sweet than harsh. *Dryden.*

LAMP, *n. f.* [*lambo*, Gothick and Saxon.]

1. The young of a sheep.

I'm young; but something  
You may deserve of him through me, and wisdom,  
To offer up a weak, poor, innocent lamb,  
To appease an angry god. *Shakef. Macbeth.*

The lamb, thy riot dooms to bleed to day,  
Had he thy knowledge would he skip and play? *Pope.*

2. Typically, the Saviour of the world.

Thou Lamb of God that takest away the sins of the  
world, have mercy upon us. *Common Prayer.*

2

## LAM

LA'MBERKIN, *n. f.* [from *lamb*.] A little lamb.

'Twixt them both they not a *lambkin* left,  
And when lambs fail'd, the old sheeps lives they  
rest. *Hubbard's Tale.*

Pan, thou god of shepherds all,  
Which of our tender *lambkins* takest, keep. *Spens. Past.*

Clean as young *lambkins*, or the goose's down,  
And like the goldfinch in her Sunday gown. *Gay.*

LAMBATIVE, *adj.* [from *lamb*, to lick.] Taken by licking.

In affections both of lungs and weazon, physicians make  
use of syrups, and *lambative* medicines. *Brown's Vul. Errors.*

LAMBATIVE, *n. f.* A medicine taken by licking with the  
tongue.

I stitch'd up the wound, and applied astringents, with  
compress and retentive bandage, then put him into bed, and  
let him bleed in the arm, advising a *lambative*, to be taken  
as necessity should require. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

LAMBS-WOOL, *n. f.* [*lamb* and *wool*.] Ale mixed with the pulp  
of roasted apples.

A cup of *lamb's-wool* they drank to him there.

LA'MBENT, *adj.* [*lambens*, Lat.] Playing about; gliding over  
without harm.

From young Iulus head  
A *lambent* flame arose, which gently spread  
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryd. Æneis.*

His brows thick fogs, instead of glories, grace,  
And *lambent* dulness played around his face. *Dryden.*

LAMDOIDAL, *n. f.* [*λῶδα* and *ειδῶς*.] Having the form of  
the letter lamda or Λ.

The course of the longitudinal sinus down through the  
middle of it, makes it advisable to trapan at the lower part  
of the os parietale, or at least upon the *lamdoideal* fu-  
ture. *Sharp's Surgery.*

LAME, *adj.* [laam, lama, Saxon; *lam*, Dutch.]

1. Crippled; disabled in the limbs.

Who reproves the *lame*, must go upright. *Daniel.*

A greyhound, of a mouse colour, *lame* of one leg, belongs  
to a lady. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

2. Hobbling; not smooth: alluding to the feet of a verse.

Our authors write,  
Whether in prose, or verse, 'tis all the same;  
The prose is fustian, and the numbers *lame*. *Dry. Pers.*

3. Imperfect; unsatisfactory.

Shrubs are formed into sundry shapes, by moulding  
them within, and cutting them without; but they are but  
*lame* things, being too small to keep figure. *Bacon.*

Swift, who could neither fly nor hide,  
Came sneaking to the chariot side;  
And offer'd many a *lame* excuse,  
He never meant the least abuse. *Swift.*

To LAME, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make lame; to  
cripple.

I never heard of such another encounter, which *lames* re-  
port to follow it, and undoes description to do it. *Shakef.*

The son and heir  
Affronted once a cock of noble kind,  
And either *lam'd* his legs, or struck him blind. *Dryd.*

If you happen to let the child fall, and *lame* it, never  
consols. *Swift.*

LAMELLATED, *adj.* [*lamella*, Latin.] Covered with films or  
plates.

The *lamellated* antennæ of some insects are surprisingly  
beautiful, when viewed through a microscope. *Derham.*

LAMELY, *adj.* [from *lame*.]

1. Like a cripple; without natural force or activity.

Those muscles become callous, and, having yielded to the  
extension, the patient makes shift to go upon it, though  
*lame*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

2. Imperfectly; without a full or complete exhibition of all the  
parts.

Look not ev'ry lineament to see,  
Some will be cast in shades, and some will be  
So *lame*ly drawn, you scarcely know 'tis she. *Dryden.*

LA'MENESS, *n. f.* [from *lame*.]

1. The state of a cripple; loss or inability of limbs.

Let blindness, *lame*ness come; are legs and eyes  
Of equal value to so great a prize? *Dryden's Jew.*

2. Imperfection; weakness.

If the story move, or the actor help the *lame*ness of it  
with his performance, either of these are sufficient to effect  
a present liking. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

To LAMENT, *v. n.* [*lamentor*, Latin; *lamenteo*, French.] To  
mourn; to wail; to grieve; to express sorrow.

The night has been unruly where we lay,  
And chimney were blown down: and, as they say,  
*Lamentings* heard 't' th' air, strange screams of death.



## L A M

In their wailing they shall take up a lamentation for thee,  
and lament over thee. *Ezek. xxvii. 32.*

Far less I now lament for one whole world  
Of wicked sons destroy'd, than I rejoice  
For one man found to perfect and so just,  
That God vouchsafes to raise another world  
From him. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi. l. 874.*

To LAMENT. *v. a.* To bewail; to mourn; to bemoan; to  
sorrow for.

Come, now tow'rd's Chertsey with your holy load,  
And still, as you are weary of this weight,  
Rest you, while I lament king Henry's corse. *Shakespeare.*

The pair of fates praise;  
One pity'd, one condemn'd the woful times,  
One laugh'd at follies, one lamented crimes. *Dryden.*

LAMENT. *n. f.* [lamentum, Latin, from the verb.]  
1. Sorrow audibly expressed; lamentation; grief uttered in  
complaints or cries.

Long ere our approaching heard within  
Noise, other than the found of dance, or song!  
Torment, and loud lament, and furious rage. *Milton.*

The loud laments arise,  
Of one distress'd, and maffiffs mingled cries. *Dryden.*

2. Expression of sorrow.  
To add to your laments,  
Wherewith you now bedew king Henry's hearer,  
I must inform you of a dismal fight. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*

LAMENTABLE. *adj.* [lamentabilis, Latin; lamentable, French,  
from lament.]

1. To be lamented; causing sorrow.  
The lamentable change is from the best;  
The worst returns to laughter. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

2. Mournful; sorrowful; expressing sorrow.  
A lamentable tune is the sweetest music to a woful  
mind. *Sidney.*

The victors to their vessels bear the prize,  
And hear behind loud groans, and lamentable cries. *Dryden.*

3. Miserable, in a ludicrous or low sense; pitiful; despicable.  
This bishop, to make out the disparity between the hea-  
then and them, flies to this lamentable refuge. *Stillingfleet.*

LAMENTABLY. *adv.* [from lamentable.]  
1. With expressions or tokens of sorrow; mournfully.  
The matter in itself lamentable, lamentably expressed by  
the old prince, greatly moved the two princes to compas-  
sion. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. So as to cause sorrow.  
Our fortune on the sea is out of breath,  
And sinks most lamentably. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*

3. Pitifully; despicably.  
LAMENTATION. *n. f.* [lamentatio, Latin.] Expression of sor-  
row; audible grief.

Be't lawful that I invoke thy ghost,  
To hear the lamentations of poor Anne.  
His sons buried him, and all Israel made great lamenta-  
tion for him. *Shakespeare, R. III.*

LAMENTER. *n. f.* [from lament.] He who mourns or laments.  
Such a complaint good company must pity, whether they  
think the lamenter ill or not. *Spektator, No. 429.*

LAMENTINE. *n. f.* A fish called a sea-cow or manatee, which  
is near twenty feet long, the head resembling that of a cow,  
and two short feet, with which it creeps on the shallows and  
rocks to get food; but has no fins: the flesh is commonly  
eaten. *Bailey.*

LAMINA. *n. f.* [Lat.] Thin plate; one coat laid over another.  
LAMINATED. *adj.* [from lamina.] Plated: used of such bo-  
dies whose contexture discovers such a disposition as that of  
plates lying over one another.

From the apposition of different coloured gravel arises, for  
the most part, the laminated appearance of a stone. *Sharp.*

To LAMM. *v. a.* To beat soundly with a cudgel. *Dich.*

LAMMAS. *n. f.* [This word is said by Bailey, I know not on  
what authority, to be derived from a custom, by which the  
tenants of the archbishop of York were obliged, at the time  
of maff, on the first of August, to bring a lamb to the al-  
tar. In Scotland they are said to wean lambs on this day.  
It may elfe be corrupted from lattermath.] The first of Au-  
gust.

In 1578 was that famous lammas day, which buried the  
reputation of Don John of Austria. *Bacon.*

LAMP. *n. f.* [lampe, French; lampas, Latin.]

1. A light made with oil and a wick.  
O thievish night,  
Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end,  
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars  
That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their lamps  
With everlasting oil, to give due light  
To the milled and lonely traveller? *Milton.*

In lamp furnaces I used spirit of wine instead of oil, and  
with the same flame has melted foliated gold. *Boyle.*

2. Any kind of light, in poetical language, real or metapho-  
rical.

Thy gentle eyes fend forth a quick'ning spirit,  
And feed the dying lamp of life within me. *Rowe.*

## L A N

Cynthia, fair regent of the night,  
O may thy silver lamp from heaven's high bow'r,  
Direct my footsteps in the midnight hour. *Gay.*

LA'MPASS. *n. f.* [lampas, French.] A lump of flesh, about the  
bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth, which rises  
above the teeth. *Farrier's Dict.*

His horse possest with the glanders, troubled with the lam-  
pass, infected with the fashions. *Shakespeare.*

LA'MPLACK. *n. f.* [lamp and black.] It is made by holding  
a torch under the bottom of a bafon, and as it is furred strike  
it with a feather into some shell, and grind it with gum  
water. *Peachment on Drawing.*

LAMPING. *adj.* [λαμπρὸν.] Shining; sparkling.  
Happy lines, on which with starry light  
Those lamping eyes will deign sometimes to look. *Spenser.*

LAMPOON. *n. f.* [Bailey derives it from lampoons, a drunken  
song. It imports, let us drink, from the old French lampoon,  
and was repeated at the end of each couplet at carousals.  
Trev.] A personal satire; abuse; censure written not to re-  
form but to vex.

They say my talent is satire; if so, it is a fruitful age:  
they have fown the dragon's teeth themselves, and it is but  
just they should reap each other in lampoons. *Dryden.*

Make satire a lampoon. *Pope.*

To LAMPOON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To abuse with perso-  
nal satire.

LAMPOONER. *n. f.* [from lampoon.] A scribbler of personal  
satire.

We are naturally displeased with an unknown criticke, as  
the ladies are with a lampooner, because we are bitten in the  
dark. *Dryden's Art.*

The squibs are those who are called libellers, lampooners,  
and pamphleteers. *Tatler, No. 88.*

LA'MPREY. *n. f.* [lamproye, French; lamprey, Dutch.]  
Many fish much like the eel frequent both the sea and fresh  
rivers; as, the lamprel, lamprey, and lamperne. *Walton.*

LA'MPRON. *n. f.* A kind of sea fish.  
These rocks are frequented by lamprons, and greater fishes,  
that devour the bodies of the drowned. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

LANCE. *n. f.* [lance, French; lancea, Latin.] A long spear,  
which, in the heroic ages, seems to have been generally  
thrown from the hand, as by the Indians at this day. In  
later times the combatants thrust them against each other on  
horseback.

He carried his lances which were strong, to give a lance  
blow. *Sidney.*

Plate fin with gold,  
And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks:  
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it. *Shakespeare.*

They shall hold the bow and the lance. *Jer. l. 42.*

To LANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pierce; to cut.

In fell motion,  
With his prepared sword he charges home  
My unprovided body, lance'd my arm. *Shakespeare.*

In their cruel worship they lance themselves with knives.  
*Glantville's Sep. c. 16.*

Th' infernal minister advanc'd,  
Seiz'd the due victim, and with fury lance'd  
Her back, and piercing through her inmost heart,  
Drew backward. *Dryden's Theod. and Honoria.*

2. To open chirurgically; to cut in order to a cure.  
We do lance  
Diseases in our bodies. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Fell sorrow's tooth doth never rankle more  
Than when it bites, but lanceth not the fore. *Shakespeare.*

That differs as far from our usual feverities, as the lancing  
of a physician do from the wounds of an adversary. *D. of Ph.*

Lance the fore,  
And cut the head; for till the core is found  
The secret vice is fed. *Dryden's Georg. l. 691.*

The shepherd stands,  
And when the lancing knife requires his hands,  
Vain help, with idle pray'rs, from heav'n demands. *Dryden.*

He carried his lances, which were strong, to give a lance  
blow. *Sidney, b. ii.*

LANCEPESADE. *n. f.* [lance spezzate, French.] The officer  
under the corporal: not now in use among us.

To th' Indies of her arm he flies,  
Fraught both with east and western prize,  
Which, when he had in vain essay'd,  
Arm'd like a dapper lancepessade. *Cleveland.*

LA'NCET. *n. f.* [lancette, French.] A small pointed chirurgical  
instrument.

I gave vent to it by an apertion with a lancet, and dis-  
charged white matter. *Wiseham's Surgery.*

It differeth from a vein, which in an apparent blue run-  
neth along the body, and if dexterously prick'd with a lancet  
emitteth a red drop. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

Hippocrates faith, blood-letting should be done with broad  
lancets.

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lancets or swords, in order to make a large orifice: the man-  
ner of opening a vein then was by stabbing or pertusion, as  
in horses. *Arbutnot on ancient Coins.*

To LANCE. *v. a.* [lancer, French.] This word is too often  
written launch: it is only a vocal corruption of lance.] To  
dart; to cast as a lance; to throw; to let fly.

See whole arm can lance the furer bolt,  
And who's the better Jove. *Dryden, and Lee's Oedipus.*

Me, only me, the hand of fortune bore,  
Unblest to tread that interdicted shore:  
When Jove tremendous in the fable deeps,  
Launch'd his red lightning at our scatter'd ships. *Pope.*

LANCINATION. *n. f.* [from lancino, Latin.] Tearing; la-  
ceration.

To LANCINATE. *v. a.* [lancino, Latin.] To tear; to rend;  
to lacerate.

LAND. *n. f.* [lano, Gothick, Saxon, and so all the Teuto-  
nick dialects.]

1. A country; a region; distinct from other countries.  
All the nations of Scythia, like a mountain flood, did  
overflow all Spain, and quite drowned and washed away  
whatsoever reliques there were left of the land-tred people.  
*Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Thy ambition,  
Thou scarlet fin, robb'd this bewailing land  
Of noble Buckingham. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

What had he done to make him fly the land? *Shakespeare.*

The chief men of the land had great authority; though  
the government was monarchical, it was not despotick.  
*Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*

2. Earth; distinct from water.

The princes delighting their conceits with confirming their  
knowledge, seeing wherein the sea-discipline differed from  
the land-service, they had pleasing entertainment. *Sidney.*

He to-night hath boarded a land-carack;  
If it prove lawful prize, he's made for ever. *Shakespeare.*

By land they found that huge and mighty country. *Abbot.*

With eleven thousand land-soldiers, and twenty-six ships of  
war, we within two months have won one town. *Bacon.*

Necessity makes men ingenious and hardy; and if they  
have but land-room or sea-room, they find supplies for their  
hunger. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Yet, if thou go'st by land, thy grief poll'st  
My soul ev'n then, my fears would be the less:  
But ah! he warr'd to slun the wat'ry way. *Dryden.*

They turn their heads to sea, their stems to land,  
And greet with greedy joy th' Italian strand. *Dryden.*

I writ not always in the proper terms of navigation, or  
land-service. *Dryden's Aeneis.*

The French are to pay the same duties at the dry ports  
through which they pass by land-carriage, as we pay upon  
importation or exportation by sea. *Add. Freeholder.*

The Phenicians carried on a land-trade to Syria and  
Mesopotamia, and stop't not short, without pushing their  
trade to the Indies. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

The species brought by land-carriage were much better  
than those which came to Egypt by sea. *Arbutnot.*

3. Ground; surface of the place. Unusual.

Beneath his feeble caique he felt the blow,  
And roll'd, with limbs relax'd, along the land. *Pope.*

4. An estate real and immovable.  
To forfeit all your goods, lands, and tenements,  
Caffles, and goods whatsoever, and to be  
Out of the king's protection. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

He kept himself within the bounds of loyalty, and enjoy-  
ed certain lands and towns in the borders of Polonia. *Kneller.*

This man is freed from servile hands,  
Of hope to rise, or fear to fall:  
Lord of himself, though not of lands,  
And having nothing, yet hath all. *Watson.*

5. Nation; people.  
These answers in the silent night receiv'd,  
The king himself divulg'd, the land believ'd. *Dryden.*

6. Urine. [plons, Saxon.] As  
Probably this was a coarse expression in the cant strain,  
formerly in common use, but since laid aside and forgotten,  
which meant the taking away a man's life. For land or lant  
is an old word for urine, and so stop the common passages  
and functions of nature is to kill. *Hammer.*

You are abused, and by some putter on,  
That will be damn'd for't; would I knew the villain,  
I would land-damn him. *Shakespeare, Winter Tale.*

To LAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fet on shore.

You shall hear  
The legions, new in Gallia, sooner landed  
In our not fearing Britain. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

I told him of the army that was land'd;  
He laugh'd at it. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He who rules the raging wind,  
To thee, O sacred ship, be kind,  
Thy committed pledge restore,  
And land him safely on the shore. *Dryden's Heracle.*

## L A N

Another Typhis shall new seas explore,  
Another Argo land the chiefs upon th' Iberian shore. *Dryden.*

To LAND. *v. n.* To come to shore.

Let him land, *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

And solemnly see him fet on to London. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Land ye not, none of you, and provide to be gone from  
this coast within sixteen days. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

I land, with luckless omens; then adore  
Their gods. *Dryden's Aeneis.*

LAND-FORCES. *n. f.* [land and force.] Warlike powers not  
naval; soldiers that serve on land.

We behold in France the greatest land-forces that have ever  
been known under any christian prince. *Temple.*

LAND'ED. *adj.* [from land.] Having a fortune, not in money  
but in land.

A landless knight makes thee a landed squire. *Shakespeare.*

Men, whose living lieth together in one shire, are com-  
monly counted greater landed than those whose livings are  
disperid. *Bacon's Collection of Good and Evil.*

Cromwell's officers, who were for levelling lands while  
they had none, when they grew landed fell to crying up  
magna charta. *Temple.*

A house of commons must consist, for the most part, of  
landed men. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 20.*

LAND'FALL. *n. f.* [land and fall.] A sudden translation of prop-  
erty in land by the death of a rich man.

LAND'FLOOD. *n. f.* [land and flood.] Inundation.

Apprehensions of the affections of Kent, and all other  
places, looked like a landflood, that might roll they knew  
not how far. *Cleveland.*

LANDHOLDER. *n. f.* [land and holder.] One whose fortune is  
in land.

Money, as necessary to trade, may be considered as in his  
hands that pays the labourer and landholder; and if this man  
wants money, the manufacture is not made, and so the trade  
is lost. *Locke.*

LANDJOBBER. *n. f.* [land and job.] One who buys and sells  
lands for other men.

If your master be a minister of state, let him be at home  
to none but his land-jobbers, or his inventor of new funds.  
*Swift's Directions to the Steward.*

LANDGRAVE. *n. f.* [land and grave, a count, German.] A  
German title of dominion.

LANDING. *n. f.* [from land.] The top of stairs.

LANDING-PLACE. *n. f.* [from land.] The top of stairs.  
Let the stairs to the upper rooms be upon a fair, open  
newel, and a fair landing-place at the top. *Bacon.*

The landing-place is the uppermost step of a pair of stairs,  
viz. the floor of the room you ascend upon. *Maxon.*

There is a stair-case that strangers are generally carried  
to see, where the easiness of the ascent, the disposition of  
the lights, and the convenient landing, are admirably well  
contrived. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

What the Romans called vestibulum was no part of the  
house, but the court and landing-place between it and the  
street. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

LANDLADY. *n. f.* [land and lady.]

1. A woman who has tenants holding from her.

2. The mistress of an inn.  
If a soldier drinks his pint, and offers payment in Wood's  
halfpence, the landlady may be under some difficulty. *Swift.*

LANDLESS. [from land.] Without property; without fortune.  
Young Fortinbras,

Of unimproved mettle, hot and full,  
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there,  
Shark'd up a list of landless resolute. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

A landless knight hath made a landed squire. *Shakespeare.*

LANDLOCKED. *adj.* [land and lock.] Shut in, or inclosed with  
land.

There are few natural parts better landlocked, and clofed  
on all sides, than this seems to have been. *Addison on Italy.*

LANDLOPER. *n. f.* [land and looper, Dutch.] A landman; a  
term of reproach used by seamen of those who pass their  
lives on shore.

LANDLORD. *n. f.* [land and lord]

1. One who owns land or houses, and has tenants under him.  
This regard shall be had, that in no place, under any  
landlord, there shall be many of them placed together,  
but disperid. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

The universal landlord. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*

It is a generous pleasure in a landlord, to love to see all his  
tenants look fat, sleek, and contented. *Clarissa.*

2. The master of an inn.  
Upon our arrival at the inn, my companion fetched out  
the jolly landlord, who knew him by his whistle. *Addison.*

LANDMARK. *n. f.* [land and mark.] Any thing set up to pre-  
serve the boundaries of lands.

I th' midst, an altar, as the land-marks, stood,  
Rustick, of grassy sod. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi. l. 432.*

Then land-marks limited to each his Right;  
For all before was common as the light. *Dryden.*

Though they are not self-evident principles, yet if they  
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have been made out from them by a way and unquestionable deduction, they may serve as *land-marks*, to shew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite besides it. *Locke*.  
**LANDSCAPE**. *n. f.* [*landschape*, Dutch.]  
 1. A region; the prospect of a country.  
 That *landschape*! and of pure, now purer air,  
 Meets his approach. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. iv. l. 153.  
 He scarce uprisen,  
 Shot parallel to th' earth his dewy ruy,  
 Discovering in wide *landschape* all the east  
 Of paradise, and Eden's happy plains. *Milton*.  
 Straight mine eye hath caught new pleasures,  
 Whilst the *landschape* round it measures,  
 Rustlet lawns and fallows grey,  
 Where the nibbling flocks do stray. *Milton*.  
 We are like men entertained with the view of a spacious  
*landschape*, where the eye passes over one pleasing prospect into  
 another. *Addison*.  
 2. A picture, representing an extent of space, with the various  
 objects in it.  
 As good a poet as you are, you cannot make finer *land-*  
*scapes* than those about the king's house. *Add. Guard.*  
 Oft in her glass the musing shepherd spies  
 The wat'ry *landschape* of the pendant woods,  
 And absent trees, that tremble in the floods. *Pope*.  
**LAND-TAX**. *n. f.* [*land and tax*.] Tax laid upon land and  
 houses.  
 If mortgages were registered, *land-taxes* might reach the  
 lender to pay his proportion. *Locke*.  
**LAND-WAITER**. *n. f.* [*land and waiter*.] An officer of the  
 customs, who is to watch what goods are landed.  
 Give a guinea to a knavish *land-waiter*, and he shall con-  
 nive at the merchant for cheating the queen of an hun-  
 dred. *Swift's Examiner*, No. 27.  
**LANDWARD**. *adv.* [*from land*.] Towards the land.  
 They are invincible by reason of the overpowering moun-  
 tains that back the one, and slender fortification of the other  
 to *landward*. *Sandys's Journey*.  
**LANE**. *n. f.* [*laen*, Dutch; *lana*, Saxon.]  
 1. A narrow way between hedges.  
 Through a straight *lane*, the enemy full-hearted  
 Struck down some mortally. *Shakesf. Cymbeline*.  
 I know each *lane*, and every alley green,  
 Dingle or bushy dell, of this wild wood,  
 And every botky bourn. *Milton*.  
 Through a close *lane* as I purfue'd my journey. *Orway*.  
 A pack-horse is driven constantly in a narrow *lane* and dir-  
 ty road. *Locke*.  
 2. A narrow street; an alley.  
 There is no street, not many *lanes*, where there does not  
 live one that has relation to the church. *Sprat's Sermons*.  
 3. A passage between men standing on each side.  
 The earl's servants stood ranged on both sides, and made  
 the king a *lane*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
**LANERET**. *n. f.* A little hawk.  
**LANGUAGE**. *n. f.* [*language*, French; *lingua*, Latin.]  
 1. Human speech.  
 We may define *language*, if we consider it more materially,  
 to be letters, forming and producing words and sentences;  
 but if we consider it according to the design thereof, then  
*language* is apt signs for communication of thoughts. *Holder*.  
 2. The tongue of one nation as distinct from others.  
 O! good my lord, no Latin;  
 I am not such a truant since my coming,  
 As not to know the *language* I have liv'd in. *Shakesf.*  
 He not from Rome alone, but Greece,  
 Like Jason, brought the golden fleece;  
 To him that *language*, though to none  
 Of th' others, as his own was known. *Denham*.  
 3. Style; manner of expression.  
 Though his *language* should not be refin'd,  
 It must not be obscure and impudent. *Rescommen*.  
 Others for *language* all their care express,  
 And value books, as women, men, for drefs:  
 Their praise is still — the style is excellent;  
 The sense, they humbly take upon content. *Pope*.  
**LANGUAGED**. *adj.* [*from the noun*.]  
 Having various languages,  
 He wand'ring long a wider circle made,  
 And many *language*'d nations has survey'd. *Pope*.  
**LANGUAGE-MASTER**. *n. f.* [*language and master*.] One whose  
 profession is to teach languages.  
 The third is a sort of *language-master*, who is to instruct  
 them in the stile proper for a minister. *Spectator*, No. 305.  
**LANGUET**. *n. f.* [*languette*, French.] Any thing cut in the  
 form of a tongue.  
**LANGUID**. *adj.* [*languidus*, Latin.]  
 1. Faint; weak; feeble.  
 Whatever renders the motion of the blood *languid*, dif-

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posed to an acid acrimony; what accelerates the motion of  
 the blood, disposed to an alkaline acrimony. *Arbutnot*.  
 No space can be assigned so vast, but still a larger may be  
 imagined; no motion so swift or *languid*, but a greater ve-  
 locity or slowness may still be conceived. *Bentley's Sermon*.  
 2. Dull; heartless.  
 I'll hasten to my troops,  
 And fire their *languid* souls with Cato's virtue. *Addison*.  
**LANGUIDLY**. *adv.* [*from languid*.] Weekly; feebly.  
 The menstruum work'd as *languidly* upon the coral, as it  
 did before they were put into the receiver. *Boyle*.  
**LANGUINESS**. *n. f.* [*from languid*.] Weakness; feebleness;  
 want of strength.  
 To *LANGUISH*. *v. n.* [*languir*, French; *languere*, Latin.]  
 1. To grow feeble; to pine away; to lose strength.  
 Let her *languish*  
 A drop of blood a-day; and, being aged,  
 Die of this folly. *Shakesf. Cymbeline*.  
 We and our fathers do *languish* of such diseases. *2 Esdr.*  
 What can we expect, but that her *languishings* should end  
 in death. *Decoy of Piety*.  
 His sorrows bore him off; and softly laid  
 His *languish'd* limbs upon his homely bed. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 2. To be no longer vigorous in motion; not to be vivid in ap-  
 pearance.  
 The troops with hate inspir'd,  
 Their darts with clamour at a distance drive,  
 And only keep the *languish'd* war alive. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 3. To sink or pine under sorrow, or any slow passion.  
 What man who knows  
 What woman is, yea, what she cannot chafe  
 But must be, will his free hours *languish* out  
 For assur'd bondage. *Shakesf. Cymbeline*.  
 The land shall mourn, and every one that dwelleth therein  
*languish*. *Hef. iv. 3.*  
 I have been talking with a suitor here,  
 A man that *languishes* in your displeasure. *Shakesf. Othello*.  
 I was about fifteen when I took the liberty to chafe for  
 myself, and have ever since *languish'd* under the displeasure  
 of an inexorable father. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 181.  
 Let Leonora consider, that, at the very time in which she  
*languishes* for the loss of her deceased lover, there are persons  
 just perishing in a shipwreck. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 163.  
 4. To look with softness or tenderness.  
 What poems think you soft, and to be read  
 With *languishing* regards, and bending head? *Dryden*.  
**LANGUISH**. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Soft appearance.  
 And the blue *languish* of soft Alia's eye. *Pope*.  
 Then forth he walks,  
 Beneath the trembling *languish* of her beam,  
 With fosten'd soul. *Thomson's Spring*, l. 1033.  
**LANGUISHINGLY**. *adv.* [*from languishing*.]  
 1. Weakly; feebly; with feeble softness.  
 Leave such to tune their own dull rhimes, and know  
 What's roundly smooth, or *languishingly* slow. *Pope*.  
 2. Dully; tediously.  
 Alas! my Dorus, thou seest how long and *languishingly* the  
 weeks are past over since our last talking. *Sidney*.  
**LANGUISHMENT**. *n. f.* [*languishment*, French; *from languish*.]  
 1. State of pining.  
 By that count, which lovers books invent,  
 The sphere of Cupid forty years contains;  
 Which I have wasted in long *languishment*,  
 That seem'd the longer for my greater pains. *Speiser*.  
 2. Softness of mind.  
 Humility it expresses, by the flopping or bending of  
 the head; *languishment*, when we hang it on one side. *Dryden*.  
**LANGUOR**. *n. f.* [*langvor*, Latin; *languor*, French.] *Langvor*  
 and lassitude signifies a faintness, which may arise from want  
 or decay of spirits, through indigestion, or too much exer-  
 cise; or from an additional weight of fluids, from a diminu-  
 tion of secretion by the common discharges. *Quincy*.  
 Well hoped I, and fair beginnings had,  
 That he my captive *langvor* should redeem. *Spenser's Fa. Q.*  
 For these, these tribunes, in the dust I write  
 My heart's deep *langvor*, and my soul's sad tears. *Shakesf.*  
 Academical disputation gives vigour and briskness to the  
 mind thus exercised, and relieves the *langvor* of private study  
 and meditation. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.  
 To ills of fragrance, lily-silver'd vales  
 Diffusing *langvor* in the panting gales. *Daniel*.  
**LANGUOROUS**. *adj.* [*languoreus*, Fr.] Tedious; melancholy.  
 Dear lady, how shall I declare thy case,  
 Whom late I left in *languorous* constraint. *Spenser's Fa. Q.*  
 To *LANGUOR*. *v. a.* [*languo*, Latin.] To tear in pieces; to  
 rend; to lacerate.  
**LANGUORIC**. *n. f.* [*languoricus*, Latin.] Woollen manufacture.  
 The moth breedeth upon cloth and other *languorics*, espe-  
 cially if they be laid up dankish and wet. *Bacon*.  
**LANGOROUS**. *adj.* [*laniger*, Latin.] Bearing wool. **LANK**.

# LAP

**LANK**. *adj.* [*lancke*, Dutch.]  
 1. Loose; not filled up; not stiffened out; not fat; not plump;  
 slender.  
 The commons ha't thou rack'd; the clergy's bags  
 Are *lank* and lean with thy extortions. *Shakesf.*  
 Name not Winterface, whose skin's slack,  
 Lank, as an unthrif's purse. *Dome*.  
 We let down into the receiver a great bladder well tied  
 at the neck, but very *lank*, as not containing above a pint  
 of air, but capable of containing ten times as much. *Boyle*.  
 Moist earth produces corn and grass, but both  
 Too rank and too luxuriant in their growth.  
 Let not my land so large a promise boast,  
 Left the *lank* ears in length of stem be lost. *Dryden*.  
 Now, now my bearded harvest gilds the plain.  
 Thus dreams the wretch, and vainly thus dreams on,  
 Till his *lank* purse declares his money gone. *Dryden*.  
 Meagre and *lank* with fasting grown,  
 And nothing left but skin and bone;  
 They just keep life and soul together. *Swift*.  
 2. *Milton* seems to use this word for faint; languid.  
 He, piteous of her woes, rear'd her *lank* head,  
 And gave her to his daughters to imbath  
 In nectar'd lavers strew'd with ashodil. *Milton*.  
**LANKNES**. *n. f.* [*from lank*.] Want of plumpness.  
**LANNER**. *n. f.* [*lanier*, Fr. *lanarius*, Lat.] A species of hawk.  
**LANSEQUET**. *n. f.* [*lanse and knecht*, Dutch.]  
 1. A common foot-soldier.  
 2. A game at cards.  
**LANTERN**. *n. f.* [*lanterne*, French; *laterna*, Latin: it is by  
 mistake often written *lanthorn*.] A transparent case for a  
 candle.  
 God shall be my hope,  
 My stay, my guide, my *lanthorn* to my feet. *Shakesf.*  
 Thou art our admiral; thou bearest the *lanthorn* in the  
 poop, but 'tis in the nose of thee; thou art the knight of  
 the burning lamp. *Shakesf. Henry IV. p. i.*  
 A candle lasteth longer in a *lanthorn* than at large. *Bacon*.  
 Amongst the excellent acts of that king, one hath the pre-  
 eminence, the erection and institution of a society, which we  
 call Solomon's house; the noblest foundation that ever was,  
 and the *lanthorn* of this kingdom. *Bacon's Atlantis*.  
 O thieves! night,  
 Why shouldst thou, but for some felonious end,  
 In thy dark *lanthorn*, thus close up the stars,  
 That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps  
 With everlasting oil, to give due light  
 To the mistle and lonely traveller. *Milton*.  
 Vice is like a dark *lanthorn*, which turns its bright side  
 only to him that bears it, but looks black and dismal in an-  
 other's hand. *Govern. Tong*.  
 Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continued  
 shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous  
 eruptions of light, to prevent the art of the lantern-maker.  
*More's Divine Dialogues*.  
 There are at Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, Rome, great hospi-  
 tals, in the walls of which are placed machines in the shape  
 of large *lanthorns*, with a little door in the side of them. *Addison*.  
 Our ideas succeed one another in our minds, not much  
 unlike the images in the inside of a *lanthorn*, turned round  
 by the heat of a candle. *Locke*.  
 2. A light-house; a light hung out to guide ships.  
 Caprea, where the *lanthorn* fix'd on high  
 Shines like a moon through the beaught Sky,  
 While by its beams the wary sailor steers. *Addison*.  
**LANTERN-JAW**. A term used of a thin visage, such as if a  
 candle were burning in the mouth might transmit the light.  
 Being very lucky in a pair of long *lanthorn-jaws*, he wrung  
 his face into a hideous grimace. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 173.  
**LANUGINOUS**. *adj.* [*lanuginosus*, Latin.] Downy; covered  
 with soft hair.  
**LAP**. *n. f.* [*læppe*, Saxon; *lappes*, German.]  
 1. The loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at  
 pleasure.  
 If a joint of meat falls on the ground, take it up gently,  
 wipe it with the *lap* of your coat, and then put it into the  
 dish. *Swift's Directions to a Footman*.  
 2. The part of the cloaths that is spread horizontally over the  
 knees as one sits down, so as any thing may lie in it.  
 It feeds each living plant with liquid sap,  
 And fills with flowers fair Flora's painted *lap*. *Spenser*.  
 Upon a day, as love lay sweetly slumbering  
 All in his mothers *lap*,  
 A gentle bee, with his loud trumpet murr'ring,  
 About him flew by hap. *Spenser*.  
 I'll make my haven in a lady's *lap*,  
 And 'twixt sweet ladies with my words and looks. *Shakesf.*  
 She bids you  
 All on the wanton rushes lay you down,  
 And rest your gentle head upon her *lap*,  
 And she will sing the song that pleaseth you. *Shakesf.*

# LAP

Let us rear  
 The higher our opinion, that our stirring  
 Can from the *lap* of Egypt's widow pluck  
 The ne'er-lust-wearied Antony. *Shakesf. Ant. and Cleopatra*.  
 Heav'n's almighty fire  
 Melts on the bosom of his love, and pours  
 Himself into her *lap* in fruitful show'rs. *Crashaw*.  
 Men expect that religion should cost them no pains, and  
 that happiness should drop into their *laps*. *Tilleyson*.  
 He struggles into breath, and cries for aid;  
 Then, helpless, in his mother's *lap* is laid.  
 He creeps, he walks, and issuing into man,  
 Grudges their life from whence his own began:  
 Rethells of laws, affects to rule alone,  
 Anxious to reign, and restless on the throne. *Dryden*.  
 To *LAP*. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]  
 1. To wrap or twist round any thing.  
 He hath a long tail, which, as he descends from a tree,  
 he *laps* round about the boughs, to keep himself from fall-  
 ing. *Grew's Museum*.  
 About the paper, whose two halves were painted with red  
 and blue, and which was stiff like thin pasteboard, I *lapped*  
 several times a slender thread of very black silk. *Newton*.  
 2. To involve in any thing.  
 As through the flowing forest rath the fled,  
 In her rude hairs sweet flowers themselves did *lap*,  
 And flourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did cinwrap. *Spenser*.  
 The thane of Cawder gan a dismal conflict,  
 Till that Bellona's bridegroom, *lapt* in proof,  
 Confronted him. *Shakesf. Macbeth*.  
 When we both lay in the field,  
 Frozen almost to death, how he did *lap* me,  
 Ev'n in his garments, and did give himself,  
 All thin and naked, to the numb cold night. *Shakesf.*  
 Ever against eating cares,  
*Lap* me in soft Lydian airs. *Milton*.  
 Indulgent fortune does her care employ,  
 And smiling, broods upon the naked boy;  
 Her garment spreads, and *laps* him in the folds,  
 And covers with her wings from nightly colds. *Dryden*.  
 Here was the repository of all the wild contentions for  
 power between the nobles and commons, *lapt* up safely in  
 the bosom of a Nero and a Caligula. *Swift*.  
 To *LAP*. *v. n.* To be spread or twisted over any thing.  
 The upper wings are opaque; at their hinder ends, where  
 they *lap* over, transparent, like the wing of a fly. *Grew*.  
 To *LAP*. *v. n.* [*lappian*, Saxon; *lappen*, Dutch.] To feed by  
 quick reciprocations of the tongue.  
 The dogs by the river Nilus' side being thirsty, *lap* hastily  
 as they run along the shore. *Digby on bader*.  
 They had soups served up in broad dishes, and so the fox  
 fell to *lapping* himself, and bade his guest heartily wel-  
 come. *L'Estrange, Fab. 31.*  
 The tongue serves not only for tasting, but for malicia-  
 tion and deglutition, in man, by licking; in the dog and cat  
 kind, by *lapping*. *Ray on Creation*.  
 To *LAP*. *v. a.* To lick up.  
 For all the rest  
 They'll take suggestion, as a cat *laps* milk. *Shakesf.*  
 Upon a bull  
 Two horrid lions ramp't, and seiz'd, and tugg'd off, bel-  
 lowing still,  
 Both men and dogs came; yet they tore the hide, and  
*lapt* their fill. *Chapman's Iliad*, b. xviii.  
**LAPDOG**. *n. f.* [*lap and dog*.] A little dog, fondled by ladies  
 in the *lap*.  
 One of them made his court to the *lap-dog*, to improve  
 his interest with the lady. *Collier*.  
 These if the laws did that exchange afford,  
 Would fave their *lap-dog* sooner than their lord. *Dryden*.  
*Lap-dogs* give themselves the rowling shake,  
 And sleepless lovers just at twelve awake. *Pope*.  
**LAPFUL**. *n. f.* [*lap and full*.] As much as can be contained  
 in the *lap*.  
 One found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wild goards  
 his *lapful*, and shred them into the pot of pottage. *2 Kings*.  
 Will four per cent. increase the number of lenders? if it  
 will not, then all the plenty of money these conjurers bestow  
 upon us, is but like the gold and silver which old women be-  
 lieve other conjurers bestow by whole *lapfuls* on poor cre-  
 dulous girls. *Locke*.  
**LAPICIDE**. *n. f.* [*lapicida*, Latin.] A stonecutter.  
**LAPIDARY**. *n. f.* [*lapidaire*, Fr.] One who deals in stones or  
 gems.  
 As a cock was turning up a dunghil, he espied a diamond:  
 well (says he) this sparkling foolery now to a *lapidary* would  
 have been the making of him; but, as to any use of mine,  
 a barley-corn had been worth forty on't. *L'Estrange*.  
 Of all the many sorts of the gem kind reckoned up by the  
*lapidaries*, there are not above three or four that are origi-  
 nal. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*



## LAP

To LAPIDATE. *v. a.* [*lapido*, Latin.] To stone; to kill by stoning. *Dist.*  
 LAPIDATION. *n. f.* [*lapidatio*, Lat. *lapidation*, Fr.] A stoning.  
 LAPIDEOUS. *adj.* [*lapideus*, Latin.] Stony; of the nature of stone.

There might fall down into the lapideous matter, before it was concreted into a stone, some small toad, which might remain there imprisoned, till the matter about it were condensed. *Ray on Creation.*

LAPIDESCENT. *n. f.* [*lapidesco*, Latin.] Stony concretion.

Of lapis ceratites, or cornu fossilis, in subterranean cavities, there are many to be found in Germany, which are but the lapidescenties, and putrefactive mutations, of hard bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iii. c. 22.

LAPIDESCENT. *adj.* [*lapidescent*, Latin.] Growing or turning to stone.

LAPIDIFICATION. [*lapidification*, French.] The act of forming stones.

Induration or lapidification of substances more soft, is another degree of condensation. *Bacon's Natural History.*

LAPIDIFIC. *adj.* [*lapidificus*, French.] Forming stones.

The atoms of the lapidific, as well as saline principle, being regular, do concur in producing regular stones. *Grew.*

LAPIDIST. *n. f.* [from *lapides*, Latin.] A dealer in stones or gems.

Hardness, wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, being exalted to that degree, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the factitious stones of chemists in imitation being easily detected by an ordinary lapidist. *Ray on Creation.*

LAPIS. *n. f.* [Latin.] A stone.

LAPIS LAZULI.

The lapis lazuli, or azure stone, is a copper ore, very compact and hard, so as to take a high polish, and is worked into a great variety of toys. It is found in detached lumps, usually of the size of a man's fist, of an elegant blue colour, beautifully variegated with clouds of white, and veins of a shining gold colour: that of Asia and Africa is much superior to the Bohemian or German kind: it has been used in medicine, but the present practice takes no notice of it: to it the painters are indebted for their beautiful ultra-marine colour, which is only a calcination of lapis lazuli. *Hill.*

LAPPER. *n. f.* [from *lap.*]

1. One who wraps up.  
 They may be lappers of linen, and bailiffs of the manor. *Swift's Consideration on Two Bills.*

2. One who laps or licks.  
 LAPPET. *n. f.* [diminutive of *lap.*] The parts of a head dress that hang loose.

How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's lappets, and ruffles, and mantuas. *Swift.*

LAPSE. *n. f.* [*lapsus*, Latin.]

1. Flow; fall; glide.

Round I saw

Hill, dale, and shady woods, and funny plains,

And liquid lapse of murm'ring streams. *Milton.*

Notions of the mind are preserved in the memory, notwithstanding lapse of time. *Hale's Original of Mankind.*

2. Petty error; small mistake.

These are petty errors and minor lapses, not considerably injurious unto truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. vi. c. 13.

The weakness of human understanding all will confess; yet the confidence of most practically disowns it; and it is easier to persuade them of it from others lapses than their own. *Glanville's Sect.* c. 9.

This scripture may be usefully applied as a caution to guard against those lapses and failings, to which our infirmities daily expose us. *Rogers's Sermon.*

It hath been my constant business to examine whether I could find the smallest lapse in stile or propriety through my whole collection, that I might send it abroad as the most finished piece. *Swift.*

3. Translocation of right from one to another.

In a presentation to a vacant church, a layman ought to present within four months, and a clergyman within six, otherwise a devolution, or lapse of right, happens. *Ayliffe.*

To LAPSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To glide slowly; to fall by degrees.

This disposition to shorten our words, by retrenching the vowels, is nothing else but a tendency to lapse into the barbarity of those northern nations from whom we are descended, and whose languages labour all under the same defect. *Swift's Letter to the Lord Treasurer.*

2. To fail in any thing; to slip.

I have ever narrated my friends,

Of whom he's chief, with all the size that verity

Would without lapsing suffer. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*

To lapse in lunacy

Is sorer than to lie for need; and fallhood

Is worse in kings than beggars. *Shakef. Cymbeline.*

3. To slip by inadvertency or mistake.

Homer, in his characters of Vulcan and Therites, has

lapsed into the buleque character, and departed from serious air essential to an epic poem. *Add. Spectator.*

## LAR

Let there be no wilful perversion of another's meaning; no sudden seizure of a lapsed syllable to play upon it. *Wain.*  
 3. To lose the proper time.

Myself stood out;

I shall pay dear. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

As an appeal may be deserted by the appellant's lapsing the term of law, so it may also be deserted by a lapse of the term of a judge. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

4. To fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another.

If the archbishop shall not fill it up within six months ensuing, it lapses to the king. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

5. To fall from perfection, truth or faith.

Once more I will renew

His lapsed powers, though forfeit, and intrall'd

By sin to foul exorbitant desires. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Indeed the charge seems designed as an artifice of diversion, a sprout of that fig-tree which was to hide the nakedness of lapsed Adam. *Decoy of Pity.*

All publick forms suppose it the most principal, universal, and daily requisite to the lapsing state of human corruption. *Decoy of Pity.*

These were looked on as lapsed persons, and great severities of penance were prescribed them, as appears by the canons of Ancyra. *Stillington's Disc. on Romish Idolatry.*

LAPWING. *n. f.* [*lap* and *wing*.] A clamorous bird with long wings.

Ah! but I think him better than I say,

And yet would herein others eyes were worf:

Far from her nest the lapwing cries away;

My heart prays for him, though my tongue do curse. *Shak.*

And how in fields the lapwing Tereus reigns,

The warbling nightingale in woods complains. *Dryden.*

LAPWORK. *n. f.* [*lap* and *work*.] Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other.

A basket made of porcupine quills: the ground is a pack-thread caul woven, into which, by the Indian women, are wrought, by a kind of lap-work, the quills of porcupines, not split, but of the young ones intire; mixed with white and black in even and indented waves. *Grew's Myrioph.*

LAPBOARD. *n. f.*

The left-hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face to the head. *Harris.*

Or when Ulysses on the lapboard thunn'd

Charybdis, and by the other whirlpool steer'd. *Milton.*

Tack to the lapboard, and stand off to sea,

Veer starboard sea and land. *Dryden.*

LARCENY. *n. f.* [*larcin*, Fr. *latrocinium*, Lat.] Petty theft.

Those laws would be very unjust, that should chastise murder and petty larceny with the same punishment. *Spektator.*

LARCH. *n. f.* [*Larix*.]

The leaves, which are long and narrow, are produced out of little tubercles, in form of a painter's pencil, as in the cedar of Libanus, but fall off in winter; the cones are small and oblong, and, for the most part, have a small branch growing out of the top; these are produced at remote distances from the male flowers, on the same tree: the male flowers are, for the most part, produced on the under side of the branches, and, at their first appearance, are very like small cones. *Miller.*

Some botanical critics tell us, the poets have not rightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphosing the sisters of Phaeton into poplars, who ought to have been turned into larch trees; for that it is this kind of tree which sheds a gum, and is commonly found on the banks of the Po. *Addison on Italy.*

LARD. *n. f.* [*lardum*, Latin; *lard*, French.]

1. The grease of swine.

So may thy pastures with their flow'ry fens,

As suddenly as lard, fat thy lean beasts. *Dante.*

2. Bacon; the flesh of swine.

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd,

And to the table sent the smoking lard;

On which with eager appetite they dine,

A fav'ry bit, that serv'd to relish wine. *Dryden's Ovid.*

The sacrifice they sped;

Chopp'd off their nervous thighs, and next prepar'd

T' involve the lean in cauls, and mend with lard. *Dryden.*

To LARD. *v. a.* [*larder*, French; from the noun.]

1. To stuff with bacon.

The larded thighs on loaded altars laid. *Dryd. Homer.*

No man lards salt pork with orange peel,

Or garnishes his lamb with pitch-cocked eel. *King.*

2. To fatten.

Now Falstaff sweats to death,

And lards the lean earth as he walks along. *Shakef.*

Brave soldier, doth he lie

Larding the plain. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

3. To mix with something else by way of improvement.

I found, Horatio,

A royal knavery; an exact command,

Larded with many several sorts of reasons. *Shakef. Hamlet.*

Let

## LAR

Let no alien interpose. *Dryden.*  
 To lard with wit thy hungry Epom prose.  
 He lards with flourishes his long harangues. *Dryd.*

'Tis fine, sayst thou. The poets think this nothing, their

Swearing by heaven; the poets think this nothing, their

plays are so much larded with it. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

LARDER. *n. f.* [*lardier*, old French; from *lard*.] The room

where meat is kept or fatted.

This similitude is not borrowed of the larder house, but

out of the school house. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Flesh is ill kept in a room that is not cool; whereas in

a cool and wet larder it will keep longer. *Bacon.*

So have I seen in larder dark,

Of veal a lucid loin. *Dorset.*

Old age,

More so, perverse in humour, diffident

The more he still abounds, the less content:

His larder and his kitchen too observes,

And now, left he should want hereafter, starves. *King.*

LARDERER. [*larder*.] One who has the charge of the larder.

LARDON. *n. f.* [French.] A bit of bacon.

LARGE. *adj.* [*large*, French; *largus*, Latin.]

1. Big; bulky.

Charles II. asked me, What could be the reason, that in

mountainous countries the men were commonly larger, and

yet the cattle of all sorts smaller. *Temple.*

Great Theron fell,

Great Theron fell, of giant height. *Dryden.*

Warwick, Leicester, and Buckingham, bear a large boned

sheep of the best shape and deepest staple. *Mortimer's Husband.*

2. Wide; extensive.

Their former large peopling was an effect of the countries

improvement. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Let them dwell in the land, and trade therein; for it is

large enough for them. *Gen. xxxiv. 21.*

There he conquered a thousand miles wide and large.

Abbot's Description of the World.

3. Liberal; abundant; plentiful.

Thou shalt drink of thy sister's cup deep and large. *Ezek.*

Vernal suns and showers

Diffuse their warms, large influence. *Thomson's Autumn.*

4. Copious; diffuse.

Skippon gave a large testimony under his hand, that they

had carried themselves with great civility. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

I might be very large upon the importance and advantages of education, and say a great many things which have

been said before. *Felton on the Classics.*

5. At LARGE. Without restraint.

If you divide a cane into two, and one speak at the one

end, and you lay your ear at the other, it will carry the voice

further than in the air at large. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Thus incorporated spirits to smallest forms

Reduc'd their shapes immense; and were at large,

Though without number still. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The children are bred up in their father's way; or so

plentifully provided for, that they are left at large. *Sprat.*

Your zeal becomes importunate;

I've hitherto permitted it to rave

And talk at large; but learn to keep it in,

Left it should take more freedom than I'll give it. *Addis.*

6. At LARGE. Diffusely.

Discover more at large what cause that was,

For I am ignorant, and cannot guess. *Shakef. Henry VI.*

It does not belong to this place to have that point debated

at large. *Watts.*

LAZELY. *adv.* [from *large*.]

1. Widely; extensively.

2. Copiously; diffusely.

Where the author treats more largely, it will explain the

shorter hints and brief intimations. *Watts's Imp. on the Mind.*

3. Liberally; bounteously.

How he lives and eats:

How largely gives; how splendidly he treats. *Dryden.*

Those, who in warmer climes complain,

From Phœbus rays they suffer pain,

Must own, that pain is largely paid

By gen'rous wines beneath the shade. *Swift.*

4. Abundantly.

They their fill of love, and love's disport

Took largely; of their mutual guilt the seal. *Milton.*

LAZINESS. *n. f.* [from *large*.]

1. Bigness; bulk.

London excels any other city in the whole world, either

in largeness, or number of inhabitants. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Not must Bumastus, his old honours lose,

In length and largeness like the dugs of cows. *Dryden.*

2. Greatness; elevation.

There will be occasion for largeness of mind and agreeableness of temper. *Collier of Friendship.*

3. Extension; amplitude.

They which would flee away most from the largeness of

that offer, do in more sparing terms acknowledge little

less. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 27.

## LAS

The ample proposition that hope makes  
 In all designs begun on earth below,  
 Falls in the promised largeness. *Shakef. Troil. and Cres.*  
 Knowing best the largeness of my own heart toward my  
 people's good and just contentment. *King Charles.*

Shall grief contract the largeness of that heart,

In which nor fear nor anger has a part? *Waller.*

Man as far transcends the beasts in largeness of desire, as

dignity of nature and employment. *Glanville's Apology.*

If the largeness of a man's heart carry him beyond prudence,

we may reckon it illustrious weakness. *Leffrange.*

4. Wideness.

Supposing that the multitude and largeness of rivers ought

to continue as great as now; we can easily prove, that the

extent of the ocean could be no less. *Bentley's Sermons.*

LA'GESS. *n. f.* [*largesse*, Fr.] A present; a gift; a bounty.

Our coffers with too great a court,

And liberal largess, are grown somewhat light. *Shakef.*

He left me; having assigned a value of about two thousand

ducats, for a bounty to me and my fellows: for they

gave great largesses where they came. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

A pardon to the captain, and a largess

Among the soldiers, had appeas'd their fury. *Denham.*

The paltry largess too severely watch'd,

That no intruding guests usurp a share. *Dryden's Juv.*

I am enamour'd of Irus, whose condition will not admit

of such largesses. *Addison's Spectator.*

LA'RGITION. *n. f.* [*largitio*, Lat.] The act of giving. *Dist.*

LARK. *n. f.* [*lapece*, Saxon; *lerk*, Danish; *larack*, Scottish.] A small



## LAS

2. Wanton; soft; luxurious.  
Grim visaged war hath sooth'd his wrinkl'd front;  
And now, instead of mounting barbed steeds,  
To fright the souls of fearful adversaries,  
He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber,  
To the lascivious pleasing of a lute. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*  
LASCIVIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *lascivious*.] Wantonness; looseness.  
The reason pretended by Augustus was the *lasciviousness* of his elegies, and his art of love. *Dryd. Preface to Ovid.*  
LASCIVIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *lascivious*.] Leudly; wantonly; loosely.  
LASH. *n. f.* [The most probable etymology of this word seems to be that of *Skinner*, from *schlagen*, Dutch, to strike; whence *slab* and *lash*.]  
1. A stroke with any thing pliant and tough.  
From hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains  
Of founding *lashes*, and of dragging chains. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Rous'd by the *lash* of his own stubborn tail,  
Our lion now will foreign foes assail. *Dryden.*  
2. The thong or point of the whip which gives the cut or blow.  
Her whip of cricket's bone, her *lash* of film,  
Her waggoner a small grey-coated gnat. *Shakspere.*  
I observed that your whip wanted a *lash* to it. *Addl. Spect.*  
3. A lash, or string in which an animal is held; a snare: out of use.  
The farmer they leave in the *lash*,  
With losses on every side. *Tusser's Husbandry.*  
4. A stroke of satire; a sarcasm.  
The moral is a *lash* at the vanity of arrogating that to ourselves which succeeds well. *L'Estrange.*  
To LASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To strike with any thing pliant; to scourge.  
Lucagus to *lash* his horses bends,  
Prone to the wheels. *Dryden.*  
Lets whip these stragglers o'er the seas again,  
*Lash* hence these over-weening rags of France. *Shaksp.*  
Let men out of their way *lash* on ever so fast, they are not at all the nearer their journey's end. *South's Serm.*  
He *lash'd* to duty with his sword of light. *Dryden.*  
And limping death, *lash'd* on by fate,  
Comes up to shorten half our date. *Dryden's Horace.*  
We *lash* the pupil, and defraud the ward. *Dryden's Pers.*  
Leaning on his lance he mounts his car,  
His fiery couriers *lapping* through the air. *Garth's Ovid.*  
2. To move with a sudden spring or jerk.  
The club hung round his ears, and batter'd brows;  
He falls, and *lapping* up his heels, his rider throws. *Dryd.*  
3. To beat; to strike with a sharp sound.  
The winds grow high,  
The lightning flies, the thunder roars,  
And big waves *lash* the frighted shoars. *Prior.*  
4. To scourge with satire.  
Could pension'd Boileau *lash* in honest strain,  
Flatt'ers and bigots ev'n in Louis' reign. *Pope's Horace.*  
5. To tie any thing down to the side or malt of a ship.  
To LASH. *v. n.* To ply the whip.  
They *lash* aloud, each other they provoke,  
And lend their little souls at every stroke. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Gentle or sharp, according to thy choice,  
To laugh at follies, or to *lash* at vice. *Dryden's Persius.*  
Wheels clash with wheels, and bar the narrow street;  
The *lapping* whip rebounds. *Gay's Trivia.*  
LASHES. *n. f.* [from *lash*.] One that whips or lashes.  
LASS. *n. f.* [from *lad* is formed *lades*, by contraction *lass*.] A girl; a maid; a young woman: used now only of mean girls.  
Now was the time for vigorous lads to show  
What love or honour could invite them to;  
A goodly theatre, where rocks are round  
With reverend age, and lovely *lasses* crown'd. *Waller.*  
A girl was worth forty of our widows; and an honest,  
downright, plain-dealing *lass* it was.  
They sometimes an hasty kiss  
Steal from unwary *lasses*; they with corn,  
And neck reclu'd, relent. *Philips.*  
LASSITUDE. *n. f.* [from *lass*.] Weariness; fatigue.  
*Lassitude* is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oil and warm water; for all *lassitude* is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts; and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emollient.  
Avidity in cogitation is more than our embodied souls can bear without *lassitude* or distemper. *Glauville, Scip. 14.*  
She lives and breeds in the air; for the largeness and lightness of her wings and tail sustain her without *lassitude*.  
More's Antidote against Atheism.  
Do not over-fatigue the spirits, lest the mind be seized

## LAS

- with a *lassitude*, and thereby be tempted to naufrago, and grow tired. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
From mouth and nose the briny torrent ran,  
And lost in *lassitude* lay all the man. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
*Lassitude* generally expresses that weariness which proceeds from a distempered state, and not from exercise, which wants no remedy but rest; it proceeds from an increase of bulk, from a diminution of proper evacuation; or from too great a consumption of the fluid necessary to maintain the spring of the solids, as in fevers; or from a vitiated secretion of that juice; whereby the fibres are not supplied. *Quincy.*  
LA'SSLORN. *n. f.* [from *lass* and *lorn*.] Forsaken by his mistress.  
Brown groves,  
Whose shadow the dimm'd batchelor loves,  
Being *lasslorn*. *Shakspere's Tempest.*  
LAST. *n. f.* [late, Saxon; *laetste*, Dutch.]  
1. Latest; that which follows all the rest in time.  
I feel my end approach, and thus embrac'd;  
Am pleas'd to die; but hear me speak my *last*. *Dryden.*  
Here, *last* of Britons, let your names be read;  
Are none, none living? let me praise the dead. *Pope.*  
Wit not alone has shone on ages past,  
But lights the present, and shall warm the *last*. *Pope.*  
2. Hindmost; which follows in order of place.  
Beyond which there is no more.  
3. Beyond which there is no more.  
Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,  
Unhappy to the *last* the kind releasing knell. *Cowley.*  
The swans, that on Cayster often try'd  
Their tuneful songs, now sung their *last*, and dy'd. *Addl.*  
O! may fam'd Brunwick be the *last*,  
The *last*, the happiest British king.  
Whom thou shalt paint, or I shall sing. *Addl.*  
But, while I take my *last* adieu,  
Heave thou no sigh, nor shed a tear. *Prior.*  
4. Next before the present, as *last* week.  
5. Utmost.  
Fools ambitiously contend  
For wit and pow'r; their *last* endeavours bend  
To outshine each other. *Dryden's Lucianus.*  
6. At LAST. In conclusion; at the end.  
Gad, a troop shall overcome him; but he shall overcome at the *last*. *Gen. xlii. 19.*  
Thus weather-cocks, that for a while  
Have turn'd about with every blast,  
Grown old, and destitute of oil,  
Rust to a point, and fix at *last*. *Freind.*  
7. The LAST; the end.  
All politicians chew on wisdom past,  
And blunder on in business to the *last*. *Pope.*  
LAST. *adv.*  
1. The last time; the time next before the present.  
How long is't now since *last* yourself and I  
Were in a malk. *Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet.*  
When *last* I dy'd, and, dear! I die  
As often as from thee I go,  
I can remember yet that I  
Something did say, and something did bestow. *Dennis.*  
2. In conclusion.  
Pleas'd with his idol, he commends, admires,  
Adores; and *last*, the thing ador'd desires. *Dryden.*  
To LAST. *v. n.* [from *last*, Saxon.] To endure; to continue; to persevere.  
All more *lasting* than beautiful. *Sidney.*  
I thought it agreeable to my affection to your grace, to prefix your name before the essays: for the Latin volume of them, being in the universal language, may *last* as long as books *last*. *Bacon's Essays.*  
With several degrees of *lasting*, ideas are imprinted on the memory.  
These are standing marks of facts delivered by those who were eye-witnesses to them, and which were contrived with great wisdom to *last* till time should be no more. *Addison.*  
LAST. *n. f.* [late, Saxon.]  
1. The mould on which shoes are formed.  
The cobbler is not to go beyond his *last*. *L'Estrange's Fab.*  
A cobbler produced several new grins, having been used to cut faces over his *last*.  
Should the big *last* extend the shoe too wide,  
Each stone would wrench th' unwary step aside. *Gay.*  
2. [LAST, German.] A load; a certain weight or measure.  
LA'STERY. *n. f.* A red colour.  
The bathful blood her snowy cheeks did spread,  
That her became as polish'd ivory,  
Which cunning craftsman's hand hath overlaid,  
With fair vermilion, or pure *lastery*. *Spens. Fairy Queen.*  
LASTAGE. *n. f.* [from *last*, French; *lastage*, Dutch; *last*, Saxon, a load.]  
1. Custom paid for freightage.  
2. The ballast of a ship.  
LA'STING. *participle adj.* [from *last*.]  
1. Continuing; durable. *Every*

## LAT

- Every violence offered weakens and impairs, and renders the body less durable and *lasting*. *Ray on Creation.*  
2. Of long continuance; perpetual.  
White parents may have black children, as negroes sometimes have *lasting* white ones. *Boyle on Colours.*  
The grateful work is done,  
The seeds of discord sow'd, the war begun:  
Frauds, fears and fury, have possess'd the state;  
And fix'd the causes of a *lasting* hate. *Dryden's Æn.*  
A snow crack'd feldom recovers its former strength, and the memory of it leaves a *lasting* caution in the man, not to put the part quickly again to any robust employment. *Locke.*  
LA'STINGLY. *adv.* [from *lasting*.] Perpetually.  
LA'STINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *lasting*.] Durableness; continuance.  
All more *lasting* than beautiful, but that the consideration of the exceeding *lastingness* made the eye believe it was exceeding beautiful. *Sidney.*  
Consider the *lastingness* of the motions excited in the bottom of the eye by light. *Newton's Opticks.*  
LA'STLY. *adv.* [from *last*.]  
1. In the last place.  
I will justify the quarrel; secondly, balance the forces; and, *lastly*, propound variety of designs for choice, but not advise the choice. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
2. In the conclusion; at last.  
LATCH. *n. f.* [from *last*, Dutch; *laccio*, Italian.] A catch of a door moved by a string, or a handle.  
The *latch* mov'd up. *Gay's Pastoral.*  
Then comes rosy health from her cottage of thatch,  
Where never physician had lifted the *latch*. *Smart.*  
To LATCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To fasten with a latch.  
He had strength to reach his father's house: the door was only *latched*; and, when he had the latch in his hand, he turned about his head to see his pursuer. *Locke.*  
2. To fasten; to close, perhaps in this place: unless it rather signifies to *wrap* from *lath*.  
But hark thou yet *latch'd* the Athenian's eyes  
With the love juice, as I did bid thee do? *Shaksp.*  
LA'TERES. *n. f.*  
Latches or ladders, in a ship, are small lines like loops, fastened by sewing into the bonnets and drablers of a ship, in order to lace the bonnets to the courses, or the drablers to the bonnets. *Harris.*  
LA'TCHET. *n. f.* [from *last*, Fr.] The string that fastens the shoe.  
There cometh one mightier than I, the *latchet* of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose. *Mark i. 7.*  
LATE. *adv.* [from *last*, Saxon; *late*, Dutch.]  
1. Contrary to early; slow; tardy; long delayed.  
My halting days lie on with full career,  
But my *late* spring no bud nor blossom sheweth. *Milton.*  
Just was the vengeance, and to *late* days  
Shall long posterity rebound thy praise. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
2. Last in any place, office, or character.  
All the difference between the late servants, and those who staid in the family, was, that those latter were finer gentlemen. *Addison's Spectator, No. 107.*  
3. The deceased; as the works of the late Mr. Pope.  
4. Far in the day or night.  
LATE. *adv.*  
1. After long delays; after a long time.  
O boy! thy father gave thee life too soon,  
And hath bereft thee of thy life too *late*. *Shaksp. H. VI.*  
Second Silvius after these appears,  
Silvius Æneas, for thy name he bears;  
For arms and justice equally renown'd,  
Who *late* restor'd in Alba shall be crown'd. *Dryd. Æn.*  
He laughs at all the giddy turns of state,  
When mortals search too soon, and fear too *late*. *Dryden.*  
The *late* it is before any one comes to have these ideas, the *late* also will it be before he comes to those maxims. *Locke.*  
I might have spar'd his life,  
But now it is too *late*. *Philips's Disfranch Mother.*  
2. In a latter season.  
To make roses, or other flowers, come *late*, is an experiment of pleasure; for the antients esteemed much of the roses. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
There be some flowers which come more early, and others which come more *late*, in the year. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
3. Late; not long ago.  
They arrived in that pleasant isle,  
Where sleeping *late*, the left her other knight. *Fairy Qu.*  
Men have of *late* made use of a pendulum, as a more steady regulator. *Locke.*  
The goddess with indulgent cares,  
And social joys, the *late* transform'd repairs.  
From fresh pastures, and the dewy field,  
The lowing herds return, and round them throng  
With leaps and bounds the *late* imprison'd young. *Pope.*  
4. Far in the day or night.  
Was it to *late*, friend, ere you went to bed,  
That you do lie so *late*?

## LAT

- Sir, we were carousing till the second cock. *Shaksp.*  
Late the nocturnal sacrifice begun,  
Nor ended, till the next returning sun. *Dryden's Æn.*  
LAT'ED. *adj.* [from *late*.] Belated; surprised by the night.  
I am so *lated* in the world, that I  
Have lost my way for ever. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
The west glimmers with some streaks of day:  
Now spurs the *lated* traveller apace  
To gain the timely inn. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*  
LAT'ELY. *adv.* [from *late*.] Not long ago.  
Paul found a certain Jew named Aquila, *lately* come from Italy. *Acts xviii. 1.*  
LAT'ENESS. *n. f.* [from *late*.] Time far advanced.  
*Lateness* in life might be improper to begin the world with. *Swift to Gay.*  
LAT'ENT. *adj.* [from *latens*, Latin.] Hidden; concealed; secret.  
If we look into its retired movements, and more secret *latent* springs, we may there trace out a steady hand producing good out of evil. *Woodward's Natural History.*  
Who drinks, alas! but to forget; nor fees,  
That melancholy sloth, severe disease,  
Mentally confus'd, and interrupted thought,  
Death's harbingers lie *latent* in the draught. *Prior.*  
What were Wood's visible costs I know not, and what were his *latent* is variously conjectured. *Swift.*  
LAT'ERAL. *adj.* [from *lateral*, French; *lateral*, Latin.]  
1. Growing out on the side; belonging to the side.  
Why may they not spread their *lateral* branches till their distance from the centre of gravity depress them. *Roy.*  
The smallest vessels, which carry the blood by *lateral* branches, separate the next thinner fluid or serum; the diameters of which *lateral* branches are less than the diameters of the blood-vessels. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
2. Placed, or acting in a direction perpendicular to a horizontal line.  
Forth rush the levand, and the ponent winds  
Eurus and Zephyr, with their *lateral* noise,  
Sirocco and Libeccio. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*  
LAT'ERALLY. *n. f.* [from *lateral*.] The quality of having distinct sides.  
We may reasonably conclude a right and left *laterality* in the ark, or naval edifice of Noah. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
LAT'ERALLY. *n. f.* [from *lateral*.] By the side; side-wise.  
The days are set *laterally* against the columns of the golden number. *Holder on Time.*  
LAT'EWARD. *adv.* [from *late* and *ward*, Saxon.] Somewhat late.  
LATH. *n. f.* [from *lath*, Saxon; *late*, *latte*, French.] A small long piece of wood used to support the tiles of houses.  
With dagger of *lath*. *Shakspere's Twelfth Night.*  
Penny-royal and orpin they use in the country to trim their houses; binding it with a *lath* or stick, and setting it against a wall. *Bacon's Natural History, N. 29.*  
*Laths* are made of heart of oak, for outside work, as tiling and plaiting; and of fir for inside plaiting, and pantile lathing.  
The god who frights away,  
With his *lath* sword, the thieves and birds of prey. *Dryd.*  
To LATH. *v. a.* [from *lath*, Fr. from the noun.] To fit up with laths.  
A small kiln consists of an oaken frame, *lathed* on every side. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
The plasterers work is commonly done by the yard square for *lathing*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
LATH. *n. f.* [from *lath*, Saxon.] It is explained by Du Cange, I suppose from *Spelman*, *Portio comitatus major tres vel plures hundredis continens*: this is apparently contrary to Spenser, in the following example. A part of a county.  
If all that tything failed, then all that *lath* was charged for that tything; and if the *lath* failed, then all that hundred was demanded for them; and if the hundred, then the shire, who would not rest till they had found that undutiful fellow, which was not amenable to law. *Spenser's Ireland.*  
The fee-farms reserved upon charters granted to cities and towns corporate, and the blanch rents and *lath* silver answered by the sheriffs. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*  
Those black circular lines we see on turned vessels of wood, are the effects of ignition, caused by the pressure of an edged stick upon the vessel turned nimbly in the *lath*. *Roy.*  
To LATH'ER. *v. n.* [from *lath*, Saxon.] To form a foam.  
Chafe water purg,  
Such as will *lather* cold with soap. *Baynard.*  
To LATH'ER. *v. a.* To cover with foam of water and soap.  
LATH'ER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A foam or froth made commonly by beating soap with water.  
LAT'IN. *adj.* [from *Latinus*.] Written or spoken in the language of the old Romans.  
Augustus himself could not make a new *Latin* word. *Locke.*  
LAT'IN. *n. f.* An exercise practised by school-boys, who turn English into Latin.  
In learning farther his syntax, he shall not use the common order in schools for making of *Latin*. *Asham.*  
LAT'INIS33.



# LAT

**LATINISM.** [*Latinisme*, French; *latinismus*, low Latin.] A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin.  
Milton has made use of frequent transpositions, *Latinisms*, antiquated words and phrases, that he might the better deviate from vulgar and ordinary expressions. *Addison's Rem.*

**LATINIST.** *n. f.* [from *Latin*.] One skilled in Latin.

**LATINITY.** *n. f.* [*Latinité*, French; *latinitas*, Latin.] Purity of Latin style; the Latin tongue.  
If Shakespeare was able to read Plautus with ease, nothing in *Latinity* could be hard to him. *Dennis's Letters.*

**TO LATINIZE.** [*Latiniser*, French; from *Latin*.] To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.  
I am liable to be charged that I *latinize* too much. *Dryd.*  
He uses coarse and vulgar words, or terms and phrases that are *latinized*, scholastic, and hard to be understood. *Watts.*

**LATISH.** *adj.* [from *late*.] Somewhat late.

**LATROUSTROUS.** *adj.* [*latro* and *rostrum*, Lat.] Broad-beaked.  
In quadrupeds, in regard of the figure of their heads the eyes are placed at some distance; in *latroustrous* and flat-billed birds they are more laterally seated. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

**LATITANCY.** *n. f.* [from *latitans*, Latin.] Delitescence; the state of lying hid.  
In vipers the has abridged their malignity by their fecation or *latitancy*. *Brown's Vulg. Errors*, b. iii. c. 16.

**LATITANT.** *adj.* [*latitans*, Latin.] Delitescing; concealed; lying hid.  
This is evident in snakes and lizards, *latitant* many months in the year, which containing a weak heat in a copious humidity, do long subsist without nutrition. *Brown.*  
Force the small *latitant* bubbles of air to disclose themselves and break. *Boyle.*  
It must be some other substance *latitant* in the fluid matter, and really distinguishable from it. *More.*

**LATITATION.** *n. f.* [from *latitatio*, Latin.] The state of lying concealed.

**LATITUDE.** *n. f.* [*latitude*, French; *latitudo*, Latin.]

1. Breadth; width; in bodies of unequal dimensions the shorter axis, in equal bodies the line drawn from right to left.  
Whether the exact quadrat, or the long square, be the better, I find not well determined; though I must prefer the latter, provided the length do not exceed the *latitude* above one third part. *Wotton's Architecture.*
2. Room; space; extent.  
There is a difference of degrees in men's understandings, to so great a *latitude*, that one may affirm, that there is a greater difference between some men and others, than between some men and beasts. *Locke.*
3. The extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole.  
A particular degree, reckoned from the equator.  
Another effect the Alps have on Geneva is, that the sun here rises later and sets sooner than it does to other places of the same *latitude*. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
5. Unrestrained acceptance; licentious or lax interpretation.  
In such *latitudes* of sense, many that love me and the church well, may have taken the covenant. *King Charles.*  
Then, in comes the benign *latitude* of the doctrine of good-will, and cuts asunder all those hard, pinching cords. *Saunders.*
6. Freedom from settled rules; laxity.  
In human actions there are no degrees, and precise natural limits described, but a *latitude* is indulged. *Taylor.*  
I took this kind of verse, which allows more *latitude* than any other. *Dryden.*
7. Extent; diffusion.  
Albertus, bishop of Ratibon, for his great learning, and *latitude* of knowledge, firnamed Magnus; besides divinity, hath written many tracts in philosophy. *Brown.*  
Mathematicks, in its *latitude*, is usually divided into pure and mixed. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*  
I pretend not to treat of them in their full *latitude*; it suffices to shew how the mind receives them, from sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

**LATITUDINARIAN.** *adj.* [*latitudinaire*, French; *latitudinarius*, low Latin.] Not restrained; not confined; thinking or acting at large.  
*Latitudinarian* love will be expensive, and therefore I would be informed what is to be gotten by it. *Collier on Kindness.*

**LATITUDINARIAN.** *n. f.* One who departs from orthodoxy.

**LATITANT.** *adj.* [*latitans*, Latin.] Barking.  
Thy cure be first the various gifts to trace, *Tickell.*

**LATRIA.** *n. f.* [*latría*, Greek; *latría*, Fr.] The highest kind of worship, distinguished by the papists from *latría*, or inferior worship.  
The practice of the catholic church makes genuflections, prostrations, supplications, and other acts of *latría* to the cross. *Stillingfleet on Romish Idolatry.*

**LATTEEN.** *n. f.* [*latéon*, French; *latéon*, Dutch; *latéon*, Welsh.] Brass; a mixture of copper and calaminaris stone.  
To make lamp-black, take a torch or link, and hold it under the bottom of a *latteen* bafon, and, as it groweth black within, strike it with a feather into some shell. *Peacocks.*

**LATTER.** *adj.* [This is the comparative of *late*, though universally written with *it*, contrary to analogy, and to our own

# LAV

practice in the superlative *latet*. When the thing of which the comparison is made is mentioned, we use *later*; as, *this fruit is later than the rest*; but *later* when no comparison is expressed; as, *these are later fruits*. *Volet us.*

*Quem penes arbitrium est, & vis, & norma loquendi.*

1. Happening after something else.
2. Modern; lately done or past.  
Hath not navigation discovered, in these *latter* ages, whole nations at the bay of Soldania. *Locke.*
3. Mentioned last of two.  
The difference between reason and revelation, and in what sense the *latter* is superior. *Watts.*

**LATTERLY.** *adv.* [from *latter*.] Of late; in the last part of life; a low word lately hatched.

**LATTICE.** *n. f.* [*lattice*, French; by *Junius* written *lattice*, and derived from *latus*, a hindering iron, or iron stop; by *Skinner* imagined to be derived from *latte*, Dutch; a lathe, or to be corrupted from *lattice* or *lattice*; I have sometimes derived it from *lat* and *eye*; *lattice*, that which lets the eye. It may be deduced from *laterculus*.] A reticulated window; a window made with sticks or irons crossing each other at small distances.  
My good window of *lattice* face thee well; thy casement I need not open, I look through thee. *Shakespeare.*  
The mother of Sifera looked out at a window, and cried through the *lattice*. *Judge, v. 28.*

Up into the watch-tower get,  
And see all things depoll'd of fallacies:  
Thou shalt not peep through *lattices* of eyes,  
Nor hear through labyrinths of ears, nor learn  
By circuit or collections to discern. *Dante.*  
The trembling leaves through which he play'd,  
Dappling the walk with light and shade,  
Like *lattice* windows, give the spy  
Room but to peep with half an eye. *Cleaveland.*

**TO LATTICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decussate; to mark with cross parts like a *lattice*.

**LAVATORY.** *n. f.* [*lavatio*, Latin.] The act of washing.  
Such filthy stuff was by loose lewd varlets fung before the chariot on the solemn day of her *lavation*. *Hakewill.*

**LAVATORY.** *n. f.* [from *lavatio*, Latin.] A wash; something in which parts are washed.  
*Lavatories*, to wash the temples, hands, wrists, and jugulars, do potentially profligate, and keep off the venom. *Harvey.*

**LAUD.** *n. f.* [*laus*, Latin.]

1. Praise; honour paid; celebration.  
Doubtless, O guest, great *laud* and praise were mine,  
Reply'd the swain, for spotless faith divine:  
If, after social rites, and gifts bestow'd,  
I stain'd my hospitable hearth with blood. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. That part of divine worship which consists in praise.  
We have certain hymns and services, which we say daily, of *laud* and thanks to God for his marvellous works. *Bacon.*  
In the book of Psalms, the *lauds* make up a very great part of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

**TO LAUD.** *v. a.* [*laudo*, Latin.] To praise; to celebrate.  
O thou almighty and eternal Creator, having considered the heavens the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars which thou hast ordained, with all the company of heavens, we *laud* and magnify thy glorious name. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**LAUDABLE.** *adj.* [*laudabilis*, Latin.]

1. Praise-worthy; commendable.  
I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm  
Is often *laudable*; but to do good, sometime  
Accounted dangerous folly. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Affectation endeavours to correct natural defects, and has always the *laudable* aim of pleasing, though it always misses it. *Locke.*
2. Healthy; salubrious.  
Good blood, and a due projectile motion or circulation, are necessary to convert the aliment into *laudable* animal juices. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**LAUDABLENESS.** *n. f.* [*laudableness*.] Praise-worthiness.

**LAUDABLY.** *adv.* [from *laudabile*.] In a manner deserving praise.  
Obsolete words may be *laudably* revived, when either they are founding or significant. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

**LAUDANUM.** *n. f.* [A cant word, from *laudo*, Latin.] A soporifick tincture.

**TO LAVE.** *v. a.* [*lavo*, Latin.]

1. To wash; to bathe.  
Unlase, that we must *lave* our honours  
In these fo' flatt'ring streams. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
But as I rose out of the *laving* stream,  
Heav'n open'd her eternal doors, from whence  
The spirit descended on me like a dove. *Paradise Reg.*  
With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,  
Whose low-laid mouths each mounting billow *laves*,  
Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length. *Dryden.*  
She seems a sea-walp flying on the waves.
2. [Lever, French.] To throw up; to lade; to draw out. *Though*

# LAU

Though hills were fet on hills,  
And seas met seas to guard thee, I would through:  
I'd plough up rocks, steep as the Alps, in dust,  
And *lave* the Tyrrhene waters into clouds,  
But I would reach thy head. *Boyl. Johnson's Catiline.*  
Some flow their oars, or stop the leaky sides,  
Another bolder yet the yard belhides,  
And folds the sails; a fourth with labour *laves*  
Th' intruding seas, and waves eject on waves. *Dryden.*

**TO LAVE.** *v. n.* To wash himself; to bathe.  
In her chaste current oft the goddess *laves*,  
And with celestial tears augments the waves. *Pope.*

**TO LAVER.** *v. n.* To change the direction often in a course.  
How easy 'tis when destiny proves kind,  
With full-spread sails to run before the wind:  
But those that 'gainst stiff gales *laving* go,  
Must be at once relolv'd, and skillful too. *Dryden.*

**LAVER.** *n. f.*  
It is one of the verticillate plants, whose flower consists of one leaf, divided into two lips; the upper lip, standing upright, is roundish, and, for the most part, bifid; but the under lip is cut into three segments, which are almost equal: these flowers are disposed in whorles, and are collected into a slender spike upon the top of the stalks. *Miller.*  
The whole *laver* plant has a highly aromatick smell and taste, and is famous as a cephalick, nervous, and uterine medicine. *Hill's Materia Medica.*  
And then again he turneth to his play,  
To spoil the pleasures of that paradise:  
The wholesome sage, and *laver* still grey,  
Rank smelling rue, and cummin good for eyes. *Spenser.*

**LAVER.** *n. f.* [*laver*, French; from *lave*.] A washing vessel.  
Let us go find the body where it lies  
Soak'd in his enemies bloody, and from the stream  
With *lavers* pure, and cleansing herbs, wash off  
The clotted gore. *Milton's Agonistes*, l. 1727.

He, piteous of her woes, rear'd her lank head,  
And gave her to his daughters, to imbath  
In nectar'd *lavers* strew'd with aphodid. *Milton.*  
Young Aretus from forth his bridal bow'r  
Brought the full *laver* o'er their hands to pour,  
And canisters of consecrated flour. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**TO LAUGH.** *v. n.* [plap, Saxon; *lachen*, German and Dutch; *lach*, Scottish.]

1. To make that noise which sudden merriment excites.  
You saw my master wink and *laugh* upon you. *Shakespeare.*  
There's one died in his sleep, and one cried, Mur-  
ther!  
They wak'd each other. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
At this fusty stuff  
The large Achilles, on his prest-bed lolling,  
From his deep chest *laughs* out a loud applause. *Shakespeare.*  
*Laughing* causeth a continued expulsion of the breath with the loud noise, which maketh the interjection of *laughing*, shaking of the breast and sides, running of the eyes with water, if it be violent. *Bacon's Natural History.*
2. [In poetry.] To appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile.  
Entreat her not the worse, in that I pray  
You use her well; the world may *laugh* again,  
And I may live to do you kindness, if  
You do it her. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. i.*  
Then *laughs* the childish year with flowrets crown'd. *Dry.*  
The plenteous board, high-heap'd with cates divine,  
And o'er the foaming bowl the *laughing* wine. *Pope.*
3. **TO LAUGH at.** To treat with contempt; to ridicule.  
Presently prepare thy grave;  
Lie where the light foam of the sea may beat  
Thy grave-stone daily; make thine epitaph.  
That death in me at others lives may *laugh*. *Shakespeare.*  
'Twere better for you, if 'twere not known in council;  
you'll be *laugh'd at*. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
The disolute and abandoned, before they are aware of it, are often betrayed to *laugh* at themselves, and upon reflection find, that they are merry at their own expence. *Addison's Freeholder*, N<sup>o</sup>. 45.  
No wit to flatter left of all his store;  
No fool to *laugh at*, which he valued more. *Pope.*

**TO LAUGH.** *v. a.* To deride; to scorn.  
Be bloody, bold and resolute; *laugh* to scorn  
The pow'r of man. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
A wicked soul shall make him to be *laughed* to scorn of his enemies. *Ecclus. vi. 4.*

**LAUGH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.  
Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,  
Then hid in shades, eludes her eager frown;  
But teigns a *laugh*, to see me search around,  
And by that *laugh* the willing fair is found. *Pope's Spring.*

**LAUGHABLE.** *adj.* [from *laugh*.] Such as may properly excite laughter.  
Nature hath fram'd strange fellows in her time;

# LAU

Some that will evermore peep through their eye,  
And *laugh* like parrots at a bagpiper;  
And others of such vinegar aspect,  
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile,  
Though Nestor swear the jest be *laughable*. *Shakespeare.*  
Cassaubon confesses his author Perlius was not good at turning things into a pleasant ridicule; or, in other words, that he was not a *laughable* writer. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

**LAUGHABLE.** *n. f.* [from *laugh*.] A man fond of merriment.  
I am a common *laughable*. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*  
Some sober men cannot be of the general opinion, but the *laughers* are much the majority. *Pope.*

**LAUGHINGLY.** *adv.* [from *laughing*.] In a merry way; merrily.

**LAUGHINGSTOCK.** *n. f.* [*laugh* and *stock*.] A butt; an object of ridicule.  
The forlorn maiden, whom your eyes have seen  
The *laughingstock* of fortune's mockerie. *Spenser's Pa. Qu.*  
Pray you let us not be *laughingstocks* to other mens humours. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
Supine credulous frailty exposes a man to be both a prey and *laughingstock* at once. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

**LAUGHOR.** *n. f.* [from *laugh*.] Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.  
To be worth,  
The lowest, most dejected thing of fortune,  
Stands still in esperance; lives not in fear.  
The lamentable change is from the best,  
The worst returns to *laughter*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
The act of *laughter*, which is a sweet contraction of the muscles of the face, and a pleasant agitation of the vocal organs, is not merely voluntary, or totally within the jurisdiction of ourselves. *Brown's Vulg. Errors*, b. vii.

We find not that the *laughter* loving dame  
Mourn'd for Anchises. *Waller.*  
Pain or pleasure, grief or *laughter*. *Prior.*

**LA'VISH.** *adj.* [Of this word I have been able to find no satisfactory etymology.]

1. Prodigal; wasteful; indiscreetly liberal.  
His jolly brother, opposite in sense,  
*Laughs* at his thrift; and *lavish* of expence,  
Quaffs, crams, and guttles, in his own defence. *Dryd.*  
The dame has been too *lavish* of her feast,  
And fed him till he loaths. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*
2. Scattered in waste; profuse.
3. Wild; unrestrained.  
Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,  
Confronted him, *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Curbing his *lavish* spirit.

**TO LAVISH.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To scatter with profusion.  
Should we thus lead them to a field of slaughter,  
Might not th' impartial world with reason say,  
We *lavish'd* at our deaths the blood of thousands. *Addis.*

**LAVISHER.** *n. f.* [from *lavish*.] A prodigal; a profuse man.

**LAVISHLY.** *adv.* [from *lavish*.] Profusely; prodigally.  
My father's purposes have been mistook;  
And some about him have too *lavishly*  
Wrested his meaning and authority. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
Then *laughs* the childish year with flowrets crown'd,  
And *lavishly* perfumes the fields around. *Dryden.*  
Praise to a wit is like rain to a tender flower; if it be moderately bestowed, it cheers and revives; but if too *lavishly*, overcharges and depresses him. *Pope.*

**LAVISHMENT.** *n. f.* [from *lavish*.] Prodigality; profusion.

**LAVISHNESS.** *n. f.* [from *lavish*.] Prodigality; profusion.  
First got with guile, and then preserv'd with dread,  
And after spent with pride and *lavishness*. *Fairy Queen.*

**TO LAUNCH.** *v. a.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *lance*, because a ship is pushed into water with great force.]

1. To force into the sea.  
*Launch* out into the deep, and let down your nets for a draught. *Luke v. 4.*  
So short a stay prevails;  
He soon equips the ship, supplies the sails,  
And gives the word to *launch*. *Dryden.*  
For general history, Raleigh and Howel are to be had. He who would *launch* farther into the ocean, may consult Whear. *Locke.*
2. To rove at large; to expatiate.  
From hence that gen'ral care and study springs,  
That *launching* and progression of the mind. *Davies.*  
Whoever pursues his own thoughts, will find them *launch* out beyond the extent of body into the infinity of space. *Locke.*  
In our language *Spenser* has not contented himself with this submissive manner of imitation: he *launches* out into very flow'ry paths, which still conduct him into one great road. *Prior's Preface to Solomon.*  
He had not acted in the character of a suppliant, if he had *launched* out into a long oration. *Broome's Odyssey.*  
I have *launched* out of my subject on this article. *Arbut.*



## LAW

To LANCH. *v. a.*

1. To p. in to sea.

All art is used to sink episcopacy, and launch presbytery, in England. *King Charles.*With stays and cordage last ho rigg'd the ship, And roll'd on leavers, launch'd her in the deep. *Pope.*

2. To dart from the hand. This perhaps, for distinction sake, might better be written launch.

The King of Heav'n, obscure on high, Bar'd his roll arms, and launching from the sky His written bolt, not shaking empty smoke, Down to the deep abyss the flaming fellow strook. *Dryd.*LAUND. *n. f.* [*lande*, French; *lawn*, Welsh.] Lawn a plain extended between woods. *Hammer.*Under this thick-grown brake we'll shroud ourselves, For through this lawn anon the deer will come; And in this covert will we make our stand, Culling the principal of all the deer. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*LAUNDRESS. *n. f.* [*lavandiere*, French; *Skinner* imagines that *lavandresse* may have been the old word.] A woman whose employment is to wash cloaths.The countess of Richmond would often say, On condition the princes of Christendom would march against the Turks, she would willingly attend them, and be their laundress. *Camden.*Take up these cloaths here quickly; carry them to the laundress in Datchet mead. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*The laundress must be sure to tear her frocks in the washing, and yet wash them but half. *Swift.*LAUNDRY. *n. f.* [as if *lavandrie*.]

1. The room in which clothes are washed.

The affairs of the family ought to be consulted, whether they concern the stable, dairy, the pantry, or laundry. *Swift.*

2. The act or state of washing.

Chalky water is too fretting, as appeareth in laundry of cloaths, which wear out apace. *Bacon's Natural History.*LAPOLE. *n. f.* [*la volte*, French.] An old dance, in which was much turning and much capering. *Hammer.*I cannot sing, Nor heel the high *laval*; nor forewent talk; Nor play at subtle games. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*LAUREATE. *adj.* [*laureatus*, Lat.] Decked or invested with a laurel.Bid Amaranthus all his beauty shed, And daffodillies fill their cups with tears, To strew the laureate hearth where Lycid lies, *Milton.*Soft on her lap her laureate son reclines. *Dunciad.*LAUREATION. *n. f.* [*laureate*.] It denotes, in the Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred, as they have in some of them a flowery crown, in imitation of laurel among the antients.LAUREL. *n. f.* [*laurus*, Lat. *laurier*, French.] A tree, called also the cherry bay.It hath broad thick shining ever-green leaves, somewhat like those of the bay tree; the cup of the flower is hollow, and funnel-shaped, spreading open at the top, and is divided into five parts: the flower consists of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose, having many stamina in the centre; the fruit, which is like that of the cherry tree, is produced in bunches, and the stone is longer and narrower than that of the cherry. *Miller.*The *laurus* or laurel of the antients is affirmed by naturalists to be what we call the bay tree. *Ainsworth.*The laurel, meed of mighty conquerors, And poets sage. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*The laurel or cherry-bay, by cutting away the side branches, will rise to a large tree. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*LAURELED. *adj.* [*laurel*.] Crowned or decorated with laurel.Hear'st thou the news? my friend! th' express is come With laurel'd letters from the camp to Rome. *Dryden.*Then future ages with delight shall see How Plato's, Bacon's, Newton's, looks agree; Or in fair series laurel'd bards be shown A Virgil there, and here an Addison. *Pope.*LAW. *n. f.* [*lagu*, Saxon; *loi*, French; *lawgh*, Erse.]

1. A rule of action.

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws Of nature, pleading in his children's cause. *Dryden.*

2. A decree, edict, statute, or custom, publicly established as a rule of justice.

He hath resisted law, And therefore law shall scorn him further trial Than the severity of publick power. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*Thou art a robber, A law-breaker, a villain; yield thee, thief. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*Our nation would not give laws to the Irish, therefore now the Irish gave laws to them. *Davies on Ireland.*One law is split into two. *Baker Reflett. on Learning.*

3. Judicial process.

When every case in law is right. *Shaksp. King Lear.*Who has a breast so pure, But some uncleanly apprehensions Keep fests and law days, and in sessions sit, With meditations lawful. *Shaksp. Othello.*

## LAW

Tom Touchy is a fellow famous for taking the law of every body: there is not one in the town where he lives that he has not sued at a quarter-sessions. *Adelphi's Spectator.*

4. Conformity to law; any thing lawful.

In a rebellion, When what's not meet, but what must be, was law, Then were they chosen. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

5. An established and constant mode or process; a fixed correspondence of cause and effect.

I dy'd, whilst in the womb he stay'd, Attending Nature's law. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*LA'WFUL. *adj.* [*law* and *full*.] Agreeable to law; conformable to law; allowed legal by law; legitimate.It is not lawful for thee to have her. *Mat. xiv. 4.*Gloster's bastard son was kinder to his father, than my daughters, got 'tween the lawful sheets. *Shaksp. King Lear.*LA'WFULLY. *adv.* [*from lawful*.] Legally; agreeably to law.This bond is forfeit; And lawfully by this the Jew may claim A pound of flesh. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

Though it be not against strict justice for a man to do those things which he might otherwise lawfully do, albeit his neighbour doth take occasion from thence to conceive in his mind a false belief, yet Christian charity will, in many cases, refrain a man.

I may be allowed to tell your lordship, the king of poets, what an extent of power you have, and how lawfully you may exercise it. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*LA'WFULNESS. *n. f.* [*from lawful*.] Legality; allowance of law.I think it were an error to speak further, till I may see some sound foundation laid of the lawfulness of the action. *Bacon's Holy War.*LA'WGIVER. *n. f.* [*law* and *giver*.] Legislator; one that makes laws.Solomon we esteem as the lawgiver of our nation. *Bacon.*A law may be very reasonable in itself, although one does not know the reason of the lawgivers. *Swift.*LA'WGIVING. *adj.* [*law* and *giving*.] Legislative.Lawgiving heroes, fam'd for taming brutes, And raising cities with their charming lutes. *Waller.*LA'WLESS. *adj.* [*from law*.]

1. Unrestrained by any law; not subject to law.

The necessity of war, which among human actions is the most lawless, hath some kind of affinity with the necessity of law. *Locke's Essay.*The lawless tyrant, who denies To know their God, or message to regard, Must be compell'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, l. xii.*Orpheus did not, as poets feign, tame savage beasts, But men as lawless, and as wild as they. *Refutation.*Not the gods, nor angry Jove will bear Thy lawless wand'ring walks in open air. *Dryd. Æn.*Blind as the Cyclops, and as blind as he, They own'd a lawless savage liberty, Like that our painted ancestors for priz'd, Ere empire's arts their breasts had civiliz'd. *Dryden.*He Meteor-like, flames lawless through the void, Destroying others, by himself destroy'd. *Pope.*

2. Contrary to law; illegal.

Take not the quarrel from his powerful arms, He needs no indirect nor lawless course To cut off those that have offended him. *Shaksp. R. III.*We cite our faults, That they may hold excus'd our lawless lives. *Shaksp.*Thou the first, lay down thy lawless claim; Thou of my blood who bear'st the Julian name. *Dryden.*LA'WLESSLY. *adv.* [*from lawless*.] In a manner contrary to law.Fear not, he bears an honourable mind, And will not use a woman lawlessly. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*LA'WMAKER. *n. f.* [*law* and *maker*.] Legislator; one who makes laws; a lawgiver.Their judgment is, that the church of Christ should admit no lawmakers but the evangelists. *Hooker, b. iii.*LAWN. *n. f.* [*land*, Danish; *lawn*, Welsh; *lande*, French.]1. An open space between woods, Betwixt them lawns, or level downs, and flocks, Grazing the tender herb, were interpos'd. *Milt. P. L.*His mountains were in a few years shaded with young trees, that gradually shot up into groves, woods, and forests, intermixed with walks, and lawns, and gardens. *Adelphi's Spectator, N. 58.*Stern beasts in trains that by his truncheon fell, Now grilly forms shoot o'er the lawns of hell. *Pope.*Intepers'd in lawns and opening glades, Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades. *Pope.*2. [*Linn.*, French.] Fine linen, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of bishops.Should'st thou bleed, To stop the wounds my finest lawn I'd tear, Wash them with tears, and wipe them with my hair. *Prior.*

## LAY

From high life high characters are drawn, A faint in grape is twice a faint in lawn. *Pope.*What awe did the slow solemn knell inspire: The duties by the lawn rob'd prelate pay'd, And the last words, that dust to dust convey'd! *Tickell.*LA'WSUIT. *n. f.* [*law* and *suit*.] A process in law; a litigation.The giving the priest a right to the tithe would produce lawsuits and wrangles; his necessary attendance on the courts of justice would leave his people without a spiritual guide. *Swift's Proposal.*LA'WYER. *n. f.* [*from law*.] Professor of law; advocate; pleader.It is like the breath of an unfeeling lawyer, you gave me no-thing for it. *Shaksp. King Lear.*Is the law evil, because some lawyers in their office swerve from it? *Whig.*I have entered into a work touching laws, in a middle term, between the speculative and reverend discourses of philosophers, and the writings of lawyers. *Bacon's Holy War.*The nymphs with corn beheld their foes, When the defendant's council rose; And, what no lawyer ever lack'd, With impudence own'd all the fact. *Swift.*LAX. *adj.* [*laxus*, Latin.]

1. Loose; not confined; not closely joined.

Inhabit lax, ye powers of heav'n! Milton's Par. Lost.

In mines, those parts of the earth which abound with strata of stone, suffer much more than those which consist of gravel, and the like laxer matter, which more easily give way. *Woodward.*

2. Vague; not rigidly exact.

Dialogues were only lax and moral discourses. *Baker.*3. Loose in body, so as to go frequently to stool; laxative medicines are such as promote that disposition. *Quincy.*

4. Slack; not tense.

By a branch of the auditory nerve that goes between the ear and the palate, they can hear themselves, though their outward ear be stop'd by the lax membrane to all sounds that come that way. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*LAX. *n. f.* A looseness; a diarrhoea.LAXATION. *n. f.* [*laxatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of loosening or slackening.

2. The state of being loosened or slackened.

LA'XATIVE. *adj.* [*laxativus*, French; *laxo*, Latin.] Having the power to ease costiveness.Omitting honey, which is of a laxative power itself; the powder of some loadstones in this doth rather constipate and bind, than purge and loosen the belly. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The oil in wax is emollient, laxative, and apodyne.

LA'XATIVE. *n. f.* A medicine slightly purgative; a medicine that relaxes the bowels without inflammation.Nought profits him to have abundant life, Nor vomit upward aid, nor downward laxative. *Dryd.*LA'XATIVENESS. *n. f.* [*laxativus*.] Power of easing costiveness.LA'XITY. *n. f.* [*laxitas*, Latin.]

1. Not compression; not close cohesion.

The former causes could never beget whirlpools in a chaos of so great a laxity and thinness. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Contrariety to rigorous precision.

3. Looseness; not costiveness.

If sometimes it cause any laxity, it is in the same way with iron unprepared, which will disturb some bodies, and work by purge and vomit. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

4. Slackness; contrariety to tension.

Laxity of a fibre, is that degree of cohesion in its parts which a small force can alter, so as to increase its length beyond what is natural. *Quincy.*In consideration of the laxity of their eyes, they are subject to relapse. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

5. Openness; not closeness.

Hold a piece of paper close by the flame of a candle, and by little and little remove it further off, and there is upon the paper some part of that which I see in the candle, and it grows still less and less as I remove; so that if I would trust my sense, I should believe it as very a body upon the paper as in the candle, though inficbled by the laxity of the channel in which it flows. *Digby on Bodies.*LA'XNESS. *n. f.* Laxity; not tension; not precision; not costiveness.For the free passage of the sound into the ear, it is requisite that the tympanum be tense, and hard stretched; otherwise the laxness of that membrane will certainly dead and damp the sound. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

LAY. Pretense of lying.

O! would the quarrel lay upon our heads, And that no man might draw short breath to day, But I and Harry Mounmouth. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*He was familiarly acquainted with him at such time as he lay ambassador at Constantinople. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

6

## LAY

When Ahab had heard those words he fasted, and lay in sackcloth. *1 Kings xxi. 27.*I try'd whatever in the Godhead lay. *Dryden.*He rode to rouse the prey; That shaded by the fern in harbour lay, And thence dislodged. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*Leaving Rome, in my way to Sienna, I lay the first night at a village in the territories of the antient Veii. *Addison.*How could he have the retiredness of the cloister, to perform all those acts of devotion in, when the burthen of the reformation lay upon his shoulders? *Francis Atterbury.*The presbyterians argued, that if the pretender should invade those parts where the numbers and estates of the dissenters chiefly lay, they would fit still. *Swift.*To LAY. *v. a.* [*lecgan*, Saxon; *leggen*, Dutch.]

1. To place along.

Seek not to be judge, being not able to take away iniquity, left at any time thou fear the person of the mighty; and lay a stumbling-block in the way of thy uprightness. *Ecclesi.*

2. To beat down corn or grain.

Another ill accident is laying of corn with great rains in harvest. *Bacon's Natural History.*Let no sheep there play, Nor frisking kids the flowery meadows lay. *May's Virgil.*

3. To keep from rising; to settle; to fill.

I'll use th' advantage of my power, And lay the summer's dust with showers of blood. *Shaksp.*It was a sandy soil, and the way had been full of dust; but an hour or two before a refreshing fragrant shower of rain had laid the dust. *Ray on Creation.*

4. To fix deep.

Schismatics, outlaws, or criminal persons, are not fit to lay the foundation of a new colony. *Bacon's Adv. to Villiers.*I lay the deep foundations of a wall, And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call. *Dryden.*Men will be apt to call it pulling up the old foundations of knowledge; I persuade myself, that the way I have pursued lays those foundations surer. *Locke.*

5. To put; to place.

Then he offered it to him again; then he put it by again; but, to my thinking, he was very loth to lay his fingers on it. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*They shall lay hands on the sick, and recover. *Mark.*They, who so state a question, do no more but separate and disentangle the parts of it, one from another, and lay them, when so disentangled, in their due order. *Locke.*We to thy name our annual rites will pay, And on thy altars sacrifices lay. *Pope's Statius.*

6. To bury; to inter.

David fell on sleep, and was laid unto his fathers, and saw corruption. *Acts xiii. 36.*

7. To station or place privily.

Lay thee an ambush for the city behind thee. *Jes. viii. 2.*The wicked have laid a snare for me. *Psal.*Lay not wait, O! wicked man, against the dwelling of the righteous. *Prov. xxiv. 15.*

8. To spread on a surface.

The colouring upon those maps should be laid on so thin, as not to obscure or conceal any part of the lines. *Watts.*

9. To paint; to enamel.

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours; and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear. *Locke.*

10. To put into any state of quiet.

They bragged, that they doubted not but to abuse, and lay asleep, the queen and council of England. *Bacon.*

11. To calm; to still; to quiet; to allay.

Friends, loud tumults are not laid With half the easiness that they are rais'd. *B. Johnson.*Thus pass'd the night so foul, till morning fair Came forth with pilgrim steps in amice grey, Who with her radiant finger still'd the roar Of thunder, chas'd the clouds and laid the winds. *Milton.*After a tempest, when the winds are laid, The calm sea wonders at the wrecks it made. *Waller.*I fear'd I should have found A tempest in your soul, and came to lay it. *Denham.*At once the wind was laid, the whirling found Was dumb, a rising earthquake rock'd the ground. *Dryd.*

12. To prohibit a spirit to walk.

The husband found no charm to lay the devil in a petticoat, but the rattling of a bladder with beans in it. *L'Estr.*

13. To set on the table.

I laid meat unto them. *Hos. xi. 4.*

14. To propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground.

The chief time of laying gillyflowers is in July, when the flowers are gone. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

15. To wager.

But since you will be mad, and since you may Suspect my courage, if I should not lay; The pawn I proffer shall be full as good. *Dryden's Virg.*

15 E

16. To



## L A Y

16. To reposit any thing.  
The sparrow hath found an house, and the swallow a nest,  
for herself, where she may lay her young. *Psal. lxxxiv. 3.*
17. To exclude eggs.  
After the egg *lay'd*, there is no further growth or nourish-  
ment from the female. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
A hen mistakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and sits upon  
it; she is insensible of an increase or diminution in the num-  
ber of those she *lays*. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 120.*
18. To apply with violence.  
*Lay* siege against it, and build a fort against it, and cast  
a mount against it. *Ezek. iv. 2.*  
Never more shall my torn mind be heal'd,  
Nor taste the gentle comforts of repose!  
A dreadful band of gloomy cares surround me,  
And *lay* strong siege to my distracted soul. *Phillips.*
19. To apply nearly.  
She *layeth* her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold  
the distaff. *Prov. xxxi. 19.*  
It is better to go to the house of mourning than to go to  
the house of feasting; for that is the end of all men, and  
the living will *lay* it to his heart. *Ecc. vii. 2.*  
The peacock *laid* it extremely to heart, that, being Juno's  
darling bird, he had not the nightingale's voice. *L'Estrange.*  
He that really *lays* these two things to heart, the extreme  
necessity that he is in, and the small possibility of help, will  
never come coldly to a work of that concernment. *Duppa.*
20. To add; to conjoin.  
Wo unto them that *lay* field to field. *Isa. v. 8.*
21. To put in any state.  
Till us death *lay*  
To ripe and mellow; we're but stubborn clay. *Donne.*  
If the sinus lie distant, *lay* it open first, and cure that  
apertion before you divide that in ano. *Wise man's Surgery.*  
The wars for some years have *laid* whole countries waste.  
*Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 198.*
22. To scheme; to contrive.  
Every breast she did with spirit inflame,  
Yet still fresh projects *lay'd* the grey-eyed dame. *Chapman.*  
Homer is like his Jupiter, has his terrors, shaking Olymp-  
us; Virgil, like the same power in his benevolence, coun-  
selling with the gods, *laying* plans for empires. *Pope.*  
Don Diego and we have *laid* it so, that before the rope is  
well about thy neck, he will break in and cut thee down. *Arbut.*
23. To charge as a payment.  
A tax *laid* upon land seems hard to the landholder, be-  
cause it is so much money going out of his pocket. *Locke.*
24. To impute; to charge.  
Preoccupied with what  
You rather must do, that what you should do,  
Made you against the grain to voice him consul,  
*Lay* the fault on us. *Shakespeare.*  
How shall this bloody deed be answered?  
It will be *laid* to us, whose providence  
Should have kept short, restrain'd, and out of haunt,  
This mad young man. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
We need not *lay* new matter to his charge. *Shake.*  
Men groan from out of the city, yet God *layeth* not folly  
to them. *Job xxiv. 12.*
- Let us be glad of this, and all our fears  
*Lay* on his providence. *Paradise Regain'd, b. i.*  
The writers of those times *lay* the disgraces and ruins of  
their country upon the numbers and fierceness of those savage  
nations that invaded them. *Temple.*  
They *lay* want of invention to his charge; a capital  
crime. *Dryden's Fanny.*  
You represented it to the queen as wholly innocent of  
those crimes which were *laid* unjustly to its charge. *Dryden.*  
There was eagerness on both sides; but this is far from  
*laying* a blot upon Luther. *Atterbury.*
25. To impose; to conjoin.  
The weariest and most loathed life  
That age, ach, penury, imprisonment,  
Can *lay* on nature, is a paradise. *Shakespeare. Meas. for Meas.*  
To what we fear of death. *Shakespeare. Meas. for Meas.*  
Thou shalt not be to him as an usurer, neither shalt thou  
*lay* upon him usury. *Exod. xx. 25.*  
The Lord shall *lay* the fear of you, and the dread of you,  
upon all the land. *Deut. xi. 25.*  
It seemed good to the Holy Ghost, and to us, to *lay* upon  
you no greater burden. *Acts xv. 28.*  
Whilst you *lay* on your friend the favour, acquit him of  
the debt. *Wycherley.*  
A prince who never disobey'd,  
Not when the most severe commands were *laid*. *Dryden.*  
Nor want, nor exile, with his duty weigh'd.  
You see what obligation the profession of Christianity *lays*  
upon us to holiness of life. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
These words were not spoken to Adam; neither, indeed,  
was there any grant in them made to Adam; but a punish-  
ment *laid* upon Eve. *Locke.*

## L A Y

- Neglect the rules each verbal critic *lays*,  
For not to know some trifles is a praise. *Pope.*
26. To exhibit; to offer.  
It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man  
to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers  
face to face, and have licence to answer for himself concern-  
ing the crime *laid* against him. *Acts xxv. 16.*  
Till he *lays* his indictment in some certain country, we do  
not think ourselves bound to answer an indefinite charge.  
*Francis Atterbury.*
27. To throw by violence.  
He bringeth down them that dwell on high; the lofty city  
he *layeth* it low, even to the ground. *Isa. xvi. 5.*  
Brave Ceneus *laid* Orygius on the plain,  
The victor Ceneus was by Turnus slain. *Dryden's Æn.*  
He took the quiver, and the trusty bow  
Achates us'd to bear; the leaders first  
He *laid* along, and then the vulgar pierc'd. *Dryden.*
28. To place in comparison.  
*Lay* down by those pleasures the fearful and dangerous  
thunders and lightnings, and then there will be found no  
comparison. *Raleigh.*
29. To *LAY* apart. To reject; to put away.  
*Lay* apart all filthiness. *James i. 21.*
30. To *LAY* aside. To put away; not to retain.  
Let us *lay* aside every weight, and the sin which doth so  
easily beset us. *Heb. xii. 1.*  
Amaze us not with that majestic frown,  
But *lay* aside the greatness of your crown. *Walter.*  
Rocommon first, then Mulgrave rose, like light;  
The Stagyrite, and Horace, *laid* aside,  
Inform'd by them, we need no foreign guide. *Graville.*  
Retention is the power to revive again in our minds those  
ideas which, after imprinting, have disappeared, or have been  
*laid* aside out of sight. *Locke.*  
When by just vengeance guilty mortals perish,  
The gods behold their punishment with pleasure,  
And *lay* the uplifted thunder-bolt aside. *Addison's Cato.*
31. To *LAY* away. To put from one; not to keep.  
Queen Esther *laid* away her glorious apparel, and put on  
the garments of anguish. *Esther xiv. 2.*
32. To *LAY* before. To expose to view; to show; to display.  
I cannot better satisfy your piety, than by *laying* before  
you a prospect of your labours. *Wake's Prepar. for Death.*  
That treaty hath been *laid* before the house of commons.  
*Swift's Preface to Remarks on the Barrier Treaty.*  
Their office it is to *lay* the business of the nation before  
him. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 46.*
33. To *LAY* by. To reserve for some future time.  
Let every one *lay* by him in store, as God hath prospered  
him. *1 Cor. xvi. 2.*
34. To *LAY* by. To put from one; to dismiss.  
Let brave spirits that have fitted themselves for command,  
either by sea or land, not be *laid* by as persons unnecessary  
for the time. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
She went away, and *laid* by her veil. *Gen. xxxviii. 19.*  
Did they not swear to live and die  
With Essex, and straight *laid* him by. *Hudibras.*  
For that look, which does your people awe,  
When in your throne and robes you give 'em law,  
*Lay* it by here, and give a gentler smile. *Waller.*  
Darkness, which fairer nymphs disarms,  
Defends us ill from Mira's charms;  
Mira can *lay* her beauty by,  
Take no advantage of the eye,  
Quit all that Lely's art can take,  
And yet a thousand captives make. *Waller.*  
Then he *lays* by the publick care,  
Thinks of providing for an heir;  
Learns how to get, and how to spare.  
The Tuscan king,  
*Laid* by the lance, and took him to the ring.  
Where Dædalus his borrow'd wings *laid* by,  
To that obscure retreat I chuse to fly. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
My zeal for you must *lay* the father by,  
And plead my country's cause against my son. *Dryden.*  
Fortune, conscious of your destiny,  
E'en then took care to *lay* you softly by;  
And wrapp'd your fate among her precious things,  
Kept fresh to be unfolded with your king's. *Dryden.*  
Dismiss your rage, and *lay* your weapons by,  
Know I protect them, and they shall not die. *Dryden.*  
When their displeasure is once declared, they ought not  
presently to *lay* by the severity of their brows, but restore  
their children to their former grace with some difficulty. *Locke.*
35. To *LAY* down. To deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or fac-  
tisfaction. *John x. 15.*  
I *lay* down my life for the sheep.  
For her, my Lord,  
I dare my life *lay* down, and will do't, Sir,  
Please you to accept it, that the queen is spotless  
I th' eyes of heaven. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

## L A Y

36. To *LAY* down. To quit; to resign.  
The soldier being once brought in for the service, I will  
not have him to *lay* down his arms any more. *Spens. Ireland.*  
Ambitious conquerors, in their mad career,  
Check'd by thy voice, *lay* down the sword and spear. *Blackmore's Creation, b. ii.*
- The story of the tragedy is purely fiction; for I take it up  
where the history has *laid* it down. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
37. To *LAY* down. To commit to repose.  
I will *lay* me down in peace and sleep. *Psal. xlviii.*  
And they *lay* themselves down upon cloaths laid to pledge,  
by every altar. *Amos ii. 8.*  
We *lay* us down, to sleep away our cares; night shuts up  
the senses. *Glaville's Scep.*  
Some god conduct me to the sacred shades,  
Or lift me high to Hamus' hilly crown,  
Or in the plains of Tempe *lay* me down. *Dryden's Virg.*
38. To *LAY* down. To advance as a proposition.  
I have *laid* down, in some measure, the description of the  
old known world. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
Kircher *lays* it down as a certain principle, that there  
never was any people so rude, which did not acknowledge  
and worship one supreme deity. *Stillington on Rom. Idolatry.*  
I must *lay* down this for your encouragement, that we are  
no longer now under the heavy yoke of a perfect unimaging  
obedience. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*  
Plato *lays* it down as a principle, that whatever is permit-  
ted to be a just man, whether poverty or sickness, shall,  
either in life or death, conduce to his good. *Addison's Spect.*  
From the maxims *laid* down many may conclude, that I  
had a mind the world should think there had been occasion  
given by some late abuses among men of that calling. *Swift.*
39. To *LAY* for. To attempt by ambush, or insidious prac-  
tices.  
He embarked himself at Marseilles, after a long and dan-  
gerous journey, being not without the knowledge of Solymon  
hardly *laid* for at sea by Cortug-ogli, a famous pirate. *Knolles.*
40. To *LAY* forth. To diffuse; to expatiate.  
O bird! the delight of gods and of men! and so he *lays*  
himself forth upon the gracefulness of the raven. *L'Estrange.*
41. To *LAY* forth. To place when dead in a decent posture.  
Embalme dead,  
Then *lay* me forth; although unqueen'd, yet like  
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shakespeare.*
42. To *LAY* hold of. To seize; to catch.  
Then shall his father and his mother *lay* hold on him, and  
bring him out. *Deut. xxi. 19.*  
Favourable seasons of aptitude and inclination, be heed-  
fully *laid* hold of. *Locke.*
43. To *LAY* in. To store; to treasure.  
Let the main part of the ground employed to gardens or  
corn be to a common flock; and *laid* in, and stored up, and  
then delivered out in proportion. *Bacon's Essays.*  
An equal flock of wit and valour  
He had *laid* in, by birth a taylor. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
They saw the happiness of a private life, but they thought  
they had not yet enough to make them happy, they would  
have more, and *laid* in to make their solitude luxurious. *Dryd.*  
Readers, who are in the flower of their youth, should la-  
bour at those accomplishments which may set off their per-  
sons when their bloom is gone, and to *lay* in timely provisions  
for manhood and old age. *Addison's Guardian.*
44. To *lay* in. To apply with violence.  
We make no excuses for the obstinate: blows are the pro-  
per remedies; but blows *laid* on in a way different from the  
ordinary. *Locke on Education.*
45. To *LAY* open. To shew; to expose.  
Teach me, dear creature, how to think and speak,  
*Lay* open to my earthly gross conceit,  
Smother'd in errors, feeble, shallow, weak,  
The folded meaning of your word's deceit. *Shakespeare.*  
A fool *layeth* open his folly. *Prov. xiii. 16.*
46. To *LAY* over. To incrust; to cover; to decorate super-  
ficially.  
Wo unto him that faith to the wood, awake; to the dumb  
stone, arise, it shall teach: behold, it is *laid* over with gold  
and silver, and there is no breath at all in the midst of it. *Hab. ii. 19.*
47. To *LAY* out. To expend.  
Fathers are wont to *lay* up for their sons,  
Thou for thy son art bent to *lay* out all. *Milton.*  
Tycho Brahe *laid* out, besides his time and industry, much  
greater sums of money on instruments than any man we ever  
heard of. *Boyle.*  
The blood and treasure that's *laid* out,  
Is thrown away, and goes for nought.  
If you can get a good tutor, you will never repent the  
charge; but will always have the satisfaction to think it the  
money, of all other, the best *laid* out. *Locke.*  
I, in this venture, double gains pursue,  
And *laid* out all my stock to purchase you. *Dryden.*

## L A Y

- My father never at a time like this  
Would *lay* out his great soul in words, and waste  
Such precious moments. *Addison's Cato.*  
A melancholy thing to see the disorders of a household that  
is under the conduct of an angry stateswoman; who *lays* out  
all her thoughts upon the publick, and is only attentive to  
find out miscarriages in the ministry. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
When a man spends his whole life among the stars and  
planets, or *lays* out a twelve-month on the spots in the sun,  
however noble his speculations may be, they are very apt  
to fall into burlesque. *Addison on ancient Medals.*  
Nature has *laid* out all her art in beautifying the face; she  
has touched it with vermilion, planted in it a double row of  
ivory, and made it the seat of smiles and blushes. *Addison.*
48. To *LAY* out. To display; to discover.  
He was dangerous, and takes occasion to *lay* out bigotry,  
and false confidence, in all its colours. *Atterbury.*
49. To *LAY* out. To dispose; to plan.  
The garden is *laid* out into a grove for fruits, a vineyard,  
and an allotment for olives and herbs. *Notes on the Odyssey.*
50. To *LAY* out. With the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; to  
put forth.  
No selfish man will be concerned to *lay* out himself for  
the good of his country. *Smalbridge.*
51. To *LAY* to. To charge upon.  
When we began, in courteous manner, to *lay* his unkind-  
ness unto him, he, seeing himself confronted by so many,  
like a resolute orator, went not to denial, but to justify his  
cruel falsehood. *Sidney.*
52. To *LAY* to. To apply with vigour.  
We should now *lay* to our hands to root them up, and can-  
not tell for what. *Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.*  
Let children be hired to *lay* to their bones,  
From fallow as needeth, to gather up stones. *Tusser.*
53. To *LAY* to. To harass; to attack.  
The great master having a careful eye over every part of  
the city, went himself unto the English station, which was  
then hardly *laid* to by the Bassa Mustapha. *Knolles.*  
Whilst he this, and that, and each man's blow  
Doth eye, defend, and shift, being *laid* to sore;  
Backwards he bears. *Daniel's Civil War.*
54. To *LAY* together. To collect; to bring into one view.  
If we *lay* all these things together, and consider the parts,  
rise, and degrees of his sin, we shall find that it was not  
for nothing. *South's Sermons.*  
Many people apprehend danger for want of taking the true  
measure of things, and *laying* matters rightly together. *L'Estr.*  
My readers will be very well pleased, to see so many use-  
ful hints upon this subject *laid* together in so clear and con-  
cise a manner. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 96.*  
One series of consequences will not serve the turn, but  
many different and opposite deductions must be examined,  
and *laid* together, before a man can come to make a right  
judgment of the point in question. *Locke.*
55. To *LAY* under. To subject to.  
A Roman soul is bent on higher views,  
To civilize the rude unpolish'd world,  
And *lay* it under the restraint of laws. *Addison's Cato.*
56. To *LAY* up. To confine.  
In the East-Indies, the general remedy of all subject to  
the gout, is rubbing with hands till the motion raise a vio-  
lent heat about the joints: where it was chiefly used, no one  
was ever troubled much, or *laid* up by that disease. *Temple.*
57. To *LAY* up. To store; to treasure.  
St Paul did will them of the church of Corinth, every  
man to *lay* up somewhat by him upon the Sunday, and to  
reserve it in store, till himself did come thither, to send it  
to the church of Jerusalem for relief of the poor there. *Hooker, b. iv. sect. 13.*  
Those things which at the first are obscure and hard, when  
memory hath *laid* them up for a time, judgment afterwards  
growing plaineth them. *Hooker, b. v. sect. 22.*  
That which remaineth over, *lay* up to be kept until the  
morning. *Exod. xvi. 23.*  
The king must preserve the revenues of his crown with-  
out diminution, and *lay* up treasure in store against a time  
of extremity. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
Fathers are wont to *lay* up for their sons,  
Thou for thy son art bent to *lay* out all. *Milton.*  
The whole was tilled, and the harvest *laid* up in several  
granaries. *Temple.*  
I will *lay* up your words for you till time shall serve. *Dryd.*  
This faculty of *laying* up, and retaining ideas, several other  
animals have to a great degree, as well as man. *Locke.*  
What right, what true, what fit, we justly call,  
Let this be all my care; for this is all:  
To *lay* this harvest up, and hoard with haste  
What every day will want, and most, the last. *Pope.*
58. To *LAY* upon. To importune; to request with earnestness  
and incessantly. Obsolete.  
All the people *laid* so earnestly upon him to take that war  
in



## L A Y

in hand, that they said they would never bear arms more against the Turks, if he omitted that occasion. *Knolles.*

- To LAY, *v. n.*  
1. To bring eggs.  
Hens will greedily eat the herb which will make them lay the better. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
2. To contrive.

Which mov'd the kings,  
By all the aptest means could be procur'd,  
To lay to draw him in by any train. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
3. To LAY about. To strike on all sides; to act with great diligence and vigour.

At once he wards and strikes, he takes and pays,  
Now forc'd to yield, now forcing to invade,  
Before, behind, and round about him lays. *Fa. Queen.*  
And laid about in fight more busily,  
Than th' Amazonian dame Penthesile. *Hudibras.*  
In the late successful rebellion, how studiously did they lay about them, to cast a slur upon the king. *South's Sermons.*  
He provides elbow-room enough for his conscience to lay about, and have its full play in. *South's Sermons.*

4. To LAY at. To strike; to endeavour to strike.  
Fiercely the good man did at him lay,  
The blade oft groan'd under the blow. *Spenser's Pastoral.*  
The sword of him that layeth at him cannot hold. *Job.*

5. To LAY in for. To make overtures of oblique invitation.  
I have laid in for thee, by rebating the satire, where justice would allow it, from carrying too sharp an edge. *Dryden.*

6. To LAY on. To strike; to beat.  
His heart laid on as if it try'd,  
To force a passage through his side. *Hudibras.*  
Answer, or answer not, 'tis all the same,  
He lays me on, and makes me bear the blame. *Dryden.*  
7. To LAY on. To act with vehemence.

My father has made her mistress  
Of the feast, and she lays it on. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

8. To LAY out. To take measures.  
Those ants knew some days after they had nothing to fear,  
and began to lay out their corn in the sun. *Addis. Guard.*  
I made strict enquiry wherever I came, and laid out for intelligence of all places, where the intrails of the earth were laid open. *Woodward.*

LAY, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A row; a stratum.  
A viol should have a lay of wire-strings below, as close to the belly as the lute, and then the strings of guts mounted upon a bridge as in ordinary viols, that the upper strings stricken might make the lower rebound. *Bacon.*  
Upon this they lay a layer of stone, and upon that a lay of wood. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. A wager.  
It is esteem'd an even lay, whether any man lives ten years longer: I suppose it is the same, that one of any ten might die within one year. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

LAY, *n. f.* [ley, leag; Saxon; lay, Scottish.] Grassy ground; meadow; ground unplowed, and kept for cattle: more frequently, and more properly, written *lea*.

A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry lay  
They law. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*  
The plowing of *layers* is the first plowing up of grass ground for corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LAY, *n. f.* [lay, French. It is said originally to signify *for-row* or *complaint*, and then to have been transferred to poems written to express sorrow. It is derived by the French from *leſsus*, Latin, a funeral song; but it is found likewise in the Teutonic dialect: *ley*, *leoc*, Saxon; *leey*, Danish.] A song; a poem.

To the maiden's founding timbrels sung,  
In well attuned notes, a joyous lay. *Spens. Fairy Queen.*  
Soon he slumber'd, fearing not be harm'd,  
The whiles with a loud lay, the thus him sweetly charm'd. *Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

This is a most majestick vision, and  
Harmonious charming lays. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Nor then the solemn nightingale  
Ceas'd warbling, but all night tun'd her soft lays. *Milton.*

If Jove's will  
Have link'd that amorous power to thy soft lay,  
Now timely sing. *Milton.*  
He reach'd the nymph with his harmonious lay,  
Whom all his charms could not incline to stay. *Waller.*

On Ceres let him call, and Ceres praise,  
With uncouth dances, and with country lays. *Dryd. Virg.*  
Ev'n gods incline their ravish'd ears,  
And tune their own harmonious spheres  
To his immortal lay. *Dennis.*

LAY, *adj.* [*laicus*, Latin; *laicos*,] Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as distinct from the clergy.

All this they had by law, and none repin'd,  
The preference was but due to Levi's kind:  
But when some lay preferment fell by chance,  
The Gourmands made it their inheritance. *Dryden.*

## L A Z

Laz persons, married or unmarried, being doctors of the civil law, may be chancellors, officials, &c. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*  
It might well startle

Our lay unlearned faith. *Rowe's Ambitious Step Mother.*  
LAYER, *n. f.* [from *lay*.]

1. A stratum, or row; a bed; one body spread over another.  
A layer of rich mould beneath, and about this natural earth to nourish the fibres. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

The terrestrial matter is disposed into strata or layers, placed one upon another, in like manner as any earthy sediment, settling down from a flood in great quantity, will naturally be. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. A sprig of a plant.

Many trees may be propagated by *layers*: this is to be performed by fitting the branches a little way, and laying them under the mould about half a foot; the ground should be first made very light, and, after they are laid, they should have a little water given them: if they do not comply well in the laying of them down, they must be pegged down with a hook or two; and if they have taken sufficient root by the next winter, they must be cut off from the main plants, and planted in the nursery: some twist the branch, or bare the rind; and if it be out of the reach of the ground, they fasten a tub or basket near the branch, which they fill with good mould, and lay the branch in it. *Miller.*  
Transplant also carnation seedlings, give your *layers* fresh earth, and set them in the shade for a week. *Evelyn's Kal.*

3. A hen that lays eggs.

The oldest are always reckoned the best sitters, and the youngest the best layers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LAYMAN, *n. f.* [*lay* and *man*.]

1. One of the people distinct from the clergy.  
*Laymen* will neither admonish one another themselves, nor suffer ministers to do it. *Government of the Tongue.*

Since a trust must be, the thought it best  
To put it out of *laymen's* power at least.

And for their solemn vows prepar'd a priest. *Dryden.*  
Where can be the grievance, that an ecclesiastical lord should expect a third part value for his lands, his title as ancient, and as legal, as that of a *layman*, who is seldom guilty of giving such beneficial bargains. *Swift.*

2. An image.

You are to have a *layman* almost as big as the life for every figure in particular, besides the natural figure before you. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

LAYSTALL, *n. f.* An heap of dung.

Scarce could he footing find in that foul way,  
For many corles, like a great lay-stall

Of murdered men, which therein strew'd lay. *Fa. Q.*  
Lazar, *n. f.* [from *Lazarus* in the gospel.] One deformed and nauseous with filthy and pestilential diseases.

They ever after in most wretched case,  
Like loathsome *lazars*, by the hedges lay. *Fairy Queen.*  
I'll be sworn and sworn upon't, she never throw'd any but *lazars*. *Shakespeare's Tril and Crispin.*

I am weary with drawing the deformities of life, and *lazars* of the people, where every figure of imperfection more resembles me. *Dryden's Aeneas.*

Life he labours to refine  
Daily, nor of his little stock denies

Fit alms, to *lazars*, merciful, and meek. *Philips.*  
LAZAR-HOUSE, *n. f.* [*lazaret*, French; *lazzeretto*, Italian; LAZARETTO, } from *lazar*.] A house for the reception of the diseased; an hospital.

A place  
Before his eyes appear'd, sad, noisome, dark,  
A *lazar-house* it seem'd, where were laid  
Numbers of all diseases. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

LAZARWORT, *n. f.* A plant.

LAZZLY, *adv.* [from *lazy*.] Idly; sluggishly; heavily.

Watch him at play, when following his own inclinations;  
and see whether he be stirring and active, or whether he *lazily* and listlessly dreams away his time. *Locke.*

The eastern nations view the rising fires,  
Whilst night shades us, and *lazily* retires. *Creech.*

LAZINESS, *n. f.* [from *lazy*.] Idleness; sluggishness; heaviness to action.

That instance of fraud and *laziness*, the unjust steward,  
who pleaded that he could neither dig nor beg, would quickly have been brought both to dig and to beg too, rather than starve. *South's Sermons.*

My fortune you have rescued, not only from the power of others, but from my own modesty and *laziness*. *Dryden.*

LAZING, *adj.* [from *lazy*.] Sluggish; idle.

The hands and the feet mutinied against the belly: they knew no reason, why the one should be *lazing*, and pampering itself with the fruit of the other's labour. *E. Exchange.*

The fot cried, *Utinam hoc esset laborare*, while he lay *lazing* and lolling upon his couch. *South's Sermons.*

LAZULI, *n. f.*  
The ground of this stone is blue, veined and spotted with white,

## L E A

white, and a glittering or metallick yellow: it appears to be composed of, first, a white sparry, or crystalline matter; secondly, flakes of the golden or yellow talc; thirdly, a shining yellow substance; this fumes off in the calcination of the stone, and casts a sulphurous smell; fourthly, a bright blue substance, of great use among the painters, under the name of ultramarine; and when rich, is found, upon trial, to yield about one-sixth of copper, with a very little silver. *Woodward's Metallick Fossils.*

LAZY, *adj.* [This word is derived by a correspondent, with great probability, from a *laisse*, French; but it is however Teutonic: *lijfer* in Danish, and *lijgeb* in Dutch, have the same meaning; and *Spelman* gives this account of the word: *Dividebantur antiqui Saxones, ut testatur Nithardus, in tres ordines; Edhilings, Frilingos & Lazzos; hoc est nobiles, ingenues & serviles: quam & nos distinctionem diu retinimus. Sed Ricardus autem secundo pars fervorum maxima se in libertatem vindicavit; sic ut hodie apud Anglos rario invenitur servus, qui mancipium dicitur. Restat nihilominus antique appellationis commemoratio. Ignavos enim hodie *lazzi* dicimus.]*

1. Idle; sluggish; unwilling to work.

Our soldiers, like the night-owl's *lazy* flight,  
Or like a *lazy* thrasher with a snail,

Fall gently down, as if they struck their friends. *Shakespeare.*  
Wicked condemned men will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be *lazy*, and spend vicuals. *Bacon.*

Whole *lazy* waters without motion lay. *Recommon.*  
The *lazy* glutton safe at home will keep,  
Indulge his sloth, and batten with his sleep. *Dryden.*

Like Eastern kings a *lazy* state they keep,  
And close confin'd in their own palace sleep. *Pope.*

What amazing stupidity is it, for men to be negligent of salvation themselves? to sit down *lazy* and unactive. *Rogers.*

2. Slow; tedious.

The ordinary method for recruiting their armies, was now too dull and *lazy* an expedient to resist this torrent. *Clarendon.*

L.E. is a contraction of *lead*.

LEA, *n. f.* [ley, Saxon, a fallow; leag, Saxon, a pasture.] Ground inclosed, not open.

Greatly agast with this pititious plea;  
Him reflect the good man on the *lea*. *Spens. Pastoral.*

Ceres, moist bounteous lady, thy rich *leas*  
Of wheat, rye, barley, fetches, oats and peas. *Shakespeare.*

Her fallow *leas*  
The daniel, hemlock, and rank fumitory  
Doth root upon. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Dry up thy harrow'd veins, and plough-torn *leas*,  
Whereof ingrateful man with liquorish draughts,  
And morfels untious, greates his pure mind. *Shakespeare.*

Such court guile,  
As Mercury did first devise,  
With the miming Dryades,  
On the lawns, and on the *leas*. *Milton.*

LEAD, *n. f.* [leas, Saxon.]

1. *Lead* is the heaviest metal except gold; for, though it is considerably lighter than quicksilver, as this wants malleability, it ought not to be reckoned in the class of metals.

*Lead* is the softest of all the metals, and very ductile, though less so than gold: it is very little subject to rust, and the least fusorous of all the metals except gold. The specific gravity of *lead* is to that of water as 11322 to 1000. *Lead*, when kept in fusion over a common fire, throws up all other bodies, except gold, that are mixed, all others being lighter, except Mercury, which will not bear that degree of heat: it afterwards vitrifies with the baser metals, and carries them off, in form of scoriae, to the sides of the vessel. The weakest acids are the best solvents for *lead*: it dissolves very readily in aqua fortis diluted with water, as also in vinegar. Gold, or silver, or copper, become brittle on being mixed with *lead* in fusion; and, if *lead* and tin be melted together, the tin is thrown up to the surface in little dusty globes.

*Lead* is found in various countries, but abounds particularly in England, in several kinds of soils and stones. The smoke of the *lead* works at Mendip in Somersetshire is a prodigious annoyance, and subjects both the workmen, and the cattle that graze about them, to a mortal disease; trees that grow near them have their tops burnt, and their leaves and outides discoloured and scorched. *Hill.*

Thou art a foul in bliss, but I am bound  
Upon a wheel of fire; that mine own tears  
Do scald like molten *lead*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Of *lead*, some I can shew you so like steel, and so unlike common *lead* ore, that the workmen call it steel ore. *Boyle.*

*Lead* is employed for the refining of gold and silver by the cupel; hereof is made common cerus with vinegar; of cerus, red *lead*; of plumbumustum, the best yellow ochre; of *lead*, and half as much tin, solder for *lead*. *Grev.*

2. [In the plural.] Flat roof to walk on.

Stalls, bulks, windows,  
Are smother'd up, *leads* fill'd, and ridges hors'd  
With variable complexions; all agreeing  
In earnestness to see him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

## L E A

I would have the tower two stories, and goodly *lead* upon the top, raised with statues interposed. *Bacon.*

To LEAD, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with lead in any manner.

He fashioneth the clay with his arm, he applieth himself to *lead* it over; and he is diligent to make clean the furnace. *Ecclesi. xxxviii. 30.*

There is a traverse placed in a loft, at the right hand of the chair, with a privy door, and a carved window of glass leaded with gold and blue, where the mother sitteth. *Bacon.*

To LEAD, *v. a.* pretor. *I led*. [Læan, Saxon; *leiden*, Dutch.]

1. To guide by the hand.

There is a cliff, whose high and bending head  
Looks fearfully on the confined deep:  
Bring me but to the very brim of it,  
And I'll repair the misery, thou dost bear,  
With something rich about me: from that place  
I shall no *leading* need. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Doth not each on the sabbath loose his ox or his ass from the stall, and *lead* him away to watering? *Luke xliii. 15.*

They thrast him out of the city, and *led* him unto the brow of the hill. *Luke iv. 29.*

2. To conduct to any place.

Save to every man his wife and children, that they may *lead* them away, and depart. *1 Sam. xxx. 22.*

Then brought he me out of the way, and *led* me about the way without unto the utter gate. *Ezek. xlvii. 2.*

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he *leadeth* me beside the still waters. *Psal. xxiii. 2.*

3. To conduct as head or commander.

Would you *lead* forth your army against the enemy, and seek him where he is to fight? *Spenser on Ireland.*

He turns head against the lion's armed jaws;  
And being no more in debt to years than thou,  
*Lead* ancient lords, and rev'rend bishops, on  
To bloody battles. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

I wonder much,  
Being men of such great *leading* as you are,  
That you foresee not what impediments  
Drag back our expedition. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

If thou wilt have  
The *leading* of thy own revenges, take  
One half of my commission, and set down  
As best thou art experienc'd. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

He *led* me on to mightiest deeds,  
Above the nerve of mortal arm,  
Against the uncircumcisd, our enemies:  
But now hath cast me off. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Christ took not upon him flesh and blood, that he might conquer and rule nations, *lead* armies, or possess places. *South.*

He might muster his family up, and *lead* them out against the Indians, to seek reparation upon any injury. *Locke.*

4. To introduce by going first.

Which may go out before them, and which may go in before them, and which may *lead* them out, and which may bring them in. *Numb. xxvii. 17.*

His guide, as faithful from that day,  
As *Helperus* that *leads* the sun his way. *Fairfax, b. i.*

5. To guide; to show the method of attaining.

Human testimony is not so proper to *lead* us into the knowledge of the essence of things, as to acquaint us with the existence of things. *Watts's Logic.*

6. To draw; to entice; to allure.

Appoint him a meeting, give him a shew of comfort, and *lead* him on with a fine baited delay. *Shakespeare.*

The lord Cottington, being a master of temper, knew how to *lead* him into a mistake, and then drive him into choler, and then expose him. *Clarendon.*

7. To induce; to prevail on by pleasing motives.

What I did, I did in honour,  
*Led* by th' impartial conduct of my soul. *Shakespeare's Hen. IV.*

He was driven by the necessities of the times, more than *led* by his own disposition, to any rigour of actions. *K. Charles.*

What I say will have little influence on those whole ends *lead* them to with the continuance of the war. *Swift.*

8. To pais; to spend in any certain manner.

The sweet woman *leads* an ill life with him. *Shakespeare.*  
So shalt thou *lead*  
Safest thy life, and best prepar'd endure  
Thy mortal passage when it comes. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Him, fair Lavinia, thy surviving wife  
Shall breed in groves, to *lead* a solitary life. *Dryden.*

Farther's life was *led* up to the doctrines he preached, and his death was the death of the righteous. *Fr. Atterbury.*

Celibacy, as then practised in the church of Rome, was commonly forced, taken up under a bold vow, and *led* in all uncleanly. *Francis Atterbury.*

This distemper is most incident to such as *lead* a sedentary life. *Arctonotus on Aliments.*

- To LEAD, *v. n.*  
1. To go first, and show the way.

I will *lead* on forty, according as the cattle that goeth before me, and the children be able to endure. *Gen. xxxiii. 15 F.*

2. To



LEA

2. To conduct as a commander.  
Cyrus was beaten and slain under the *leading* of a woman, whose wit and conduct made a great figure in ancient story. *Temple.*
3. To shew the way, by going first.  
He left his mother a countess by patent, which was a new *leading* example, grown before somewhat rare, since the days of queen Mary. *Watson.*  
The way of maturing of tobacco must be from the heat of the earth or sun; we see some *leading* of this in muskmelons sown upon a hot-bed dunged below. *Bacon.*  
The vessels heavy-laden put to sea  
With prosperous gales, and woman *leads* the way. *Dryden.*  
**LEAD.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Guidance; first place: a low despicable word.  
Yorkshire takes the *lead* of the other countries. *Herring.*  
**LEADEN.** *adj.* [leaden, Saxon.]  
1. Made of lead.  
This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find  
The harm of unkind swift-wind, will, too late,  
Tye *leaden* pounds to 's heels. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
O murtherous slumber!  
Lay'st thou the *leaden* mace upon my boy,  
That plays thee music. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*  
A *leaden* bullet shot from one of these guns against a stone wall, the space of twenty-four paces from it, will be beaten into a thin plate. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*  
2. Heavy; unwilling; motionless.  
If thou do'st find him tractable to us,  
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons:  
If he be *leaden*, icy, cold, unwilling,  
Be thou so too. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*  
3. Heavy; dull.  
I'll strive with troubled thoughts to take a nap;  
Left *leaden* slumber poize me down to-morrow,  
When I should mount with wings of victory. *Shakespeare.*  
**LEADER.** *n. f.* [from *lead*.]  
1. One that leads, or conducts.  
2. Captain; commander.  
In my tent  
I'll draw the form and model of our battle,  
Limit each *leader* to his several charge,  
And part in just proportion our small strength. *Shakespeare.*  
I have given him for a *leader* and commander to the people. *Iff. lv. 4.*  
Those who escaped by flight excused their dishonour, not without a sharp jest against some of their *leaders*, affirming, that, as they had followed them into the field, so it was good reason they should follow them out. *Hayward.*  
When our Lycians see  
Our brave examples, they admiring say,  
Behold our gallant *leaders*. *Dryden.*  
The brave *leader* of the Lycian crew.  
One who goes first.  
Nay keep your way, little gallant; you were wont to be a follower now you are a *leader*.  
4. One at the head of any party or faction; as the detestable Wharton was the *leader* of the whigs.  
The understandings of a senate are enslaved by three or four *leaders*, set to get or to keep employments. *Swift.*  
**LEADING.** *participle adj.* Principal.  
In organized bodies, which are propagated by seed, the shape is the *leading* quality, and most characteristic part, that determines the species. *Locke.*  
Mistakes arise from the influence of private persons upon great numbers stiled *leading* men and parties. *Swift.*  
**LEADING-STRINGS.** *n. f.* [lead and string.] Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling.  
Sound may serve such, ere they to fence are grown,  
Like *leading-strings*, 'till they can walk alone. *Dryden.*  
Was he ever able to walk without *leading-strings*, or swim without bladders, without being discovered by his hobbling and his sinking? *Swift.*  
**LEADMAN.** *n. f.* [lead and man.] One who begins or leads a dance.  
Such a light and mettled dance  
Saw you never,  
And by *leadmen* for the nonce,  
That turn round like grundle stones. *Benj. Johnson.*  
**LEADWORT.** *n. f.* [lead and wort.]  
This flower consists of one leaf, which is shaped like a funnel, and cut into several segments at the top, out of whose filitulous flower-cup rises the pointal, which afterward becomes one oblong seed, for the most part sharp-pointed, which ripens in the flower-cup. *Miller.*  
**LEAF.** *n. f.* leaves, plural. [leaf, Saxon; leaf, Dutch.]  
1. The green deciduous parts of plants and flowers.  
This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth  
The tender *leaves* of hopes, to-morrow blossoms. *Shakespeare.*  
A man shall seldom fail of having cherries borne by his graft the same year in which his incision is made, if his graft have blossom buds; whereas if it were only *leaf* buds, it will not bear fruit till the second season. *Boyle.*

LEA

- Those things which are removed to a distant view, ought to make but one mass; as the *leaves* on the trees, and the billows in the sea. *Dryden's Dugressy.*
2. A part of a book, containing two pages.  
Happy ye *leaves*, when as those lily hands  
Shall handle you. *Speiser.*  
Peruse my *leaves* through every part,  
And think thou seest my owner's heart  
Scrawl'd o'er with trifles. *Swift.*  
3. One side of a double door.  
The two *leaves* of the one door were folding. *1 King.*  
4. Any thing foliated, or thinly beaten.  
Eleven ounces two pence sterling ought to be of so pure silver, as is called *leaf* silver, and then the miter must add of other weight seventeen pence halfpenny farthing. *Camden.*  
*Leaf* gold, that flies in the air as light as down, is as truly gold as that in an ingot. *Digby on Metals.*  
**TO LEAF.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring leaves; to bear leaves.  
Most trees sprout, and fall off the *leaves* at autumn; and if not kept back by cold, would *leaf* about the foliage. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*  
**LEAFLESS.** *adj.* [from *leaf*.] Naked of leaves.  
Bare honestly without some other adornment, being looked on as a *leafless* tree, nobody will take himself to its shelter. *Government of the Tongue.*  
Where doves in flocks the *leafless* trees o'er shade,  
And lonely woodcocks haunt the wat'ry glade. *Pope.*  
**LEAFY.** *adj.* [from *leaf*.] Full of leaves.  
The froids of men were ever so, *Shakespeare.*  
Since summer was first *leafy*.  
What chance, good lady, hath bereft you thus?  
—Dim darkness, and this *leafy* labyrinth. *Milton.*  
O'er barren mountains, o'er the flow'ry plain,  
The *leafy* forest, and the liquid main,  
Extends thy uncontroul'd and boundless reign. *Dryden.*  
Her *leafy* arms with such extent were spread,  
That hots of birds, that wing the liquid air,  
Perch'd in the boughs. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*  
So when some sweltring travellers retire  
To *leafy* shades, near the cool fountains verge  
Of Paraba, Brazilian stream; her rail  
A grisly hydra suddenly shoots forth. *Philips.*  
**LEAGUE.** *n. f.* [ligue, French; ligo, Latin.]  
1. A confederacy; a combination.  
You peers, continue this united *league*:  
I every day expect an embassy  
From my Redeemer, to redeem me hence.  
And now in peace my soul shall part to heav'n,  
Since I have made my friends at peace on earth. *Shakespeare.*  
We come to be informed by yourselves,  
What the conditions of that *league* must be. *Shakespeare.*  
Thou shalt be in *league* with the stones of the field; and the beasts of the field shall be at peace with thee. *Job v. 23.*  
Go break thy *league* with Baalsha, that he may depart from me. *2 Chron. xvi. 3.*  
It is a great error, and a narrowness of mind, to think, that nations have nothing to do one with another, except there be either an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in pacts or *leagues*: there are other bands of society and implicit confederations. *Bacon's Holy War.*  
I, a private person, whom my country  
As a *league* breaker gave up bound, prestom'd  
Single rebellion, and did hostile acts. *Milton's Agonist.*  
Oh Tyrians, with immortal hate  
Pursue this race: let there be  
'T wixt us and them no *league* nor amity.  
**TO LEAGUE.** *v. n.* To unite; to confederate.  
Where fraud and falsehood invade society, the band presently breaks, and men are put to a loss where to *league* and to fasten their dependances. *South's Sermons.*  
**LEAGUE.** *n. f.* [liagu, French.]  
1. A league; *leaga*, Latin; from *lech*, Welsh; a stone that was used to be erected at the end of every league. *Camden.*  
2. A measure of length, containing three miles.  
Ere the ships could meet by twice five *leagues*,  
We were encount'ed by a mighty rock. *Shakespeare.*  
Ev'n Italy, though many a *league* remote,  
In distant echo's answer'd. *Addison.*  
**LEAGUED.** *adj.* [from *league*.] Confederated.  
And now thus *leagu'd* by an eternal bond,  
What shall retard the Britons bold designs. *Philips.*  
**LEAGUER.** *n. f.* [belegeren, Dutch.] Siege; investment of a town.  
We will bind and hoodwink him so, that he shall suppose no other but that he is carried into the *leaguer* of the adversaries, when we bring him to our own tents. *Shakespeare.*  
**LEAK.** *n. f.* [leek, leke, Dutch.] A breach or hole which lets in water.  
There will be always evils, which no art of man can cure; breaches and *leaks* more than man's wit hath hands to stop. *Hobbes.*

LEA

- The water rushes in, as it doth usually in the *leak* of a ship. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*
- Whether the spring a *leak* I cannot find,  
Or whether she was over set with wind,  
Or that some rock below her bottom rent,  
But down at once with all her crew she went. *Dryden.*
- TO LEAK.** *v. n.*  
1. To let water in or out.  
They will allow us ne'er a jordan, and then we *leak* in your chimney. *Shakespeare.*  
The water, which will perhaps by degrees *leak* into several parts, may be emptied out again. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*  
His feet should be washed every day in cold water; and have his shoes so thin, that they might *leak*, and let in water. *Locke.*  
2. To drop through a breach.  
Golden stars hung o'er their heads,  
And seem'd so crowded, that they burst upon 'em,  
And dart at once their baleful influence  
In *leaking* fire. *Dryden's and Lee's Oedipus.*  
**LEAKAGE.** *n. f.* [from *leak*.] Allowance made for accidental loss in liquid measures.  
**LEAKY.** *adj.* [from *leak*.]  
1. Battered or pierced, so as to let water in or out.  
Thou'rt so *leaky*,  
That we must leave thee to thy sinking; for  
Thy dearest quit thee. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*  
If you have not enjoy'd what youth could give,  
But life funk through you like a *leaky* sieve,  
Accuse yourself, you liv'd not while you might. *Dryden.*  
2. Loquacious; not close.  
Women are so *leaky*, that I have hardly met with one that could not hold her breath longer than she could keep a secret. *L'Estrange.*  
**TO LEAN.** *v. n.* *peter. leamed or leant.* [jlinan, Saxon; lenen, Dutch.]  
1. To incline against; to rest against.  
Lean thine aged back against mine arm,  
And in that case I'll tell thee my disease. *Shakespeare.*  
Security is exprest among the medals of Gordianus, by a lady *leaning* against a pillar, a scepter in her hand, before an altar. *Peascham on Drawing.*  
The columns may be allowed somewhat above their ordinary length, because they *lean* unto so good supporters. *Watt.*  
Upon his iv'ry sceptre first he *leans*,  
Then shook his head, that shook the firmament. *Dryden.*  
Oppress'd with anguish, panting and o'er-spent,  
His fainting limbs against an oak he *leant*. *Dryden's En.*  
If he be angry, all our other dependencies will profit us nothing; every other support will fail under us when we come to *lean* upon it, and deceive us in the day when we want it most. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
Then *leaning* o'er the rails he musing stood,  
Mid the central depth of black'ning woods,  
High rais'd in solemn theatre around  
Leans the huge elephant. *Thomson's Summer.*  
2. To propend; to tend towards.  
They delight rather to *lean* to their old customs, though they be more unjust, and more inconvenient. *Spenser.*  
Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and *lean* not unto thine own understanding.  
A desire *leaning* to either side, biases the judgment strangely. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
3. To be in a bending posture.  
She *leans* me out at her mistress's chamber window, bids me a thousand times good night. *Shakespeare.*  
Wearied with length of ways, and worn with toil,  
She laid her down; and *leaning* on her knees,  
Invok'd the cause of all her miseries. *Dryden.*  
The gods came downward to behold the wars,  
Sharpening their sights, and *leaning* from their stars. *Dryden.*  
**LEAN.** *adj.* [jlene, Saxon.]  
1. Not fat; meagre; wanting flesh; bare-boned.  
You tempt the fury of my three attendants,  
Lean famine, quivering feed, and climbing fire. *Shakespeare.*  
Lean raw-bon'd rascals! who would e'er suppose,  
They had such courage and audacity!  
Lean look'd prophets whisper fearful change. *Shakespeare.*  
I would invent as bitter searching terms,  
With full as many signs of deadly hate,  
As *lean-fac'd* envy in her loathsome cave. *Shakespeare.*  
Seven other kine came up out of the river, ill-favoured and lean-fleshed. *Gen. xli. 3.*  
Let a physician beware how he purge after hard frosty weather, and in a *lean* body, without preparation. *Bacon.*  
And fetch their precepts from the cynic tub,  
Praising the *lean*, and fallow, abstinence. *Milton.*  
Swear that Adrahus, and the *lean-look'd* prophet,  
Are joint conspirators. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*  
Lean people often suffer for want of fat, as fat people may by obstruction of the vessels. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
No laughing graces wanton in my eyes;  
But haggard grief, *lean* looking fallow care, *x*

LEA

- Dwell on my brow. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*
2. Not unctuous; thin; hungry.  
There are two chief kinds of terreftrial liquors, those that are fat and light, and those that are *lean* and more earthy, like common water. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
3. Low; poor; in opposition to great or rich.  
That which combin'd us was most great, and let not  
A *leaner* action rend us. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
**LEAN.** *n. f.* That part of flesh which consists of the muscle without the fat.  
With razors keen we cut our passage clean  
Through rills of fat, and deluges of *lean*. *Fargubar.*  
**LEANLY.** *adv.* [from *lean*.] Meagerly; without plumpness.  
**LEANNESS.** *n. f.* [from *lean*.]  
1. Extenuation of body; want of flesh; meagreness.  
If thy *leanness* loves such food,  
There are those, that, for thy sake,  
Do enough. *Benj. Johnson's Forst.*  
The symptoms of too great fluidity are excess of universal secretions, as of perspiration, sweat, urine, liquid dejections, *leanness*, and weakness. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
2. Want of bulk.  
The poor king Reignier, whose large style  
Agrees not with the *leanness* of his purse. *Shakespeare.*  
**TO LEAP.** *v. n.* [pleapan, Saxon; laup, Scottish.]  
1. To jump; to move upward or progressively without change of the feet.  
If I could win a lady at leap-frog, or by vaulting into my saddle with my armour on; I should quickly *leap* into a wife. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
A man *leapeth* better with weights in his hands than without; for that the weight, if it be proportionable, strengtheneth the sinews by contracting them. In *leaping* with weights the arms are first cast backwards and then forwards with so much the greater force; for the hands go backward before they take their rise. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
In a narrow pit  
He saw a lion, and *leap'd* down to it. *Cowley's Davideis.*  
Thrice from the ground she *leap'd*, was seen to wield  
Her brandish'd lance. *Dryden's Æn.*  
2. To rush with vehemence.  
God changed the spirit of the king into mildness, who in a fear *leaped* from his throne, and took her in his arms, till she came to herself again. *Elph. xv. 8.*  
After he went into the tent, and found her not, he *leaped* out to the people. *Judith xiv. 17.*  
He ruin upon ruin heaps,  
And on me, like a furious giant, *leaps*. *Sandys.*  
Strait *leaping* from his horse he rais'd me up. *Rowe.*  
3. To bound; to spring.  
Rejoice ye in that day, and *leap* for joy. *Luke vi. 23.*  
I am warm'd, my heart  
Leaps at the trumpet's voice, and burns for glory. *Addison.*  
4. To fly; to start.  
He parted frowning from me, as if ruin  
Leap'd from his eyes; so looks the chafed lion  
Upon the daring huntsman that has gall'd him;  
Then makes him nothing. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
Out of his mouth go burning lamps, and sparks of fire *leap* out. *Job xli. 19.*  
**TO LEAP.** *v. n.*  
1. To pass over, or into, by leaping.  
Every man is not of a constitution to *leap* a gulf for the saving of his country. *L'Estrange.*  
As one condemn'd to *leap* a precipice,  
Who sees before his eyes the depth below,  
Stops short. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*  
She dares pursue, if they dare *lead*:  
As their example still prevails,  
She tempts the stream, or *leaps* the pales. *Prior.*  
2. To compress; as beasts.  
Too soon they must not feel the sting of love:  
Let him not *leap* the cow. *Dryden's Georg.*  
**LEAP.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Bound; jump; act of leaping.  
2. Space passed by leaping.  
After they have carried their riders safe over all *leaps*, and through all dangers, what comes of them in the end but to be broken-winded. *L'Estrange.*  
3. Sudden transition.  
Wickedness comes on by degrees, as well as virtue; and sudden *leaps* from one extreme to another are unnatural. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
The commons wrested even the power of chusing a king intirely out of the hands of the nobles; which was so great a *leap*, and caused such a convulsion in the state, that the constitution could not bear. *Swift.*  
4. An assault of an animal of prey.  
The cat made a *leap* at the mouse. *L'Estrange.*  
5. Embrace of animals.  
How the cheats her bellowing lovers eye;  
The rushing *leap*, the doubtful progeny. *Dryden's Æn.*  
6. Hazard,



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6. Hazard, or effect of leaping.  
Methinks, it were an easy leap  
To pluck bright honour from the pale-fac'd moon. *Shak.*  
You take a precipice for no leap of danger,  
And woo your own destruction. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
Behold that dreadful downfall of a rock,  
Where yon old filther views the waves from high!  
'Tis the convenient leap I mean to try. *Dryd. The Critic.*  
LEAP-FROG. *n. f.* [*leap and frog*.] A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs.  
If I could win a lady at leap-frog, I should quickly leap into a wife. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
LEAP-YEAR. *n. f.*  
Leap-year or bissextile is every fourth year, and so called from its leaping a day more than year than in a common year: so that the common year hath 365 days, but the leap-year 366; and then February hath 29 days, which in common years hath but 28. To find the leap-year you have this rule:  
Divide by 4; what's left shall be  
For leap-year 0; for past 1, 2, 3.  
That the sun consisteth of 365 days and almost six hours, wanting eleven minutes; which six hours omitted will, in process of time, largely deprave the compute; and this is the occasion of the bissextile or leap-year. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
To LEARN. *v. a.* [*learnian*, Saxon.]  
1. To gain the knowledge or skill of.  
Learn a parable of the fig-tree. *Mat. xxiv. 32.*  
He, in a shorter time than was thought possible, learned both to speak and write the Arabian tongue. *Knolles.*  
Learn, wretches! learn the motions of the mind,  
And the great moral end of humankind. *Dryd. Persius.*  
You may rely upon my tender care,  
To keep him far from perils of ambition;  
All he can learn of me, will be to weep! *A. Philippi.*  
2. To teach. [It is observable, that in many of the European languages the same word signifies to learn and to teach; to gain or impart knowledge.]  
He would learn  
The lion stoop to him in lowly-wile,  
A lesson hard. *Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
You taught me language, and my profit on't  
Is, I know not how to curse: the red plague rid you,  
For learning me your language.  
A thousand more mischances than this one,  
Have learn'd me how to brook this patiently. *Shaksp.*  
Hast thou not learn'd me how  
To make perfumes? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
Ye might learn in us not to think of men above that which is written. *1 Cor. iv. 6.*  
To LEARN. *v. n.* To take pattern.  
Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly.  
In imitation of sounds, that man should be the teacher is no part of the matter; for birds will learn one of another. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 237.*  
LEARNED. *adj.* [*from learn*.]  
1. Versed in science and literature.  
It is indifferent to the matter in hand, which way the learned shall determine of it. *Locke.*  
Some by old words to fame have made pretence:  
Such labour'd nothings, in so strange a style,  
Amaze th' unlearn'd, and make the learned smile. *Pope.*  
The learned met with free approach,  
Although they came not in a coach. *Swift.*  
The best account is given of them by their own authors: but I trust more to the table of the learned bishop of Bath. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
2. Skilled; skillful; knowing.  
Though train'd in arms, and learn'd in martial arts,  
Thou chusest not to conquer men but hearts. *Granville.*  
3. Skilled in scholastick knowledge.  
Till a man can judge whether they be truths or no, his understanding is but little improved: and thus men of much reading are greatly learned, but may be little knowing. *Locke.*  
LEARNEDLY. *adv.* [*from learned*.] With knowledge; with skill.  
Much  
He spoke, and learnedly, for life; but all  
Was either pitied in him, or forgotten. *Shaksp. H. VIII.*  
The apostle seemed in his eyes but learnedly mad. *Hooker.*  
Ev'ry coxcomb swears as learnedly as they. *Swift.*  
LEARNING. *n. f.* [*from learn*.]  
1. Literature; skill in languages or sciences; generally scholastick knowledge.  
Learning hath its infancy, when it is almost childish; then its youth, when luxuriant and juvenile; then its strength of years, when solid; and lastly, its old age, when dry and exhausted. *Bacon's Essays.*  
To tongue or pudding thou hast no pretence,  
As Moles was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians,

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- so it is manifest from this chapter, that St. Paul was a great matter in all the learning of the Greeks. *Bentley's Sermon.*  
2. Skill in any thing good or bad.  
An art of contradiction by way of scorn, a learning where, with we were long fithence forewarned, that the miserable times whereunto we are fallen should abound. *Hobbes.*  
LEARNER. *n. f.* [*from learn*.] One who is yet in his rudiments; one who is acquiring some new art or knowledge.  
The late learners cannot so well take the ply, except it be in some minds that have not suffered themselves to fix. *Bacon.*  
Nor can a learner work so cheap as a skilful practised artist can. *Grant's Bills of Mortality.*  
LEASE. *n. f.* [*laiffer*, French. *Spehman*.]  
1. A contract by which, in consideration of some payment, a temporary possession is granted of houses or lands.  
Why, cousin, we'll thou regent of the world,  
It were a shame to let this land by lease. *Shakespeare.*  
Lords of the world have but for life their leases.  
And that too, if the lessor please, must cease. *Dunham.*  
I have heard a man talk with contempt of bishops' leases, as on a worse foot than the rest of his estate. *Swift.*  
2. Any tenure.  
Our high-plac'd Macbeth  
Shall live the lease of nature. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Thou to give the world increase,  
Short'n'd hast thy own life's lease. *Milton.*  
To LEASE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To let by lease.  
Where the vicar leases his glebe, the tenant must pay the great tithes to the rector or impropriator, and the small tithes to the vicar. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
To LEASE. *v. n.* [*lesen*, Dutch.] To glean; to gather what the harvest men leave.  
She in harvest us'd to lease;  
But harvest done, to chere-work did aspire,  
Meat, drink, and two-pence, was her daily hire. *Dryden.*  
LEASER. *n. f.* [*from lease*.] Gleaner; gatherer after the reaper.  
There was no office which a man from England might not have; and I looked upon all who were born here as only in the condition of leasers and gleaners. *Swift.*  
LEASH. *n. f.* [*lesse*, French; *lesse*, Dutch; *laccio*, Italian.] A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser leads his greyhound.  
Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,  
Even like a fawning greyhound in the leash,  
To let him slip at will. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
What I was, I am;  
More straining on, for plucking back; not following  
My leash unwillingly. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
The ravish'd soul being shewn fish game, would break those leashes that tie her to the body. *Boyle.*  
2. A tierce; three.  
I am sworn brother to a leash of drawers, and can call them all by their Christian names. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
Some thought when he did gabble  
Thad heard three labourers of Babel,  
Or Cerberus himself pronounce  
A leash of languages at once. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
3. A band wherewith to tie any thing in general.  
Thou art a living comedy; they are a leash of dull devils. *Dennis's Letters.*  
To LEASH. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To bind; to hold in a string.  
Then should the warlike Harry, like himself,  
Assume the port of Mars; and, at his heels,  
Leaght in like hounds, should famine, sword, and fire,  
Crouch for employment. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
LEASING. *n. f.* [*leare*, Saxon.] Lies; falsehood.  
O ye sons of men, how long will ye have such pleasure in vanity, and seek after leasing? *Psal. iv. 2.*  
He 'mongst ladies would their fortunes read  
Out of their hands, and merry leasings tell. *Hub. Tale.*  
He hates foul leasings and vile flattery.  
Two filthy blots in noble gentery. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
That false pilgrim which that leasing told,  
Was indeed old Archimago. *Spens. Fairy Queen.*  
I have ever narrated my friends  
With all the size that verity  
Would without lapsing suffer: nay, sometimes,  
Like to a bowl upon a subtle ground  
I've tumbld past the throw; and in his praise  
Have almost stamp'd the leasing. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
As folks, quoth Richard, prone to leasing,  
Say things at first, because they're pleasing;  
Then prove what they have once asserted,  
Nor care to have their lie defected:  
Till their own dreams at length deceive them,  
And oft repeating they believe them. *Prior.*  
Trading free shall thrive again,  
Nor leasings lead affright the swain. *Gay's Polyrud.*  
LEAST. *adj.* the superlative of little. [*laest*, Saxon. This word Wallis would persuade us to write *lest*, that it may be analogous

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- analogous to *lest*; but surely the profit is not worth the change.] Little beyond others; smallest.  
I am not worthy of the least of all the mercies shewed to thy servant. *Gen. xxxii. 10.*  
A man can no more have a positive idea of the greatest than he has of the least space. *Locke.*  
LEAST. *adv.* In the lowest degree; in a degree below others; less than any other way.  
He resolv'd to wave his suit,  
Or for a while play *least* in fight. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
Ev'n that avert; I chuse it not;  
But taste it as the *least* unhappy lot. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*  
No man more truly knows to place a right value on your friendship, than he who *least* deserves it on all other accounts than his due sense of it. *Pope's Letters.*  
At LEAST. } To say no more; not to demand or affirm  
At LEASTWISE. } more than is barely sufficient at the lowest degree.  
Upon the mast they saw a young man, at *least* if he were a man, who fate as on horseback. *Sidney.*  
Every effect doth after a fort contain, at *leastwise* resemble, the cause from which it proceedeth. *Hooker, b. i.*  
The remedies, if any, are to be proposed from a constant course of the milken diet, continued at *least* a year. *Temple.*  
A fiend may deceive a creature of more excellency than himself, at *least* by the tacit permission of the omniscient Being. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*  
Let useful observations be at *least* some part of the subject of your conversation. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
LE'ASY. *adj.* [This word seems formed from the same root with *laisse*, French, or *loose*.] Flimsy; of weak texture.  
He never leaveth, while the sense itself be left loose and loose. *Afcham's Schoolmaster.*  
LEATHER. *n. f.* [*leðen*, Saxon; *leathr*, Eric.]  
8. Dressed hides of animals.  
He was a hairy man, and girt with a girdle of leather about his loins.  
The shepherd's homely curds,  
His cold thin drink out of his leather bottle;  
Is far beyond a prince's delicacies. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*  
And if two boots keep out the weather,  
What need you have two hides of leather. *Prior.*  
2. Skin; ironically.  
Returning found in limb and wind,  
Except some leather lost behind. *Swift.*  
LEATHERCOAT. *n. f.* [*leather and coat*.] An apple with a tough rind.  
There is a dish of leathercoats for you. *Shaksp. H. IV.*  
LEATHERDRESSER. *n. f.* [*leather and dresser*.] He who dresses leather.  
He removed to Cumæ; and by the way was entertained at the house of one Tychius, a leather-dresser. *Pope.*  
LEATHER-MOUTHED. *adj.* [*leather and mouth*.]  
By a leather-mouthed fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat; as, the chub or cheven. *Walton's Angler.*  
LEATHERY. *adj.* [*from leather*.] Resembling leather.  
Wormius calls this crust a leather skin. *Crew's Museum.*  
LEATHERN. *adj.* [*from leather*.] Made of leather.  
I saw her hand; she has a leather hand.  
A free-stone colour'd hand: I verily did think  
That he'd old gloves were on. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
The wretched animal heav'd forth such groans,  
That their discharge did stretch his leathern coat  
Almost to bursting. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
In filken or in leathern purse retain  
A splendid shilling. *Philips.*  
LEATHERSELLER. *n. f.* [*leather and seller*.] He who deals in leather, and vends it.  
LEAVE. *n. f.* [*leape*, Saxon; from *lyfan*, to grant.]  
1. Grant of liberty; permission; allowance.  
By your leaves, Ireneus, notwithstanding all this your careful foresight, methinks I see an evil lurk unespied. *Spenser.*  
When him his dearest Una did behold,  
Disdaining life, desiring leave to dye. *Spenser.*  
I make bold to press upon you.  
—You're welcome; give us leave, drawer. *Shakespeare.*  
The days  
Of Sylla's sway, when the free sword took leave  
To act all that it would. *Benj. Johnson's Cataline.*  
Thrice happy snake! that in her sleeve  
May boldly creep, we dare not give  
Our thoughts so unconfin'd a leave. *Waller.*  
No friend has leave to bear away the dead. *Dryden.*  
Offended that we fought without his leave,  
He takes this time his secret hate to shew. *Dryden.*  
One thing more I crave leave to offer about syllogism, before I leave it. *Locke.*  
I must have leave to be grateful to any who serves me, let him be never so obnoxious to any party: nor did the tory party put me to the hardship of asking this leave. *Pope.*  
3. Farewell; adieu.  
Take leave and part, for you must part forthwith. *Shak.*  
Evils that take leave,

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- On their departure, most of all shew evil. *Shaksp.*  
There is further compliment of leave taking between Fraunce and him. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Here my father comes;  
A double blessing is a double grace;  
Occasion smiles upon a second leave. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
But my dear nothings, take your leave,  
No longer must you me deceive. *Suckling.*  
Many stars may be visible in our hemisphere, that are not so at present; and many which are at present shall take leave of our horizon, and appear unto southern habitations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 13.*  
To LEAVE. *v. a.* pret. I left; I have left. [Of the derivation of this word the etymologists give no satisfactory account.]  
1. To quit; to forsake.  
A man shall leave his father and his mother, and cleave to his wife. *Gen. ii. 24.*  
When they were departed from him, they left him in great diseases. *2 Chron. xxiv. 25.*  
If they love lees, and leave the luffy wine,  
Envy them not their palates with the swine. *B. Johnson.*  
2. To desert; to abandon.  
He that is of an unthankful mind, will leave him in danger that delivered him. *Ecclef. xxxix. 17.*  
3. To have remaining at death:  
There be of them that have left a name behind them. *Ecclef. xlv. 8.*  
4. Not to deprive of.  
They still have left me the providence of God, and all the promises of the gospel, and my charity to them too. *Taylor.*  
5. To suffer to remain.  
If it be done without order, the mind comprehendeth less that which is set down; and besides, it leaveth a tulpicion, as if more might be said than is expressed. *Bacon.*  
These things must be left uncertain to farther discoveries in future ages. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
Who those are, to whom this right by descent belongs, he leaves out of the reach of any one to discover from his writings. *Locke.*  
6. Not to carry away.  
They encamp'd against them, and destroyed the increase of the earth, and left no sustenance for Israel. *Judg. vi. 4.*  
He shall eat the fruit of thy cattle; which also shall not leave thee either corn, wine, or oil. *Deut. xxviii. 48.*  
Vastus gave strict commandment, that they should leave behind them unnecessary baggage. *Knolles's History.*  
7. To fix as a token or remembrance.  
This I leave with my reader, as an occasion for him to consider, how much he may be beholden to experience. *Locke.*  
8. To bequeath; to give as inheritance.  
That peace thou leav'st to thy imperial line,  
That peace, Oh happy shade, be ever thine: *Dryden.*  
9. To give up; to resign.  
Thou shalt not glean thy vineyard; thou shalt leave them for the poor and stranger. *Lev. xix. 10.*  
If a wife man were left to himself, and his own choice, to with the greatest good to himself he could devise; the sum of all his wishes would be this, That there were just such a being as God is. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*  
10. To permit without interposition.  
Whether Esau were a vassal, I leave the reader to judge. *Locke.*  
11. To cease to do; to desist from.  
Let us return, lest my father leave caring for the asses, and take thought for us. *1 Sam. ix. 5.*  
12. To LEAVE off. To desist from; to forbear.  
If, upon any occasion, you bid him leave off the doing of any Thing, you must be sure to carry the point. *Locke.*  
In proportion as old age came on, he left off fox-hunting. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 115.*  
13. To LEAVE off. To forsake.  
He began to leave off some of his old acquaintance, his roaring and bullying about the streets: he put on a serious air. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*  
14. To LEAVE out. To omit; to neglect.  
My good Camillo;  
I am so fraught with curious business, that  
I leave out ceremony. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*  
Shua they to treat with me too?  
No good lady,  
You may partake: I have told 'em who you are,  
I should be loth to be left out, and here too. *Ben. Johnson.*  
What is set down by order and division doth demonstrate, that nothing is left out or omitted, but all is there. *Bacon.*  
Of all thy dues be done, and none left out,  
Ere nice morn on the Indian sleep  
From her cabin'd loop-hole peep. *Milton.*  
We ask, if those subvert  
Reason's establish'd maxims, who assert  
That we the world's existence may conceive,  
Though we one atom out of matter leave. *Blackmore.*  
I always







# LEG

2. An act of obedience.  
At court, he that cannot make a *leg*, put off his cap, kiss his hand, and say nothing, has neither *leg*, hands, lip, nor cap.  
*Shaksp. All's well that ends well.*  
Their horses never give a blow.  
But when they make a *leg*, and bow. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
If the boy should not put off his hat, nor make *leg* very gracefully, a dancing-master will cure that defect. *Locke.*  
He made his *leg*, and went away. *Swift.*
3. To stand on his own legs; to support himself.  
Persons of their fortune and quality could well have stood upon their own *legs*, and needed not to lay in for countenance and support. *Collier of Friendship.*
4. That by which any thing is supported on the ground: as, the *leg* of a table.  
**LEGACY.** *n. f.* [*legatum*, Latin.]  
*Legacy* is a particular thing given by last will and testament.  
If there be no such thing apparent upon record, they do as if one should demand a *legacy* by force and virtue of some written testament, wherein there being no such thing specified, he pleadeth that there it must needs be, and bringeth arguments from the love or good-will which always the testator bore him; imagining, that these, or the like proofs, will convict a testament to have that in it, which other men can no where by reading find. *Hooker, b. iii.*  
Go you to Caesar's house;  
Fetch the will hither, and we shall determine  
How to cut off some charge in *legacies*. *Shaksp. J. Caesar.*  
Good counsel is the best *legacy* a father can leave a child.  
*LeStrange's Tables.*  
When he thought you gone  
T' augment the number of the blest above,  
He deem'd 'em *legacies* of royal love;  
Nor arm'd, his brothers portions to invade,  
But to defend the present you had made. *Dryden.*  
When the heir of this vast treasure knew,  
How large a *legacy* was left to you,  
He wisely ty'd it to the crown again. *Dryden.*  
Leave to thy children tumult, strife, and war,  
Portions of toil, and *legacies* of care. *Prior.*
- LEGAL.** *adj.* [*legal*, French; *leges*, Latin.]  
1. Done or conceived according to law.  
Whatever was before, was before time of memory; and what is since is, in a *legal* sense, within the time of memory. *Hale's Hist. of the Common Law of England.*  
2. Lawful; not contrary to law.  
His merits  
To save them, not their own, though *legal*, works. *Mit.*  
**LEGALITY.** *n. f.* [*legalité*, French.] Lawfulness.  
To **LEGALIZE.** *v. a.* [*legaliser*, French; from *legal*.] To authorize; to make lawful.  
If any thing can *legalize* revenge, it should be injury from an extremely obliged person: but revenge is so absolutely peculiar of heaven, that no consideration can empower, even the best men, to assume the execution of it. *South's Sermons.*  
**LEGALLY.** *adv.* [from *legal*.] Lawfully; according to law.  
A prince may not, much less may inferior judges, deny justice, when it is *legally* and competently demanded. *Taylor.*  
**LEGATARY.** *n. f.* [*legataire*, French; from *legatum*, Latin.] One who has a *legacy* left.  
An executor shall exhibit a true inventory of goods, taken in the presence of fit persons, as creditors and *legataries* are, unto the ordinary.  
**LEGATINE.** *adj.* [from *legatus*.] Made by a *legate*.  
When any one is absolved from excommunication, it is provided by a *legatine* constitution, that some one shall publish such absolution. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
2. Belonging to a *legate* of the Roman see.  
All those you have done of late,  
By your power *legatine* within this kingdom, *Shaksp.peare.*  
Fall in the compals of a premonition. *Shaksp.peare.*
- LEGATE.** *n. f.* [*legatus*, Latin; *legat*, French; *legato*, Italian.]  
1. A deputy; an ambassador.  
The *legates* from th' *Ætolian* prince return:  
Sad news they bring, that after all the cost,  
And care employ'd, their embassy is lost. *Dryden. Æneis.*  
2. A kind of spiritual ambassador from the pope; a commissioner deputed by the pope for ecclesiastical affairs.  
Look where the holy *legate* comes apace,  
To give us warrant from the hand of heav'n. *Shaksp.peare.*  
Upon the *legate's* summons, he submitted himself to an examination, and appeared before him. *Atterbury.*
- LEGATE.** *n. f.* [from *legatus*, Lat.] One who has a *legacy* left him.  
If he chance to 'scape this dismal bout,  
The former *legates* are blotted out. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
My will is, that if any of the above-named *legates* should die before me, that then the respective *legacies* shall revert to myself. *Swift.*
- LEGATION.** *n. f.* [*legatio*, Latin.] Deputation; commission; embassy.

# LEG

- It will be found, that after a *legation* ad res repetendas, and a refusal, and a denunciation or indication of a war, the war is no more confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
In the attiring and ornament of their bodies the duke had a fine and unaffected politeness, and upon occasion colly, as in his *legations*. *Wotton.*
- LEGAT.** *n. f.* [from *legatus*, Latin.] One who makes a will, and leaves *legacies*.  
Suppose debate  
Betwixt pretenders to a fair estate,  
Bequeath'd by some *legatus's* last intent. *Dryden.*
- LEGEND.** *n. f.* [*legenda*, Latin.]  
1. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints.  
*Legends* being grown in a manner to be nothing else but heaps of frivolous and scandalous vanities, they have been even with disdain thrown out, the very nests which bred them abhorring them. *Hooker, b. v.*  
There are in Rome two sets of antiquities, the christian and the heathen; the former, though of a frether date, are so embroiled with fable and *legends*, that one receives but little satisfaction. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
2. Any memorial or relation.  
And in this *legend* all that glorious deed  
Read, whilst you arm you; arm you whilst you read. *Fairfax, b. i.*
3. An incredible unauthentic narrative.  
Who can show the *legends*, that record  
More idle tales, or fables so absurd. *Blackmore.*  
It is the way and means of attaining to heaven, that makes profane scornors so willingly let go the expectation of it. It is not the articles of the creed, but the duty to God and their neighbour, that is such an inconsistent incredible *legend*. *Bentley's Sermons.*
4. Any inscription; particularly on medals or coins.  
Compare the beauty and comprehensiveness of *legends* on ancient coins. *Addison on Medals.*
- LEGER.** *n. f.* [from *legger*, Dutch. To lie or remain in a place.] Any thing that lies in a place; as, a *leger* ambassador; a resident; one that continues at the court to which he is sent; a *leger*-book, a book that lies in the computing-house.  
Lord Angelo, having affairs to heav'n,  
Intends you for his swift ambassador,  
Where you shall be an everlasting *leger*. *Shaksp.peare.*  
I've giv'n him that,  
Which, if he take, shall quite unpeople her  
Of *leggers* for her sweet. *Shaksp.peare's Cymbeline.*  
If *leger* ambassadors or agents were sent to remain near the courts of princes, to observe their motions, and to hold correspondence with them, such were made choice of as were vigilant. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
- Who can endure  
Thy praise too much? thou art heav'n's *leger* here.  
Working against the fates of death and hell. *Herbert.*  
He withdrew not his confidence from any of those who attended his person, who, in truth, lay *leger* for the covenant, and kept up the spirits of their countrymen by their intelligence. *Clarendon, b. ii.*  
I call that a *leger* bait, which is fixed, or made to rest, in one certain place, when you shall be absent; and I call that a walking bait which you have ever in motion. *Walton.*
- LEGERDEMAIN.** *n. f.* [contracted perhaps from *legereté de main*, French.] Slight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick; deception; knack.  
He so light was at *legerdemain*,  
That what he touch'd came not to light again. *Hubbard.*  
Of all the tricks and *legerdemain* by which men impose upon their own souls, there is none so common as the plea of a good intention. *South's Sermons.*
- LEGERITY.** *n. f.* [*legereté*, French.] Lightness; nimbleness; quickness. A word not in use.  
When the mind is quicken'd,  
The organs though defunct and dead before,  
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move  
With casted slough and fresh *legerity*. *Shaksp.peare.*
- LEGGED.** *adj.* [from *leg*.] Having legs; furnished with legs.
- LEGIBLE.** *n. f.* [*legibilis*, Latin.]  
1. Such as may be read.  
You observe some clergymen with their heads held down within an inch of the cushion, to read what is hardly *legible*. *Swift.*
2. Apparent; discoverable.  
People's opinions of themselves are *legible* in their countenances. Thus a kind imagination makes a bold man have vigour and enterprise in his air and motion; it stamps value and significance upon his face. *Collier.*
- LEGIBLY.** *adv.* [from *legible*.] In such a manner as may be read.
- LEGION.** [*legio*, Latin.]

1. A

# LEG

1. A body of Roman soldiers, consisting of about five thousand.  
The most remarkable piece in Antoninus's pillar is, the figure of Jupiter Pluvius sending rain on the fainting army of Marcus Aurelius, and thunderbolts on his enemies, which is the greatest confirmation possible of the story of the Christian *legion*. *Addison.*
2. A military force.  
She to foreign realms  
Sends forth her dreadful *legions*. *Philips.*
3. Any great number.  
Not in the *legions*  
Of horrid hell, can come a devil more damn'd. *Shaksp.peare.*  
The partition between good and evil is broken down; and where one sin has entered, *legions* will force their way through the same breach. *Rogers's Sermons.*
- LEGIONARY.** *adj.* [from *legion*.]  
1. Relating to a legion.  
2. Containing a legion.  
3. Containing a great indefinite number.  
Too many applying themselves betwixt jest and earnest, make up the *legionary* body of error. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
- LEGISLATION.** *n. f.* [from *legislator*, Lat.] The act of giving laws.  
Pythagoras joined *legislation* to his philosophy, and, like others, pretended to miracles and revelations from God, to give a more venerable sanction to the laws he prescribed. *Addison on the Conversion of St. Paul.*
- LEGISLATIVE.** *adj.* [from *legislator*.] Giving laws; law-giving.  
Their *legislative* frenzy they report,  
Enacting it should make no precedent. *Denham.*  
The poet is a kind of lawgiver, and those qualities are proper to the *legislative* style. *Dryden.*
- LEGISLATOR.** *n. f.* [*legislator*, Latin; *legislatur*, French.]  
A lawgiver; one who makes laws for any community.  
It spoke like a *legislator*: the thing spoke was a law. *South.*  
Heroes in animated marble frown,  
And *legislators* seem to think in stone. *Pope.*
- LEGISTATURE.** *n. f.* [from *legislator*, Latin.] The power that makes laws.  
Without the concurrent consent of all three parts of the *legislature*, no law is or can be made. *Hale's Com. Law.*  
In the notion of a *legislature* is implied a power to change, repeal, and suspend laws in being, as well as to make new laws. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 16.*  
By the supreme magistrate is properly understood the legislative power; but the word magistrate seeming to denote a single person, and to express the executive power, it came to pass that the obedience due to the *legislature* was, for want of considering this easy distinction, misapplied to the administration. *Swift's Sentiments of a Ch. of England Man.*
- LEGITIMACY.** *n. f.* [from *legitimate*.]  
1. Lawfulness of birth.  
In respect of his *legitimacy*, it will be good. *Ayliffe.*  
2. Genuineness; not spuriousness.  
The *legitimacy* or reality of these marine bodies vindicated, I now inquire by what means they were hurried out of the ocean. *Woodward's Natural History.*
- LEGITIMATE.** *adj.* [from *legitimate*, Lat. *legitime*, French.] Born in marriage; lawfully begotten.  
*Legitimate* Edgar, I must have your land;  
Our father's love is to the bastard Edmund. *Shaksp.peare.*  
An adulterous person is tied to make provision for the children begotten in unlawful embraces, that they may do no injury to the *legitimate*, by receiving a common portion. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*
- To **LEGITIMATE.** *v. a.* [*legitimare*, Fr. from the adjective.]  
1. To procure to any the rights of *legitimate* birth.  
*Legitimate* him that was a bastard. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
2. To make lawful.  
It would be impossible for any enterprise to be lawful, if that which should *legitimate* it is subsequent to it, and can have no influence to make it good or bad. *Decay of Piety.*
- LEGITIMATELY.** *adv.* [from *legitimate*.] Lawfully; genuinely.  
By degrees he rose to Jove's imperial feat,  
Thus difficulties prove a soul *legitimately* great. *Dryden.*
- LEGITIMATION.** *n. f.* [*legitimation*, French; from *legitimate*.]  
1. Lawful birth.  
I have disclaim'd my land;  
*Legitimation*, name, and all is gone:  
Then, good my mother, let me know my father. *Shaksp.peare.*  
From whence will arise many questions of *legitimation*, and what in nature is the difference betwixt a wife and a concubine. *Locke.*
2. The act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.  
**LEGUME.** *n. f.* [*legume*, French; *legumen*, Lat.] Seeds  
**LEGUMEN.** *n. f.* [*legumen*, Lat.] not reaped, but gathered by the hand; as, beans; in general, all larger feeds; pulse.  
Some *legumens*, as peas or beans, if newly gathered and distilled in a retort, will afford an acid spirit. *Boyle.*

# LEM

- In the spring fell great rains, upon which ensued a most destructive mildew upon the corn and *legumes*. *Arbutnot.*
- LEGUMINOUS.** *adj.* [*leguminosus*, French; from *legumen*.] Belonging to pulse; consisting of pulse.  
The properest food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from the farinaceous seeds: as oats, barley, and wheat; or of some of the filiquos or *leguminous*; as, peas or beans. *Arbutnot.*
- LEISURABLE.** *adv.* [from *leisure*.] At leisure; without tumult or hurry.  
Let us beg of God, that when the hour of our rest is come, the patterns of our dissolution may be Jacob, Moses, Joshua, and David, who *leisureably* ending their lives in peace, prayed for the mercies of God to come upon their posterity. *Hooker, b. v.*
- LEISURABLE.** *adj.* [from *leisure*.] Done at leisure; not hurried; enjoying leisure.  
A relation inexcusable in his works of *leisureable* hours, the examination being as ready as the relation. *Brown.*
- LEISURE.** *n. f.* [*leisure*, French.]  
1. Freedom from business or hurry; vacancy of mind; power to spend time according to choice.  
A gentleman fell very sick, and a friend said to him, Send for a physician; but the sick man answered, It is no matter; for if I die, I will die at *leisure*. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*  
Where ambition and avarice have made no entrance, the desire of *leisure* is much more natural than of business and care. *Temple.*
- O happy youth!  
For whom thy fates reserve so fair a bride:  
He sigh'd, and had no *leisure* more to say,  
His honour call'd his eyes another way. *Dryden's Ovid.*  
You enjoy your quiet in a garden, where you have not only the *leisure* of thinking, but the pleasure to think of nothing which can discompose your mind. *Dryden.*
2. Convenience of time.  
We'll make our *leisures* to attend on yours. *Shaksp.peare.*  
They summon'd up their meiny, strait took horse;  
Commanded me to follow, and attend  
The *leisure* of their answer. *Shaksp.peare. King Lear.*  
I shall leave with him that very rational and emphatical rebuke of Tully, 'To be considered at his *leisure*.' *Locke.*
3. Want of leisure. Not used.  
More than I have said, loving countrymen;  
The *leisure* and enforcement of the time  
Forbids to dwell on. *Shaksp.peare's Richard III.*
- LEISURELY.** *adj.* [from *leisure*.] Not hasty; deliberate; done without hurry.  
He was the wretchedst thing when he was young,  
So long a growing, and so *leisurely*,  
That, if the rule were true, he should be gracious. *Shaksp.peare.*
- The earl of Warwick, with a handful of men, fired Leith and Edinburgh, and returned by a *leisurely* march. *Hayward.*  
The bridge is human life: upon a more *leisurely* survey of it, I found that it consisted of threescore and ten intire arches. *Addison's Spectator, No. 159.*
- LEISURELY.** *adv.* [from *leisure*.] Not in a hurry; slowly.  
The Belgians hop'd, that with disorder'd haste,  
Our deep-cut keels upon the sands might run;  
Or if with caution *leisurely* we pass,  
Their numerous grofs might charge us one by one. *Dryden.*  
We defended very *leisurely*, my friend being careful to count the steps. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 47.*
- LEMAN.** *n. f.* [Generally supposed to be *laimant*, the lover, French; but imagined by *Junius*, with almost equal probability, to be derived from *leef*, Dutch, or *leop*, Saxon, *be-loved* and *man*. This etymology is strongly supported by the ancient orthography, according to which it was written *leu-man*.] A sweetheart; a gallant; or a mistress. *Hanmer.*  
Hold for my sake, and do him not to dye;  
But vanquish'd, thine eternal bondslave make,  
And me thy worthy meed unto thy *leman* take. *Fa. Qu.*  
A cup of wine,  
That's brisk and fine,  
And drink unto the *leman* mine. *Shaksp.peare. Henry IV.*
- LEMMA.** *n. f.* [*λέμμα*; *lemme*, French.] A proposition previously assumed.
- LEMON.** *n. f.* [*limon*, French; *limonium*, low Latin.]  
1. The fruit of the lemon-tree.  
The juice of lemons is more cooling and astringent than that of oranges. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
The dyers use it for dying of bright yellows and lemon colours. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
Bear me, Pomona!  
To where the *lemmon* and the piercing lime,  
With the deep orange, glowing through the green,  
Their lighter glories blend. *Thomson's Sermons.*  
The tree that bears lemons.  
The *lemmon* tree hath large stiff leaves; the flower consists of many leaves, which expand in form of a rose: the fruit is almost of an oval figure, and divided into several cells, in which



## LEN

which are lodged hard seeds, surrounded by a thick fleshy substance, which, for the most part, is full of an acid juice. There are many varieties of this tree, and the fruit is yearly imported from Lisbon in great plenty. *Miller.*

LEMONA'DE. *n. f.* [from *lemon*.] Liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.

Thou, and thy wife, and children, should walk in my gardens, buy toys, and drink lemonade. *Arbut. J. Bull.*

TO LEND. *v. a.* [Lanan, Saxon; *leonen*, Dutch.]

1. To afford, on condition of repayment.

Thou shalt not give him thy money upon usury, nor lend him thy victuals for increase. *Lev. xxv. 37.*

They dare not give, and e'en refuse to lend.

To their poor kindred, or a wanting friend. *Dryden.*

2. To suffer to be used on condition that it be restored.

In common worldly things 'tis call'd ungrateful

With dull unwillingness to pay a debt.

Which, with a bounteous hand, was kindly lent;

Much more to be thus opposite with heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

I'll lend it thee, my dear, but have no power to give it from me. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*

The fair blessing we vouchsafe to lend;

Nor can we spare you long, though often we may lend. *Dryden in the Dutchess of Ormond.*

3. To afford; to grant in general.

Covetousness, like the sea, receives the tribute of all rivers, though far unlike it in lending any back again. *Decoy of Piety.*

Painting and poetry are two sisters so like, that they lend to each other their name and office: one is called a dumb poetry, and the other a speaking picture. *Dryden's Discourse.*

From thy new hope, and from thy growing store,

Now lend assistance, and relieve the poor. *Dryden's Pers.*

Cato, lend me for a while thy patience,

And condescend to hear a young man speak. *Addison.*

Cephisa, thou

Wilt lend a hand to close thy mistress' eyes. *A. Philips.*

LENDER. *n. f.* [from *lend*.]

1. One who lends any thing.

2. One who makes a trade of putting money to interest.

Let the state be answer'd from small matter, and the rest left to the lender; if the abatement be but small, it will not discourage the lender; he that took before ten in the hundred, will sooner descend to eight than give over this trade. *Bacon's Essays.*

Whole droves of lenders croud the bankers doors

To call in money. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

Interest would certainly encourage the lender to venture in such a time of danger. *Addison's Freetholder, N° 20.*

LENGTH. *n. f.* [from *long*, Saxon.]

1. The extent of any thing material from end to end; the longest line that can be drawn through a body.

There is in Ticinum a church that is in length one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in height near fifty: it reporteth the voice twelve or thirteen times. *Bacon.*

2. Horizontal extension.

Mezentius rushes on his foes,

And first unhappy Acon overthrows;

Stretch'd at his length he spins the swarthy ground. *Dryd.*

3. A certain portion of space or time.

Large lengths of seas and shores

Between my father and my mother lay. *Shakespeare. R. John.*

To get from th' enemy, and Ralph, free;

Left danger, fears, and foes, behind. *Hudibras.*

And beat, at least three lengths, the wind.

Time glides along with undiscover'd haste,

The future beat a length beyond the past. *Dryden's Ovid.*

What length of lands, what oceans have you pass'd,

What storms sustain'd, and on what shores been cast? *Dryd.*

4. Extent of duration.

Having thus got the idea of duration, the next thing is to get some measure of this common duration, whereby to judge of its different lengths. *Locke.*

5. Long duration or protraction.

May heav'n, great monarch, still augment your bliss

With length of days, and every day like this. *Dryden.*

Such toil requir'd the Roman name,

Such length of labour for so vast a frame. *Dryden's Ann.*

In length of time it will cover the whole plain, and make one mountain with that on which it now stands. *Addison.*

6. Reach or expansion of any thing.

I do not recommend to all a pursuit of sciences, to those extensive lengths to which the moderns have advanced them.

7. Full extent; uncontracted state.

If Lærtia, who sent me this account, will acquaint me with the worthy gentleman's name; I will insert it at length in one of my papers. *Addison's Spectator, N° 40.*

8. Distance.

He had marched to the length of Exeter, which he had some thought of besieging. *Charendon, b. viii.*

## LEN

9. End; latter part of any assignable time.

Churches purged of things burdensome, all was brought at the length unto that wherein now we stand. *Hobbes, b. iv.*

A crooked stick is not straitened unless it be bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it may settle itself at the length in a middle state of evenness between them both. *Hobbes.*

10. At LENGTH. [It was formerly written at the length.] At last; in conclusion.

At length, at length, I have thee in my arms,

Though our malevolent stars have struggled hard,

And held us long asunder. *Dryden's King Arthur.*

TO LENGTHEN. *v. a.* [from *length*.]

1. To draw out; to make longer; to elongate.

Relaxing the fibres, is making them flexible, or easy to be lengthen'd without rupture. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Falling dews with spangles deck'd the glade,

And the low sun had lengthen'd ev'ry shade. *Pope.*

2. To protract; to continue.

Break off thy sins by righteousness, and thine iniquities by shewing mercy to the poor; if it may be a lengthening of thy tranquillity. *Dan. iv. 27.*

Frame your mind to mirth and merriment,

Which bars a thousand harms, and lengthens life. *Shakespeare.*

It is in our power to secure to ourselves an interest in the divine mercies that are yet to come, and to lengthen the course of our present prosperity. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

3. To protract pronunciation.

The learned languages were less constrained in the quantity of every syllable, besides helps of grammatical figures for the lengthening or abbreviation of them. *Dryden.*

4. To LENGTHEN out. [The particle out is only emphatical.]

To protract; to extend.

What if I please to lengthen out his date

A day, and take a pride to cozen fate. *Dryden's Aur.*

I'd heard up every moment of my life,

To lengthen out the payment of my tears. *Dryden.*

It lengthens out every act of worship, and produces more lasting and permanent impressions in the mind, than those which accompany any transient form of words. *Addison.*

TO LENGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow longer; to increase in length.

One may as well make a yard, whose parts lengthen and shrink, as a measure of trade in materials, that have not always a settled value. *Locke.*

Still 'tis farther from its end;

Still finds its error lengthen with its way. *Prior.*

LE'NGTHWISE, *adv.* [length and *wise*.] According to the length.

LE'NIENT. *adj.* [leniens, Latin.]

1. Affluative; softening; mitigating.

Consolatory writ

With study'd argument, and much persuasion fought,

Lenient of grief and anxious thought. *Milton's Agonist.*

In this one passion man can strength enjoy;

Time, that on all things lays his lenient hand,

Yet takes not this; it fliecks to our last hand. *Pope.*

2. Laxative; emollient.

Oils relax the fibres, are lenient, balsamick, and abate acrimony in the blood. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

LE'NIENT. *n. f.* An emollient, or affluative application.

I dress'd it with lenients. *Wiseham's Surgery.*

TO LE'NIEN. *v. a.* [lenifier, old French; lenis, Latin.] To assuage; to mitigate.

It is used for squinancies and inflammations in the throat, whereby it seemeth to have a mollifying and lenifying virtue. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 554.*

All soft'ning simples, known of foreign use,

He presses out, and pours their noble juice;

These first infus'd, to lenify the pain,

He tugs with pincers, but he tugs in vain. *Dryden.*

LE'NITIVE. *adj.* [lenitif, Fr. lenis, Lat.] Affluative; emollient.

Some plants have a milk in them; the cause may be an inception of putrefaction: for those milks have all an acrimony, though one would think they should be lenitive. *Bacon.*

There is alment lenitive expelling the feces without stimulating the bowels; such are animal oils. *Arbutnot.*

LE'NITIVE. *n. f.*

1. Any thing applied to ease pain.

2. A palliative.

There are lenitives that friendship will apply, before it would be brought to decedatory rigours. *Saunders's Sermon.*

LE'NITY. *n. f.* [lenitas, Lat.] Mildness; mercy; tenderness; softness of temper.

Henry gives content,

Of meer compassion, and of lenity. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

To ease your country.

Lenity must gain

The mighty men, and please the discontent. *Daniel.*

Albeit so ample a pardon was proclaimed touching treason, yet could not the boldness be beaten down either with severity, or with lenity be abated. *Hayward.*

These jealousies

Have but one root, the old imprison'd king, *Whose*

## LEO

Whose lenity first pleas'd the gaping crowd:

But when long try'd, and found supinely good,

Like Alop's logs, they leapt upon his back. *Dryden.*

LENS. *n. f.*

A glass spherically convex on both sides, is usually called a lens; such as is a burning-glass, or spectacle-glass, or an object glass of a telescope. *Newton's Opticks.*

According to the difference of the lenses, I used various distances. *Newton's Opticks.*

LENT. *part. pass.* from *lent*.

By Jove the stranger and the poor are sent,

And what to those we give, to Jove is lent. *Pope's Ode.*

LENT. *n. f.* [Lerpen, the spring, Saxon.] The quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence.

Lent is from springing, because it falleth in the spring; for which our progenitors, the Germans, use glent. *Camden.*

LE'NTEN. *adj.* [from *lent*.] Such as is used in lent; sparing.

My lord, if you delight not in man, what lenient entertainments the players shall receive from you. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

She quench'd her fury at the flood,

And with a lenient fallad cool'd her blood.

Their commons, though but coarse, were nothing scant. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

LE'NTICULAR. *adj.* [lenticularis, French.] Dumbly convex; of the form of a lens.

The crystalline humour is of a lenticular figure, convex on both sides. *Key on Creation.*

LENTIFORM. *adj.* [lens and *forma*, Latin.] Having the form of a lens.

LENTIGINOUS. *adj.* [from *lentigo*.] Scurfy; rustaceous.

LENTIGO. *n. f.* [Latin.] A freckle or rusty eruption upon the skin; such especially as is common to women in child-bearing. *Quincy.*

LENTIL. *n. f.* [lent, Latin; lentille, French.]

It hath a papilionaceous flower, the point of which becomes a short pod, containing orbicular seeds, for the most part convex; the leaves are conjugated, growing to one midrib, and are terminated by tendrils. *Miller.*

The Philistines were gathered together, where was a piece of ground full of lentils. *2 Sam. xiii. 11.*

LENTISCK. *n. f.* [lentisque, Latin; lentisque, French.]

Lentisk wood is of a pale brown colour, almost whitish, resinous, of a fragrant smell and acid taste: it is the wood of the tree which produces the mastic, and is esteemed astringent and balsamick in medicine. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

Lentisk is a beautiful evergreen, the mastic or gum of which is of use for the teeth or gums. *Mertens's Hist.*

LENTITUDE. *n. f.* [from *lentus*, Latin.] Sluggishness; slowness. *Dick.*

LE'NTNER. *n. f.* A kind of hawk.

I should enlarge my discourse to the observation of the haggard, and the two sorts of lenner. *Walton's Angler.*

LENTOR. *n. f.* [lentor, Latin; lenteur, French.]

1. Tenacity; viscosity.

Some bodies have a kind of lentor, and more deceptible nature than others. *Bacon.*

2. Slowness; delay.

The lentor of eruptions, not inflammatory, points to an acid cause. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

3. [In physics.] It expresses that fizy, viscid, coagulated part of the blood, which, in malignant fevers, obstructs the capillary vessels. *Quincy.*

LE'NTOUS. *adj.* [lentus, Latin.] Viscous; tenacious; capable to be drawn out.

In this spawn of a lentous and transparent body, are to be discerned many specks which become black, a substance more compacted and terrefactive than the other; for it riseth not in distillation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.*

LE'OP. *n. f.*

Leop signifies the people; or, rather, a nation, country, &c. Thus, leopgar is one of great interest with the people or nation. *Gibson's Camden.*

LE'OP. *n. f.*

Leop denotes love; so leopwin is a winner of love; leopstan, best beloved: like these Agapeus, Erasmus, Philo, Amanus, &c. *Gibson's Camden.*

LE'ONINE. *adj.* [leonus, Latin.]

1. Belonging to a lion, having the nature of a lion.

2. Leonine verses are those of which the end rhymes to the middle, so named from Leo the inventor: as,

Gloria factorum temere conceditur horum.

LE'OPARD. *n. f.* [leo and pardus, Latin.] A spotted beast of prey.

Sheep run not half so tim'rous from the wolf,

Or horie or oxen from the leopard.

As you fly from your oft-subdued slaves. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*

A leopard is every way, in shape and actions, like a cat: his head, teeth, tongue, feet, claws, tail, all like a cat's: he boxes with his fore-feet, as a cat doth her kittens; leaps at the prey, as a cat at a mouse; and will also spit much

## LES

after the same manner: so that they seem to differ; just as a kite doth from an eagle. *Grew's Museum.*

Before the king tame leopards led the way,

And troops of lions innocently play. *Dryden.*

LE'PER. *n. f.* [lepra, leprosus, Latin.] One infected with a leprosy.

I am no loathsome leper; look on me. *Shakespeare.*

The leper in whom the plague is, his cloaths shall be rent. *Lev. xiii. 45.*

The number of their lepers was very great.

LE'PEROUS. *adj.* [Formed from *leprosus*, to make out a verse.]

Causing leprosy; infected with leprosy; leprous.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,

With juice of curd hebenon in a viol,

And in the porches of mine ears did pour

The leperous distilment. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

LE'PORINE. *adj.* [leporinus, Lat.] Belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.

LEPROSITY. *n. f.* [from *leprosus*.] Squamous disease.

If the crudities, impurities, and leprosties of metals were cured, they would become gold. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

LE'PROSY. *n. f.* [lepra, Latin; lepre, French.] A loathsome distemper, which covers the body with a kind of white scales.

Itches, blains,

Sow all the Athenian bosoms, and their crop

Be general leprosy. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*

It is a plague of leprosy. *Lev. xiii. 3.*

Between the malice of my enemies and other mens misdeeds, I put as great a difference as between the itch of novelty and the leprosy of disloyalty. *King Charles.*

Authors, upon the first entrance of the pox, looked upon it to be highly infectious, that they ran away from it as much as the Jews did from the leprosy. *Wiseham's Surgery.*

LE'PROUS. *adj.* [lepra, Latin; lepreux, French.] Infected with a leprosy.

The silly amorous fucks his death,

By drawing in a leprous harlot's breath. *Dante.*

LE'RE. *n. f.* [lece, Saxon; leere, Dutch.] A lesson; lore; doctrine. This sense is still retained in Scotland.

The kid pitying his heaviness,

Asked the cause of his great distress;

And also who, and whence, that he were,

Though he that had well yond his le're,

Thus melted his talk with many a teare. *Spenser.*



## LES

Though charity alone will not make one happy in the other world, yet it shall *lessen* his punishment. *Calamy's Sermon.*  
Collect into one sum as great a number as you please, this multitude, how great soever, *lessens* not one jot the power of adding to it, or brings him any nearer the end of the inexhaustible stock of number. *Locke.*

This thirst after fame betrays him into such indecencies as are a *lessening* to his reputation, and is looked upon as a weakness in the greatest characters. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Nor are the pleasures which the brutal part of the creation enjoy, subject to be *lessened* by the uneasiness which arises from fancy. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. To degrade; to deprive of power or dignity.  
Who seeks  
To *lessen* thee, against his purpose serves  
To manifest the more thy might. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
St. Paul chose to magnify his office, when all men conspired to *lessen* it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To *LESSEN*. *v. n.* To grow less; to shrink; to be diminished.  
All government may be esteemed to grow strong or weak, as the general opinion in those that govern is seen to *lessen* or increase. *Temple.*

The objection *lessens* very much, and comes to no more than this, there was one witness of no good reputation. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

*LESSER*. *adj.* A barbarous corruption of *less*, formed by the vulgar from the habit of terminating comparatives in *er*; afterwards adopted by poets, and then by writers of prose.

What great despite doth fortune to thee bear,  
Thus lowly to abate thy beauty bright,  
That it should not deface all other *lesser* light. *Fa. Qu.*  
It is the *lesser* blot, modestly finds,  
Women to change their shapes than men their minds. *Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

The mountains, and higher parts of the earth, grow *lesser* and *lesser* from age to age: sometimes the roots of them are weakened by subterraneous fires, and sometimes tumbled by earthquakes into those caverns that are under them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Cain, after the murder of his brother, cries out, Every man that findeth me shall slay me. By the same reason may a man, in the state of nature, punish the *lesser* breaches of that law. *Locke.*

Any heat whatsoever promotes the ascent of mineral matter, but more especially of that which is subtle, and is consequently moveable more easily, and with a *lesser* power. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The larger here, and there the *lesser* lambs,  
The new-fall'n young herd bleating for their dams. *Pope.*  
*LESSER*. *adv.* [formed by corruption from *less*.]  
Some say he's mad; others, that *lesser* hate him,  
Do call it valiant fury. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

*LESSER*. *n. f.* [*laissier*, French.] The dung of beasts left on the ground.  
*LESSON*. *n. f.* [*leçon*, French; *lectio*, Latin.]

1. Any thing read or repeated to a teacher, in order to improvement.  
I but repeat that *lesson*  
Which I have learn'd from thee. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Precept; notion inculcated.  
This days example hath this *lesson* dear  
Deep written in my heart with iron pen,  
That bliss may not abide in state of mortal men. *Fa. Qu.*  
Be not jealous over the wife of thy bosom, and teach her not an evil *lesson* against thyself. *Ecclesi. ix. 1.*

3. Portions of scripture read in divine service.  
Notwithstanding so eminent properties, whereof *lessons* are happily destitute; yet *lessons* being free from some inconveniences whereunto sermons are more subject, they may, in this respect, no less take, than in other they must give the hand which betokeneth pre-eminence. *Hooker, b. v.*

4. Tune pricked for an instrument.  
Those good laws were like good *lessons* set for a flute out of tune; of which *lessons* little use can be made, till the flute be made fit to be played on. *Davies on Ireland.*

5. A rating lecture.  
She would give her a *lesson* for walking so late, that should make her keep within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*

To *LESSON*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To teach; to instruct.  
Even in kind love, I do conjure thee,  
To *lesson* me. *Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Well hast thou *lessen'd* us, this shall we do. *Shakespeare.*  
Children should be season'd betimes, and *lessen'd* into a contempt and detestation of this vice. *L'Estrange's Pables.*

*LESSOR*. *n. f.* One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwise, by lease.  
Lords of the world have but for life their lease,  
And that too, if the *lessor* please, must cease. *Denham.*

If he demises the glebe to a layman, the tenant must pay  
4

## LET

the small tithes to the vicar, and the great tithes to the *lessor*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
*LET*. *conj.* [from the adjective *less*.] That not.

Forty stripes he may give him, and not exceed; *let* if he should exceed, then thy brother should seem vile. *Dant. xv.*  
King Luitprand brought hither the corps, *let* it might be abused by the barbarous nations. *Addison on Italy.*

*LETTERCOCK*. *n. f.*  
Upon the north coast, for want of good harbours they have a device of two sticks filled with corks, and crossed flat-long, out of whose midst there riseth a thread, and at the same hangeth a sail; to this engine, termed a *lettercock*, they tie one end of their boulder, and the sail coming from the shore filleth the sail, and the sail carrieth the boulder into the sea, which, after the respite of some hours, is drawn in again by a cord fastened at the nearer end. *Carew on Cornwall.*

To *LET*. *v. a.* [Hebrew, Saxon.]  
1. To allow; to suffer; to permit.  
Nay, nay, quoth he, *let* be your strife and doubt. *Chaucer.*

Where there is a certainty and an uncertainty, *let* the uncertainty go, and hold to that which is certain. *Bp. Sanderson.*  
On the crowd he cast a furious look,  
And wither'd all their strength before he spoke;  
Back on your lives, *let* be, said he, my prey,  
And let my vengeance take the destin'd way. *Dryden.*

Remember me; speak, Raymond, will you *let* him?  
Shall he remember Leonora. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*  
We must not *let* go manifest truths, because we cannot answer all questions about them. *Collier.*

One who fixes his thoughts intently on one thing, so as to take but little notice of the succession of ideas in his mind, *lets* slip out of his account a good part of that duration. *Locke.*  
A solution of mercury in aqua fortis being poured upon iron, copper, tin, or lead, dissolves the metal, and *lets* go the mercury. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. A sign of the optative mood used before the first and imperative before the third person. Before the first person singular it signifies resolution; fixed purpose, or ardent wish. *Judges.*  
Here is her picture: *let* me see; I think,  
If I had such a tire, this face of mine  
Were full as lovely as in this of hers. *Shakespeare.*

3. Before the first person plural, *let* implies exhortation. *Mark.*  
Rise; *let* us go.  
4. Before the third person, singular or plural, *let* implies permission or precept.

*Let* the soldiers seize him for one of the assassins. *Dryden.*  
*Let* not the objects which ought to be contiguous be separated, and *let* those which ought to be separated be apparently so to us; but *let* this be done by a small and pleasing difference. *Dryden's Daphne.*

6. *Let* has an infinitive mood after it without the particle *to*.  
But one submissive word which you *let* fall,  
Will make him in good humour with us all. *Dryden.*  
The seventh year thou shalt *let* it rest, and lie still. *Exod.*

7. To leave.  
They did me too much injury,  
That ever said I hearken'd for your death.  
If it were so, I might have *let* alone. *Shakespeare.*

Th' insulting hand of Douglas over you. *Shakespeare.*  
The publick outrages of a destroying tyranny are but childish appetites, *let* alone till they are grown ungovernable. *L'Estrange's Pables.*

*Let* me alone to accuse him afterwards. *Dryden's Sp. Friar.*  
This is of no use, and had been better *let* alone: he is fain to resolve all into present possession. *Locke.*

Nestor, do not *let* us alone till you have shortened our necks, and reduced them to their antient standard. *Addison.*  
This notion might be *let* alone and despised as a piece of harmless unintelligible enthusiasm. *Rogers's Sermon.*

8. To more than permit.  
There's a letter for you, Sir, if your name be Horatio, as I am *let* to know it is. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

9. To put to hire; to grant to a tenant.  
Solomon had a vineyard at Baal Hamon; he *let* the vineyard unto keepers. *Cant. viii. 11.*

Nothing deadens so much the composition of a picture, as figures which appertain not to the subject: we may call them figures to be *let*. *Dryden's Daphne.*

She *let* her second floor to a very genteel youngish man. *Tatler, No. 88.*  
A law was enacted, prohibiting all bishops, and other ecclesiastical corporations, from *letting* their lands for above the term of twenty years.

10. To suffer any thing to take a course which requires no impulsive violence.  
She *let* them down by a cord through the window. *Job.*  
Launch out into the deep, and *let* down your nets for a draught. *Luke v. 4.*

*Let*

*Let* down thy pitcher, I pray thee, that I may drink. *Gen. xxiv. 14.*

My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,  
And every slacken'd fibre drops its hold;  
Like nature *letting* down the springs of life:  
So much the name of father awes me still. *Dryden.*

From this point of the story, the poet is *let* down to his traditional poverty. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*  
You must *let* it down, that is, make it softer by tempering it. *Mason's Mechanical Exercises.*

11. To permit to take any state or course.  
Finding an ease in not understanding, he *let* loose his thoughts wholly to pleasure. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Let reason teach impossibility in any thing, and the will of man doth *let* it go. *Hooker, b. i.*

The beginning of strife is as when one *let*eth out water. *Prov. xvii. 14.*  
As terribration doth meliorate fruit, so doth pricking vines or trees after they be of some growth, and thereby *letting* forth gum or tears. *Bacon's Natural History.*

And if I knew which way to do't,  
Your honour safe, I'd *let* you out. *Hudibras.*  
The *letting* out our love to mutable objects doth but enlarge our hearts, and make them the wider marks for fortune to be wounded. *Boyle.*

He was *let* loose among the woods as soon as he was able to ride on horseback, or carry a gun. *Addison's Spectator.*  
12. To *LET* blood, is elliptical for *to let out blood*. To free it from confinement; to suffer it to stream out of the vein. *Bacon.*  
Be rul'd by me;  
Let's purge this choler without *letting* blood. *Shakespeare.*

Hippocrates *let* great quantities of blood, and opened several veins at a time. *Arbutnot on Cains.*  
13. To *LET* blood, is used with a dative of the person whose blood is let.  
Tell him, Catefish,  
His antient knot of dangerous adversaries  
To-morrow are *let* blood at Pomfret castle. *Shakespeare.*

As terribration doth meliorate fruit, so doth *letting* plants bleed, as pricking vines, thereby *letting* forth tears. *Bacon.*  
14. To *LET* in. To admit.  
Let in your kings, whose labour'd spirits,  
Sore wearied in this action of swift speed,  
Crave harbourage within your city walls. *Shakespeare.*

Rockets presented his army before the gates of the city, in hopes that the citizens would raise some tumult, and *let* him in. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*  
What boots it at one gate to make defence,  
And at another to let in the foe, *Milton's Agonistes.*

The more tender our spirits are made by religion, the more easy we are to *let* in grief, if the cause be innocent. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*  
They but preserve the ashes, thou the flame,  
True to his sense, but truer to his fame,  
Fording his current, where thou find'st it low,  
*Let* in thine own to make it rise and flow. *Denham.*

To give a period to my life, and to his fears, you're welcome; here's a throat, a heart, or any other part, ready to *let* in death, and receive his commands. *Denham.*  
It is the key that *lets* them into their very heart, and enables them to command all that is there. *Saunders's Sermons.*

There are pictures of such as have been distinguished by their birth or miracles, with inscriptions, that *let* you into the name and history of the person represented. *Addison.*  
Most historians have spoken of ill success, and terrible events, as if they had been *let* into the secrets of providence, and made acquainted with that private conduct by which the world is governed. *Addison's Spectator, No. 483.*

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As we rode through the town, I was *let* into the characters of all the inhabitants; one was a dog, another a whelp, and another a cur. *Addison's Freeholder.*

15. To *LET* in. To procure admission.  
They should speak properly and correctly, whereby they may *let* their thoughts into other mens minds the more easily. *Locke.*

16. To *LET* off. To discharge. Originally used of an arrow diminished from the gripe, and therefore suffered to fly off the string; now applied to guns.  
Charging my pistol only with powder, I first cautioned the emperor not to be afraid, and then *let* it off in the air. *Swift.*

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Leave, ah leave off, whatever wight thou be,  
To *let* a weary wretch from her due rest,  
And trouble dying soul's tranquillity. *Fairy Queen.*  
Wherefore do ye *let* the people from their works; go you unto your burdens. *Exod. v. 4.*

The mystery of iniquity doth already work; only he who now *let*eth will *let*, until he be taken out of the way. *2 Thes. i.*  
I will work, and who will *let* it. *Ija. xliii. 11.*  
And now no longer *let*ted of his prey,  
He leaps up at it with enrag'd desire,  
O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide survey,  
And nods at every house his threatening fire. *Dryden.*

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It had been done e'er this, had I been conful;  
We had had no stop, no *let*. *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*  
Just judge, two *lets* remove; that free from dread,  
I may before thy high tribunal plead. *Saunders on Job.*

To these internal dispositions to sin add the external opportunities and occasions concurring with them, and removing all *lets* and rubs out of the way, and making the path of destruction plain before the sinner's face; so that he may run his course freely. *Saunders.*

*LET*, the termination of diminutive words, from *lyce*, Saxon, little, small.  
*LETHARGICK*. *adj.* [*lethargique*, Fr. from *lethargy*.] Sleepy, beyond the natural power of sleep.  
Vengeance is as if minutely proclaimed in thunder from heaven, to give men no rest in their sins, till they awake from the *lethargick* sleep, and arise from so dead, so mortiferous a state. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Let me but try if I can wake his pity  
From his *lethargick* sleep. *Denham's Sophy.*  
A lethargy demands the same cure and diet as an apoplexy from a phlegmatick ease, such being the constitution of the *lethargick*. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

*LETHARGICKNESS*. *n. f.* [from *lethargick*.] Sleepiness; drowsiness.  
A grain of glory mixt with humbleness,  
Cures both a fever, and *lethargickness*. *Herbert.*

*LETHARGY*. *n. f.* [*λεθαργία*, Gr. Fr.] A morbid drowsiness; a sleep from which one cannot be kept awake.  
The *lethargy* must have his quiet course;  
If not, he foams at mouth, and by and by  
Breaks out to savage madness. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Though his eye is open, as the morning's,  
Towards lusts and pleasures; yet so fast a *lethargy*  
Has seiz'd his powers towards publick cares and dangers,  
He sleeps like death. *Denham's Sophy.*

Europe lay then under a deep *lethargy*; and was no otherwife to be rescued from it, but by one that would cry mightily. *Atterbury.*  
A *lethargy* is a lighter sort of apoplexy, and demands the same cure and diet. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

*LETHARGIED*. *adj.* [from the noun.] Laid asleep; entranced.  
His motion weakens, or his discernings  
Are *lethargied*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

*LETHE*. *n. f.* [*Ἰσθμὸς*, Gr.] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion.  
The conquering wine hath steep'd our sense  
In soft and delicate *lethe*. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
*Lethe*, the river of oblivion, rolls  
Her wat'ry labyrinth, which who so drinks  
Forgets both joy and grief. *Milton.*

1. One who lets or permits.  
2. One who hinders.  
3. One who gives vent to any thing; as a blood letter.

*LETTER*. *n. f.* [*littera*, French; *littera*, Latin.]  
1. One of the elements of syllables.  
A superscription was written over him in *letters* of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew.  
Thou whoremonger Zed! thou unnecessary *letter*! *Shakespeare.*

## LET

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*LET*, the termination of diminutive words, from *lyce*, Saxon, little, small.  
*LETHARGICK*. *adj.* [*lethargique*, Fr. from *lethargy*.



# LEV

- A written message; an epistle.  
They use to write it on the top of letters. *Shakespeare.*  
I have a letter from her  
Of such contents as you will wonder at. *Shakespeare.*  
When a Spaniard would write a letter by him, the Indian would marvel how it should be possible, that he, to whom he came, should be able to know all things. *Abbot.*  
The asses will do very well for trumpeters, and the hares will make excellent letter carriers. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
The stile of letters ought to be free, easy, and natural; as near approaching to familiar conversation as possible: the two best qualities in conversation are, good humour and good breeding; those letters are therefore certainly the best that shew the most of these two qualities. *Walsh.*  
Mrs. P. B. has writ to me, and is one of the best letter writers I know; very good sense, civility, and friendship, without any stiffness or constraint. *Swift.*
- The literal or expressed meaning.  
Touching translations of holy scripture, we may not disallow of their painful travels herein, who strictly have tied themselves to the very original letter. *Hooker, b. v.*  
In obedience to human laws, we must observe the letter of the law, without doing violence to the reason of the law, and the intention of the lawgiver. *Taylor's holy living.*  
Those words of his must be understood not according to the bare rigour of the letter, but according to the allowances of expression. *South's Sermons.*  
What! since the pretor did my fetters loose,  
And left me freely at my own dispose,  
May I not live without controul and awe,  
Excepting still the letter of the law? *Dryden's Persius.*
- Letters without the singular: learning.  
The Jews marvelled, saying, How knoweth this man letters, having never learned? *John vii. 15.*
- Any thing to be read.  
Good laws are at best but a dead letter. *Addis. Freeholder.*
- Type with which books are printed.  
The iron ladies that letter foundries use to the casting of printing letters, are kept constantly in melting metal. *Maxon.*  
To LETTER, *v. a.* [from letter.] To stamp with letters.  
I observed one weight lettered on both sides; and I found on one side, written in the dialect of men, and underneath it, calamities; on the other side was written, in the language of the gods, and underneath, blessings. *Addison.*
- LETTERED, *adj.* [from letter.] Literate; educated to learning.  
A martial man, not sweetened by a lettered education, is apt to have a tincture of founnels. *Collier on Pride.*
- LETUCE, *n. f.* *lactuca*, Latin.]  
The lettuce hath a fibrous root, which is, for the most part, annual; the leaves are smooth, and grow alternately upon the branches; the stalks are, for the most part, tender, slender, and stiff, and commonly terminate in a sort of umbel; the cup of the flower is oblong, slender, and scaly; the seeds are oblong, depressed, and generally terminate in a point: the species are, common or garden lettuce; cabbage lettuce; Silvestra lettuce; white and black cos; white cos; red capuchin lettuce. *Miller.*  
Eat colworts, and comforting purslane,  
Cold lettuce, and refreshing rosemarie. *Spenser.*  
Lettuce is thought to be poisonous, when it is so old as to have milk. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
The medicaments proper to diminish milk, are lettuce, purslane, endive. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
- LEVANT, *adj.* [levant, French.] Eastern.  
Thwart of those, as fierce  
Forth rush the levants, and the posent winds,  
Eurus and Zephyr. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
- LEVANT, *n. f.* The east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.
- LEVATOR, *n. f.* [Lat.] A chirurgical instrument, whereby depressed parts of the skull are lifted up.  
Some surgeons bring out the bone in the bore; but it will be safer to raise it up with your levator, when it is but lightly retained in some part. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
- LEUCOPHEGMACY, *n. f.* [from leucophegmatick.] Paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweatings.  
Spirits produce debility, flatulency, fevers, leucophegmacy, and dropsies. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- LEUCOPHEGMATICK, *adj.* [λευκός and φλέγμα.] Having such a constitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold, whereby it stuffs and bloats the habit, or raises white tumours in the feet, legs, or any other parts; and such are commonly athmatick and dropical. *Quincy.*  
Athmatic persons have voracious appetites, and for want of a right sanguification are leucophegmatick. *Arbutnot.*
- LEVÉE, *n. f.* [French.]
  - The time of rising.
  - The concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning.

# LEV

- The servile rout their careful Caesar praise;  
Him they extol, they worship him alone,  
They crowd his levies, and support his throne. *Dryden.*  
Wouldst thou be first minister of state?  
To have thy levies crowded with resort,  
Of a depending, gaping, servile court. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
None of her Sylvan subjects made their court,  
Leaves and couchers paid without resort. *Dryden.*
- LEVEL, *adj.* [level, Saxon.]
  - Even; not having one part higher than another.  
The garden, seated on the level floor,  
She left behind, and locking ev'ry door,  
Thought all secure. *Dryden's Boetius.*  
Be level in preferences, and you will soon be as level in your learning. *Bentley.*
  - Even with any thing else; in the same line with any thing.  
Our navy is address'd, our pow'r collected,  
Our substitutes in absence well invested,  
And ev'ry thing lies level to our wish. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*  
There is a knowledge which is very proper to man, and lies level to human understanding; and that is, the knowledge of our Creator, and of the duty we owe to him. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
- To LEVEL, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
  - To make even; to free from inequalities.
  - To reduce to the same height with something else.  
Reason can never assent to the admission of those brutish appetites which would over-run the soul, and level its superior with its inferior faculties. *Decay of Piety.*
- Behold the law  
And rule of beings in thy maker's mind:  
And thence, like limbeck, rich ideas draw,  
To fit the level'd use of humankind. *Dryden.*
- To lay flat.  
We know by experience, that all downright rains do evermore differ the violence of outrageous winds, and beat down and level the swelling and mountainous billows of the sea. *Raleigh.*  
He will thy foes with silent flame confound,  
And their proud structures level with the ground. *Saunders.*  
With unreluctant might the monarch reigns,  
He levels mountains, and he raises plains;  
And not regarding difference of degree,  
Abas'd your daughter, and exalted me. *Dryden.*
- To bring to equality of condition.  
5. To point in taking aim; to aim.  
One to the gunners on St. Jago's tow'r,  
Bid 'em for shame,  
Level their canon lower. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
- To direct to any end.  
The whole body of puritans was drawn to be abettors of all villainy by a few men, whose designs from the first were level'd to destroy both religion and government. *Swift.*
- To LEVEL, *v. n.*
  - To aim at; to bring the gun or arrow to the same direction with the mark.  
The glory of God, and the good of his church, was the thing which the apostles aimed at, and therefore ought to be the mark whereto we also level. *Hooker, b. iv.*
  - To conjecture; to attempt to guess.  
I pray thee overname them; and as thou namest them I will describe them; and, according to my description, level at my affection. *Shakespeare, Merchants of Venice.*
  - To be in the same direction with a mark.  
He to his engine flew,  
Plac'd near at hand in open view,  
And rais'd it till it level'd right,  
Against the glow-worm tail of kite. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
- To make attempts; to aim.  
Ambitious York did level at thy crown. *Shakespeare.*
- LEVEL, *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
  - A plane; a surface without protuberances or inequalities.  
After draining of the level in Northamptonshire, innumerable mice did upon a sudden arise. *Hale's Original of Mankind.*  
Those bred in a mountainous country overlook those that dwell on low leve's. *Saunders's Travels.*
  - Rate; standard.  
Love of her made us raise up our thoughts above the ordinary level of the world, so as great clerks do not disdain our conference. *Stidley.*  
It might perhaps advance their minds so far  
Above the level of subjection, as  
To assume to them the glory of that war. *Daniel.*  
The praises of military men inspired me with thoughts above my ordinary level. *Dryden.*
  - A state of equality.  
The time is not far off when we shall be upon the level; I am resolv'd to anticipate the time, and be upon the level with them now: for he is so that neither seeks nor wants them. *Attorney to Pope.*

# LEV

- Providence, for the most part, set us upon a level, and observes a kind of proportion in its dispensations towards us. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 255.*  
I suppose, by the file of old friend, and the like, it must be somebody there of his own level; among whom his party have, indeed, more friends than I could wish. *Swift.*
- An instrument whereby masons adjust their work.  
The level is from two to ten feet long, that it may reach over a considerable length of the work: if the plumb-line hang just upon the perpendicular, when the level is set flat down upon the work, the work is level; but if it hangs on either side the perpendicular, the floor or work must be raised on that side, till the plumb-line hang exactly on the perpendicular. *Maxon's Mechanical Exerciser.*
- Rule; borrowed from the mechanic level.  
Be the fair level of thy actions laid,  
As temperance wills, and prudence may persuade,  
And try if life be worth the liver's care. *Prior.*
- The line of direction in which any missile weapon is aimed.  
I stood i' th' level  
Of a full charg'd confederacy, and gave thanks  
To you that choked it. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
As if that name,  
Shot from the deadly level of a gun,  
Did murder her. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*  
Thrice happy is that humble pair,  
Beneath the level of all care,  
Over whose heads those arrows fly,  
Of sad distrust and jealousy. *Waller.*
- The line in which the fight passes.  
Fird at first fight with what the muse imparts,  
In fearless youth we tempt the heights of arts;  
While from the bounded level of our mind  
Short views we take, nor see the lengths behind. *Pope.*
- LEVELLER, *n. f.* [from level.]
  - One who makes any thing even.
  - One who destroys superiority; one who endeavours to bring all to the same state of equality.  
You are an everlasting leveler; you won't allow encouragement to extraordinary merit. *Collier on Pride.*
- LEVELNESS, *n. f.* [from level.]
  - Evenness; equality of surface.
  - Equality with something else.  
The river Tiber is express'd lying along, for so you must remember to draw rivers, to express their levelness with the earth. *Peachment.*
- LEVAIN, *n. f.* [levain, French.]
  - Ferment; that which being mixed in bread makes it rise and ferment.
  - Any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater mass; any thing that tinctures the whole.  
The matter fermenteth upon the old levain, and becometh more acrid. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
As to the pestilential levains conveyed in goods, it is a safe opinion. *Arbutnot on Air.*
- LEVER, *n. f.* [levier, French.]  
The second mechanical power, is a balance supported by a hypomochlion; only the centre is not in the middle, as in the common balance, but near one end; for which reason it is used to elevate or raise a great weight; whence comes the name lever.  
Have you any levers to lift me up again, being down. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
Some draw with cords, and some the monster drive  
With rolls and levers. *Donham.*  
In a lever, the motion can be continued only for so short a space, as may be answerable to that little distance betwixt the fulcrum and the weight; which is always by so much lesser, as the disproportion betwixt the weight and the power is greater, and the motion itself more easy. *William's Magick.*  
You may have a wooden lever, forked at the ends. *Alfort.*  
Their travels o'er that silver field does show,  
Like track of levers in morning snow. *Waller.*
- LEVET, *n. f.* [from levet, French.] A blast on the trumpet; probably that by which the soldiers are called in the morning.  
He that led the cavalcade;  
Wore a fowgelder's flagellet;  
On which he blew as strong a levet;  
As well-see'd lawyer on his breviare. *Hudibras.*
- LEVROOK, *n. f.* [lapeze, Saxon.] This word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the lark.  
The smaller birds have their particular seasons; as, the leverock. *Walton's Angler.*  
If the lust faw't will smooze aw the leverocks, Scotch Prov.
- LEVYABLE, *adj.* [from levy.] That may be levied.  
The sums which any agreed to pay, and were not brought in, were to be levyable by course of law. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- LEVYATHAN, *n. f.* [לְוִיָּאִת.] A water animal mentioned in the book of Job. By some imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale.

# LEW

- We may, as bootless, spend our vain command  
Upon th' enraged soldiers in their spoil,  
As send our precepts to th' levathan, *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
To come ashore. *Job.*  
Canst thou draw out levathan with an hook?  
More to embroil the deep; levathan,  
And his unwieldy train, in dreadful sport  
Tannest the loosen'd brine. *Thomson's Winter.*
- LEVIGATE, *v. a.* [levigare, Latin.]
  - To rub or grind to an impalpable powder.
  - To mix till the liquor becomes smooth and uniform.  
The chyle is white, as consisting of salt, oil, and water, much levigated or smooth. *Arbutnot on Aliment.*
- LEVIGATION, *n. f.* [from levigare.]  
Levigation is the reducing of hard bodies, as coral, tutty, and precious stones, into a subtile powder, by grinding upon marble with a muller; but unless the instruments are extremely hard, they will so wear as to double the weight of the medicine. *Quincy.*
- LEVITE, *n. f.* [levita, Latin, from Levi.]
  - One of the tribe of Levi; one born to the office of priesthood among the Jews.  
In the Christian church, the office of deacons succeeded in the place of the levites among the Jews, who were as ministers and servants to the priests. *Ascham's Paragon.*
  - A priest: used in contempt.  
LEVITICAL, *adj.* [from levite.] Belonging to the levites; making part of the religion of the Jews.  
By the levitical law, both the man and the woman were stoned to death; so heinous a crime was the sin of adultery. *Ascham's Paragon.*
- LEVITY, *n. f.* [levitas, Latin.]
  - Lightheadness; not heaviness: the quality by which any body has less weight than another.  
He gave the form of levity to that which ascended; to that which descended, the form of gravity. *Raleigh.*  
This bubble, by reason of its comparative levity to the fluidity that encloses it, would necessarily ascend to the top. *Bentley's Sermons.*
  - Inconstancy; changeableness.  
They every day broached some new thing; which reflects levity they did interpret to be their growing in spiritual perfection. *Hooker.*  
Where wigs with wigs, with sword-knots sword-knots strive,  
Beaus banish beaus, and coaches coaches drive,  
This erring mortals levity may call. *Pope.*
  - Unsteadiness; laxity of mind.  
I unbosom'd all my secrets to thee;  
Not out of levity, but over-pow'r'd  
By thy request. *Milton's Agonistes.*
  - Idle pleasure; vanity.  
He never employed his omnipotence out of levity or ostentation, but as the necessities of men required. *Celamy.*
  - Trifling gaiety; want of seriousness.  
Our graver business frowns at this levity. *Shakespeare.*  
Hopton abhorred the licence, and the levities, with which he saw too many corrupted. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
That spirit of religion and seriousness vanishes, and a spirit of levity and libertinism, infidelity and profaneness, started up in the room of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
- TO LEVY, *v. a.* [lever, French.]
  - To raise; to bring together men.  
He resolv'd to finish the conquest of Ireland, and to that end levied a mighty army. *Davies on Ireland.*
  - To raise money.  
Levy a tribute unto the Lord of the men of war. *Numb.*  
Instead of a ship, he should levy upon his country such a sum of money. *Clarendon.*
  - To make war. This sense, though Milton's, seems improper.  
They live in hatred, enmity, and strife,  
Among themselves, and levy cruel wars. *Milton.*
- LEVY, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
  - The act of raising money or men.  
They have already contributed all their superfluous hands, and every new levy they make must be at the expence of their farms and commerce. *Addison's State of the War.*
  - War raised.  
Treason has done his worst: nor steel, nor poison,  
Malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing  
Can touch him further! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
- LEWD, *adj.* [lweede, Saxon.]
  - Lay; not clerical. Obsolete.  
For lew'd men this book I writ.  
So these great clerks their little wisdom shew  
To mock the lewd, as learn'd in this as they. *Davies.*  
If some be admitted into the ministry, either void of learning, or lewd in life, are all the rest to be condemned? *Whitgift.*



## LIB

Before they did oppress the people, only by colour of a *lewd* custom, they did afterwards use the same oppressions by warrant.

3. Lufful; libidinous.

He is not lolling on a *lewd* love bed,  
But on his knees at meditation. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*  
Then *lewd* Anchermolus he laid in dust,  
Who stain'd his stepdam's bed with impious lust. *Dryden.*

LEWDLY, *adj.* [from *lewd*.]

1. Wickedly; naughtily.

A fort of naughty persons, *lewdly* bent,  
Have practis'd dangerously against your state. *Shakespeare.*  
He lov'd fair lady Elfred, *lewdly* lov'd,  
Whose wanton pleasures him too much did please,  
That quite his heart from Guendeline remov'd. *Spenser.*

2. Libidinally; lustfully.

The wretched texts deserve no comments here. *Dryden.*  
LEWDNESS, *n. f.* [from *lewd*.] Lustful licentiousness.

Suffer no *lewdness*, nor indecent speech,  
Th' apartment of the tender youth to reach. *Dryd. Juv.*  
Damianus's letter to Nicholas is an authentick record of the *lewdness* committed under the reign of celibacy. *Atterbury.*

LEWDSTER, *n. f.* [from *lewd*.] A lecher; one given to criminal pleasures.

Against such *lewdsters*, and their lechery,  
Those that betray them do no treachery. *Shakespeare.*

LEWIS D'OR, *n. f.* [French.] A golden French coin, in value twelve livres, now settled at seventeen shillings. *Dict.*

LEXICOGRAPHER, *n. f.* [*λεξικον* and *γραφω*; *lexicographie*, French.] A writer of dictionaries; a harmless drudge, that busies himself in tracing the original, and detailing the signification of words.

Commentators and *lexicographers* acquainted with the Syriac language, have given these hints in their writings on scripture.

Watt's Improvement of the Mind.

LEXICOGRAPHY, *n. f.* [*λεξικον* and *γραφω*.] The art or practice of writing dictionaries.

LEXICON, *n. f.* [*λεξικον*.] A dictionary; a book teaching the signification of words.

Though a linguist should pride himself to have all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet if he had not studied the solid things in them as well as the words and *lexicons*, yet he were nothing so much to be esteemed a learned man as any yeoman competently wife in his mother dialect only. *Milton.*

LEY, *n. f.*  
*Ley*, *lee*, *lay*, are all from the Saxon *leaz*, a field or pasture, by the usual melting of the letter *z* or *g*. *Gilpin's Com.*

LIABLE, *n. f.* [*liable*, from *lier*, old French.] Obnoxious; not exempt; subject.

But what is strength without a double share  
Of wisdom? vast, unwieldy, burthened,  
Proudly secure, yet *liable* to fall  
By weakest subtleties. *Milton's Agonistes.*

The English boast of Spenser and Milton, who neither of them wanted genius or learning; and yet both of them are *liable* to many censures. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

This, or any other scheme, coming from a private hand, might be *liable* to many defects. *Swift.*

LIAR, *n. f.* [from *lie*.] This word would analogically be *liar*; but this orthography has prevailed, and the convenience of distinction from *liar*, he who lies down, is sufficient to confirm it. One who tells falsehood; one who wants veracity.

She's like a *liar*, gone to burning hell!  
'Twas I that kill'd her. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

He approves the common *liar*, fame,  
Who speaks him thus at Rome. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop.*  
I do not reject his observation as untrue, much less condemn the person himself as a *liar*, whensoever it seems to be contradicted. *Bayle.*

Thy better soul abhors a *liar's* part,  
Wife is thy voice, and noble is thy heart. *Pope's Odyssey.*

LIARD, *adj.*  
1. Mingled roan. *Markham.*  
2. *Liard* in Scotland denotes gray-haired; as, he's a *liard* old man.

LIBATION, *n. f.* [*libatio*, Latin.]  
In digging new earth pour in some wine, that the vapour of the earth and wine may comfort the spirits, provided it be not taken for a heathen sacrifice, or *libation* to the earth.

Bacon's Natural History.

2. The wine so poured.  
They had no other crime to object against the Christians, but that they did not offer up *libations*, and the smoke of sacrifices, to dead men. *Stillingfleet on Rom. Idolatry.*

The goblet then she took, with nectar crown'd,  
Sprinkling the first *libations* on the ground. *Dryden's En.*

## LIB

LI'BBARD, *n. f.* [*liebard*, German; *leopardus*, Lat.] A leopard. Make the *libbard* stern,  
Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did yearn.

Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. i.  
The *libbard*, and the tiger, as the mole  
Rising, the crumbled earth above them threw. *Milton.*

The torrid parts of Africk are by Piso resembled to a *libbard's* skin, the distance of whose spots represent the different habitations, or towns of Africk. *Brerewood.*

LIBEL, *n. f.* [*libellus*, Latin; *libelle*, French.]  
1. A satire; defamatory writing; a lampoon.

Are we reproached for the name of Christ? that ignominy serves but to advance our future glory; every such *libel* here becomes panegyric there. *Decay of Piety.*

Good heav'n! that fots and knaves should be so vain,  
To wish their vile resemblance may remain!  
And stand recorded, at their own request,  
To future days, a *libel* or a jest. *Dryden.*

2. [In the civil law.] A declaration or charge in writing against a person in court.

To *LIBEL*, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To spread defamation; generally written or printed.

Sweet scrawls to fly about the streets of Rome:  
What's this but *libelling* against the senate? *Shakespeare.*  
He, like a privileg'd spy, whom nothing can  
Discredit, *libels* now 'gainst each great man. *Donne.*

To *LIBEL*, *v. a.* To satirize; to lampoon;  
Is then the peevishness of England any thing dishonoured when a peer suffers for his treason? if he be *libelled*, or any way defamed, he has his scandalum magnatum to punish the offender. *Dryden.*

But what to pure which envious tongues will spare?  
Some wicked wits have *libelled* all the fair. *Pope.*

LI'ELLER, *n. f.* [from *libel*.] A defamer by writing; a lampooner.

Our common *libellers* are as free from the imputation of wit, as of morality. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The squibs are those who, in the common phrase, are called *libellers* and lampooners. *Tatler.*

The common *libellers*, in their invectives, tax the church with an insatiable desire of power and wealth, equally common to all bodies of men. *Swift.*

LI'ELLOUS, *n. f.* [from *libel*.] Defamatory.  
It was the most malicious furnace that had ever been brewed, howsoever countenanced by a *libellous* pamphlet. *Watson.*

LI'ERAL, *adj.* [*liberalis*, Latin; *liberal*, French.]  
1. Not mean; not low in birth; not low in mind.  
2. Becoming a gentleman.

Her name was Mercy, well known over all  
To be both gracious and eke *liberal*. *Spenser's Fa. Queen.*  
Sparing would shew a worse sin than ill doctrine.  
Men of his way should be most *liberal*,  
They're set here for examples. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Needs must the pow'r  
That made us, and for us this ample world,  
Be infinitely good, and of his good. *Milton.*

As *liberal* and free, as infinite. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
There is no art better than to be *liberal* of praise and commendation to others, in that wherein a man's self hath any perfection. *Bacon's Essays.*

The *liberal* are secure alone;  
For what we frankly give, for ever is our own. *Gransville.*

Several clergymen, otherwise little fond of obscure terms, are, in their sermons, very *liberal* of all those which they find in ecclesiastical writers, as if it were our duty to understand them. *Swift.*

LIBERALITY, *n. f.* [*liberalitas*, Latin; *liberalité*, Fr.] Munificence; bounty; generosity; generous profusion.

Why should he despair, that knows to court  
With words, fair looks, and *liberality*? *Shakespeare.*  
Such moderation with thy bounty join,  
That thou may'st nothing give that is not thine;  
That *liberality* is but cast away,  
Which makes us borrow what we cannot pay. *Denham.*

LIBERALLY, *adv.* [from *liberal*.] Bountifully; bountifully; largely.

If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men *liberally*, and upbraideth not. *James i. 5.*

LI'ERTINE, *n. f.* [*libertin*, French.]  
1. One unconfin'd; one at liberty.

When he speaks,  
The air, a charter'd *libertine*, is still;  
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,  
To steal his sweet and homied sentences. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*

2. One who lives without restraint or law.  
Man, the lawless *libertine*, may rove  
Free and unquestion'd. *Roscoe's Jane Shore.*  
Want of power is the only bound that a *libertine* puts to his views upon any of the sex. *Clarissa.*

2. One

## LIB

2. One who pays no regard to the precepts of religion.  
They say this town is full of couzenage,  
As nimble jugglers, that deceive the eye;  
Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks,  
And many such like *libertines* of sin. *Shakespeare.*

That word may be applied to some few *libertines* in the audience. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

3. [In law; *libertinus*, Lat.] A freedman; or rather, the son of a freedman.

Some persons are forbidden to be accusers on the score of their sex, as women; others on the score of their age, as pupils and infants; others on the score of their conditions, as *libertines* against their patrons. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

LI'ERTINE, *adj.* [*libertin*, French.] Licentious; irreligious.

There are men that marry not, but chuse rather a *libertine* and impure single life, than to be yoked in marriage. *Bacon.*

Might not the queen make diligent enquiry, if any person about her should happen to be of *libertine* principles or morals. *Swift's Project for Advancement of Religion.*

LI'ERTINISM, *n. f.* [from *libertine*.] Irreligion; licentiousness of opinions and practice.

That spirit of religion and seriousness vanished all at once, and a spirit of liberty and *libertinism* of infidelity and profaneness, started up in the room of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

LI'ERTY, *n. f.* [*liberty*, French; *libertas*, Latin.]  
1. Freedom, as opposed to slavery.

My master knows of your being here, and hath threatened to put me into everlasting *liberty*, if I tell you of it; for he swears, he'll turn me away. *Shakespeare.*

O *liberty*! thou goddess, heav'nly bright!  
Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight,  
Eternal pleasures in thy presence reign. *Addison.*

2. Freedom, as opposed to necessity.  
*Liberty* is the power in any agent to do, or forbear, any particular action, according to the determination, or thought of the mind, whereby either of them is preferred to the other. *Locke.*

As it is in the motions of the body, so it is in the thoughts of our minds: where any one is such, that we have power to take it up, or lay it by, according to the preference of the mind, there we are at *liberty*. *Locke.*

3. Privilege; exemption; immunity.  
His majesty gave not an intire country to any, much less did he grant jura regalia, or any extraordinary *liberties*. *Davies.*

4. Relaxation of restraint.  
5. Leave; permission.

I shall take the *liberty* to consider a third ground, which, with some men, has the same authority. *Locke.*

LI'NDIOUS, *n. f.* [*libidinosus*, Latin.] Lewd; lustful.  
None revolt from the faith, because they must not look upon a woman to lust after her; but because they are much more restrained from the perpetration of their lusts. If wanton glances and *libidinous* thoughts had been permitted by the gospel, they would have apostatized nevertheless. *Bentley.*

LI'NDIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *libidinosus*.] Lewdly; lustfully.

LI'BRAL, *adj.* [*liberalis*, Latin.] Of a pound weight. *Dict.*

LI'BRARIAN, *n. f.* [*librarius*, Latin.]  
1. One who has the care of a library.

2. One who transcribes or copies books.  
Charybdis thrice swallows, and thrice refunds, the waves: this must be understood of regular tides. There are indeed but two tides in a day, but this is the error of the *librarians*. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

LI'BRARY, *n. f.* [*libraria*, Fr.] A large collection of books, publick or private.

Then as they 'gan his *library* to view,  
And antique registers for to avise,  
There chanced to the prince's hand to rise  
An ancient book, high Briton's monuments. *Fa. Qu.*

Make choice of all my *library*,  
And so beguile thy sorrow. *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*  
I have given you the *library* of a painter, and a catalogue of such books as he ought to read. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To *LIBRATE*, *v. a.* [*libro*, Latin.] To poise; to balance; to hold in equipoise.

LI'BRATION, *n. f.* [*libratio*, Latin; *libration*, French.]  
1. The state of being balanced.

This is what may be said of the balance, and the *libration*, of the body. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. [In astronomy.]  
In loose *libration* stretch'd, to trust the void  
Trembling refuse. *Thomson's Spring.*  
*Libration* is the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars, change from time to time. Astronomers ascribe to the moon a *libratory* motion, or motion of trepidation, which they pretend is from east to west, and from north to south, because that, at full moon, they sometimes discover parts of her disk which are not discovered at

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## LIC

other times. These kinds are called, the one a *libration* in longitude, and the other a *libration* in latitude. Besides this, there is a third kind, which they call an apparent *libration*, and which consists in this, that when the moon is at her greatest elongation from the south, her axis being then almost perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptick, the sun must enlighten towards the north pole of the moon some parts which he did not before; and that, on the contrary, some parts of those which he enlightened towards the opposite pole are obscured; and this produces the same effect which the *libration* in latitude does. *Dict. Trev.*

Those planets which move upon their axis, do not all make intire revolutions; for the moon maketh only a kind of *libration*, or a reciprocated motion on her own axis. *Grew.*

LI'BRATORY, *adj.* [from *libro*, Lat.] Balancing; playing like a balance.

LICE, the plural of *louse*.  
Red blisters rising on their paps appear,  
And flaming carbuncles, and noisome sweat,  
And clammy dews, that loathsome *lice* beget;  
Till the slow creeping evil eats his way. *Dryden's Virg.*

LI'CEOUS, *n. f.* [*lice* and *bane*.] A plant.

LICENCE, *n. f.* [*licentia*, Latin; *licence*, French.]  
1. Exorbitant liberty; contempt of legal and necessary restraint.

Some of the wiser facing that a popular *licence* is indeed the many-headed tyranny, prevailed with the rest to make *Mufidorus* their chief. *Sidney.*

2. A grant of permission.  
Taunt my faults  
With such full *licence*, as both truth and malice  
Have power to utter. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

They baul for freedom in their senseless moods,  
And still revolt when truth would set them free;  
*Licence* they mean, when they cry liberty. *Milton.*

The privilege that ancient poets claim,  
Now turn'd to *licence* by too just a name. *Reformmen.*

Though this be a state of liberty, yet it is not a state of *licence*; though man, in that state, have an uncontrollable liberty to dispose of his person or possessions, yet he has not liberty to destroy himself.

2. A grant of permission.  
They sent some to bring them a *licence* from the senate. *Judith xi. 14.*

Those few abstract names that the schools forged, and put into the mouths of their scholars, could never yet get admittance into common use, or obtain the *licence* of publick approbation. *Locke.*

We procured a *licence* of the duke of Parma to enter the theatre and gallery. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Liberty; permission.  
It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers face to face, and have *licence* to answer for himself. *Asi.*

To *LICENCE*, *v. a.* [*licencier*, French.]  
1. To set at liberty.

He would play well, and willingly, at some games of greatest attention, which shewed, that when he list'd he could *licence* his thoughts. *Wotton.*

2. To permit by a legal grant.

Wit's titans brav'd the skies,  
And the press groan'd with *licens'd* blasphemies. *Pope.*

LI'CESER, *n. f.* [from *licens*.] A granter of permission; commonly a tool of power.

LICENTIOUS, *n. f.* [*licentius*, low Latin.]  
1. A man who uses licence.

The *licentious* somewhat licentious, least they should prejudice poetical liberty, will pardon themselves for doubling or rejecting a letter, if the sense fall aptly. *Camden.*

2. A degree in Spanish universities.  
A man might, after that time, sue for the degree of a *licentiate* or master in this faculty. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To *LICENTIOUS*, *v. a.* [*licentier*, French.] To permit; to encourage by licence.

We may not hazard either the stifling of generous inclinations, or the *licentious* of any thing that is coarse. *L'Estrange.*

LICENTIOUS, *n. f.* [*licentius*, French; *licentious*, Latin.]  
1. Unrestrained by law or morality.

Later ages pride, like corn-fed steed,  
Abus'd her plenty, and fat swoln encrease,  
To all *licentious* lust, and gan exceed  
The measure of her mean, and natural first need. *Fa. Qu.*

How would it touch thee to the quick,  
Should'st thou but hear I were *licentious*?  
And that this body, consecrate to thee,  
With ruffian lust should be contaminate. *Shakespeare.*

2. Presumptuous; unconfin'd.  
The Tyber, whose *licentious* waves,  
So often overflow'd the neighbouring fields,  
Now runs a smooth and inoffensive course. *Reformmen.*

LICENTIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *licentious*.] With too much liberty; without just restraint.

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The



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The licentiates somewhat *licentious*, lest they should pre-judge poetical liberty, will pardon themselves for doubling or rejecting a letter. *Camden's Remains.*  
**LICENTIOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [from *licentius*.] Boundless liberty; contempt of just restraint.

One error is to fruitful, as it begetteth a thousand children, if the *licentiousness* thereof be not timely restrained. *Ral.*  
 This custom has been always looked upon, by the wisest men, as an effect of *licentiousness*, and not of liberty. *Swift.*  
 During the greatest *licentiousness* of the press, the character of the queen was insulted. *Swift.*

**LICH**, *n. f.* [lice, Saxon.] A dead carcase; whence *lichwake*, the time or act of watching by the dead; *lichgate*, the gate through which the dead are carried to the grave; *Lichfield*, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordshire, so named from martyred christians. *Salve magna parens. Lichwake* is still retained in Scotland in the same sense.

**LICHOWL**, *n. f.* [lich and owl.] A fort of owl, by the vulgar supposed to foretell death.

**TO LICK**, *v. a.* [liccan, Saxon; *lecken*, Dutch.]  
 1. To pass over with the tongue.

*Æsculapius* went about with a dog and a she-goat, both which he used much in his cures; the first for *licking* all ulcered wounds, and the goat's milk for the diseases of the stomach and lungs. *Temple.*

A bear's a savage beast;  
 Whelp'd without form, until the dam  
 Has lick'd it into shape and frame. *Hudibras, p. i.*

He with his tepid rays the rose renews,  
 And licks the drooping leaves, and dries the dew. *Dryden.*  
 I have seen an antiquary lick an old coin, among other trials, to distinguish the age of it by its taste. *Addison.*

2. To lap; to take in by the tongue.

At once pluck out  
 The multitudinous tongue; let them not lick  
 The sweet which is their poison. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. To LICK up. To devour.  
 Now shall this company lick up all that are round about us,  
 as the ox licketh up the grass. *Numb. xxii. 4.*

When luxury has lick'd up all thy pelf,  
 Curs'd by thy neighbours, thy trustees, thyself:  
 Think how posterity will treat thy name. *Pope's Horace.*

**LICK**, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A blow; rough usage: a low word.  
 He turned upon me as round as a chafed boar, and gave me a lick across the face. *Dryden.*

**LICKERISH**, *adj.* [licceps, a glutton, Saxon.]

**LICKEROUS**, *adj.* [licceps, a glutton, Saxon.]  
 1. Nice in the choice of food; squeamish.  
 Voluptuous men sacrifice all substantial satisfactions to a liquorish palate. *L'Estrange.*

2. Eager; greedy.

Then is never tongue-tied, where fit commendation,  
 whereof womankind is to liquorish, is offered unto it. *Sidney.*  
 Strephon, fond boy, delighted, did not know  
 That it was love that thind in shining maid;  
 But lick'd, poison'd, fain to her would go. *Sidney.*

Certain rare manuscripts, sought in the most remote parts  
 by Erpenius, the most excellent linguist, had been left to his  
 widow, and were upon sale to the jesuits, liquorish chapmen  
 of all such ware. *Wotton.*

In vain he profer'd all his goods to save  
 His body, destin'd to that living grave;  
 The liquorish hag rejects the pelf with scorn,  
 And nothing but the man would serve her turn. *Dryden.*

In some provinces they were to liquorish after man's flesh,  
 that they would suck the blood as it run from the dying  
 man. *Locke.*

3. Nice; delicate; tempting the appetite.  
 Wouldst thou seek again to trap me here  
 With likerish baits, fit to ensnare a brute? *Milton.*

**LICKERISHNESS**, *n. f.* [from *lickerish*.] Niceness of palate.

**LICORICE**, *n. f.* [γλυκιστίζα; *liquoricia*, Italian; *glycyrrhiza*, Latin.] A root of sweet taste.

*Liquorice* hath a papilionaceous flower; the pointal which  
 arises from the empalement becomes a short pod, containing  
 several kidney-shaped seeds; the leaves are placed by parts  
 joined to the mid-rib, and are terminated by an odd  
 lobe. *Miller.*

*Liquorice* root is long and slender, externally of a dusky  
 reddish brown, but within of a fine yellow, full of juice,  
 void of smell, and of a taste sweeter than sugar, it grows  
 wild in many parts of France, Italy, Spain, and Germany.

This root is excellent in coughs, and all disorders of the  
 lungs. The inspissated juice of this root is brought to us  
 from Spain and Holland; from the first of which places it  
 obtained the name of Spanish juice. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

**LICTOR**, *n. f.* [Latin.] A beadle that attended the consuls  
 to apprehend or punish criminals.

Saucy lictors  
 Will catch at us like strumpets. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

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*Proconfuls* to their provinces  
 Hasten, or on return, in robes of state,  
 Lictors and rods the ensigns of their power. *Milton.*

Democritus could feed his spleen, and shake  
 His sides and shoulders till he felt 'em ake;  
 Though in his country-town no lictors were;  
 Nor rods, nor ax, nor tribune. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

**LID**, [plis, Saxon; *lied*, German.]

1. A cover; any thing that shuts down over a vessel; a lid,  
 cover, or stopple that enters the mouth.

Hope, instead of flying off with the rest, stuck so close to  
 the lid of the cup, that it was shut down upon her. *Addison.*

2. The membrane that, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over  
 the eye.

Do not for ever with thy veiled lids,  
 Seek for thy noble father in the dust. *Shakef. Hamlet.*  
 Our eyes have lids, our ears fill ope we keep. *Davies.*

The fields fair eyes saw her, and saw no more,  
 But shut their flow'ry lids for ever night,  
 And winter strew'd her way. *Crashaw.*

That eye dropp'd sense distinct and clear,  
 As any muse's tongue could speak;  
 When from its lid a pearly tear  
 Ran trickling down her beauteous cheek. *Prior.*

The rod of *Hermes*  
 To sleep could mortal eye-lids fix,  
 And drive departed souls to Styx:  
 That rod was just a type of *Sid's*,  
 Which o'er a British senate's lids  
 Could scatter opium full as well,  
 And drive as many souls to hell. *Swift.*

**LIE**, *n. f.* [lie, French.] Any thing impregnated with some  
 other body; as, soap or salt.

Chamber-lie breeds fleas like a loach. *Shakespeare.*  
 All liquid things concocted by heat become yellow; as,  
 lie, wort, &c. *Peachum on Drawing.*

**LIE**, *n. f.* [lige, Saxon.]

1. A criminal falsehood.  
 My name's *Macbeth*.  
 —The devil himself could not pronounce a title  
 More hateful to mine ear.  
 —No; nor more fearful.  
 —Thou liest, abhorred tyrant; with my sword  
 I'll prove the lie thou speak'st. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

A lie is properly an outward signification of something con-  
 trary to, or at least beside, the inward sense of the mind; so  
 that when one thing is signified or expressed, and the same  
 thing not meant, or intended, that is properly a lie. *Saunders.*

Truth is the object of our understanding, as good is of  
 our will; and the understanding can no more be delighted  
 with a lie, than the will can chuse an apparent evil. *Dryden.*

When I hear my neighbour speak that which is not true,  
 and I say to him, this is not true, or this is false, I only  
 convey to him the naked idea of his error; this is the pri-  
 mary idea: but if I say it is a lie, the word lie carries also  
 a secondary idea; for it implies both the falsehood of the speech,  
 and my reproach and censure of the speaker. *Watts's Logic.*

2. A charge of falsehood.  
 That lie shall fly to heavy on my sword,  
 That it shall render vengeance and revenge;  
 Till thou the lie giver, and that lie, rest  
 In earth as quiet as thy father's skull. *Shakef. Rich. II.*

It is a contradiction to suppose, that whole nations of men  
 should unanimously give the lie to what, by the most in-  
 visible evidence, every one of them knew to be true. *Locke.*  
 Men will give their own experience the lie, rather than  
 admit of any thing disagreeing with their tenets. *Locke.*

3. A fiction.  
 The cock and fox, the fool and knave imply;  
 The truth is moral, though the tale a lie. *Dryden.*

**TO LIE**, *v. n.* [leogan, Saxon; *liegen*, Dutch.]

1. To utter criminal falsehood.  
 I know not where he lodges; and for me to devise a lodg-  
 ing, and say, he lies here, or he lies there, were to lie in  
 mine own throat. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

If a foul lie unto his neighbour in that which was deliver-  
 ed him to keep, he shall restore that which was delivered.  
*Levit. vi. 1.*

Should I lie against my right?  
 Inform us, will the emperor treat?  
 Or do the prints and papers lie?  
*Pope.*

**TO LIE**, *v. n.* pret. *I lay; I have lain* or *lieu*. [liegan, Saxon;  
*liggen*, Dutch.]

1. To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination against  
 something else.

2. To rest; to lean upon.  
 Death lies on her like an untimely flow'r;  
 Upon the sweetest flow'r of all the field. *Shakespeare.*

Lie heavy on him, earth, for he  
 Laid many a heavy load on thee. *Epiphon on Vanbrugh.*

3. To

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3. To be repositd in the grave.  
 All the kings of the nations lie in glory, every one in his  
 own house. *Isa. xiv. 18.*

I will lie with my fathers, and thou shalt carry me out of  
 Egypt, and bury me in your burying place. *Gen. xlvii. 30.*

4. To be in a state of decumbiture.  
 How many good young princes would do so; their fathers  
 lying to sick as yours at this time is. *Shakef. Henry IV.*

My little daughter lieth at the point of death; I pray thee  
 come and lay thy hands on her, that she may be healed.  
*Mark v. 23.*

5. To pass the time of sleep.  
 The watchful traveller,  
 That by the moon's mistaken light did rise,  
 Lay down again, and clos'd his weary eyes. *Dryden.*

6. To be laid up or repositd.  
 I have seen where coppéras is made great variety of  
 them, divers of which I have yet lying by me. *Boyle.*

7. To remain fixed.  
 The Spaniards have but one temptation to quarrel with us,  
 the recovering of Jamaica, for that has ever lien at their  
 hearts. *Temple.*

8. To reside.  
 If thou dost well, shalt thou not be accepted? and if thou  
 dost not well, sin lieth at the door. *Gen. iv. 7.*

9. To be placed or situated.  
 We have gone through deserts, where there lay no way.  
*Wisd. v. 7.*

I lay  
 To those happy climes that lie,  
 Where day never shuts his eyes,  
 Up in the broad fields of the sky. *Milton.*

There lies our way, and that our passage home. *Dryd.*  
 Envy lies between beings equal in nature, though unequal  
 in circumstances. *Collier of Envy.*

The business of a tutor, rightly employed, lies out of the  
 road. *Locke on Education.*

What lies beyond our positive idea towards infinity, lies in  
 obscurity, and has the undeterminate confusion of a negative  
 idea. *Locke.*

10. To press upon.  
 Thy wrath lieth hard upon me, and thou hast afflicted me  
 with all thy waxes. *Psal. lxxviii. 7.*

He that commits a sin shall find  
 The pressing guilt lie heavy on his mind,  
 Though bribes or favour shall assist his cause. *Creech.*

Shew the power of religion, in abating that particular  
 anguish which seems to lie so heavy on Leonora. *Addison.*

11. To be troublesome or tedious.  
 Suppose kings, besides the entertainment of luxury, should  
 have spent their time, at least what lay upon their hands, in  
 chemistry, it cannot be denied but princes may pass their  
 time advantageously that way. *Temple.*

I would recommend the studies of knowledge to the fe-  
 male world, that they may not be at a loss how to employ  
 those hours that lie upon their hands. *Addison's Guardian.*

12. To be judicially fixed.  
 If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would  
 turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than  
 sharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakespeare.*

13. To be in any particular state.  
 If money go before, all ways do lie open. *Shakespeare.*  
 The highways lie waste, the wayfaring man ceaseth. *Isa.*  
 The seventh year thou shalt let it rest and lie still. *Exod.*

Do not think that the knowledge of any particular subject  
 cannot be improved, merely because it has lain without im-  
 provement. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

14. To be in a state of concealment.  
 Many things in them lie concealed to us, which they who  
 were concerned understood at first sight. *Locke.*

15. To be in prison.  
 Your imprisonment shall not be long;  
 I will deliver you, or else lie for you. *Shakef. Rich. III.*

16. To be in a bad state.  
 Why will you lie pining and pinching yourself in such a  
 loneliness, starving course of life. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

The generality of mankind lie pecking at one another, till  
 one by one they are all torn to pieces. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Are the gods to do your drudgery, and you lie bellowing  
 with your finger in your mouth? *L'Estrange's Fables.*

17. To be in a helpless or exposed state.  
 To see a hated person superior, and to lie under the an-  
 guish of a disadvantage, is far enough from diversion. *Collier.*

It is but a very small comfort, that a plain man, lying  
 under a sharp fit of the stone for a week, receives from this  
 fine sentence. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

As a man should always be upon his guard against the  
 vices to which he is most exposed, so we should take a  
 more than ordinary care not to lie at the mercy of the wea-  
 ther in our moral conduct. *Addison's Freeholder.*

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The maintenance of the clergy is precarious, and collect-  
 ed from a most miserable race of farmers, at whose mercy  
 every minister lies to be defrauded. *Swift.*

18. To confit.  
 The image of it gives me content already; and I trust it  
 will grow to a most prosperous perfection.

—It lies much in your holding up; haste you speedily to  
 Angelo. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

He that thinks that diversion may not lie in hard labour,  
 forgets the early rising, and hard riding of huntmen. *Locke.*

19. To be in the power; to belong to.  
 He shews himself very malicious if he knows I deserve  
 credit, and yet goes about to blast it, as much as in him  
 lies. *Stillingfleet on Idolatry.*

Do't thou endeavour, as much as in thee lies, to preserve  
 the lives of all men. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

Mars is the warrior's god; in him it lies  
 On whom he favours to confer the prize. *Dryden.*

20. To be charged in any thing; as, an action lieth against  
 one.

21. To cost; as, it lies me in more money.  
 22. To LIE at. To importune; to tease.  
 23. To LIE by. To rest; to remain still.

Ev'ry thing that heard him play,  
 Ev'n the billows of the sea,  
 Hung their heads, and then lay by;  
 In sweet music is such art,  
 Killing care, and grief of heart. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*

24. To LIE down. To rest; to go into a state of repose.  
 The leopard shall lie down with the kid. *Isa. xi. 6.*  
 The needy shall lie down in safety. *Isa. xiv. 30.*

25. To LIE down. To sink into the grave.  
 His bones are full of the fin of his youth, which shall lie  
 down with him in the dust. *Jeb xx. 11.*

26. To LIE in. To be in childbed.  
 As for all other good women that love to do but little  
 work, how handsome it is to lie in and sleep, or to lounge  
 themselves in the sun-shine, they that have been but a while  
 in Ireland can well witness. *Spenser on Ireland.*

You confine yourself most unreasonably. Come; you  
 must go visit the lady that lies in. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*

She had lain in, and her right breast had been aposto-  
 mated. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

The doctor has practised both by sea and land, and there-  
 fore cures the green sickness and liings in. *Spectator.*

When Florimel design'd to lie privately in;  
 She chose with such prudence her pangs to conceal,  
 That her nurse, nay her midwife, scarce heard her once  
 squeal. *Prior.*

Hysterical affections are contracted by accidents in lying  
 in. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

27. To LIE under. To be subject to.  
 A generous person will lie under a great disadvantage.

This mistake never ought to be imputed as a fault to  
 Dryden, but to those who suffered it: a noble genius to lie  
 under the necessity of it. *Pope's Notes on the Iliad.*

Europe lay then under a deep lethargy, and was no other-  
 wise to be rescued but by one that would cry mightily. *Atterb.*

28. To LIE upon. To become an obligation or duty.  
 These are not places merely of favour, the charge of souls  
 lies upon them; the greatest account whereof will be required  
 at their hands. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

It should lie upon him to make out how matter, by undi-  
 rected motion, could at first necessarily fall, without ever  
 erring or miscarrying, into such a curious formation of hu-  
 man bodies. *Bentley's Sermons.*

29. To LIE with. To converse in bed.  
 Pardon me, Bassanio,  
 For by this ring the lay with me. *Shakespeare.*

**LIEF**, *adj.* [liege, Saxon; *liefs*, Dutch.] Dear; beloved.  
 My liefest lord, the thus beguiled had,  
 For he was fesh; all flesh doth frailty breed. *Fa. Qu.*

You, with the rest,  
 Causeless have laid disgraces on my head;  
 And with your best endeavour have stir'd up  
 My liefest liege to be mine enemy. *Shakef. Henry VI.*

**LIEF**, *adv.* Willingly.  
 If I could speak so wisely under an arrest, I would send  
 for certain of my creditors; and yet to say the truth, I had  
 as lief have the foppery of freedom, as the morality of im-  
 prisonment. *Shakef. Measure for Measure.*

**LIEGE**, *adj.* [lige, French; *ligio*, Italian; *ligius*, low Latin.]  
 1. Bound by some feudal tenure; subject; whence *liegean* for  
 subject.

2. Sovereign. [This signification seems to have accidentally  
 risen from the former, the lord of liege men, being by mistake  
 called liege lord.]

Did not the whole realm acknowledge Henry VIII, of fa-  
 mous memory, for their king and liege lord. *Spenser.*



## LIE

- My lady *liege*, said he,  
What all your sex desire is sovereignty.  
So much of it as is founded on the law of nature, may be  
stiled natural religion; that is to say, a devotedness unto  
God our *liege* lord, so as to act in all things according to his  
will.
- LIEGE**. *n. f.* Sovereign; superior lord.  
O pardon me, my *liege*! but for my tears  
I had foretold this dear and deep rebuke.  
The other part reserv'd I by consent,  
For that my sovereign *liege* was in my debt.  
You with your best endeavour have stirred up  
My lieft *liege* to be mine enemy.  
The natives, dubious whom  
They must obey, in conformation wait  
Till rigid conquest will pronounce their *liege*.  
**LIEGEMAN**. *n. f.* [from *liege* and *man*.] A subject.  
This *liegeman* gan to wax more bold,  
And when he felt the folly of his lord,  
In his own kind, he gan himself unfold.  
Sith then the ancestors of those that now live, yielded them-  
selves then subjects and *liegemen*, shall it not tye their chil-  
dren to the same subjection?  
Stand, ho! who is there?  
—Friends to this ground, and *liegemen* to the Dane.  
**LIEGER**. *n. f.* [from *liege*.] A resident ambassador.  
His passions and his fears  
Lie *liegers* for you in his breast, and there  
Negotiate your affairs.  
**LIE**. *n. f.* [from *liege*.] The participle of *lie*.  
One of the people might lightly have *lieu* with thy wife.  
**LIEN**. *n. f.* [from *liant*.] Pertaining to a lenty.  
There are many medicinal preparations of iron, but none  
equal to the tincture made without acids; especially in ob-  
structions, and to strengthen the tone of the parts; as in *lien-  
terick* and other like cases.  
**LIEN**. *n. f.* [from *liant*, *leave*, smooth, and *liant*, in-  
tensive, gut; *liant*, French.] A particular looseness, or  
diarrhea, wherein the food passes so suddenly through the  
stomach and guts, as to be thrown out by stool with little or  
no alteration.  
**LIE**. *n. f.* [from *lie*.] One that rests or lies down; or re-  
mains concealed.  
There were *liers* in ambush against him behind the city.  
**LIEU**. *n. f.* [French.] Place; room; it is only used with *in*:  
*in lieu*, instead.  
God, of his great liberality, had determined, in *lieu* of  
man's endeavours, to bestow the same by the rule of that  
justice which best becometh him.  
*In lieu* of such an increase of dominion, it is our business  
to extend our trade.  
**LIEVE**. *adv.* [See *LIEVE*.] Willingly.  
Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you,  
tripping on the tongue; but if you mouth it, as many of  
our players do, I had as *lieve* the town crier had spoke my  
lines.  
Action is death to some sort of people, and they would as  
*lieve* hang as work.  
**LIEUTENANCY**. *n. f.* [from *lieutenant*, French; from *lieutenant*.]  
1. The office of a lieutenant.  
If such tricks as these trip you out of your *lieutenancy*, it  
had been better you had not killed your three fingers to  
off.  
2. The body of lieutenants.  
The list of undisputed masters, is hardly so long as the  
list of the *lieutenancy* of our metropolis.  
**LIEUTENANT**. *n. f.* [from *lieutenant*, French.]  
1. A deputy; one who acts by vicarious authority.  
Whither away so fast?  
—No farther than the tower,  
To gratulate the gentle princes there.  
—We'll enter all together,  
And in good time here the *lieutenant* comes.  
I must put you in mind of the lords *lieutenants*, and de-  
puty *lieutenants*, of the counties: their proper use is for or-  
dering the military affairs, in order to oppose an invasion  
from abroad, or a rebellion or sedition at home.  
Killing, as it is considered in itself without all undue cir-  
cumstances, was never prohibited to the lawful magistrate,  
who is the vicegerent or *lieutenant* of God, from whom he  
derives his power of life and death.  
Sent by our new *lieutenant*, who in Rome,  
And since from me, has heard of your renown:  
I come to offer peace.  
2. In war, one who holds the next rank to a superior of any  
denomination; as, a general has his lieutenant generals, a  
colonel his lieutenant colonel, and a captain simply his  
lieutenant.  
It were meet that such captains only were employed as

## LIF

- have formerly served in that country, and been at least *lieu-  
tenants* there.  
According to military custom the place was good, and the  
lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the  
next vacant captainship.  
The earl of Essex was made *lieutenant* general of the ar-  
my; the most popular man of the kingdom; and the darling  
of the sword men.  
His *lieutenant*, engaging against his positive orders, being  
beaten by Lyfander, Alcibiades was again banished.  
Canst thou so many gallant soldiers see,  
And captains and *lieutenants* slight for me.  
**LIEUTENANTSHIP**. *n. f.* [from *lieutenant*.] The rank or office  
of lieutenant.  
**LIFE**. *n. f.* plural *lives*. [Lyan, to live; Saxon.]  
1. Union and co-operation of soul with body.  
On thy *life* no more.  
—My *life* I never held but as a pawa  
To wage against thy foes; nor fear to lose it;  
Thy safety being the motive.  
She shews a body rather than a *life*.  
A statue than a breather.  
Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature  
that hath *life*.  
The identity of the same man consists in nothing but a  
participation of the same continued *life*, by constantly fleeing  
particles of matter, in succession vitally united to the same  
organized body.  
So peaceful shalt thou end thy blissful days,  
And seal thyself from *life* by flow decays.  
2. Present state.  
O *life*, thou nothing's younger brother!  
So like, that we may take the one for 'other!  
Dream of a shadow! a reflection made  
From the false glories of the gay reflected bow,  
Is more a solid thing than thou!  
Thou weak built isthmus, that do'st proudly rise  
Up betwixt two eternities;  
Yet canst not wave nor wind sustain,  
But, broken and o'erwhelm'd, the ocean meets again.  
When I consider *life* 'tis all a cheat,  
Yet fool'd by hope men favour the deceit,  
Live on, and think to-morrow will repay;  
To-morrow's faster than the former day;  
Lies more; and when it says we shall be blest  
With some new joy, takes off what we possess.  
Strange cozenage! none would live past years again,  
Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain;  
And from the dregs of *life* think to receive  
What the first sprightly running could not give:  
I'm tir'd of waiting for this chemick gold,  
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old.  
How'er 'tis well that while mankind  
Through *life*'s perverle meanders errs,  
He can imagin'd pleasures find,  
To combat against real cares.  
3. Enjoyment, or possession of terrestrial existence.  
Then avarice gan through his veins to inspire  
His greedy flames, and kindle *life* devouring fire.  
Their complot is to have my *life*.  
And, if my death might make this island happy,  
And prove the period of their tyranny,  
I would expend it with all willingness.  
Nor love thy *life*, nor hate; but what thou liv'st  
Live well, how long or short permit to heav'n.  
Untam'd and fierce the tyger still remains,  
And treads his *life* with biting on his chains.  
He entreated me not to take his *life*, but exact a sum of  
money.  
4. Blood, the supposed vehicle of life.  
His gushing entrails inoak'd upon the ground,  
And the warm *life* came issuing through the wound.  
5. Conduct; manner of living with respect to virtue or vice.  
Henry and Edward, brightest foes of fame,  
And virtuous Alfred, a more sacred name;  
After a *life* of glorious toils endur'd,  
Clos'd their long glories with a sigh.  
I'll teach my family to lead good *lives*.  
6. Condition; manner of living with respect to happiness and  
misery.  
Such was the *life* the frugal Sabines led;  
So Remus and his brother god were bred.  
7. Continuance of our present state.  
And some have not any clear ideas of the greatest part of  
them all their *lives*.  
The administration of this bank is for *life*, and partly in  
the hands of the chief citizens.  
8. The living form; resemblance exactly copied.  
Galen hath explained this point unto the *life*.  
He

## LIF

- That is the best part of beauty which a picture cannot ex-  
press, no, nor the first sight of the *life*.  
Let him visit eminent persons of great name abroad, that  
he may tell how the *life* agreeth with the fame.  
He that would be a master, must draw by the *life* as well  
as copy from originals, and join theory and experience toge-  
ther.  
Exact resemblance.  
I believe no character of any person was ever better drawn  
to the *life* than this.  
Rich carvings, sportature, and imagin'y,  
Where ev'ry figure to the *life* express'd.  
The Godhead's pow'r.  
He saw in order painted on the wall  
All to the *life*, and ev'ry leader known.  
General state of man.  
Of arts that polish *life*, inventors rare!  
Unmindful of their Maker.  
All that cheers or softens *life*.  
The tender sister, daughter, friend, and wife.  
Common occurrences; human affairs; the course of things.  
This I know, not only by reading of books in my study,  
but also by experience of *life* abroad in the world.  
Not to know at large of things remote  
From use, obscure and subtle; but to know  
That which before us lies in daily *life*.  
Is the prime wisdom.  
Living person.  
Why should I play the Roman fool, and die  
On my own sword? whilst I see *lives* the gathes  
Do better upon them.  
Narrative of a *life* past.  
Tells us, that Cato dearly lov'd his wife.  
Spirit; briskness; vivacity; resolution.  
The Helots bent thitherward with a new *life* of resolution,  
as if their captain had been a root out of which their courage  
had sprung.  
They have no notion of *life* and fire in fancy and in words;  
and any thing that is just in grammar and in measure is as  
good oratory and poetry to them as the best.  
Not with half the fire and *life*.  
With which he kiss'd Amphitryon's wife.  
15. Animated existence; animal being.  
Full nature swarms with *life*.  
The blood necessary to *life*.  
the vital blood.  
This sickness doth infect  
The very *lifeblood* of our enterprise.  
How could'st thou drain the *lifeblood* of the child.  
They loved with that calm and noble value which dwells  
in the heart, with a warmth like that of *lifeblood*.  
Money, the *lifeblood* of the nation,  
Corrupts and stagnates in the veins,  
Unless a proper circulation  
Its motion and its heat maintains.  
His forehead struck the ground,  
*Lifeblood* and *life* rush'd mingled through the wound.  
**LIFE**. *n. f.* [from *live*.] Having the power to  
give *life*.  
His own heat,  
Kindled at first from heaven's *life* giving fire.  
He sat devising death  
To them who liv'd; nor on the virtue thought  
Of that *life* giving plant.  
**LIFE**. *n. f.* [from *live*.] The guard of a king's  
person.  
**LIFELESS**. *adj.* [from *life*.]  
1. Dead; deprived of *life*.  
The other victor flame a moment stood,  
Then fell, and *lifeless* left th' extinguish'd wood.  
I who make the triumph of to-day,  
May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear,  
Ghastly with wounds, and *lifeless* on the bier.  
2. Unanimated; void of *life*.  
Was I to have never parted from thy side?  
As good have grown there still a *lifeless* rib!  
Thus began  
Outrage from *lifeless* things.  
The power which produces their motions, springs from  
something without themselves: if this power were suspended,  
they would become a *lifeless*, unactive heap of matter.  
But senseless, *lifeless*, did void and vain.  
3. Without power, force, or spirit.  
Hopeless and helpless doth *Ægeon* wend,  
But to procrastinate his *lifeless* end.  
Unknowing to command, proud to obey  
A *lifeless* king, a royal shade I lay.

## LIF

- LIFELESSLY**. *adv.* [from *lifeless*.] Without vigour; frigidly;  
sejunctly.  
**LIFE**. *n. f.* [from *live* and *like*.] Like a living person.  
Minerva, *life-like*, on embodied air.  
Impress'd the form of Iphigenia the fair.  
**LIFE**. *n. f.* [from *live* and *like*.] Nerve; strings imagined  
to convey *life*.  
These lines are the veins, the arteries,  
The undecaying *lifelines* of those hearts.  
That still shall pant, and still shall exercise  
The motion spirit and nature both impart.  
**LIFE**. *n. f.* [from *live* and *time*.] Continuance or duration of *life*.  
Jordan talked prose all his *life-time*, without knowing  
what it was.  
**LIFEWEARY**. *adj.* [from *live* and *weary*.] Wretched; tired of living.  
Let me have  
A dram of poison, such soon speeding gear  
As will disperse itself through all the veins;  
That the *life* weary taker may fall dead.  
To **LIFT**. *v. a.* [from *lift*, Swedish; *lifter*, Danish.]  
1. To raise from the ground; to heave; to elevate; to hold on  
high.  
Filial ingratitude!  
Is it not as this mouth should tear this hand  
For *lifting* food to't.  
Your guests are coming;  
*Lift* up your countenance, as 'twere the day  
Of celebration of that nuptial.  
Propp'd by the springs, it *lifts* aloft the head,  
But of a sickly beauty soon to shed,  
In summer living, and in winter dead.  
2. To bear; to support. Not in use.  
So down he fell, that th' earth him underneath  
Did groan, as feeble so great load to *lift*.  
3. To rob; to plunder.  
So weary bees in little cells repose;  
But if night robbers *lift* the well-stor'd hive,  
An humming through their waxen city grows.  
4. To exalt; to elevate mentally.  
My heart was *lift* up in the ways of the Lord.  
Of Orpheus now no more let poets tell,  
To bright Cæcilia greater pow'r is given,  
His numbers rais'd a shade from hell,  
Hers *lift* the soul to heav'n.  
5. To raise in fortune.  
The eye of the Lord *lifted* up his head from misery.  
6. To raise in estimation.  
Neither can it be thought, because some lessons are chosen  
out of the Apocrypha, that we do offer disgrace to the word  
of God, or *lift* up the writings of men above it.  
7. To exalt in dignity.  
See to what a godlike height  
The Roman virtues *lift* up mortal man.  
8. To elevate; to swell with pride.  
*Lifted* up with pride.  
Our successes have been great, and our hearts have been  
too much *lifted* up by them, so that we have reason to  
humble ourselves.  
9. Up is sometimes emphatically added to *lift*.  
He *lift* up his spear against eight hundred, whom he slew  
at one time.  
Arise, *lift* up the lad, and hold him in thine hand.  
To **LIFT**. *v. n.* To strive to raise by strength.  
Pinch cattle of pasture while summer doth last,  
And *lift* at their tails 'er a winter be past.  
The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its strength,  
like the body strained by *lifting* at a weight too heavy, has  
often its force broken.  
**LIFT**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of *lifting*; the manner  
of *lifting*.  
In the *lift* of the feet, when a man goeth up the hill, the  
weight of the body beareth most upon the knees.  
In races, it is not the large stride, or high *lift*, that makes  
the speed.  
The goat gives the fox a *lift*, and out he springs.  
2. [In Scottish.] The sky: for in a starry night they say, *How  
clear the lift is!*  
3. Effect; struggle. *Dead lift* is an effort to raise what with  
the whole force cannot be moved; and figuratively any state  
of impotence and inability.  
Myself and Trulla made a *lift*  
To help him out at a *dead lift*.  
Mr. Doctor had puzzled his brains  
In making a ballad, but was at a stand.  
For you freely must own, you were at a *dead lift*.  
4. *Lift*, in Scotland, denotes a load or furchage of any thing;  
as also, if one be disgusted much with liquor, they say, *He  
has got a great lift*.  
5. *Lifts* of a sail are ropes to raise or lower them at pleasure.  
**LIFTER**. *n. f.* [from *lift*.] One that *lifts*.  
Thou, O Lord, art my glory, and the *lifter* up of mine  
head.



# LIG

To LIG. *v. n.* [*leggen*, Dutch.] To lie.  
Thou kenst the great care  
I have of thy health and thy welfare,  
Which many wild beasts *ligger* in wait,  
For to entrap in thy tender state. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

LIGAMENT. *n. f.* [*ligamentum*, from *ligo*, Latin; *ligament*, French.]  
*Ligament* is a white and solid body, softer than a cartilage, but harder than a membrane; they have no conspicuous cavities, neither have they any sense, left they should suffer upon the motion of the joint: their chief use is to fasten the bones, which are articulated together for motion, left they should be dislocated with exercise. *Quincy.*

Be all their *ligaments* at once unbound,  
And their disjointed bones to powder ground. *Sandys.*  
The incus situate between the two former is one way joined to the malleus, the other end being a process is fixed with a *ligament* to the stapes. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. [In popular or poetical language.] Any thing which connects the parts of the body.  
Though our *ligaments* betimes grow weak,  
We must not force them till themselves they break. *Donb.*  
3. Bond; chain; entanglement.  
Men sometimes, upon the hour of departure, do speak and reason above themselves; for then the soul, beginning to be freed from the *ligaments* of the body, reasons like herself, and discourses in a strain above mortality. *Addison's Spectator.*

LIGAMENTAL. *n. f.* [from *ligament*.] Composing a *ligamentous*. *ment.*  
The urachus or *ligamental* passage is derived from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it discharges the watery and urinary part of its aliment. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The clavicle is inserted into the first bone of the sternum, and bound in by a strong *ligamentous* membrane. *Wifeman.*  
LIGATION. *n. f.* [*ligatio*, Latin.]  
1. The act of binding.  
2. The state of being bound.

The flumber of the body seems to be but the waking of the soul: it is the *ligation* of sense, but the liberty of reason. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 487.

LIGATURE. *n. f.* [*ligature*, French; *ligatura*, Latin.]  
1. Any thing bound on; bandage.  
He deludeth us also by philters, *ligatures*, charms, and many superstitious ways in the cure of diseases. *Brown.*

If you slit the artery, and thrust into it a pipe, and cast a strait *ligature* upon that part of the artery; notwithstanding the blood hath free passage through the pipe, yet will not the artery beat below the *ligature*; but do but take off the *ligature* it will beat immediately. *Roy on Creation.*

The many *ligatures* of our English dress check the circulation of the blood. *Spektor*, No. 576.  
I found my arms and legs very strongly fastened on each side to the ground; I likewise felt several slender *ligatures* across my body, from my arm-pits to my thighs. *Gulliver's Trav.*

2. The act of binding.  
The fatal noose performed its office, and with most strict *ligature* squeezed the blood into his face. *Arbutnot on Dict.*  
Any stoppage of the circulation will produce a dropy, as by strong *ligature*, or compression. *Arbutnot on Dict.*

3. The state of being bound.  
Sand and gravel grounds easily admit of heat and moisture, for which they are not much the better, because they let it pass too soon, and contract no *ligature*. *Mortimer's Husband.*

LIGHT. *n. f.* [*leoht*, Saxon.]  
1. That quality or action of the medium of sight by which we see.  
*Light* is propagated from luminous bodies in time, and spends about seven or eight minutes of an hour in passing from the sun to the earth. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge.  
Of those things which are for direction of all the parts of our life needful, and not impossible to be discerned by the *light* of nature itself, are there not many which few mens natural capacity hath been able to find out. *Hooker*, b. i.

*Light* may be taken from the experiment of the horse-tooth ring, how that those things which alluige the strife of the spirits, do help diseases contrary to the intention desired. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 968.

I will place within them as a guide  
My umpire conscience, whom if they will hear  
*Light* after *light* well us'd they shall attain,  
And to the end perishing fate arrive. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
No more settled in valour than disposed to justice, if either they had *lighted* on a better friend, or could have learned to make friendship a child, and notice the father of virtue. *Sidney.*

The prince, by chance, did on a lady *light*.  
That was right fair, and fresh as morning rose. *Fa. Qu.*  
Easily you eye shall *light* upon some toy  
You have desire to purchase. *Shakespeare.*  
As in the tides of people once up, there want not stirring

# LIG

no doubt would have given us great *light* in those matters. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
3. The part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or in which the light is supposed to fall.  
Never admit two equal *lights* in the same picture; but the greater *light* must strike forcibly on those places of the picture where the principal figures are; diminishing as it comes nearer the borders. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

4. Reach of knowledge; mental view.  
*Light*, and understanding, and wisdom, like the wisdom of the gods, was found in him. *Don. v. 11.*  
We saw as it were thick clouds, which did put us in some hope of land, knowing how that part of the South sea was utterly unknown, and might have islands or continents that hitherto were not come to *light*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

They have brought to *light* not a few profitable experiments. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
5. Point of view; situation; direction in which the light falls.  
Frequent consideration of a thing wears off the strangeness of it; and throws it in its several *lights*, and various ways of appearance, to the view of the mind. *South.*

It is impossible for a man of the greatest parts to consider any thing in its whole extent, and in all its variety of *lights*. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 409.  
An author who has not learned the art of ranging his thoughts, and setting them in proper *lights*, will lose himself in confusion. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 291.

6. Explanation.  
I have endeavoured, throughout this discourse, that every former part might give strength unto all that follow, and every latter bring some *light* unto all before. *Hooker*, b. i.  
We should compare places of scripture treating of the same point: thus one part of the sacred text could not fail to give *light* unto another. *Locke's Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.*

7. Any thing that gives light; a pharos; a taper.  
That *light* we see is burning in my hall;  
How far that little candle throws his beams,  
So shines a good deed in a naughty world. *Shakespeare.*  
Then he called for a *light*, and sprang in, and fell down before Paul. *Acts xvi. 29.*  
I have set thee to be a *light* of the Gentiles, for salvation unto the ends of the earth. *Acts xiii. 47.*

Let them be for signs,  
For seasons, and for days, and circling years;  
And let them be for *lights*, as I ordain  
Their office in the firmament of heav'n,  
To give *light* on the earth. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
I put as great difference between our new *lights* and ancient truths, as between the sun and an evanid meteor. *Glauville's Sep.*

Several *lights* will not be seen,  
If there be nothing else between;  
Men doubt because they stand too thick i' th' sky,  
If those be stars that paint the galaxy. *Cowley.*  
I will make some offers at their safety, by fixing some marks like *lights* upon a coast, by which their ships may avoid at least known rocks. *Temple.*

He still must mourn  
The sun, and moon, and ev'ry starry *light*,  
Eclips'd to him, and lost in everlasting night. *Prior.*

LIGHT. *adj.* [*leoht*, Saxon.]  
1. Not tending to the center with great force; not heavy.  
Hot and cold were in one body fixt,  
And soft with hard, and *light* with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*  
These weights did not exert their natural gravity till they were laid in the golden balance, inasmuch that I could not guess which was *light* or heavy whilst I held them in my hand. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 463.

2. Not burdensome; easy to be worn, or carried, or lifted; not onerous.  
Horse, oxen, plough, tumbrel, cart, waggon, and wain,  
The *lighter* and stronger the greater thy gain. *Puffin.*  
It will be *light*, that you may bear it. *Shakespeare.*  
Under a cloak that is of any length,  
A king that would not feel his crown too heavy, must wear it every day; but if he think it too *light*, he knoweth not of what metal it is made. *Bacon's Essay.*

3. Not afflictive; easy to be endured.  
Every *light* and common thing incident into any part of man's life.  
*Light* sufferings give us leisure to complain,  
We groan, but cannot speak, in greater pain. *Dryden.*

4. Easy to be performed; not difficult; not valuable.  
Forgive  
If fictions *light* I mix with truth divine,  
And fill these lines with other praise than thine. *Fairfax.*  
Well pleas'd were all his friends, the task was *light*,  
The father, mother, daughter, they invite. *Dryden.*

5. Easy to be acted on by any power.  
Apples of a ripe flavour, fresh and fair,  
Mellow'd by winter from their cruder juice,  
*Light* of digestion now, and fit for use. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

6. Not

# LIG

6. Not heavily armed.  
Paulus Bachitius, with a company of *light* horsemen, lay close in ambush, in a convenient place for that purpose. *Knol.*  
7. Active; nimble.  
He so *light* was at legerdemain,  
That what he touch'd came not to light again. *Spenser.*  
Ahabel was as *light* of foot as a wild roe. *2 Sam. ii. 18.*  
There Stamford came, for his honour was lame  
Of the gout three months together;  
But it prov'd, when they fought, but a running gout,  
For heels were *lighter* than ever. *Denham.*

8. Unencumbered; unembarrassed; clear of impediments.  
Unmarried men are best masters, but not best subjects; for they are *light* to run away. *Bacon.*

9. Slight; not great.  
*Light* bounding from the earth at once they rise,  
Their feet half viewless quiver in the skies. *Pope's Ody.*  
10. Not craft; not gross.  
In the wilderness there is no bread, nor water, and our soul loatheth this *light* bread. *Num. xxi. 5.*

*Light* fumes are merry, grosser fumes are sad.  
Both are the reasonable soul run mad. *Dryden's Nar's Tale.*  
11. Easy to admit any influence; unsteady; unsettled; loose.  
False of heart, *light* of ear, bloody of hand. *Shakespeare.*  
These *light* vain persons fill are drunk and mad  
With surfeitings, and pleasures of their youth. *Davies.*  
They are *light* of belief, and great listeners after news. *Howell.*

There is no greater argument of a *light* and inconsiderate person, than prophantly to scoff at religion. *Tillotson's Sermon.*  
12. Gay; airy; without dignity or solidity; trifling.  
Seneca cannot be too heavy, nor Plautus too *light*. *Shakespeare.*  
13. Not chaste; not regular in conduct.  
Let me not be *light*,  
For a *light* wife doth make a heavy husband. *Shakespeare.*

14. [From *light*, *n. f.*] Bright; clear.  
As soon as the morning was *light*, the men were sent away. *Gen. xlv. 3.*  
The horses ran up and down with their tails and mains on a *light* fire. *Knolls.*

15. Not dark; tending to whiteness.  
In painting, the light and a white colour are but one and the same thing: no colour more resembles the air than white, and by consequence no colour which is *lighter*. *Dryden.*  
Two cylindric bodies with annular sulci, found with sharks teeth, and other shells, in a *light* coloured clay. *Woodward.*  
LIGHT. *adv.* [for *lightly*, by colloquial corruption.] Lightly; cheaply.  
Shall we let *light* by that custom of readings, from whence so precious a benefit hath grown. *Hooker*, b. v.

To LIGHT. *v. a.* [from *light*, *n. f.*]  
1. To kindle; to inflame; to set on fire.  
Swinging coals about in the wire, thoroughly *lighted* them. *Boyle.*

This truth shines so clear, that to go about to prove it, were to *light* a candle to seek the sun. *Glauville's Sep.*  
The maids, who waited her commands,  
Ran in with *lighted* tapers in their hands. *Dryden.*  
Be witness gods, and strike Iocasta dead,  
If an immodest thought, or low desire,  
Inflam'd my breast since first our loves were *lighted*. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

Absence might cure it, or a second mistress  
*Light* up another flame, and put out this. *Addison's Cato.*  
2. To give light to; to guide by light.  
A beam that falls,  
Fresh from the pure glance of thine eye,  
*Lighting* to eternity. *Crashaw.*

Ah hopeless, lasting flames! like those that burn  
To *light* the dead, and warm th' unfruitful urn. *Pope.*  
3. To illuminate.  
The sun was set, and vesper to supply  
His absent beams, had *lighted* up the sky. *Dryden.*  
4. Up is emphatically joined to *light*.  
No sun was *lighted* up the world to view. *Dryd. Ovid.*

5. [From the adjective.] To lighten; to ease of a burthen.  
Land some of our passengers,  
And *light* this weary vessel of her load. *Fairy Queen.*

To LIGHT. *v. n.* [*light*, by chance, Dutch.]  
1. To happen; to fall upon by chance.  
No more settled in valour than disposed to justice, if either they had *lighted* on a better friend, or could have learned to make friendship a child, and notice the father of virtue. *Sidney.*

The prince, by chance, did on a lady *light*.  
That was right fair, and fresh as morning rose. *Fa. Qu.*  
Easily you eye shall *light* upon some toy  
You have desire to purchase. *Shakespeare.*  
As in the tides of people once up, there want not stirring

2. To lighten; to enlighten.  
Upon his bloody finger he doth wear  
A precious ring, that *lightens* all the hole. *Shakespeare.*  
O *light*, which mak'st the light which makes the day,  
Which set'st the eye without, and mind within;  
*Lighten* my spirit with one clear heav'nly ray,  
Which now to view itself doth first begin. *Davies.*  
A key of fire ran all along the shore,  
And *lighten'd* all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*

3. To fall or light. [from *light*.]  
O Lord, let thy mercy *lighten* upon us, as our trust is in thee. *Common Prayer.*

To LIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *light*.]  
1. To illuminate; to enlighten.  
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# LIG

winds to make them more rough; so this people did *light* upon two ringleaders. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*  
Of late years, the royal oak did *light* upon count Rhodophil. *Howell's Vocal Roreff.*

The way of producing such a change on colours may be easily enough *lighted* on, by those conversant in the solutions of mercury. *Boyle on Colours.*

He fought by arguments to sooth her pain;  
Nor those avail'd: at length he *lights* on one,  
Before two moons their orb with light adorn,  
If heav'n allow me life, I will return. *Dryden.*

Truth, *light* upon this way, is of no more avail to us than error; for what is so taken up by us, may be false as well as true; and he has not done his duty, who has thus stumbled upon truth in his way to preferment. *Locke.*  
Whosoever first lit on a parcel of that substance we call gold, could not rationally take the bulk and figure to depend on its real essence. *Locke.*

As wily reynard walk'd the streets at night,  
On a tragedian's mask he chanc'd to *light*.  
Turning it o'er, he mutter'd with disdain,  
How vain a head is here without a brain. *Addison.*

A weaker man may sometimes *light* on notions which have escaped a wiser. *Watt's Improvement of the Mind.*  
2. [Alixbran, Saxon.] To descend from a horse or carriage.  
When Naaman saw him running after him, he *lighted* down from the chariot to meet him. *2 Kings v. 21.*

I saw 'em salute on horseback,  
Beheld them when they *lighted*, how they clung  
In their embracement. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*  
Rebekah lifted up her eyes, and when she saw Isaac, she *lighted* off the camel. *Gen. xxiv. 64.*

The god laid down his feeble rays,  
Then *lighted* from his glittering coach. *Swift.*  
3. To fall in any particular direction.  
The wounded steed curvets; and, rais'd upright,  
*Light* on his feet before: his hoofs behind  
Spring up in air aloft, and lash the wind. *Dryden's Zen.*

4. To fall; to strike on.  
He at his foe with furious rigour smites,  
That strongest oak might seem to overthrow;  
The stroke upon his shield so heavy *lights*,  
That to the ground it doubleth him full low. *Fairy Qu.*

At an uncertain lot none can find themselves grieved on whomsoever it *lighteth*. *Hooker*, b. i.  
They shall hunger no more; neither shall the fun *light* on them, nor any heat. *Rev. vii. 16.*  
On me, me only, as the source and spring  
Of all corruption, all the blame *lights* due. *Milt. Pa. L.*  
A curse *lights* upon him presently after: his great army is utterly ruined, he himself slain in it, and his head and right hand cut off, and hung up before Jerusalem. *South's Sermon.*

5. To settle; to rest.  
I plac'd a quire of such enticing birds,  
That the will *light* to listen to their lays. *Shakespeare.*  
Then as a bee which among weeds doth fall,  
Which seem sweet flow'rs, with lustre fresh and gay,  
She *lights* on that, and this, and tasteth all,  
But pleas'd with none, doth rise and soar away. *Davies.*

Plant trees and shrubs near home, for them to pitch on at their swarming, that they may not be in danger of being lost for want of a *lighting* place. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
To LIGHTEN. *v. n.* [*ligr*, Saxon.]  
1. To flash, with thunder.  
This dreadful night,  
That thunders, *lightens*, opens graves, and roars  
As doth the lion. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

Although I joy in thee,  
I have no joy of this contract to night;  
It is too rash, too unadvis'd, too sudden,  
Too like the *lightning*, which doth cease to be  
Ere one can say it *lightens*. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*  
The lightning that *lighteneth* out of the one part under heaven, sheweth unto the other part. *Luke xvii. 24.*

2. To shine like lightning.  
Yet looks he like a king: behold his eye,  
As bright as is the eagle's, *lightens* forth  
Controlling majesty. *Shakespeare, Richard II.*

3. To fall or light. [from *light*.]  
O Lord, let thy mercy *lighten* upon us, as our trust is in thee. *Common Prayer.*

To LIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *light*.]  
1. To illuminate; to enlighten.  
Upon his bloody finger he doth wear  
A precious ring, that *lightens* all the hole. *Shakespeare.*  
O *light*, which mak'st the light which makes the day,  
Which set'st the eye without, and mind within;  
*Lighten* my spirit with one clear heav'nly ray,  
Which now to view itself doth first begin. *Davies.*

A key of fire ran all along the shore,  
And *lighten'd* all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*

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And *lighten'd* all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*



# LIG

- Nature from the storm  
Shines out afresh; and through the *lighten'd* air  
A higher lustre, and a clearer calm,  
Diffusive tremble. *Thomson's Summer.*
2. To exonerate; to unload.  
The mariners were afraid, and cast forth the wares that  
were in the ship into the sea, to *lighten* it of them. *Jen. i. 7.*
3. To make less heavy.  
Long since with woe  
Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof,  
That fellowship in pain divides not smart,  
Nor *lightens* aught each man's peculiar load. *Parad. Reg.*
- In offices of love how we may *lighten*  
Each other's burden. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*
4. To exhilarate; to cheer.  
A trusty villain, very oft,  
When I am dull with care and melancholy,  
*Lightens* my humour with his merry jests. *Shakespeare.*  
The audience are grown weary of continued melancholy  
scenes; and few tragedies shall succeed in this age, if they  
are not *lightened* with a course of mirth. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*
- LiGHTER*, *n. f.* [from *light*, to make *light*.] A heavy boat into  
which ships are *lightened* or unloaded.  
They have cock boats for passengers, and *lighters* for bur-  
then. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
- He climb'd a stranded *lighter's* height,  
Shot to the black abyss, and plung'd downright. *Pope.*
- LiGHTERMAN*, *n. f.* [*lighter* and *man*.] One who manages a  
*lighter*.  
Where much shipping is employed, whatever becomes of  
the poor merchant, multitudes of people will be certain  
gainers; as shipwrights, butchers, carmen, and *lightermen*.  
*Child's Discourse on Trade.*
- LiGHTFINGERED*, *adj.* [*light* and *finger*.] Nimble at con-  
veyance; thievish. *Sidney, b. ii.*
- LiGHTFOOT*, *adj.* [*light* and *foot*.] Nimble in running or  
dancing; active.  
And eke the *lightfoot* maids that keep the deer. *Spenser.*  
Him so far had born his *lightfoot* steed,  
Pricked with wrath and fiery fierce disdain,  
That him to follow was but fruitless pain. *Fairy Queen.*
- And all the troop of *lightfoot* Naiades  
Flock all about to see her lovely face. *Spenser's Fa. Q.*
- LiGHTFOOT*, *n. f.* Venison. A cant word.
- LiGHTHEAD*, *adj.* [*light* and *head*.]  
1. Unsteady; loose; thoughtless; weak.  
The English liturgy, how piously and wisely soever framed,  
had found great opposition; the ceremonies had wrought only  
upon *lightheaded*, weak men, yet learned men excepted  
against some particulars. *Clarendon.*
2. Delirious; disordered in the mind by disease.  
*LiGHTHEADNESS*, *n. f.* Deliriousness; disorder of the  
mind.
- LiGHTHEARTED*, *adj.* [*light* and *heart*.] Gay; merry; airy;  
cheerful.
- LiGHTHOUSE*, *n. f.* [*light* and *house*.] An high building, at  
the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea.  
He charged himself with the rike of such vessels as car-  
ried corn in winter, and built a pharos or *lighthouse*. *Ariosto.*  
Build two poles to the meridian, with immense *lighthouses*  
on the top of them. *Arbutnot and Pope.*
- LiGHTLEGGED*, *adj.* [*light* and *leg*.] Nimble; swift.  
*Lightlegged* Pas has got the middle space. *Sidney.*
- LiGHTLESS*, *adj.* [from *light*.] Wanting light; dark.
- LiGHTLY*, *adv.* [from *light*.]  
1. Without weight.  
This grave partakes the fleshly birth,  
Which cover *lightly*, gentle earth. *Benj. Johnson.*
2. Without deep impression.  
The soft ideas of the cheerful note,  
*Lightly* receiv'd, were easily forgot. *Prior.*
3. Easily; readily; without difficulty; of course.  
If they write or speak publicly but five words, one of  
them is *lightly* about the dangerous estate of the church of  
England in respect of abused ceremonies. *Hooker, b. iv.*
- Believ't not *lightly* that your son  
Will not exceed the common, or be caught  
With cautious baits and practice. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
- Short Summer *lightly* has a forward spring. *Shakespeare.*
- The traitor in faction *lightly* goeth away with it. *Bacon.*
4. Without reason.  
Flatter not the rich; neither do thou willingly or *lightly*  
appear before great personages. *Taylor's Guide.*
- Let every man that hath a calling be diligent in pursu-  
ance of its employment, so as not *lightly*, or without reason-  
able occasion, to neglect it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*
5. Without affliction; cheerfully.  
Bid that welcome  
Which comes to punish us, and we punish it,  
Seeming to bear it *lightly*. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*

# LIG

6. Not chafly.  
If I were *lightly* disposed, I could still perhaps have offers,  
that some, who hold their heads higher, would be glad to  
accept. *Swift's Story of an injured Lady.*
7. Nimble; with agility; not heavily or tardily.  
Methought I stood on a wide river's bank;  
When on a sudden, Torismond appear'd,  
Gave me his hand, and led me *lightly* o'er;  
Leaping and bounding on the billows heads,  
Till safely we had reach'd the farther shore. *Dryden.*
8. Gaily; airily; with levity; without heed or care.  
*LiGHTMIND*, *adj.* [*light* and *mind*.] Unsettled; unsteady.  
He that is hasty to give credit is *lightminded*. *Ecl. xix. 4.*
- LiGHTNESS*, *n. f.* [from *light*.]  
1. Levity; want of weight; absence of weight.  
Some are for masts of ships, as air and pine, because of  
their length, straightness, and *lightness*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Suppose many degrees of littleness and *lightness* in particles,  
so as many might float in the air a good while before they  
fell. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness.  
For, unto knight there is no greater shame,  
Than *lightness* and inconstancy in love. *Fairy Queen.*  
Of two things they must chuse one; namely, whether  
they would, to their endless disgrace, with ridiculous *lightness*,  
dimiss him, whose restitution they had in so importunate  
manner desired, or else condescend unto that demand. *Hooker.*
- As I blow this feather from my face,  
Obeying with my wind when I do blow,  
And yielding to another when it blows,  
Commanded always by the greatest gut;  
Such is the *lightness* of you common men. *Shakespeare.*
3. Unchastity; want of conduct in women.  
Is it the disdain of my estate, or the opinion of my *light-  
ness*, that have emboldened such base fancies towards me?  
*Sidney, b. ii.*
- Can it be,  
That modesty may more betray our sense,  
Than woman's *lightness*. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*
4. Agility; nimbleness.  
*LiGHTNING*, *n. f.* [from *lighten*, *lightening*, *lightning*.]  
1. The flash that attends thunder.  
*Lightning* is a great flame, very bright, extending every  
way to a great distance, suddenly darting upwards, and there  
ending, so that it is only momentaneous. *Maschensroet.*
- Sense thinks the *lightning* born before the thunder;  
What tells us then they both together are?  
Salmonceus, suffering cruel pains I found  
For emulating Jove; the rattling found  
Of mimic thunder, and the glit'ring blaze  
Of pointed *lightnings*, and their fork rays. *Dryd. An.*
- No warning of the approach of flame,  
Swiftly, like sudden death, it came;  
Like travellers by *lightning* kill'd. *Granville.*
- I burnt the moment I beheld.
2. Mitigation; abatement.  
How oft when men are at the point of death,  
Have they been merry? which their keepers call  
A *lightning* before death. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*
- We were once in hopes of his recovery, upon a kind mes-  
sage from the widow; but this only proved a *lightning* before  
death. *Addison's Spectator, No. 517.*
- LiGHTS*, *n. f.* [supposed to be called so from their *lightness* in  
proportion to their bulk.] The lungs; the organs of breath-  
ing.  
The complaint was chiefly from the *lights*, a part as of no  
quick sense, so no feat for any sharp disease. *Hayward.*
- LiGHTSOME*, *adj.* [from *light*.]  
1. Luminous; not dark; not obscure; not opaque.  
Neither the sun, nor any thing sensible is that light itself,  
which is the cause that things are *lightsome*, though it make  
itself, and all things else, visible; but a body most enlighten-  
ed, by whom the neighbouring region, which the Greeks  
call ether, the place of the supposed element of fire, is effect-  
ed and qualified. *Raleigh.*
- White walls make rooms more *lightsome* than black. *Bac-*  
Equal posture, and quick spirits, are required to make co-  
lours *lightsome*. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
- The Sun  
His course exalted through the Ram had run  
Through Taurus, and the *lightsome* realms of love. *Dryd.*
2. Gay; airy; having the power to exhilarate.  
It suiteth so fitly with that *lightsome* affection of joy,  
wherein God delighteth when his saints praise him. *Hooker.*
- The *lightsome* passion of joy was not that which now often  
upturns the name; that trivial, vanishing, superficial thing,  
that only glits the apprehension, and plays upon the surface  
of the soul. *South's Sermons.*
- LiGHTSOMENESS*, *n. f.* [from *lightsome*.]  
1. Luminousness; not opacity; not obscurity; not darkness-  
ness. *It*

# LIK

- It is to our atmosphere that the variety of colours, which  
are painted on the skies, the *lightfomness* of our air, and the  
twilight, are owing. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*
2. Cheerfulness; merriment; levity.  
*LiGNA'LOES*, *n. f.* [*lignum aloes*, Latin.] Aloes wood.  
The valleys spread forth as gardens by the river's side, as  
the trees of *lignales* which the Lord hath planted, and as  
cedar trees beside the water. *Nam. xxiv. 6.*
- LiGNEOUS*, *adj.* [*ligneus*, Latin; *ligneux*, French.] Made of  
wood; wooden; resembling wood.  
It should be tried with shoots of vines, and roots of red  
roses; for it may be they, being of a more *ligneous* nature,  
will incorporate with the tree itself. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
- Ten thousand seeds of the plant harts-tongue, hardly  
make the bulk of a pepper-corn: now the covers, and the  
true body of each seed, the parenchymous and *ligneous* part  
of both, and the fibres of those parts, multiplied one by an-  
other, afford a hundred thousand millions of formed atoms,  
but how many more we cannot define. *Grew's Cypsel.*
- LiGNUMITE*, *n. f.* [Lat.] Guaiacum; a very hard wood.  
It hath pinnated leaves; the flower consists of several pe-  
tals, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of  
a rose; the point of the flower, which arises from the cen-  
ter of the calyx, becomes a fleshy, roundish, stony fruit, or  
the stony seeds are surrounded with a thin pulp. *Miller.*
- LiGURE*, *n. f.* A precious stone.  
The third row a *ligure*, an agate, and an amethyst. *Exod.*
- LiKE*, *adj.* [lic, Saxon; *liik*, Dutch.]
1. Resembling; having resemblance.  
Whom art thou *like* in thy greatness. *Ezek. xxxi. 2.*  
His son, or one of his illustrious name,  
How *like* the former, and almost the same. *Dryd. An.*
- As the earth was designed for the being of men, why  
might not all other planets be created for the like uses, each  
for their own inhabitants. *Bentley's Sermons.*
- This plan, as laid down by him, looks *like* an universal  
art than a distinct logic. *Baker's Reflect. on Learning.*
2. Equal; of the same quantity.  
More clergymen were impoverished by the late war, than  
ever in the *like* space before. *Sprat's Sermons.*
3. [For *like*.] Probable; credible.  
The trials were made, and it is *like* that the experiment  
would have been effectual. *Bacon's Natural History.*
4. Likely; in a state that gives probable expectations. This  
is, I think, an improper, though frequent, use.  
If the duke continues these favours towards you, you are  
*like* to be much advanced. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
- He is *like* to die for hunger, for there is no more bread. *For. xxxviii. 9.*
- The yearly value thereof is already increased double of that  
it was within these few years, and is *like* daily to rise higher,  
till it amount to the price of our land in England. *Davies.*
- Hopton resolved to visit Waller's quarters, that he might  
judge whether he were *like* to pursue his purpose. *Clarendon.*
- Many were not easy to be governed, nor *like* to conform  
themselves to strict rules. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
- If his rules of reason be not better suited to the Mind than  
his rules for health are fitted to our bodies, he is not *like* to  
be much followed. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*
- LiKE*, *n. f.* [This substantive is seldom more than the adjective  
used elliptically; the *like* for the *like* thing, or *like*  
*person*.]
1. Some person or thing resembling another.  
He was a man, take him for all in all,  
I shall not look upon his *like* again. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
- Every *like* is not the same, O Caesar. *Shakespeare, Jul. Caesar.*
- Though there have been greater fleets for number, yet for  
the bulk of the ships never the *like*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
- Albeit an eagle did bear away a lamb in her talons, yet a  
raven endeavouring to do the *like* was held entangled. *Haywo.*
- One offers, and in offering makes a stay;  
Another forward fets, and doth no more;  
A third the *like*. *Daniel's Civil War.*
- His desire  
By conversation with his *like* to help,  
Or solace his defects. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*
- Two *likes* may be mistaken.  
She'd study to reform the men,  
Or add some grains of folly more,  
To women than they had before;  
This might their mutual fancy strike,  
Since every being loves its *like*. *Swift.*
2. Near approach; a state like to another state. A sense com-  
mon, but not just.  
Report being carried secretly from one to another in my  
ship, had *like* to have been my utter overthrow. *Raleigh.*
1. In the same manner; in the same manner as.  
The joyous nymphs, and lightfoot fairies,  
Which thither came to hear their music sweet;  
Now hearing them so heavily lament,  
*Like* heavily lamenting from them went. *Spenser.*

# LIK

- Like* as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth  
them that fear him. *Psal. ciii. 13.*
- Are we proud and passionate, malicious and revengeful?  
Is this to be *like-minded* with Christ, who was meek and  
lowly? *Tillotson's Sermons.*
- What will be my confusion, when he sees me  
Neglected, and forsaken *like* himself. *Philips's Disf. Mother.*
- They roar'd *like* lions caught in toils, and rag'd:  
The man knew what they were, who heretofore  
Had seen the *like* lie murder'd on the shore. *Waller.*
2. In such a manner as befits.  
Be strong, and quit yourselves *like* men. *1 Sam. iv. 9.*
3. Likely; probably. A popular use not analogical.  
I like the work well, ere it be demanded,  
As *like* enough it will, I'd have it copied. *Shakespeare.*
- To *LiKE*, *v. a.* [lican, Saxon; *liken*, Dutch.]
1. To chuse with some degree of preference.  
As nothing can be so reasonably spoken as to content all  
men, so this speech was not of them all *liked*. *Kneller.*
- He gave such an account as made it appear that he *liked*  
the design. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
- We *like* our present circumstances well, and dream of no  
change. *Aiterbury's Sermons.*
2. To approve; to view with approbation, not fondness.  
He stayed behind to bring the shepherds with whom he  
meant to confer to breed the better Zelmane's *liking*, which  
he only regarded. *Sidney, b. i.*
- Though they did not *like* the evil he did, yet they *liked*  
him that did the evil. *Sidney, b. ii.*
- He grew content to mark their speeches, then to marvel at  
such wit in shepherds, after to *like* their company. *Sidney.*
- He proceeded from looking to *liking*, and from *liking*  
to loving. *Sidney.*
- For several virtues  
I have *lik'd* several women; never any  
With so full soul. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
- I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye;  
That *lik'd*, but had a rougher task in hand  
Than to drive *liking* to the name of love. *Shakespeare.*
- Scarce any man passes to a *liking* of sin in others, but by  
first practising it himself. *South's Sermons.*
- Beasts can *like*, but not distinguish too,  
Nor their own *liking* by reflection know. *Dryden.*
3. To please; to be agreeable to. Now disused.  
Well hoped he, ere long that hardy guest,  
If ever covetous hand, or lustful eye,  
Or lips he laid on thing that *lik'd* him best,  
Should be his prey. *Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
- Say, my fair brother now, if this device  
Do *like* you, or may you to *like* entice. *Hubbard's Tale.*
- This desire being recommended to her majesty, it *lik'd*  
her to include the same within one entire lease. *Bacon.*
- He shall dwell where it *liketh* him best. *Deut. xxiii. 16.*
- There let them learn, as *like* them, to despise  
God and Messiah. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*
- To *LiKE*, *v. n.*
1. To be pleased with, with *of* before the thing approved.  
Obsolete.  
Of any thing more than *of* God they could not by any  
means *like*, as long as whatsoever they knew besides God,  
they apprehended it not in itself without dependance upon  
God. *Hooker, b. i.*
- The young soldiers did with such cheerfulness *like* of this  
resolution, that they thought two days a long delay. *Kneller.*
- It is true, there are limits to be set betwixt the boldness  
and rashness of a poet; but he must understand those limits  
who pretends to judge, as well as he who undertakes to  
write; and he who has no *liking* to the whole, ought in reason  
to be excluded from censuring of the parts. *Dryden.*
2. To chuse; to list; to be pleased.  
The man *likes* not to take his brother's wife. *Deut. xxv. 7.*
- He that has the prison doors set open is perfectly at liberty,  
because he may either go or stay, as he best *likes*. *Locke.*
- Li'KELIHOOD*, *n. f.* [from *likely*.]
1. Appearance; shew. Obsolete.  
What of his heart perceive you in his face,  
By any *likelihood* he shew'd to-day?  
— That with no man here he is offended. *Shakespeare.*
2. Resemblance; likeness. Obsolete.  
The mayor and all his brethren in best sort  
Like to the senators of antique Rome,  
Go forth and fetch their conqu'ring Caesar in.  
As by a low, but loving *likelihood*,  
Were now the general of our gracious empress,  
As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,  
How many would the peaceful city quit,  
To welcome him. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
- There is no *likelihood* between pure light and black dark-  
ness, or between righteousness and reprobation. *Raleigh.*
3. Probability; verisimilitude; appearance of truth.  
As it noteth one such to have been in that age, so had  
there



# LIK

there been moe, it would by *likelihood* as well have noted many.  
 Many of *likelihood* informed me of this before, which hung so tottering in the balance, that I could neither believe nor misdoubt. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*  
 It never yet did hurt.  
 To lay down *likelihood*, and forms of hope. *Shakespeare.*  
 As there is no *likelihood* that the place could be so altered, so is there no probability that these rivers were turned out of their courses. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
 Where things are left to be put to the venture, as the eternal interests of the other world ought to be; there every, even the least, probability, or *likelihood* of danger, should be provided against. *South's Sermons.*  
 There are predictions of our Saviour recorded by the Evangelists, which were not completed till after their deaths, and had no *likelihood* of being so when they were pronounced by our blessed Saviour. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*  
 Thus, in all *likelihood*, would it be with a libertine, who should have a visit from the other world: the first horror it raised would go off, as new diversions come on. *Atterbury.*  
*LIKELY. adj.* [from *like*.]  
 1. Such as may be liked; such as may please. Obsolete.  
 These young companions make themselves believe they love at the first looking of a *likely* beauty. *Sidney.*  
 Sir John, they are your *likely* men; I would have you served with the best. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*  
 2. Probable; such as may in reason be thought or believed; such as may be thought more reasonably than the contrary. *Shakespeare.*  
*LIKELY. adv.* Probably; as may reasonably be thought.  
 While man was innocent, he was *likely* ignorant of nothing that imported him to know. *Glanville's Scip.*  
 To *LIKEN. v. a.* [from *like*.] To represent as having resemblance; to compare.  
 The prince broke your head for *likening* him to a singing man of Windsor. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*  
 Of angels, can relate? or to what things *liken* on earth conspicuous, that may lift Human imagination to such heights?  
 Of God-like power? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*  
*LIKENESS. n. f.* [from *like*.]  
 1. Resemblance; similitude.  
 They all do live, and moved are To multiply the *likeness* of their kind. *Spenser.*  
 A translator is to make his author appear as charming as he can, provided he maintains his character, and makes him not unlike himself. Translation is a kind of drawing after the life, where there is a double sort of *likeness*, a good one and a bad one. *Dryden.*  
 In such cases there will be found a better *likeness*, and a worse; and the better is constantly to be chosen. *Dryden.*  
 2. Form; appearance.  
 Never came trouble to my house in the *likeness* of your grace, for trouble being gone, comfort should remain. *Shak.*  
 It is safer to stand upon our guard against an enemy in the *likeness* of a friend, than to embrace any man for a friend in the *likeness* of an enemy. *L'Estrange.*  
 3. One who resembles another.  
 Poor Cupid, fobbing, scarce could speak, Indeed mamma, I did not know ye: *Prior.*  
 Alas! how easy my mistake? I took you for your *likeness* Cloe. *Prior.*  
*LIKEWISE. adv.* [like and *wise*.] In like manner; also; moreover; too.  
 Jesus said unto them, I also will ask you one thing, which if ye tell me, I *likewise* will tell you by what authority I do these things. *Mat. xxi. 24.*  
 So was it in the decay of the Roman empire, and *likewise* in the empire of Almaine, after Charles the Great, every bird taking a feather. *Bacon's Essays.*  
 Spirit of vitriol poured to pure unmixed serum, coagulates it as if it had been boiled. Spirit of sea-salt makes a perfect coagulation of the serum *likewise*, but with some different phenomena. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
*LI'KING. adj.* [Perhaps because plumpness is agreeable to the sight.] Plump; in a state of plumpness.  
 I fear my lord the king, who hath appointed your meat and your drink; for why should he see your faces worse *liking*, than the children which are of your fort. *Dan. i. 10.*  
*LI'KING. n. f.* [from *like*.]  
 1. Good state of body; plumpness.  
 I'll repent, and that suddenly, while I am in some *liking*; I shall be out of heart shortly, and then I shall have no strength to repent. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
 Their young ones are in good *liking*; they grow up with corn. *Job xxxix. 4.*  
 Cappadocian slaves were famous for their *liking*; and, being in good *liking*, were set on a stall when exposed to sale, to shew the good habit of their body. *Dryden's Notes to Pers.*  
 2. State of trial.

# LIM

The royal foul, that, like the lab'ring moon, By charms of art was hurried down; Fore'd with regret to leave her native sphere, Came but awhile on *liking* here. *Dryden.*  
 3. Inclination.  
 Why do you longer feed on loathed light, Or *liking* find to gaze on earthly mold. *Fairy Queen.*  
*LI'LACH. n. f.* [*lilac, lilas, French*.] A tree.  
 The white thorn is in leaf, and the *lilach* tree. *Bacon.*  
*LI'LIED. adj.* [from *lily*.] Embellished with lilies.  
 Nymphs and shepherds dance no more By fandy Lado's *lilied* banks. *Milton.*  
*LI'LY. n. f.* [*lilium, Latin*.]  
 The *lily* hath a bulbous root, consisting of several fleshy scales adhering to an axis; the stalk is greatly furnished with leaves; the flower is composed of six leaves, and is shaped somewhat like a bell: in some species the petals are greatly reflexed, but in others but little; from the centre of the flower rises the pointal, which becomes an oblong fruit, commonly triangular, divided into three cells, and full of compressed seeds, which are bordered, lying upon each other in a double row. There are thirty-two species of this plant, including white *lilies*, orange *lilies*, red *lilies*, and marigolds of various sorts. *Miller.*  
 Oh! had the monster seen those *lily* hands Tremble, like aspen leaves, upon a lute, And make the filken strings delight to kiss them; He would not then have touch'd them for his life. *Shakespeare.*  
 Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom where no pity! No friends! no hope! no kindred weep for me! Almost no grave allow'd me! like the *lily*, That once was mistress of the field, and flourish'd, I'll hang my head, and perish. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
 Arnus, a river of Italy, is drawn like an old man, by his right side a lion, holding forth in his right paw a red *lily*, or flower-de-luce. *Peacham on Drawing.*  
 Take but the humblest *lily* of the field; And if our pride will to our reason yield; It must by pure comparison be shown, That on the regal seat great David's son, Array'd in all his robes, and types of pow'r, Shines with less glory than that simple flow'r. *Prior.*  
 Go, gentle gales, and bear my sighs along; For her the feather'd quires forget their song; For her the *lilies* hang their heads, and die. *Pope.*  
*LILY-DAFFODIL. n. f.* [*lilio-narcissus*.] A foreign flower.  
*LILY-HYACINTH. n. f.* [*lilio-hyacinthus*.]  
 It hath a *lily* flower, composed of six leaves, shaped like the flower of hyacinth, whose pointal becomes a globular pointed fruit, three-cornered, and divided into three cells, in which are contained many seeds, almost round: the roots are fleshy, and shaped like those of the *lily*. There are three species of this plant; one with a blue flower, another white, and a third red. *Miller.*  
*LILY OF THE VALLEY, or May lily. n. f.* [*lilium convallium*.]  
 The flower consists of one leaf, is shaped like a bell, and divided at the top into six segments; the ovary becomes a soft globular fruit, containing several round seeds. It is very common in shady woods. *Miller.*  
*Lily of the valley* has a strong root that runs into the ground. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
*LILY-LIVERED. adj.* [*lily and liver*.] Whitelivered; cowardly.  
 A knave, a rascal, an eater of broken meats; a bafe, proud, shallow, beggarly, three-suited, hundred pound, filthy worsted-stocking knave; a *lily-livered*, action-taking knave. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
*LI'MATURE. n. f.* [*limatura, Lat.*] Filings of any metal; the particles rubbed off by a file.  
*LIMB. n. f.* [lim, Saxon and Scottish; *lim*, Danish.]  
 1. A member; a jointed or articulated part of animals.  
 A second Hector, for his grim aspect, And large proportion of his strong knit *limb*. *Shakespeare.*  
 O! that I had her here, to tear her *limb* meal. *Shakespeare.*  
 Now am I come each *limb* to survey, If thy appearance answer loud report. *Milton's Agony.*  
 2. [*Limbe, French; limbus, Latin*.] An edge; a border. A philosophical word.  
 By farther moving the prisms about, the colours again emerged out of the whiteness, the violet and the blue at its inward *limb*, and at its outward *limb* the red and yellow. *Newton's Opticks.*  
 To *LIMB. v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To supply with limbs.  
 As they please, They *limb* themselves, and colour, shape, and size Allume, as likes them best, condense, or rare. *Milton.*  
 2. To tear asunder; to dismember.  
*LI'MBECK. n. f.* [corrupted by popular pronunciation from *alembick*.] A still.  
 Her cheeks, on which this streaming nectar fell, Still'd through the *limbeck* of her diamond eyes. *Fairfax.*

# LIM

All others from all things draw all that's good, Life, soul, form, spirit, where they being have; I, by love's *limbeck*. *Donne.*  
 Fires of Spain, and the line, Whose countries *limbeck* to our bodies be, Canst thou for gain bear? *Donne.*  
 Call up, unbound, In various shapes, old Proteus from the sea. *Milton.*  
 Drain'd through a *limbeck* to his naked form. *Milton.*  
 The earth, by secret conveyances, lets in the sea, and sends it back fresh, her bowels serving for a *limbeck*. *Hovell.*  
 He first survey'd the charge with careful eyes, Yet judg'd, like vapours that from *limbeck* rise, It would in richer showers descend again. *Dryden.*  
 The warm *limbeck* draws Salubrious waters from the noient brood. *Philips.*  
*LI'MBED. adj.* [from *limb*.] Formed with regard to limbs.  
 A steer of five years age, large *limb'd*, and fed, To Jove's high altars Agamemnon led. *Pope's Iliad.*  
*LI'MBER. adj.* Flexible; easily bent; pliant; lithe. *Shakespeare.*  
 You put me off with *limber* vows. *Shakespeare.*  
 I wonder how, among these jealousies of court and state, Edward Atheling could submit, being then the apparent and indubitate heir of the Saxon line: but he had tried, and found him a prince of *limber* virtues; so as though he might have some place in his caution, yet he reckoned him beneath his fear. *Watton.*  
 At once came forth whatever creeps the ground, Insects, or worm: those wav'd their *limber* fans For wings; and smallest lineaments exact In all the liveries deck'd of Summer's pride. *Milton.*  
 She durst never stand at the bay, having nothing but her long soft *limber* ears to defend her. *More on Atheism.*  
 The muscles were strong on both sides of the aspera arteria, but on the under side, opposite to that of the oesophagus, very *limber*. *Ray on Creation.*  
*LI'MBERNESS. n. f.* [from *limber*.] Flexibility; pliancy.  
*LI'MBO. n. f.* [*Es quod sit limbus inferorum. Du Gange*.]  
 1. A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain. Popularly hell.  
 No, he is in tartar *limbo*, worse than hell, A devil in an everlasting garment hath him, One whose hard heart is button'd up with steel. *Shakespeare.*  
 Oh what a sympathy of woe is this! As far from help as *limbo* is from bliss. *Shakespeare.*  
 All these up-whirl'd aloft Fly o'er the backside of the world far off, Into a *limbo* large, and broad, since call'd 'The paradise of fools. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*  
 2. Any place of misery and restraint.  
 For he no sooner was at large, But Trulla freight brought on the charge; And in the self-same *limbo* put The knight and squire, where he was shut. *Hudibras.*  
 Friar, thou art come off thyself, but poor I am left in *limbo*. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*  
*LIME. n. f.* [lim, Saxon; *lim*, Saxon; to glue.]  
 1. A viscous substance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it.  
 Poor bird! should'st never fear the net or *lime*, The pitfall, nor the gin. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 You must lay *limes*, to tangle her desires, By wailful sonnets, whose composed rhimes Should be full fraught with fervent vows. *Shakespeare.*  
 Monster, come put some *lime* upon your fingers, and away with the rest. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
 Jollier of this state Than are new-benefic'd ministers, he throws, Like nets or *lime* twigs, where'er he goes, His title of barrister on every wench. *Donne.*  
 A poor thrush was taken with a bush of *lime* twigs. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
 Then toils for beasts, and *lime* for birds were found, And deep-mouth'd dogs did forest walks surround. *Dryden.*  
 Or court a wife, spread out his wily parts Like nets, or *lime* twigs, for rich widows hearts. *Pope.*  
 2. Matter of which mortar is made: so called because used in cement.  
 There are so many species of *lime* stone, that we are to understand by it in general any stone that, upon a proper degree of heat, becomes a white calx, which will make a great chullition and noise on being thrown into water, falling into a loose white powder at the bottom. The *lime* we have in London is usually made of chalk, which is weaker than that made of stone. *Hill's Materia Medica.*  
 They were now, like find without *lime*, ill bound together, especially as many as were English, who were at a gaze, looking strange one upon another, not knowing who was faithful to their side. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

# LIM

As when a lofty pile is rais'd, We never hear the workmen prais'd, Who bring the *lime*, or place the stones, But all admire Inigo Jones. *Swift.*  
*Lime* is commonly made of chalk, or of any sort of stone that is not sandy, or very cold; as freestone, &c. *Mortimer.*  
*LIME tree, or LINDEN. n. f.*  
 [Lind, Saxon.] The linden tree.  
 The flower consists of several leaves, placed orbicularly, in the form of a rose, having a long narrow leaf growing to the footstalk of each cluster of flowers, from whose cup rises the pointal, which becomes testiculated, of one capsule, containing an oblong seed. The timber is used by carvers and turners. These trees continue found many years, and grow to a considerable bulk. Sir Thomas Brown mentions one, in Norfolk, sixteen yards in circuit. *Millar.*  
 Go, gentle gales! and bear my sighs along, For her the *limes* their pleasing shades deny, For her the lilies hang their heads, and die. *Pope.*  
 4. A species of lemon. [*lime, French*.]  
 Bear me, Pomona! to thy citron groves; To where the lemon and the piercing *lime*, With the deep orange glowing through the green, Their lighter glories blend. *Thompson's Summer.*  
 To *LIME. v. a.* [from *lime*.]  
 1. To entangle; to ensnare.  
 Oh bosom, black as death! Oh *limed* soul, that, struggling to be free, Art more engaged. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
 Example, that is terrible flows in the wreck of maidenhood, cannot, for all that, dissuade succellion, but that they are *limed* with the twigs that threaten them. *Shakespeare.*  
 The bird that hath been *limed* in a bush, With trembling wings misdoubeth every bush; And I, the hapless male to one sweet bird, Have now the fatal object in my eye, Where my poor young was *lim'd*, was caught, and kill'd. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
 2. To smear with lime.  
 Myself have *lim'd* a bush for her, And place a quire of such enticing birds, That she will light to listen to their lays. *Shakespeare.*  
 Those twigs in time will come to be *limed*, and then you are all lost if you do but touch them. *L'Estrange.*  
 3. To cement.  
 I will not ruin my father's house, Who gave his blood to *lime* the stones together, And set up Lancaster. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
 4. To manure ground with lime.  
 The reason why they did so was, because of the encouragement which that abatement of interest gave to landlords and tenants, to improve by draining, marling, and *liming*. *Chilid.*  
 All sorts of pease love *limed* or marled land. *Mortimer.*  
*LI'MESTONE. n. f.* [*lime and stone*.] Kiln where stones are burnt to lime.  
 The counter gate is as hateful to me, as the reek of a *lime kiln*. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
 They were found in a *lime kiln*, and having passed the fire, each is a little vitrified. *Woodward.*  
*LIMESTONE. n. f.* [*lime and stone*.] The stone of which lime is made.  
 Fire stone and *lime stone*, if broke small, and laid on cold lands, must be of advantage. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
*LIME-WATER. n. f.*  
*Lime water*, made by pouring water upon quick lime, with some other ingredients to take off its ill flavour, is of great service internally in all cutaneous eruptions, and distiches of the lungs. *Hill's Materia Medica.*  
 He tried an experiment on wheat infused in *lime water* alone, and some in brandy and *lime water* mixed, and had from each grain a great increase. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
*LI'MIT. n. f.* [*limite, French; limitor, Latin*.] Bound; border; utmost reach.  
 The whole *limit* of the mountain round about shall be most holy. *Exod. xliii. 12.*  
 To *LI'MIT. v. a.* [*limiter, French, from the noun*.] To confine with certain bounds; to restrain; to circumscribe; not to leave at large.  
 They tempted God, and *limited* the Holy One of Israel. *Psal. lxxviii. 41.*  
 Thanks I must you con, That you are thieves profess; For there is boundless theft In *limited* professions. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*  
 If a king come in by conquest, he is no longer a *limited* monarch. *Swift.*  
 2. To refrain from a lax or general signification; as, the *universe* is here limited to this earth.  
*LIMITATION. n. f.* [from *limit*.] Belonging to the bounds. *Dictionary.*  
*LIMITARY.*



# LIM

**LIMITARY.** *adj.* [from *limit*.] Placed at the boundaries as a guard or superintendent.

Then, when I am thy captive, talk of chains,  
Proud *limitary* cherub!

**LIMITATION.** *n. f.* [*limitation*, French; *limitatio*, Latin.]  
1. Restriction; circumscription.

*Limitation* of each creature, is both the perfection and the preservation thereof.

Am I yourself,  
But, as it were, in fort of *limitation*.

I despair, how this *limitation* of Adam's empire to his line and posterity, will help us to one heir. This *limitation*, indeed, of our author, will save those the labour, who would look for him amongst the race of brutes; but will very little contribute to the discovery amongst men.

If a king come in by conquest, he is no longer a limited monarch; if he afterwards consent to *limitations*, he becomes immediately king de jure.

2. Confinement from a lax or undeterminate import.

The cause of error is ignorance; what restraints and *limitations* all principles have in regard of the matter whereunto they are applicable.

**LIMMER.** *n. f.* A mongrel.

To *limmer*, *v. a.* [*enluminer*, French, to adorn books with pictures.] To draw; to paint any thing.

Mine eye doth his effigies witness,  
Most truly *limm'd*, and living in your face.

Emblems *limm'd* in lively colours.  
How are the glories of the field spun, and by what pencil are they *limm'd* in their unaffected bravery?

**LIMNER.** *n. f.* [*corrupted from enluminer*, a decorator of books with initial pictures.] A painter; a picture-maker.

That divers *limners* at a distance, without either copy or design, should draw the same picture to an undistinguishable exactness, is more conceivable than that matter, which is so diversified, should frame itself so inerringly, according to the idea of its kind.

1. Poets are *limners* of another kind,  
To copy out ideas in the mind;

Words are the paint by which their thoughts are shown,  
And nature is their object to be drawn.

**LIMOUS.** *adj.* [*limosus*, Latin.] Muddy; slimy.

That country became a gained ground by the muddy and *limous* matter brought down by the Nilus, which settled by degrees unto a firm land.

They esteemed this natural melancholic acidity to be the *limous* or slimy feculent part of the blood.

**LIMP.** *adj.* [*limpio*, Italian.]

1. Vapid; weak.

The chub eats waterish, and the flesh of him is not firm, limp and tasteless.

2. It is used in some provinces, and in Scotland, for *limber*, flexible.

To *limp*, *v. n.* [*limpen*, Saxon.] To halt; to walk lamely.

Who after me hath many a weary step  
Limp'd in pure love.

Pluck the *lin'd* crutch from thy old *limping* fire.

The substance of my praise doth wrong this shadow  
In underpinning it; so far this shadow

Doth *limp* behind the substance.

When *Plutus*, which is riches, is sent from *Jupiter*, he limps and goes slowly; but when he is sent by *Pluto*, he runs, and is swift of foot.

*Limping* death, last'd on by fate,  
Comes up to shorten half our date.

The *limping* smith observ'd the fadden'd scaff,  
And hopping here and there put in his word.

No: majors soon with minors fight:  
Or both in friendly comfort join'd.

The consequence *limps* false behind.

**LIMPET.** *n. f.* A kind of shell fish.

**LIMPID.** *adj.* [*limpidus*, French; *limpidus*, Lat.] Clear; pure; transparent.

The springs which were clear, fresh, and *limpid*, become thick and turbid, and impregnated with sulphur as long as the earthquake lasts.

The brook that purls along  
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock,  
Gently diffus'd into a *limpid* plain.

**LIMPIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *limpid*.] Clearness; purity.

**LIMPINGLY.** *adv.* [from *limp*.] In a lame halting manner.

**LIMY.** *adj.* [from *lime*.]

1. Viscous; glutinous.

Striving more, the more in laces strong  
Himself he tied, and wrapt his wings twain  
In *limy* lures the subtil loops among.

2. Containing lime.

# LIN

A human skull covered with the skin, having been buried in some *liny* soil, was tanned, or turned into a kind of leather.

To *lin*, *v. n.* [*ablinnan*, Saxon.] To stop; to give over.

Unto his foe he came;  
Resolv'd in mind all suddenly to win.

Or soon to lose before he once would *lin*.

**LINCHPIN.** *n. f.* [*linch* and *pin*.] An iron pin, that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.

**LINCTUS.** *n. f.* [from *lingo*, Latin.] Medicine licked up by the tongue.

**LINDEN.** *n. f.* [*lino*, Saxon.] The lime tree. See *LIME*.

Hard box, and *linden* of a foster grain.

Two neighbouring trees, with walls encompass'd round,  
One a hard oak, a foster *linden* one.

**LINE.** *n. f.* [*linea*, Latin.]

1. Longitudinal extension.

Even the planets, upon this principle, must gravitate no more towards the Sun; so that they would not revolve in curve *lines*, but fly away in direct tangents, till they struck against other planets.

2. A slender string.

Well sung the Roman bard; all human things,  
Of dearest value, hang on slender strings;

Of see the then sole hope, and in design  
Of heav'n our joy, supported by a *line*.

A *line* seldom holds to strein, or draws straight in length,  
above fifty or sixty feet.

3. A thread extended to direct any operations.

We as by *line* upon the ocean go,  
Whole paths shall be familiar as the land.

4. The string that sustains the angles hook.

Victorious with their *lines* and eyes,  
They make the fishes and the men their prize.

5. Lineaments, or marks in the hand or face.

Long is it since I saw him,  
But time hath nothing blur'd those *lines* of favour  
Which then he wore.

I shall have good fortune; go to, here's a simple *line* of life; here's a small trifle of wives.

Here, while his canting drone-pipe scan'd  
The mystic figures of her hand,  
He tipples palmistry, and dines  
On all her fortune-telling *lines*.

6. Delineation; sketch.

You have generous thoughts turned to such speculations:  
but this is not enough towards the raising such buildings as I have drawn you here the *lines* of, unless the direction of all affairs here were wholly in your hands.

The inventors meant to turn such qualifications into persons as were agreeable to his character, for whom the *line* was drawn.

7. Contour; outline.

Oh lasting as those colours may they shine,  
Free as thy stroke, yet faultless as thy *line*!

8. As much as is written from one margin to the other: a verse.

In the preceding *line*, *Ulysses* speaks of *Nauficaa*, yet immediately changes the words into the masculine gender.

9. Rank.

Now snatch an hour that favours thy designs,  
Unite thy forces, and attack their *lines*.

10. Work thrown up; trench.

Observe degree, priority, and place;  
Infigure, course, proportion, season, form,  
Office and custom, in all line of order.

11. Method; disposition.

The heavens themselves, the planets, and this center,  
Observe degree, priority, and place;  
Infigure, course, proportion, season, form,  
Office and custom, in all line of order.

12. Extension; limit.

Eden stretch'd her *line*  
From Auran eastward to the royal towers  
Of great *Seleucia*.

13. Equator; equinoctial circle.

When the sun below the *line* descends,  
Then one long night continued darkness joins.

14. Progeny; family, ascending or descending.

He chid the sisters  
When first they put the name of king upon me,  
And bade them speak to him; then prophet like,  
They hail'd him father to a *line* of kings.

He sends you this most memorable *line*,  
In every branch truly demonstrative.

Some *lines* were noted for a stern, rigid virtue, savage, haughty, paragonous and unpopular; others were sweet and affable.

His empire, courage, and his boasted *line*,  
Were all prov'd mortal.

A golden

# LIN

A golden bowl  
The queen commanded to be crown'd with wine,  
The bowl that *Belus* us'd, and all the Tyrian *line*.

The years  
Ran smoothly on, productive of a *line*

Of wife heroic kings.

15. A *line* is one tenth of an inch.

16. [In the plural.] A letter; as, I read your *lines*.

17. Lint or flax.

To *LINE*, *v. a.* [supposed by *Junius* from *linum*, linings being made of *linen*.]

1. To cover on the inside.

A box *lined* with paper to receive the mercury that might be spilt.

2. To put any thing in the inside.

The charge amounteth very high for any one man's purse, except *lined* beyond ordinary, to reach unto.

3. To guard within.

Notwithstanding they had *lined* some hedges with musketeers, they were totally dispersed.

4. To strengthen by inner works.

*Line* and new repair our towns of war  
With men of courage, and with means defendant.

5. To cover.

Pluck the *lin'd* crutch from thy old limping fire.

6. To double; to strengthen.

Eating the air, on promise of supply,  
My brother Mortimer doth stir  
About his title, and hath sent for you  
To *line* his enterprise.

7. To impregnate, applied to animals generating.

Thus from the Tyrian pastures in'd with Jove  
He bore Europe, and still keeps his love.

**LINEAGE.** *n. f.* [*linage*, French.] Race; progeny; family, ascending or descending.

Both the *linage* and the certain fire  
From which I sprung, from me are hidden yet.

Joseph was of the house and *linage* of David.

The Tifan cometh forth with all his generation or *linage*, the males before him, and the females following him; and if there be a mother from whose body the whole *linage* is descended, there is a traverse where she sitteth.

Men of mighty fame,  
And from th' immortal gods their *linage* came.

No longer shall the widow'd land bemoan  
A broken *linage*, and a doubtful throne,  
But boast her royal progeny's increase,  
And count the pledges of her future peace.

This care was infused into them by God himself, in order to ascertain the descent of the Messiah, and to prove that he was, as the prophets had foretold, of the tribe of Judah, and of the *linage* of David.

**LINEAL.** *adj.* [*linealis*, from *linea*, Latin.]

1. Composed of lines; delineated.

When any thing is mathematically demonstrated weak, it is much more mechanically weak; errors ever occurring more easily in the management of gross materials than *lineal* designs.

2. Descending in a direct genealogy.

To re-establish, de facto, the right of *lineal* succession to paternal government, is to put a man in possession of that government which his fathers did enjoy, and he by *lineal* succession had a right to.

3. Claimed by descent.

Peace be to France, if France in peace permit  
Our just and *lineal* entrance to our own.

4. Allied by direct descent.

Queen Isabel, his grandmother,  
Was *lineal* of the lady Ermengere.

O that your brows my laurel had sustain'd!  
Well had I been depos'd if you had reign'd:  
The father had defended for the son;  
For only you are *lineal* to the throne.

**LINEALLY.** *adv.* [from *lineal*.] In a direct line.

If he had been the person upon whom the crown had *lineally* and rightfully descended, it was good law.

**LINEAMENT.** *n. f.* [*lineamentum*, French; *lineamentum*, Latin.] Feature; discriminating mark in the form.

When that my mother went with child  
Of that insatiate Edward, noble York  
Found that the issue was not his begot:

Which well appeared in his *lineaments*,  
Being nothing like the noble duke, my father.

In companions  
There must needs be a like proportion  
Of *lineaments*, of manners, and of spirit.

Six wings he wore, to shade  
His *lineaments* divine.

In all his *lineaments*, though in his face  
The glimpses of his father's glory shine.

There are not more differences in men's faces, and the outward *lineaments* of their bodies, than there are in the makes and tempers of their minds; only there is this difference, that the distinguishing characters of the face, and the *lineaments* of the body, grow more plain with time, but the peculiar physiognomy of the mind is most discernible in children.

Advance religion and morals, by tracing some few *lineaments* in the character of a lady, who hath spent all her life in the practice of both.

The utmost force of boiling water is not able to destroy the structure of the tenderest plant: the *lineaments* of a white lily will remain after the strongest decoction.

**LINEAR.** *adj.* [*linearis*, Latin.] Composed of lines; having the form of lines.

Where-ever it is freed from the sand stone, it is covered with *linear* strata, tending towards several centers, so as to compose flat stellar figures.

**LINEATION.** *n. f.* [*lineatio*, from *linea*.] Draught of a line or lines.

There are in the horney ground two white *lineations*, with two of a pale red.

**LINEN.** *n. f.* [*linum*, Latin.] Cloth made of hemp or flax.

Here is a basket, he may creep in; throw foul *linen* upon him, as if going to bucking.

Unseen, unfelt, the fiery serpent skims  
Between her *linen* and her naked limbs.

**LINEAR.** *adj.* [*linearis*, Latin.]

1. Made of linen.

A *linen* stock on one leg, and a kersey boot hose on the other, gartered with a red and blue list.

2. Resembling linen.

Death of thy foul! those *linen* cheeks of thine  
Are counsellors to fear. What soldiers, whey-face? *Shak.*

**LINEINDRAPER.** *n. f.* [*linen* and *draper*.] He who deals in linen.

**LING.** *n. f.* [*ling*, Islandick.]

1. Heath. This sense is retained in the northern counties; yet *Bacon* seems to distinguish them.

Heath, and *ling*, and fedges. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. [*Linghe*, Dutch.] A kind of sea fish.

When harvest is ended take shipping, or ride,  
*Ling*, salt fish, and herring, for lent to provide.

Our English bring from thence good store of fish, but especially our deepest and thickest *ling*, which are therefore called island *lings*.

**LING.** The termination notes commonly diminution; as, *kitling*, and is derived from *lein*, German, little; sometimes a quality; as, *fistling*, in which sense *Skinner* deduces it from *langen*, old Teutonic, to belong.

To *LINGER*, *v. n.* [from *lingo*, Saxon, *long*.]

1. To remain long in languor and pain.

Like wretches, that have *linger'd* long,  
We'll snatch the strongest cordial of our love.

Better to rush at once to shades below,  
Than *linger* life away, and nourish woe.

2. To hesitate; to be in suspense.

Perhaps thou *ling'rst*, in deep thoughts detain'd  
Of th' enterprize so hazardous and high.

3. To remain long. In an ill sense.

Let order die,  
And let this world no longer be a stage  
To feed contention in a *ling'ring* act.

Ye brethren of the lyre, and tuneful voice,  
Lament his lot; but at your own rejoice;  
Now live secure, and *linger* out your days;  
The gods are pleas'd alone with *Purcell*'s lays.

Your very fear of death shall make ye try  
To catch the shade of immortality;  
Wishing on earth to *linger*, and to save  
Part of its prey from the devouring grave.

4. To remain long without any action or determination.

We have *lingered* about a match between Anne Page and my cousin *Slender*, and this day we shall have our answer.

5. To wait long in expectation or uncertainty.

I must solicit  
All his concerns as mine;  
And if my eyes have pow'r, he should not sue  
In vain, nor *linger* with a long delay.

6. To be long in producing effect.

She doth think, she has strange *ling'ring* poisons.

15 N

To

5



## LIN

To **LINGER**. *v. a.* To protract; to draw out to length. Out of use.

I can get no remedy against this consumption of the purse. Borrowing only *lingers* and *lingers* it out, but the disease is incurable. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. i.*

She *lingers* my desires. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. i.*

Let your brief plagues be mercy, *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. i.*

And *linger* not our sure destructions on. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. i.*

**LINGERER**. *n. f.* [from *linger*.] One who lingers.

**LINGERINGLY**. *adj.* [from *lingering*.] With delay; tediously.

Of poisons, some kill more gently and *lingeringly*, others more violently and speedily, yet both kill. *Hale.*

**LINGET**. *n. f.* [from *linget*; *linget*, French.] A small mass of metal.

Other matter hath been used for money, as among the Lacedemonians, iron *lingets* quenched with vinegar, that they may serve to no other use. *Camden.*

**LINGO**. *n. f.* [Portuguese.] Language; tongue; speech. A low cant word.

I have thoughts to learn somewhat of your *lingo*, before I cross the seas. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

**LINGUACIOUS**. *ad.* [linguax, Latin.] Full of tongue; loquacious; talkative.

**LINGUADENTAL**. *adj.* [lingua and dens, Latin.] Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.

The *linguadentalis*, *v.* as also the *linguadentalis* *th.* *db.* he will soon learn. *Milton's Elements of Speech.*

**LINGUIST**. *n. f.* [from *lingua*.] A man skilful in languages.

Though a *linguist* should pride himself to have all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet, if he had not studied the solid things in them, as well as the words and lexicons, he were nothing so much to be esteemed a learned man, as any yeoman or tradesman competently wife in his mother dialect only. *Milton on Education.*

Our *linguist* received extraordinary rudiments towards a good education. *Addison's Spectator.*

**LINGWORT**. *n. f.* An herb.

**LINIMENT**. *n. f.* [liniment, French; linimentum, Lat.] Ointment; balsam; unguent.

The nostrils, and the jugular arteries, ought to be anointed every morning with this *liniment* or balsam. *Harvey.*

The wife author of nature hath provided on the rump two glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and squeezes out an oily pap or *liniment*, fit for the imunction of the feathers. *Roy on Creation.*

**LINING**. *n. f.* [from *line*.]

1. The inner covering of any thing; the inner double of a garment.

Was I deceived, or did a fable cloud Turn forth her silver *lining* on the night. *Milton.*

The folds in the grille of the nose is covered with a *lining*, which differs from the facing of the tongue. *Grew's Capitul.*

The gown with stiff embroidery shining, Looks charming with a slighter *lining*. *Prior.*

2. That which is within.

The *lining* of his coffers shall make coats To deck our soldiers for their Irish wars. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. i.*

**LINK**. *n. f.* [gelence, German.]

1. A single ring of a chain.

The Roman state, whose course will yet go on The way it takes, cracking ten thousand curbs Of more strong *links* afunder, than can ever Appear in your impediment. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. i.*

The moral of that poetical fiction, that the uppermost *link* of all the series of subordinate causes, is fastened to Jupiter's chair, signifies an useful truth. *Hale.*

Truths hang together in a chain of mutual dependance; you cannot draw one *link* without attracting others. *Glanville.*

While she does her upward flight sustain, Touching each *link* of the continued chain, At length she is oblig'd and forc'd to see A first, a source, a life, a deity. *Prior.*

2. Any thing doubled and cloied together.

Make a *link* of horse hair very strong, and fasten it to the end of the stick that springs. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. A chain; any thing connecting.

Nor airless dungeon, nor strong *links* of iron, Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. i.*

The *link* of nature draw me; flesh of flesh, Bone of my bone thou art. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*

Fire, flood and earth, and air, by this were bound, And love, the common *link*, the new creation crown'd. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

4. Any single part of a series or chain of consequences; a gradation in ratiocination; a proposition joined to a foregoing and following proposition.

The thread and train of consequences in intellectual ratiocination is often long, and chained together by divers *links*, which cannot be done in imaginative ratiocination by some attributed to brutes. *Judge Hale.*

5. A series: this sense is improper. *Addison* has used *link* for chain.

## LIN

Though I have here only chosen this single *link* of martyrs, I might find out others among those names which are still extant, that delivered down this account of our Saviour in a successive tradition. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

6. [From *λύκος*.] A torch made of pitch and hard.

O, thou art an everlasting bonfire light; thou hast faved me a thousand marks in *links* and torches, walking with thee in the night betwixt tavern and tavern. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. i.*

Whereas history should be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a fuliginous *link* of lies. *Hewel.*

Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink, Goodly and great he falls behind his *link*. *Dryden.*

One that bore a *link*

On a sudden clapp'd his flaming cudgel, Like *Linkstock*, to the horse's touch-hole. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

7. Perhaps in the following passage it may mean lamp-black.

There was no *link* to colour Peter's hat; And Walter's dagger was not come from sheathing. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. i.*

To **LINK**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate; as, the links of a chain.

Descending tread us down Thus drooping; or with *linked* thunderbolts Transfix us to the bottom of this gulph. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Against eating cares, Lap me in soft Lydian airs; Married to immortal verse, Such as the meeting soul may pierce In notes, with many a winding thought Of *linked* sweeten's long drawn out. *Milton.*

2. To unite; to conjoin in concord.

They're to *link'd* in friendship, That young prince Edward marries Warwick's daughter. *Shaksp. Henry VI. p. iii.*

3. To join.

*Link* towns to towns with avenues of oak, Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a joke. *Pope's Her.*

So from the first eternal order ran, And creature *link'd* to creature, man to man. *Pope.*

4. To join by confederacy or contract.

They make an offer of themselves into the service of that enemy, with whose servants they *link* themselves in to fear a bond. *Hosker, b. ii.*

Be advised for the best, Ere thou thy daughter *link* in holy band Of wedlock, to that new unknown guest. *Fairy Queen.*

Blood in princes *link'd* not in such sort, As that it is of any pow'r to rye. *Daniel's Civil War.*

5. To connect.

Now hope to spring Out of despair; joy, but with fear yet *link'd*. *Milton.*

God has *link'd* our hopes and our duty together. *Dec. of Pi.*

So gracious hath God been to us, as to *link* together our duty and our interest, and to make those very things the instances of our obedience, which are the natural means and causes of our happiness. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

6. To unite or concatenate in a regular series of consequences.

These things are *linked*, and, as it were, chained one to another: we labour to eat, and we eat to live, and we live to do good; and the good which we do is as seed sown, with reference unto a future harvest. *Hosker, b. i.*

Tell me, which part it does necessitate?

Ill chafe the other; there I'll *link* th' effect; A chain, which fools to catch themselves project! *Dryden.*

By which chain of ideas thus visibly *linked* together in train, i. e. each intermediate idea agreeing on each side with those two, it is immediately placed between, the ideas of men and self-determination appear to be connected. *Lacke.*

**LINKBOY**. *n. f.* [link and boy.] A boy that carries a torch to accommodate passengers with light.

What a ridiculous thing it was, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miscellaneous disjunctions of light, to prevent the officiousness of the *linkboy*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Though thou art tempted by the *linkman's* call, Yet trust him not along the lonely wall. *Gay.*

In the black form of cinder wench she came. *Gay's Trivia.*

O may no *linkboy* interrupt thy love. *Gay's Trivia.*

**LINNET**. *n. f.* [linet, French.] A small singing bird.

The swallows make use of celandine, the *linnet* of cupragia, for the repairing of their flight. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Is it for thee the *linnet* pours his throat? *Pope.*

**LINSEED**. *n. f.* [linen line, Latin.] The seed of flax, which is much used in medicine.

The joints may be cloied with a cement of lime, *linseed* oil, and cotton. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**LINSEYWOOLSEY**. *adj.* [linen and wool.] Made of linen and wool mixed. Vile; mean; of different and unsuitable parts.

A *linseywoolsey* brother, Half of one order, half another. *Hudibras, p. i.*

Peel'd, patch'd and pyebald, *linseywoolsey* brothers, Grave mummies! sweeney's some, and thirlie's others. *Pope's Dunciad, b. iii.*

**LINSTOCK**

## LIP

**LINSTOCK**. *n. f.* [lunte or linte, Teutonick, *lint* and *stock*.] A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon.

The nimble gunner With *linstock* now the devilish cannon touches, And down goes all before him. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

The distance judg'd for shot of ev'ry size, The *linstock* touch, the pond'rous ball expires. *Dryden.*

**LINT**. *n. f.* [linterum, Latin; *lin*, Welsh and Erse.]

1. The soft substance commonly called flax.

2. Lint scraped into soft woolly substance to lay on sores.

I dressed them up with unguentum basilici cuni vitello ovi, upon pledgits of *lint*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**LINTEL**. *n. f.* [linteum, from *lintal*, French.] That part of the door frame that lies cross the door posts over head.

Take a bunch of hyssop, and dip it in the blood that is in the basin, and strike the *lintel* and the two side posts. *Exod.*

When you lay any timber on brick work, as *lintels* over windows, lay them in loam, which is a great preserver of timber. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

Silver the *lintals* deep projecting o'er, And gold the ringlets that command the door. *Pope's Ody.*

**LION**. *n. f.* [lion, French; *leo*, Latin.] The fiercest and most magnanimous of fourfooted beasts.

King Richard's surname was Cor-de-Lion, for his lion-like courage. *Camden's Remains.*

Dismay'd not this Our captains Macbeth and Banquo? — Yes, As sparrows, eagles, or the hare, the *lion*. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

Be lion mettle; proud, and take no care Who chafes, who fies, or where conspirers are; Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

The sphinx, a famous monster in Egypt, had the face of a virgin, and the body of a *lion*. *Peasam on Drawing.*

They rejoice Each with their kind, *lion* with lions; So fitly them in pairs thou hast combin'd. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

The *lion* for the honours of his skin, The squeezing crab, and stinging scorpion shine For aiding heaven, when giants dar'd to brave The threat'ned stars. *Creech's Manilius.*

See *lion* hearted Richard, Proudly valiant, like a torrent swell'd With wintry tempests, that disdains all mounds, Breaking away impetuous, and involves Within its sweep trees, houses, men, he pres'd, Amidst the thickest battle. *Philips.*

**LIONESS**. *n. f.* [feminine of *lion*.] A she lion.

Under which bushes shade, a *lioness* Lay couching head on ground, with catlike watch When that the sleeping man should stir. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

The furious *lioness*, Forgetting young ones, through the fields doth roar. *Mey.*

The greedy *lioness* the wolf purifies, The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the browse. *Dryden.*

If we may believe Pliny, lions do, in a very severe manner, punish the adulteries of the *lioness*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**LIONLEAF**. *n. f.* [leontopodium, Latin.]

It hath a thick tubercle perennial root; the flower is naked, and consists of five or six petals, which expand in form of a rose, garnished with five stamens; in the middle of the flower arises the pointal, which afterward becomes a bladder, containing many spherical seeds. *Miller.*

**LION'S-MOUTH**

**LION'S-TAIL**

**LION'S-TOOTH**

**LIP**. *n. f.* [lippe, Saxon.]

1. The outer part of the mouth, the muscles that shoot beyond the teeth, which are of so much use in speaking, that they are used for all the organs of speech.

Those happiest smiles That play'd on her ripe *lips*, seem'd not to know What guests were in her eyes. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

No falsehood shall defile my *lips* with lies, Or with a veil of truth disguise. *Sandys's Paraph. on Job.*

Her *lips* blush deeper sweets. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. The edge of any thing.

In many places is a ridge of mountains some distance from the sea, and a plain from their roots to the shore; which plain was formerly covered by the sea, which bounded against those hills as its first ramparts, or as the ledges or *lips* of its vessel. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

In wounds, the *lips* sink and are flaccid; a gleet followeth, and the flesh within withers. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

3. To make a lip, to hang the lip in fullness and contempt.

A letter for me! It gives me an estate of seven years health; in which time I will make a *lip* at the physician. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. i.*

To **LIP**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kiss. Obsolete.

Have *lip*, and trembled kissing. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

**LIPSTOCK**

## LIQ

Oh! 'tis the fiend's arch mock,

To *lip* a wanton, and suppose her chaste. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. i.*

**LIPLABOUR**. *n. f.* [lip and labour.] Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments.

Fasting, when prayer is not directed to its own purposes, is but *liplabour*. *Taylor's Rule of holy living.*

**LIPOTHYMOUS**. *adj.* [λίπω and θυμός.] Swooning; fainting.

If the patient be surpris'd with a *lipathymous* angour, and great oppression about the stomach and hypochonders, expect no relief from cordials. *Harvey on the Plague.*

**LIPOTHYMY**. *n. f.* [λίπω and θυμία.] Swoon; fainting fit.

The senators falling into a *lipathymy*, or deep swooning, made up this pageantry of death with a representing of it unto life. *Taylor's worthy Communicant.*

In *lipathymy* or swoonings, he used the friction of this finger with saffron and gold. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**LIPPED**. *adj.* [from *lip*.] Having lips.

**LIPPITUDE**. *n. f.* [lippitude, Fr. *lippitude*, Latin.] Blearedness of eyes.

Diseases that are infectious are, such as are in the spirits and not so much in the humours, and therefore pass easily from body to body; such are pexillences and *lippitudes*. *Bac.*

**LIPWISDOM**. *n. f.* [lip and wisdom.] Wisdom in talk without practice.

I find that all is but *lipwisdom*, which wants experience; I now, woe is me, do try what love can do. *Sidney, b. i.*

**LIQUEABLE**. *adj.* [from *lique*, Latin.] Such as may be melted.

**LIGATION**. *n. f.* [from *lique*, Latin.]

1. The art of melting.

2. Capacity to be melted.

The common opinion hath been, that crystal is nothing but ice and snow concreted, and by duration of time, congealed beyond *liagation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

To **LIQUEFY**. *v. n.* [lique, Latin.] To melt; to liquefy.

If the salts be not drawn forth before the clay is baked, they are apt to *liquefy*. *Woodward on Passils.*

**LIQUEFACTION**. *n. f.* [liquefactio, Lat. *liquefaction*, French.] The act of melting; the state of being melted.

Heat dissolveth and melteth bodies that keep in their spirits, as in divers *liquefactions*; and so doth time in honey, which by age waxeth more liquid. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The burning of the earth will be a true *liquefaction* or dissolution of it, as to the exterior region. *Burnet.*

**LIQUEFIABLE**. *adj.* [from *liquefy*.] Such as may be melted.

There are three causes of fixation, the even spreading of the spirits and tangible parts, the closeness of the tangible parts, and the jejuneness or extreme comminution of spirits; the two first may be joined with a nature *liquefiable*, the last not. *Bacon's Natural History, N. 799.*

To **LIQUEFY**. *v. a.* [liquefy, French; *liquefacio*, Latin.] To melt; to dissolve.

That degree of heat which is in lime and ashes, being a smothering heat, is the most proper, for it doth neither *liquefy* nor rarely; and that is true maturation. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To **LIQUEFY**. *v. n.* To grow limpid.

The blood of St. Januarius *liquefied* at the approach of the saint's head. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

**LIQUESCENCY**. *n. f.* [liquefcentia, Latin.] Aptness to melt.

**LIQUESCENT**. *n. f.* [liquefcent, Latin.] Melting.

**LIVID**. *adj.* [lividus, French; *lividus*, Latin.]

1. Not solid; not forming one continuous substance; fluid.

Gently rolls the *liquid* glass. *Daniel.*

2. Soft; clear.

Her breast, the sug'red nest Of her delicious soul, that there does lie, Bathing in streams of *liquid* melody. *Crahan.*

3. Pronounced without any jar or harshness.

The many *liquid* consonants give a pleasing sound to the words, though they are all of one syllable. *Dryden's Æn.*

Let Carolina smooth the tuneful lay, Lull with Amelia's *liquid* name the nine, And sweetly flow through all the royal line. *Pope's Horace.*

4. Dissolved, so as not to be obtainable by law.

If a creditor should appeal to hinder the burial of his debtor's corpse, his appeal ought not to be received, since the business of burial requires a quick dispatch, though the debt be entirely *liquid*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**LIQUID**. *n. f.* Liquid substance; liquor.



# LIS

**LIQUOR.** *n. f.* [*liquor*, Latin; *liqueur*, French.]  
 1. Any thing liquid: it is commonly used of fluids inebriating, or impregnated with something, or made by decoction.  
 Nor envy'd them the grape  
 Whole heads that turbulent *liquor* fills with fumes. *Milton.*  
 Sin taken into the soul, is like a *liquor* poured into a vessel; so much of it as it fills, it also seasons. *South's Sermons.*  
 2. Strong drink; in familiar language.  
 To **LIQUOR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drench or moisten.  
 Cart wheels squeak not when they are *liquored*. *Bacon.*  
**LISNE.** *n. f.* A cavity; a hollow.  
 In the *lisne* of a rock at Kingcote in Gloucestershire, I found a bushel of petrified cockles, each near as big as my fist. *Judge Hale's Originat. of Mankind.*  
 To **LISP.** *v. n.* [plpp, Saxon.] To speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate, like children.  
 Come, I cannot cog, and say, thou art this and that, like a many of these *lisping* hawthorn buds, that come like women in mens apparel, and smell like Bucklerbury in simpling time. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
 Scarce had she learnt to *lisp* a name  
 Of martyr, yet she thinks it shame  
 Which spent can buy for brave a death. *Grashaw.*  
 They ramble not to learn the mode,  
 How to be drest, or how to *lisp* abroad. *Cleveland.*  
 Appulse partial, giving some passage to breath, is made to the upper teeth, and causes a *lisping* sound, the breath being strained through the teeth. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*  
 As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame,  
 I *lisp'd* in numbers, for the numbers came. *Pope.*  
**LISP.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of *lisping*.  
 I overheard her answer, with a very pretty *lisp*. O! Strephon, you are a dangerous creature. *Tatler, No. 60.*  
**LISPER.** *n. f.* [from *lisp*.] One who *lispeth*.  
**LIST.** *n. f.* [*liste*, French.]  
 1. A roll; a catalogue.  
 He was the ablest emperor of all the *list*. *Bacon.*  
 Some say the loadstone is poison, and therefore in the *lists* of poisons we find it in many authors. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
 Bring next the royal list of Stuarts forth,  
 Undaunted minds, that rul'd the rugged north. *Prior.*  
 2. [*Liste*, French.] Inclosed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought.  
 The ocean, overpeering of his *list*,  
 Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste  
 Than young Laertes in a riotous head  
 O'er-bears your officers. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
 She within *lists* my ranging mind hath brought,  
 That now beyond myself I will not go. *Davies.*  
 Till now alone the mighty nations strove,  
 The rest, at gaze, without the *lists* did stand;  
 And threat'ning France, plac'd like a painted Jove,  
 Kept idle thunder in his lifted hand. *Dryden.*  
 Paris thy son, and Sparta's king advance,  
 And fill'd the air with barbarous dissonance,  
 At which I ceas'd and *listen'd* them a while. *Milton.*  
 In measur'd *lists* to toils the weighty lance;  
 And who his rival shall in arms subdue,  
 His be the dame, and his the treasure too. *Pope's Iliad.*  
 3. [*Lytran*, Saxon.] Desire; willingness; choice.  
 Alas, she has no speech!  
 —Too much;  
 I find it still when I have *list* to sleep. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
 Nothing of passion or peevishness, or *list* to contradict,  
 shall have any bias on my judgment. *King Charles.*  
 He saw false reynard where he lay full low;  
 I need not swear he had no *list* to crow. *Dryden.*  
 4. [*Litium*, Latin; *liste*, French.] A strip of cloth.  
 A linen stock on one leg, and a kersey boot hose on the other, gartered with a red and blue *list*. *Shakespeare.*  
 Instead of a *list* of cotton, or the like filre, we made use of a fipson of glass. *Boyle.*  
 A *list* the cobler's temples ties,  
 To keep the hair out of his eyes. *Swift.*  
 5. A border.  
 They thought it better to let them stand as a *list*, or marginal border, unto the Old Testament. *Hooker, b. v.*  
 To **LIST.** *v. n.* [*lytran*, Saxon.] To chuse; to desire; to be disposed; to incline.  
 Let other men think of your devices as they *list*, in my judgment they be mere fanfies. *Whitgift.*  
 Unto them that add to the word of God what them *listeth*, and make God's will submit unto their will, and break God's commandments for their own tradition's sake, unto them it seemeth not good.  
 They imagine, that laws which permit them not to do as they would, will endure them to speak as they *list*. *Hooker.*  
 To fight in field, or to defend this wall,  
 Point what you *list*, I nought refuse at all. *Fairy Queen.*  
 Now by my mother's son, and that's myself,  
 It shall be moon, or star, or what I *list*. *Shakespeare.*

# LIS

Kings, lords of times, and of occasions, may  
 Take their advantage when, and how, they *list*. *Daniel.*  
 When they *list*, into the womb  
 That bred them they return; and howl, and gnaw  
 My bowels; their repast. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 To **LIST.** *v. a.* [from *list*, a roll.]  
 1. To enlist; to enrol or register.  
 For a man to give his name to Christianity in those days, was to *list* himself a martyr, and to bid farewell not only to the pleasures, but also to the hopes of this life. *South.*  
 They *list* with women each degen'rate name,  
 Who dares not hazard life for future fame. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 2. To retain and enrol soldiers.  
 The lords would, by *listing* their own servants, persuade the gentlemen in the town to do the like. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
 The king who raised this wall appointed a million of soldiers, who were *listed* and paid for the defence of it against the Tartars. *Temple.*  
 Two hundred horse he shall command;  
 Though few, a warlike and well-chosen band,  
 These in my name are *listed*. *Dryden.*  
 3. [From *list*; enclosed ground.] To enclose for combats.  
 How dares your pride presume against my laws,  
 As in a *listed* field to fight your cause?  
 Unask'd the royal grant. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
 4. [From *list*, a shred or border.] To few together, in such a sort as to make a particoloured shew.  
 Some may wonder at such an accumulation of benefits, like a kind of embroidering or *listing* of one favour upon another. *Watson's Life of Buckingham.*  
 5. [Contracted from *listen*.] To hearken to; to listen; to attend.  
 Then weigh, what loss your honour may sustain,  
 If with too credent ear you *list* his songs;  
 Or lose your heart, or your chaste treasure open  
 To his unmaster'd importunity. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
 I, this found I better know:  
*List!* I would I could hear mo. *Benj. Jonson.*  
**LIS'PED.** *adj.* Striped; particoloured in long streaks.  
 Over his head behold  
 A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow  
 Conspicuous, with three *listed* colours gay,  
 Betok'ning peace from God, and covenant new. *Milton.*  
 As the show'ry arch  
 With *listed* colours gay, or, azure, gules,  
 Delights, and puzzles the beholder's eyes. *Philips.*  
 To **LISTEN.** *v. a.* To hear; to attend. *Olyfole.*  
 Lady, vouchsafe to *listen* what I say.  
 One cried, God bless us! and, amen! the other;  
 As they had seen me with these hangman's hands,  
*Listening* their fear I could not say, amen. *Shakespeare.*  
 He, that no more must say, is *listened* more  
 Than they whom youth and ease have taught to glose. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*  
 The wonted roar was up amidst the woods,  
 And fill'd the air with barbarous dissonance,  
 At which I ceas'd and *listen'd* them a while. *Milton.*  
 To **LIS'EN.** *v. n.* To hearken; to give attention.  
*Listen* to me, and if you speak me fair,  
 I'll tell you news. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*  
 Antigonus used often to go disguised, and *listen* at the tents of his soldiers; and at a time heard some that spoke very ill of him: whereupon he said, If you speak ill of me, you should go a little farther off. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*  
*Listen*, O illes, unto me, and hearken, ye people. *Isa. xlix.*  
 When we have occasion to *listen*, and give a more particular attention to some sound, the tympanum is drawn to a more than ordinary tension. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*  
 On the green bank I sat, and *listen'd* long;  
 Nor till her lay was ended could I move. *Dryden.*  
 But with'd to dwell for ever in the grove.  
 He shall be receiv'd with more regard,  
 And *listen'd* to, than modest truth is heard. *Dryden.*  
 To this humour most of our late comedies owe their success: the audience *listens* after nothing else. *Alabon.*  
**LIS'ENER.** *n. f.* [from *listen*.] One that hearkens; a hearkener.  
 They are light of belief, and great *listeners* after news. *Howell.*  
*Listeners* never hear well of themselves. *L'Estrange.*  
 If the constantly attends the tea, and be a good *listener*, she may make a tolerable figure, which will serve to draw in the young chaplain. *Swift.*  
 The hush word, when spoke by any brother in a lodge, was a warning to the rest to have a care of *listeners*. *Swift.*  
**LIS'TLESS.** *adj.* [from *list*.]  
 1. Without inclination; without any determination to one thing more than another.  
 Intemperance and sensuality clog mens spirits, make them gross, *listless*, and unactive. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
 If your care to wheat alone extend,  
 Let Maja with her sisters first descend.

Before

# LIT

Before you trust in earth your future hope,  
 Or else expect a *listless*, lazy, crop. *Dryden's Virg.*  
 Of ever *listless* loit'ers, that attend  
 Lazy lolling sort  
 No cause, no trust. *Pope.*  
 I was *listless* and desponding. *Gulliver.*  
 2. Careless; heedless.  
 The sick for air before the portal gape,  
 Or idle in their empty hives remain,  
 Benum'd with cold, and *listless* of their gain. *Dryden.*  
**LIT'SLESLY.** *adv.* [from *listless*.] Without thought; without attention.  
 To know this perfectly, watch him at play, and see whether he be stirring and active, or whether he lazily and *listlessly* dreams away his time. *Lake on Education.*  
**LIT'SLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *listless*.] Inattention; want of desire.  
 It may be the palate of the soul is indisposed by *listlessness* or sorrow. *Taylor.*  
**LIT.** the preterite of *light*; whether to *light* signifies to happen, or to set on fire, or guide with light.  
 Believe thyself, thy eyes,  
 That first inflam'd, and lit me to thy love,  
 Those stars, that still must guide me to my joy. *Southern.*  
 I lit my pipe with the paper. *Addison's Spectator.*  
**LIT'ANY.** *n. f.* [*litania*; *litanie*, French.] A form of supplicatory prayer.  
 Supplications, with solemnity for the appeasing of God's wrath, were, of the Greek church, termed *litanies* and rogations of the laity. *Hooker, b. v.*  
 Recollect your sins that you have done that week, and all your life-time; and recite humbly and devoutly some penitential *litany*. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*  
**LIT'ERAL.** *adj.* [*literal*, French; *litera*, Latin.]  
 1. According to the primitive meaning, not figurative.  
 Through all the writings of the ancient fathers, we see that the words, which were, do continue; the only difference is, that whereas before they had a *literal*, they now have a metaphorical use, and are as so many notes of remembrance unto us, that what they did signify in the letter, is accomplished in the truth. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
 A foundation, being primarily of use in architecture, hath no other *literal* notation but what belongs to it in relation to an house, or other building, nor figurative, but what is founded in that, and deduced from thence. *Hammond.*  
 2. Following the letter, or exact words.  
 The fittest for public audience are such as, following a middle course between the rigour of *literal* translations and the liberty of paraphrases, do with greater shortness and plainness deliver the meaning. *Hooker, b. v.*  
 3. Consisting of letters; as, the *literal* notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the cyphers.  
**LIT'ERAL.** *n. f.* Primitive or *literal* meaning.  
 How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphorical expressions unto the people, and what absurd conceits they will swallow in their *literal*, an example we have in our profession. *Brown's Vulg. Errors, b. iv.*  
**LIT'ERALLY.** *adv.* [from *literal*.]  
 1. According to the primitive import of words; not figuratively.  
 That a man and his wife are one flesh, I can comprehend the meaning of; yet *literally* taken, it is a thing impossible. *Swift.*  
 2. With close adherence to words.  
 Endeavouring to turn his Nisus and Euryalus as close as I was able, I have performed that episode too *literally*; that giving more scope to Mezentius and Lausus, that version, which has more of the majesty of Virgil, has less of his conciseness. *Dryden.*  
 So wild and ungovernable a poet cannot be translated *literally*; his genius is too strong to bear a chain. *Dryden.*  
**LIT'ERALLY.** *n. f.* [from *literal*.] Original meaning.  
 Not attaining the true dectroscopy and second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their superconsequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies, and are not sometimes perliaded by fire beyond their *literalities*. *Brown.*  
**LIT'ERATI.** *n. f.* [Italian.] The learned.  
 I shall consult some *literati* on the project sent me for the discovery of the longitude. *Spectator, No. 581.*  
**LIT'ERATURE.** *n. f.* [*literatura*, Latin.] Learning; skill in letters.  
 This kingdom hath been famous for good *literature*; and if preferment attend deservens, there will not want supplies. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
 When men of learning are acted by a knowledge of the world, they give a reputation to *literature*, and convince the world of its usefulness. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 377.*  
**LIT'ERARGE.** *n. f.* [*litarge*, French; *liturgium*, Latin.]  
 Litarge is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper. This recement is of two kinds, *litarge* of gold, and *litarge* of silver. It is collected from the fur-

# LIT

naces where silver is separated from lead, or from those where gold and silver are purified by means of that metal. The *litarge* sold in the shops is produced in the copper works, where lead has been used to purify that metal, or to separate silver from it. It is used in ointments and plaisters, and is drying, abtergent, and slightly attritive. *Hill's Mat. Med.*  
 I have seen some parcels of glass adhering to the test or cupel as well as the gold or *litarge*. *Boyle.*  
 If the lead be blown off from the silver by the bellows, it will, in great part, be collected in the form of a darkish powder; which, because it is blown off from silver, they call *litarge* of silver. *Boyle.*  
**LIT'HE.** *adj.* [*lithe*, Saxon.] Limber; flexible; pliant; easily bent.  
 Th' unwieldy elephant,  
 To make them mirth, us'd all his might, and wreath'd  
 His *lithe* proboscis. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
**LIT'HERNESS.** *n. f.* [from *lithe*.] Limberness; flexibility.  
**LIT'HER.** *adj.* [from *lithe*.] Soft; pliant.  
 Thou antic, death,  
 Two Talbots winged through the *lithe* sky,  
 In thy despatch shall 'scape mortality. *Shakespeare.*  
 [Lyder, Saxon.] Bad; sorry; corrupt. It is in the work of Robert of Gloucester written *luther*.  
**LIT'HOGRAPHY.** *n. f.* [*lithe* and *graphia*.] The art or practice of engraving upon stones.  
**LIT'HO'MANCY.** *n. f.* [*lithe* and *manie*.] Prediction by stones.  
 As strange must be the *litomancy*, or divination, from this stone, whereby Helenus the prophet foretold the destruction of Troy. *Brown's Vulg. Errors, b. ii.*  
**LIT'HO'NTRI'PTICK.** *adj.* [*lithe* and *triptike*; *litontriptique*, French.] Any medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.  
**LIT'HO'TOMIST.** *n. f.* [*lithe* and *tomos*.] A chirurgeon who extracts the stone by opening the bladder.  
**LIT'HO'TOMY.** *n. f.* [*lithe* and *tomos*.] The art or practice of cutting for the stone.  
**LIT'IGANT.** *n. f.* [*litigans*, Latin; *litigant*, French.] One engaged in a suit of law.  
 The cast *litigant* lies not down with one cross verdict, but recommences his suit. *Decay of Piety.*  
 The *litigants* tear one another to pieces for the benefit of some third interell. *L'Estrange's Tables.*  
**LIT'IGANT.** *adj.* Engaged in a juridical contest.  
 Judicial acts are those writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are sped in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties *litigant*. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*  
 To **LIT'IGATE.** *v. a.* [*litigo*, Latin.] To contest in law; to debate by judicial process.  
 To **LIT'IGATE.** *v. n.* To manage a suit; to carry on a cause.  
 The appellant, after the interposition of an appeal, still *litigates* in the same cause. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
**LIT'IGATION.** *n. f.* [*litigatio*, Latin; from *litigate*.] Judicial contest; suit of law.  
 Never one clergyman had experience of both *litigations*, that hath not confelld, he had rather have three suits in Westminster-hall, than one in the arches. *Clarendon.*  
**LIT'IGIOUS.** *adj.* [*litigiosus*, French.]  
 1. Incluable to law-suits; quarrelsome; wrangling.  
 Soldiers find wars, and lawyers find out still  
*Litigious* men, who quarrels move. *Donne.*  
 His great application to the law, had not infected his temper with any thing positive or *litigious*. *Addison.*  
 2. Disputable; controvertible.  
 In *litigious* and controverted causes, the will of God is to have them to do whatsoever the sentence of judicial and final decision shall determine. *Hooker.*  
 No fences parted fields, nor marks, nor bounds,  
 Distinguish'd acres of *litigious* grounds. *Dryden's Georg.*  
**LIT'IGIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *litigious*.] Wranglingly.  
**LIT'IGIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *litigious*.] A wrangling disposition.  
**LIT'TER.** *n. f.* [*litere*, French.]  
 1. A kind of vehicular bed; a carriage capable of containing a bed hung between two horses.  
 To my *litter* strait;  
 Weakness possesseth me. *Shakespeare's King John.*  
 He was carried in a rich chariot *litterwise*, with two horses at each end. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
 The drowy frighted steeds,  
 That draw the *litter* of close curtain'd sleep.  
 Here modest matrons in soft *litters* driv'n,  
 In solemn pomp appear. *Milton.*  
*Litters* thick besiege the donor's gate,  
 And begging lords and teeming ladies wait  
 The promisd dote. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 2. The straw laid under animals, or on plants.  
 To crouch in *litter* of your stable planks. *Shakespeare.*  
 Take off the *litter* from your kernel beds.  
 Their *litter* is not tols'd by fows unclean. *Boyle.*  
 3. A brood of young.

15 O

I do



## LIT

I do here walk before thee like a fow that hath overwhelmed all her litter but one. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
Reflect upon that numerous litter of strange, senseless opinions, that crawl about the world. *South's Sermon.*  
A wolf came to a fow, and very kindly offered to take care of her litter. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Full many a year his hateful head had been  
For tribute paid, nor since in Cambria seen:  
The last of all the litter 'scap'd by chance,  
And from Geneva first infest'd France. *Dryden.*

Any number of things thrown fluttishly about.  
Strophon, who found the room was void,  
Stole in, and took a strict survey  
Of all the litter as it lay. *Swift.*

A birth of animals.  
Fruitful as the fow that carry'd  
The thirty pigs at one large litter farrow'd. *Dryden.*  
To LITTER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To bring forth; used of beasts, or of human beings in abhorrence or contempt.

Then was this island,  
Save for the son that the did litter here,  
A freckled whelp, hag-born, not honour'd with  
A human shape. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

My father named me Auctolicus, being littered under Mercury, who, as I am, was likewise a snapper up of unconsidered trifles. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
The whelps of bears are, at first littering, without all form or fashion. *Haleswell on Providence.*

We might conceive that dogs were created blind, because we observe they were littered to with us. *Brown.*  
2. To cover with things negligently, or fluttishly scattered about.

The room with volumes litter'd round. *Swift.*  
3. To cover with straw.  
He found a stall where oxen stood,  
But for his ease well litter'd was the floor. *Dryden.*

To supply cattle with bedding.  
LITTER, *adj.* [comp. *lits*, superlat. *leasts*, Gothic; *lytel*, Saxon.]  
1. Small in quantity.

The coast of Dan went out too little for them. *Jesh. xix.*  
2. Not great; small; diminutive; or of small bulk.  
He fought to see Jesus, but could not for the press, because he was little of stature. *Luke xix. 3.*

His son, being then very little, I considered only as wax, to be moulded as one pleases. *Locke.*  
3. Of small dignity, power, or importance.

When thou wast little in thine own fight, wast thou not made the head of the tribes. *1 Sam. xv. 17.*  
All that is past ought to seem little to thee, because it is so in itself. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Not much; not many.  
I leave him to reconcile these contradictions, which may plentifully be found in him, by any one who will but read with a little attention. *Locke.*

LITTLE, *n. f.*  
1. A small space.  
Much was in little writ; and all convey'd  
With cautious care, for fear to be betray'd. *Dryden.*

2. A small part; a small proportion.  
He that despiseth little things, shall perish by little and little. *Ecclus. i.*

The poor remnant of human seed which remained in their mountains, peopled their country again slowly, by little and little. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

By freeing the precipitated matter from the rest by filtration, and diligently grinding the white precipitate with water, the mercury will little by little be gathered into drops. *Boyle.*

I gave thee thy master's house, and the house of Israel and Judah; and if that had been too little, I would have given such and such things. *2 Sam. xii. 8.*

They have much of the poetry of Meccenas, but little of his liberality. *Dryden's Preface to All for Love.*

Nor grudge I thee the much that Grecians give,  
Nor murr'ring take the little I receive. *Dryden's Homer.*  
There are many expressions, which carrying with them no clear ideas, are like to remove but little of my ignorance. *Locke.*

3. A slight affair.  
As if 'twere little from their town to chafe,  
I through the seas pursued their exil'd race. *Dryden's Æn.*  
I view with anger and disdain,  
How little gives thee joy or pain:  
A print, a bronze, a flow'r, a root. *Prior.*

Not much.  
These they are fitted for, and little else. *Cheyne.*  
LITTLE, *adv.*

## LIV

1. In a small degree.  
The received definition of names should be changed as little as possible. *Watts's Logic.*

2. In a small quantity.  
3. In some degree, but not great.  
Where there is too great a thinness in the fluids, subacid substances are proper, though they are a little astrigent. *Arbutnot on Ailments.*

4. Not much.  
The tongue of the just is as choice silver; the heart of the wicked is little worth. *Prov. x. 20.*  
Finding him little studious, she chose rather to endue him with conversative qualities of youth; as, dancing and fencing. *Wotton.*

That poem was infamously bad; this parallel is little better.  
Several clergymen, otherwise little fond of obscure terms, yet in their sermons were very liberal of all those which they find in ecclesiastical writers. *Swift.*

LITTLENESS, *n. f.* [from *little*.]  
1. Smallness of bulk.

All trying, by a love of littleness,  
To make abridgments, and to draw to less;  
Even that nothing which at first we were. *Donne.*

We may suppose a great many degrees of littleness and lightness in these earthy particles, so as many of them might float in the air. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Meanness; want of grandeur.  
The English and French, in verse, are forced to raise their language with metaphors, by the pomposity of the whole phrase, to wear off any littleness that appears in the particular parts. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

3. Want of dignity.  
The angelick grandeur, by being concealed, does not awaken our poverty, nor mortify our littleness so much, as if it was always displayed. *Collier of Emsy.*

LITTORAL, *v. a.* [*littoris*, Latin.] Belonging to the shore.  
LITURGY, *n. f.* [*liturgia*; *liturgie*, Fr.] Form of prayers; formulary of public devotions.

We dare not admit any such form of liturgy, as either appointeth no scripture at all, or very little to be read in the church. *Hosker, b. v.*

The blesseddest of mortal wights began to be importuned, so that a great part of divine liturgy was addressed solely to her. *Hoswell.*

It is the greatest solemnity of prayer, the most powerful liturgy and means of impetration in this world. *Taylor.*  
To LIVE, *v. n.* [*lypan*, *lypagan*, Saxon.]

1. To be in a state of animation; to be not dead.  
She shall be  
A pattern to all princes living with her,  
And all that shall succeed. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Is't night's predominance, or the day's shame,  
That darkness does the face of earth intomb,  
When living day should kiss it? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To save the living, and revenge the dead,  
Against one warrior's arms all Troy they led. *Dryden.*  
2. To pass life in any certain manner with regard to habits; good or ill, happiness or misery.

O death, how bitter is the remembrance of thee to a man that liveth at rest. *Ecclus. xli. 1.*  
Dr. Parker, in his sermon before them, touched them so near for their living, that they went near to touch him for his life. *Hayward.*

The condition required of us is a conjuncture of all gospel graces rooted in the heart, though mixed with much weakness, and perhaps with many sins, so they be not fully lived and died in. *Hammond.*

A late prelate, of a remarkable zeal for the church, were religions to be tried by lives, would have lived down the pope, and the whole confistory. *Atterbury.*

If we act by several broken views, we shall live and die in misery. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 162.

If we are firmly resolved to live up to the dictates of reason, without any regard to wealth and reputation, we may go through life with steadiness and pleasure. *Addison.*

3. To continue in life.  
Our high-plac'd Macbeth  
Shall live the lease of nature, and pay his breath  
To time and mortal custom. *Shakespeare.*

See the minutes how they run;  
How many makes the hour full complete,  
How many hours bring about the day,  
How many days will finish up the year, *Shakespeare.*  
How many years will finish up the life,  
The way to live long must be, to use our bodies so as is most agreeable to the rules of temperance. *Ray on Creation.*

4. To live emphatically; to be in a state of happiness.  
What greater curse could envious fortune give,  
Than just to die when I began to live. *Dryden.*

5. To

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5. To be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual.  
My statutes and judgments, if a man do, he shall live in them. *Lev. xviii. 5.*  
He died for us, that whether we wake or sleep, we should live together with him. *1 Thes. v. 10.*

6. To remain undestroyed.  
It was a miraculous providence that could make a vessel, so ill manned, live upon sea; that kept it from being dashed against the hills, or overwhelmed in the deeps. *Burnet.*

Mark how the shifting winds from west arise,  
And what collected night involves the skies!  
Nor can our shaken vessels live at sea,  
Much less against the tempest force their way. *Dryden.*

7. To continue; not to be lost.  
Mens evil manners live in bras, their virtues  
We write in water. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Sounds which address the ear are lost and die  
In one short hour; but that which strikes the eye  
Lives long upon the mind; the faithful sight  
Engraves the knowledge with a beam of light. *Watts.*

The tomb with manly arms and trophies grace.  
There high in air memorial of my name  
Fix the smooth oar, and bid me live to fame. *Pope.*

8. To converse; to cohabit.  
The shepherd ivanias shall dance and sing,  
For thy delight each May morning.  
If these delights thy mind may move,  
Then live with me, and be my love. *Shakespeare.*

9. To feed.  
Those animals that live upon other animals have their flesh more alkalescent than those that live upon vegetables. *Arbut.*

10. To maintain one's self.  
A most notorious thief, lived all his life-time of spoils and robberies. *Spenser.*

They which minister about holy things, live of the things of the temple. *1 Cor. ix. 13.*  
His treasure and goods were all seized upon, and a small portion thereof appointed for his poor wife to live upon. *Kneller's Hyst. of the Turks.*

The number of soldiers can never be great in proportion to that of people, no more than the number of those that are idle in a country, to that of those who live by labour. *Temple.*

He had been most of his time in good service, and had something to live on now he was old. *Temple.*

11. To be in a state of motion or vegetation.  
In a spacious cave of living stone,  
The tyrant Æolus, from his airy throne,  
With pow'r imperial curbs the struggling winds. *Dryden.*

Cool groves and living lakes  
Give after toilsome days a soft repose at night. *Dryden.*

12. To be unextinguished.  
Pure oil and incense on the fire they throw:  
These gifts the greedy flames to dust devour,  
Then on the living coals red wine they pour. *Dryden.*

LIVE, *adj.* [from *alive*.]  
1. Quick; not dead.  
If one man's ox hurt another that he die, they shall sell the live ox, and divide the money. *Exod. xxi. 35.*

2. Active; not extinguished.  
A louder sound was produced by the impetuous eruptions of the halitious flames of the salpêtre upon casting of a live coal upon it. *Boyle.*

LIVELESS, *adv.* [from *live*.] Wanting life; rather lifeless.  
Description cannot suit itself in words,  
To demonstrate the life of such a battle,  
In life so lively as it shews itself. *Shakes. Henry V.*

LIVELINESS, *n. f.* [It appears to me corrupted from *liveliness*.] Support of life; maintenance; means of living.  
Ah! luckless babe! born under cruel stars,  
And in dead parents' baleful ashes bred;  
Full little wenchest thou what sorrows are,  
Left thee for portion of thy liveliness. *Fairy Queen.*

That rebellion drove the lady thence, to find a liveliness out of her own estate. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
He brings disgrace upon his character, to submit to the picking up of a liveliness in that strolling way of canting and begging. *L'Estrange.*

It is their profession and liveliness to get their living by those practices, for which they deserve to forfeit their lives. *South's Sermons.*

They have been as often banished out of most other places; which must very much disperse a people, and oblige them to seek a liveliness where they can find it. *Addison's Spectator.*

Trade employs multitudes of hands, and furnishes the poorest of our fellow subjects with the opportunities of gaining an honest liveliness: the skilful or industrious find their account in it. *Addison's Freeholder*, N<sup>o</sup>. 42.

LIVELINESS, *n. f.* [from *lively*.]  
1. Appearance of life.  
That liveliness which the freedom of the pencil makes ap-

pear,

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pear, may seem the living hand of nature. *Dryden's Dryfref.*  
2. Vivacity; sprightliness.  
Extravagant young fellows, that have liveliness and spirit, come sometimes to be set right, and so make able and great men; but tame and low spirits very seldom attain to any thing. *Locke on Education.*

LIVELINESS, *n. f.* [*live* and *lode*, from *lead*; the means of leading life.] Maintenance; support; livelihood.  
She gave like blessing to each creature,  
As well of worldly livelode as of life,  
That there might be no difference nor strife. *Hubberd.*

LIVELONG, *adj.* [*live* and *long*.] Tedious; long in passing.  
Many a time, and oft,  
Have you climb'd up to walls and battlements,  
Your infants in your arms; and there have fate  
The livelong day, with patient expectation  
To see great Pompey pass. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*

The obscur'd bird clamour'd the livelong night. *Shakespeare.*  
Young and old come forth to play,  
On a sun-shine holiday.  
Till the livelong day-light fail. *Milton.*

Seek for pleasure to destroy  
The sorrows of this livelong night. *Prior.*  
How could the fit the livelong day,  
Yet never ask us once to play? *Swift.*

3. Lasting; durable.  
Thou, in our wonder and astonishment,  
Hast built thyself a livelong monument. *Milton.*

LIVELY, *adj.* [*live* and *like*.]  
1. Brisk; vigorous; vivacious.  
But wherefore comes old Manoa in such haste,  
With youthful steps? much livelier than ere while  
He seems; supposing here to find his son,  
Or of him bringing to us some glad news? *Milton's Ag.*

2. Gay; airy.  
Form'd by thy converse, happily to steer  
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

3. Representing life.  
Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleasure, a lively imitation of it in poetry or painting must produce a much greater. *Dryden's Dryfref.*

4. Strong; energetic.  
His faith must be not only living, but lively too; it must be brightened and stirred up by a particular exercise of those virtues specifically requisite to a due performance of this duty. *South's Sermons.*

The colours of the prism are manifestly more full, intense and lively, than those of natural bodies. *Newton's Opticks.*  
Imprint upon their minds, by proper arguments and reflections, a lively persuasion of the certainty of a future state. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

LIVELY, *adv.*  
1. Briskly; vigorously.  
They brought their men to the slough, who discharging  
Lively almost close to the face of the enemy, did much amaze them. *Hayward.*

2. With strong resemblance of life.  
That part of poetry must needs be best, which describes most lively our actions and passions, our virtues and our vices. *Dryden's Pref. to his State of Innocence.*

LIVER, *n. f.* [from *live*.]  
1. One who lives.  
Be thy affections undisturb'd and clear,  
Guided to what may great or good appear,  
And try if life be worth the liver's care. *Prior.*

2. One who lives in any particular manner with respect to virtue or vice, happiness or misery.  
The end of his descent was to gather a church of holy christian livers over the whole world. *Hammond's Fund.*

If any loose liver have any goods of his own, the sheriff is to seize thereupon. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Here are the wants of children, of distracted persons, of sturdy wandering beggars and loose disorderly livers, at one view represented. *Atterbury.*

3. [From *lyrene*, Saxon.] One of the entrails.  
With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come;  
And let my liver rather heat with wine,  
Than my heart cool with mortifying groans. *Shakespeare.*

Reason and respect  
Make livers pale, and lustiness dejected. *Shakespeare.*

LIVERCOLOUR, *adj.* [*liver* and *colour*.] Dark red.  
The uppermost stratum is of gravel; then clay of various colours, purple, blue, red, livercolour. *Woodward.*

LIVERGROWN, *adj.* [*liver* and *grown*.] Having a great liver.  
Inquired what other casualties was most like the rickets, and found that livergrown was nearest. *Grant.*

LIVERWORT, *n. f.* [*liver* and *wort*.] A plant.  
That sort of liverwort which is used to cure the bite of mad dogs, grows on commons, and open heaths, where the grass is shot, on declivities, and on the sides of pits. This spreads



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spreads on the surface of the ground, and, when in perfection, is of an ash colour; but, as it grows old, it alters, and becomes of a dark colour.

**LIVERY.** *n. f.* [from *livrer*, French.]

1. The act of giving or taking possession.

You do wrongfully seize Hereford's right,  
Call in his letters patents that he hath  
By his attorneys general to sue  
His *livery*, and deny his offered homage.

2. Release from wardship.

Had the two houses first sued out their *livery*, and once  
effectually redeemed themselves from the wardship of the  
tutels, I should then suspect my own judgment. *K. Charles.*

2. The writ by which possession is obtained.

3. The state of being kept at a certain rate.

What *livery* is, we by common use in England know well  
enough, namely, that it is an allowance of horse meat; as  
they commonly use the word *stabling*, as to keep horses at  
*livery*; the which word, I guess, is derived of *livring* or  
*delivering* forth their nightly food; so in great houses, the  
*livery* is said to be served up for all night, that is, their even-  
ing allowance for drink: and *livery* is also called the upper  
weed which a serving man wears; so called, I suppose, for  
that it was delivered and taken from him at pleasure: so it  
is apparent, that, by the word *livery*, is there meant horse  
meat, like as by the coigny is understood man's meat. Some  
say it is derived of coin, for that they used in their coignies  
not only to take meat but money; but I rather think it is  
derived of the Irish, the which is a common use amongst  
landlords of the Irish to have a common spending upon their  
tenants, who being commonly but tenants at will, they used  
to take of them what victuals they list; for of victuals they  
were wont to make a small reckoning. *Spenser on Ireland.*

4. The estate given to servants.

My mind for weeds your virtue's *livery* wears. *Sidney.*

Perhaps they are by so much the more loth to forsake this  
argument, for that it hath, though nothing else, yet the  
name of scripture, to give it some kind of countenance more  
than the pretext of *livery* coats afforded. *Hosker.*

I think, it is our way.

If we will keep in favour with the king,  
To be her men, and wear her *livery*. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*

Yet do our hearts wear Timon's *livery*.

That see I by our faces. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*

Ev'ry lady cloth'd in white,  
And crown'd with oak and laurel ev'ry knight,  
Are servants to the leaf, by *liveries* known  
Of innocence. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

On others int'rest her gay *livery* flings,  
Int'rest that waves on party-colour'd wings;  
Turn'd to the sun she casts a thousand dyes,  
And as she turns the colours fall or rise. *Dunciad.*

If your dinner mercenary, you were teased by the footmen  
coming into the kitchen; and to prove it true, throw a ladle-  
ful of broth on one or two of their *liveries*. *Swift.*

5. A particular dress; a garb worn as a token or consequence  
of any thing.

Of fair Urania, fairer than a green,  
Proudly bedeck'd in April's *livery*. *Sidney.*

Mistake me not for my complexion  
The shadow'd *livery* of the burning sun,  
To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred. *Shakespeare.*

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,  
Insect, or worm: those wav'd their limber fans,  
For wings, and smallest lineaments exact,  
In all the *liveries* deck'd of summer's pride,  
With spots of gold and purple, azure, green. *Milton.*

Now came still evening on, and twilight grey  
Had in her sober *livery* all things clad. *Milt. Pa. Left.*

**LIVERYMAN.** *n. f.* [*livery* and *man*.]

1. One who wears a livery; a servant of an inferior kind.

The witnesses made oath, that they had heard some of the  
*liverymen* frequently railing at their mistresses. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [In London.] A freeman of some standing in a company.

**LIVES.** *n. f.* [the plural of *life*.]

So short is life, that every peasant strives,  
In a farm house, or field, to have three *lives*. *Dante.*

**LIVID.** *adj.* [*lividus*, Latin; *livide*, French.] Discoloured,  
as with a blow; black and blue.

It was a pestilent fever, not feated in the veins or hu-  
mours, for that there followed no carbuncles, no purple or  
*livid* spots, the mafs of the blood not being tainted. *Bacon.*

Upon my *livid* lips bestow a kiss:  
O envy not the dead, they feel not bliss! *Dryden.*

They beat their breasts with many a bruising blow,  
Till they turn'd *livid*, and corrupt the snow. *Dryden.*

**LIVIDITY.** *n. f.* [*lividitas*, French; from *livid*.] Discolour-  
ation, as by a blow.

The signs of a tendency to such a state, are darknes or  
*lividity* of the countenance. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**LIVING.** *n. f.* [from *live*.]

1. Support; maintenance; fortune on which one lives.

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The Arcadians fought as in unknown place, having no  
succour but in their hands; the Helots, as in their own place,  
fighting for their *livings*, wives, and children. *Sidney.*

All they did cast in of their abundance; but she of her  
want did cast in all that she had, even all her *living*. *Mark.*

2. Power of continuing life.

There is no *living* without trusting some body or other, in  
some cases. *L'Estrange's Table.*

2. Livelihood.

For ourselves we may a *living* make. *Habberd's Tale.*

Then may I fet the world on wheels, when she can spin  
for her *living*. *Shakespeare.*

Isaac and his wife, now dig for your life,  
Or shortly you'll dig for your *living*. *Denham.*

Actors must represent such things as they are capable to  
perform, and by which both they and the scribbler may get  
their *living*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. Benefice of a clergyman.

Some of our ministers having the *livings* of the country  
offered unto them, without pains, will, neither for any love  
of God, nor for all the good they may do, by winning souls  
to God, be drawn forth from their warm nests. *Spenser.*

The parson of the parish preaching against adultery, Mrs.  
Bull told her husband, that they would join to have him  
turned out of his *living* for using personal reflections. *Arbuth.*

**LIVINGLY.** *adv.* [from *living*.] In the living state.

In vain do they scruple to approach the dead, who *livingly*  
are cadaverous, or fear any outward pollution, whole tem-  
per pollutes themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

**LIVRE.** *n. f.* [French.] The sum by which the French re-  
con their money, equal nearly to our shilling.

**LIXIVIAL.** *adj.* [from *lixivium*, Latin.]

1. Impregnated with salts like a *lixivium*.

The symptoms of the excretion of the bile vitiated, were  
a yellowish colour of the skin, and a *lixivial* urine. *Arbuth.*

2. Obtained by *lixivium*.

Helmont conjectured, that *lixivial* salts do not pre-exist in  
their calcareous form. *Boyle.*

**LIXIVATE.** *adj.* [*lixivatus*, French; from *lixivium*.] Making  
a *lixivium*.

In these the salt and *lixivated* serosity, with some portion  
of choler, is divided between the guts and the bladder.

*Lixivate* salts, to which pot ashes belong, by piercing the  
bodies of vegetables, dispoise them to part readily with their  
tincture. *Boyle.*

**LIXIVUM.** *n. f.* [Lat.] Lye; water impregnated with salt  
of whatsoever kind; a liquor which has the power of ex-  
traction.

I made a *lixivium* of fair water and salt of wormwood,  
and having frozen it with snow and salt, I could not discern  
any thing more like to wormwood than to several other  
plants. *Boyle.*

**LIZARD.** *n. f.* [*lizard*, French; *lacerta*, Latin.] An animal  
resembling a serpent, with legs added to it.

There are several sorts of *lizards*; some in Arabia of a  
cubit long. In America they eat *lizards*; it is very probable  
likewise that they were eaten sometimes in Arabia and Ju-  
dea, since Moses ranks them among the unclean creatures. *Catlett.*

Thou'rt like a foul mis-shapen stigmatick,  
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided.

As venomous toads, or *lizard*'s dreadful stings. *Shakespeare.*

Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,  
*Lizard*'s leg, and owl's wing. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**LIZARDITAL.** *n. f.* A plant.

**LIZARDSTONE.** *n. f.* [*lizard* and *stone*.] A kind of stone.

**L.L.D.** *n. f.* [*legum doctor*.] A doctor of the canon and civil laws.

**Lo.** *interj.* [la, Saxon.] Look; see; behold. It is a word  
used to recall the attention generally to some object of sight;  
sometimes to something heard, but not properly; often to  
something to be understood. *Shakespeare.*

**Lo!** within a ken our army lies. *Shakespeare.*

Now must the world point at poor Catharine,  
And say, *lo!* there is mad Petrichio's wife. *Shakespeare.*

**Lo!** I have a weapon,  
A better never did itself sustain  
Upon a soldier's thigh. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Thou did'st utter,  
I am yours for ever.

—Why *lo* you now, I've spoke to the purpose twice. *Shak.*

For *lo!* he sung the world's stupendous birth. *Roscom.*

**Lo!** heav'n and earth combine  
To blast our bold design. *Dryden's Albion.*

**LOACH.** *n. f.* [*loche*, French.]

The *loach* is a most dainty fish; he breeds and feeds in  
little and clear swift brooks or rills, and lives there upon the  
gravel, and in the deepest stream: he grows not to be above  
a finger long, and no thicker than is suitable to that length:  
he is of the shape of an eel, and has a beard of wattels like  
a barbel: he has two fins at his sides, four at his belly, and  
one at his tail, dappled with many black or brown spots:  
his

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his mouth, barbel-like, under his nose. This fish is usually  
full of eggs or spawn, and is by Gessner, and other learned  
physicians, commended for great nourishment, and to be  
very grateful both to the palate and stomach of sick persons,  
and is to be fished for with a very small worm, at the bot-  
tom, for he very seldom or never rises above the gravel. *Walton's Angler.*

**LOAD.** *n. f.* [plave, Saxon.]

1. A burthen; a freight; lading.

Then on his back he laid the precious *load*,  
And fought his wonted shelter. *Dryden's Num's Tale.*

2. Any thing that deresses.

How a man can have a quiet and cheerful mind under a  
great burden and *load* of guilt, I know not, unless he be  
very ignorant. *Ray on Creation.*

3. As much drink as one can bear.

There are those that can never sleep without their *load*,  
nor enjoy one easy thought, till they have laid all their cares  
to rest with a bottle. *L'Estrange.*

To **LOAD.** *v. a.* [plavan, Saxon.]

1. To burden; to freight.

At last, laden with honour's spoils,  
Returns the good Andronicus to Rome. *Shakespeare.*

Your carriages were heavy *laden*; they are a burden to  
the beast. *Jsa. xlv. 1.*

2. To encumber; to embarrass.

He that makes no reflections on what he reads, only *loads*  
his mind with a rhapsody of tales, fit in winter nights for  
the entertainment of others. *Lacke.*

3. To charge a gun.

A mariner having discharged his gun, and *loading* it sud-  
denly again, the powder took fire. *Wijeman.*

4. To make heavy by something appended or annexed.

Thy dreadful vow, *laden* with death, still sounds  
In my stunned ears. *Adisson's Cato.*

**LOAD.** *n. f.* [more properly *load*, as it was anciently written  
from *leasan*, Saxon, to lead.] The leading vein in a mine.

The tin lay couched at first in certain strakes amongst the  
rocks, like the veins in a man's body, from the depth whereof  
the main *load* spreadeth out his branches, until they approach  
the open air. *Cowley's Survey of Cornwall.*

Their manner of working in the *load* mines, is to follow  
the *load* as it lieth. *Cowley's Survey of Cornwall.*

**LOADER.** *n. f.* [from *load*.] He who *loads*.

**LOADSMAN.** *n. f.* [*lade* and *nan*.] He who leads the way; a  
pilot.

**LOADSTAR.** *n. f.* [more properly as it is in *Maunder's*, *load-  
star*, from *leasan*, to lead.] The polestar, the cynosure,  
the leading or guiding star.

She was the *loadstar* of my life; she the blessing of mine  
eyes; she the overthrow of my desires, and yet the recom-  
pense of my overthrow. *Spenser.*

My Helice, the *loadstar* of my life. *Spenser.*

O happy fair!

Your eyes are *loadstars*, and your tongue sweet air;  
More tunable than lark to shepherd's ear  
When wheat is green, when hawthorn buds appear. *Shak.*

Which standeth fix'd, yet spreads her heavenly worth,  
Lodestone to hearts, and *loadstar* to all eyes. *Davies.*

**LOADSTONE.** *n. f.* [properly *lodestone* or *leading stone*.] See  
**LOADSTAR.** The magnet; the stone on which the mari-  
ners compass needle is touched to give it a direction north  
and south.

The *loadstone* is a peculiar and rich ore of iron, found in  
large masses, of a deep iron-grey where fresh broken, and  
often tinged with a brownish or reddish colour: it is very  
heavy, and considerably hard, and its great character is that  
of attracting iron. This ore of iron is found in England,  
and in most other places where there are mines of that metal.

The use of the *loadstone* was kept as secret as any of the  
other mysteries of the art. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

**LOAF.** *n. f.* [from *laap* or *lap*, Saxon.]

1. A mass of bread as it is formed by the baker: a loaf is  
thicker than a cake.

Easy it is  
Of a cut *loaf* to steal a thive, we know. *Shakespeare.*

The bread and bread corn in the town sufficed not for six  
days: hereupon the soldiers entered into proportion; and,  
to give example, the lord Clinton limited himself to a *loaf*  
a day. *Hayward.*

With equal force you may break a *loaf* of bread into more  
and less parts than a lump of lead of the same bigness. *Digby.*

2. Any mass into which a body is wrought.

Your wine becomes so limpid, that you may bottle it with  
a piece of *loaf* sugar in each bottle. *Mort.*

**LOAM.** *n. f.* [lun, laam, Saxon; *limus*, Latin; from *lavan*,  
a fen, *Junius*.] Fat, unctuous, tenacious, earth; marl.

The purest treasure

## LOA

Is spotless reputation; that away,  
Men are but gilded *loam* or painted clay. *Shakespeare.*

Alexander returneth to dust; the dust is earth; of earth  
we make *loam*; and why of that *loam* might they not stop a  
beer barrel? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

To **LOAM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To linear with loam,  
marl, or clay; to clay.

The joist ends, and girders which he in the walls, must  
be *loamed* all over, to preserve them from the corroding of the  
mortar. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

**LOAMY.** *adj.* [from *loam*.] Marly.

The mellow earth is the best, between the two extremes  
of clay and sand, especially if it be not *loamy* and binding.

Auricula seedlings best like a *loamy* sand, or light moist  
earth; yet rich and shaded. *Boyle's Calendar.*

**LOAN.** *n. f.* [plan, Saxon.] Any thing lent; any thing given  
to another, on condition of return or repayment.

The better such ancient revenues shall be answered and  
paid, the less need her majesty ask subsidies, fifteens, and  
*loans*. *Bacon.*

You're on the fret,  
Because, in so debauch'd and vile an age,  
Thy friend and old acquaintance dares disown  
The gold you lent him, and forswear the *loan*. *Dryden.*

**LOATH.** *adj.* [lað, Saxon.] Unwilling; disliking; not ready;  
not inclined.

These fresh and delightful brooks, how slowly they slide  
away, as *loath* to leave the company of so many things united  
in perfection. *Sidney.*

She thanked them in her disdainful wife,  
Ne other grace vouchsafed them to shew  
Of prince's worthy. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

When he heard her answers *loath*, he knew  
Some secret sorrow did her heart distress. *Fairy Queen.*

To speak so indirectly, I am *loath*;  
I'd say the truth; but to accuse him so,  
That is your part. *Shakespeare. Meas. for Meas.*

Long doth the stay, as *loath* to leave the land,  
From whose soft side the first did issue make,  
She tastes all places, turns to ev'ry hand,  
Her flow'ry banks unwilling to forsake. *Davies.*

Then wilt thou not be *loath*  
To leave this paradise, but shalt possess  
A paradise within thee, happier far! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

To pardon willing, and to punish *loath*;  
You strike with one hand, but you heal with both:  
Lifting up all that prostrate lie, you grieve  
You cannot make the dead again to live. *Waller.*

When *Aeneas* is forced to kill *Lausus*, the poet shews him  
compassionate, and is *loath* to destroy such a matter-piece of  
nature. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

As some faint pilgrim standing on the shore,  
First views the torrent he would venture o'er;  
And then his inn upon the farther ground,  
*Loth* to wade through, and *lother* to go round:  
Then dipping in his staff does trial make  
How deep it is; and, sighing, pulls it back. *Dryden.*

I know you thy to be oblig'd;  
And still more *loath* to be oblig'd by me. *Southern.*

To **LOATHE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hate; to look on with abhorrence.

Parthenia had learned both liking and mistaking, loving  
and *loathing*. *Sidney.*

They with their filthiness  
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,  
That their own mother *loath'd* their beastliness. *Fa. Qs.*

The fish in the river shall die, and the river stink; and  
the Egyptians shall *loath* to drink of the water. *Exod. vii. 18.*

How am I caught with an unwary oath,  
Not to reveal the secret which I *loath*!  
For thee the lion *loaths* the taste of blood,  
And roaring hunts his female through the wood. *Dryden.*

Why do I stay within this hated place,  
Where every object shocks my *loathing* eyes. *Rowe.*

Now his exalted spirit *loaths*  
Incumbrances of food and cloaths. *Swift.*

2. To consider with the disgust of satiety.

*Loathing* the honey'd cakes, I long for bread. *Cowley.*

Our appetite is extinguished with the satisfaction, and is  
succeeded by *loathing* and satiety. *Rogers's Sermon.*

3. To see food with dislike.

*Loathing* is a symptom well known to attend disorders of  
the stomach; and the cure must have regard to the cause. *Quincy.*

To **LOATHE.** *v. n.* To create disgust; to cause abhorrence.

Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,  
The griffy toadfoot grown there might I see,  
And *loathing* paddocks, lording on the fame. *Spenser.*



## LOB

LO'ATHER. *n. f.* [from *loath*.] One that loaths.

LO'ATHFUL. *adj.* [from *loath* and *full*.]

1. Abhorring; hating.

Which he did with loathful eyes behold.

He would no more endure.

2. Abhorred; hated.

Above the reach of loathful sinful lust,

Whole base effect, through cowardly distrust

Of his weak wings, dare not to heaven flee.

LO'ATHINGLY. *adv.* [from *loath*.] In a fastidious manner.

LO'ATHLY. *adj.* [from *loath*.] Hatelul; abhorred; exciting hatred.

An huge great dragon, horrible in fight,

Bred in the loathly lakes of Tartary,

With murd'rous ravin.

The people fear me; for they do observe

Unfather'd heirs, and loathly births of nature.

Sour-ey'd disdain, and discord shall bestow

The union of your bed with weeds so loathly,

That you shall hate it.

LO'ATHLY. *adv.* [from *loath*.] Unwillingly; without liking or inclination.

The upper streams make such haste to have their part of

embracing, that the nether, though loathly, must needs give

place unto them.

Loathly opposite I stood

To his unnat'ral purpose.

That shews that you from nature loathly stray,

That suffer not an artificial day.

LO'ATHNESS. *n. f.* [from *loath*.] Unwillingness.

Weight'd between *loaths* and obedience,

Which end the beam should bow.

Pray you, look not sad,

Nor make replies of *loaths*.

As long a term as yet we have to live,

The *loaths* to depart would grow.

After they had sat about the fire, there grew a general

silence and *loaths* to speak amongst them; and immediately

one of the weakest fell down in a swoon.

LO'ATHSOME. *adj.* [from *loath*.]

1. Abhorred; detestable.

The fresh young fly

Did much disdain to subject his desire

To loathsome loth, or hours in case to waste.

While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules

To loathsome sickness.

If we consider man in such a loathsome and provoking con-

dition, was it not love enough that he was permitted to en-

joy a being.

2. Causing satiety or fastidiousness.

The sweetest honey

Is loathsome in its own deliciousness,

And in the taste confounds the appetite.

LO'ATHSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *loathsome*.] Quality of raising

hatred.

The catacombs must have been full of stench and loathsomeness,

if the dead bodies that lay in them were left to rot in

open niches.

LOAVES, plural of loaf.

Democritus, when he lay a dying, caused loaves of new

bread to be opened, and he poured a little wine into them;

and so kept himself alive with the odour till a feast was past.

LOB. *n. f.*

1. Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish.

Farewell, thou *lob* of spirits, I'll be gone,

Our queen and all her elves come here anon.

2. Lob's pound; a prison. Probably a prison for idlers, or

sturdy beggars.

Crowders, whom in irons bound,

Thou basely threw'st into *lob's* pound.

3. A big worm.

For the trout the dew worm, which some also call the *lob*

worm, and the brandling are the chief.

To LOB. *v. a.* To let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner.

The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,

And their poor jades

Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips.

LOBBY. *n. f.* [from *lob*.] An opening before a room.

His lobbies fill with 'tendance,

Rain sacrificial whifflings in his ears,

Make sacred even his stirrup.

Before the duke's rising from the table, he stood expecting

till he should pass through a kind of lobby between that room

and the next, where were divers attending him.

Try your back stairs, and let the lobby wait,

A strataegem in war is no deceit.

LOBE. *n. f.* [from *lob*.] A division; a distinct part;

used commonly for a part of the lungs.

## LOC

Nor could the lobes of his rank liver swell

To that prodigious mass, for their eternal meal.

Air bladders form lobuli, which hang upon the bronchia

like bunches of grapes; these lobuli constitute the lobes, and

the lobes the lungs.

LO'BER. *n. f.* [from *lob*.] A crustaceous fish.

Those that cast their shell, are the lobes, the crab, and

craw-fish.

It happeneth often that a lobster hath the great claw of one

side longer than the other.

LOCAL. *adj.* [from *loc*.] French; locus, Latin.

1. Having the properties of place.

By ascending, after that the sharpness of death was over-

come, he took the very local possession of glory, and that to

the use of all that are his, even as himself before had wit-

nessed. I go to prepare a place for you.

A higher flight the vent'rous goddess tries,

Leaving material worlds, and local skies.

2. Relating to place.

The circumstance of local nearness in them unto us, might

happily enforce in us a duty of greater separation from them

than from those other.

Where there is only a local circumstance of worship, the

same thing would be worshipped, supposing that circumstance

changed.

3. Being in a particular place.

Dream not of their fight,

As of a duel, or the local wounds

Of head, or heel.

How is the change of being sometimes here, sometimes

there, made by local motion in vacuum, without a change in

the body moved?

LOCALITY. *n. f.* [from *loc*.] Existence in place; relation of

place, or distance.

That the soul and angels are devoid of quantity and di-

mension, and that they have nothing to do with grosser lo-

cality, is generally opinioned.

LOCALLY. *adj.* [from *loc*.] With respect to place.

Whether things, in their natures so divers as body and

spirit, which almost in nothing communicate, are not essen-

tially divided, though not locally distant, I leave to the re-

aders.

LOCATION. *n. f.* [from *loc*.] Situation with respect to

place; act of placing; state of being placed.

To say that the world is somewhere, means no more than

that it does exist; this, though a phrase borrowed from place,

signifying only its existence, not location.

LOC. *n. f.* A lake. Scottish.

A lake or loch, that has no fresh water running into it,

will turn into a stinking puddle.

LOCK. *n. f.* [from *loc*.] A lock, in both senses.

1. An instrument composed of springs and bolts, used to fasten

doors or chests.

No gate so strong, no lock so firm and fast,

But with that piercing noise flew open quit or braff.

We have locks to safeguard necessities,

And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves.

As there are locks for several purposes, so are there several

inventions in locks, in contriving their wards or guards.

2. The part of the gun by which fire is struck.

A gun carries powder and bullets for seven charges and

discharges: under the breech of the barrel is one box for the

powder; a little before the lock, another for the bullets; be-

hind the cock a charger, which carries the powder to the

further end of the lock.

3. A hug; a grapple.

They must be practised in all the locks and gripes of wrest-

ling, as need may often be in fight to tuggle or grapple, and

to close.

4. Any inclosure.

Sergeithus, eager with his beak to press

Betwixt the rival gally and the rock,

Shuts up th' unwieldy centaur in the lock.

5. A quantity of hair or wool hanging together.

Well might he perceive the hanging of her hair in locks,

some curled, and some forgotten.

A goodly cypress, who bowing her fair head over the wa-

ter, it seemed the looked into it, and dressed her green locks

by that running river.

His grizly locks, long grown and unbound,

Disordered hung about his shoulders round.

The bottom was set against a lock of wool, and the found

was quite dead.

They nourish only a lock of hair on the crown of their

heads.

A lock of hair will draw more than a cable rope.

Beneath the locks that are grown white

Two locks graceful hung behind

In equal curls, and well-conspir'd, to deck

With shining ringlets her smooth ivory neck.

6. A

## LOD

6. A tuft.

I suppose this letter will find thee picking of daisies, or

smelling to a lock of hay.

LO'CK. *v. a.* [from *loc*.] To shut or fasten with locks.

1. To shut or fasten with locks.

The garden, seated on the level floor,

She left behind, and locking ev'ry door,

Thought all secure.

2. To shut up or confine, as with locks.

I am locked in one of them;

If you do love me, you will find me out.

Our former fable in our strong-barr'd gates.

Then seek to know those things which make us blest,

And having found them, lock them in thy breast.

The frightened dame

If the door to a council be kept by armed men, and all

such whose opinions are not liked kept out, the freedom of

those within are infringed, and all their acts as void as if they

were locked in.

One conduces to the poets completing of his work; the

other slackens his pace, and locks him up like a knight-errant

in an enchanted castle.

The father of the gods

Confin'd their fury to those dark abodes,

And lock'd 'em fast within, oppress'd with mountain loads.

If one third of the money in trade were locked up, must

not the landholders receive one third less.

Always lock up a cat in a closet where you keep your china

plates, for fear the mice may steal in and break them.

Your wine lock'd up,

Plain milk will do the feat.

3. To close fast.

Death blasts his bloom, and locks his frozen eyes.

LO'CK. *v. n.*

1. To become fast by a lock.

For not of wood, nor of enduring brags,

Doubly disparted it did lock and clofe,

That when it locked, none might through it pass.

2. To unite by mutual infection.

Either they lock into each other, or slip one upon another's

surface; as much of their surfaces touches as makes them

cohere.

LO'CKER. *n. f.* [from *lock*.] Any thing that is closed with a

lock; a drawer.

I made lockers or drawers at the end of the boat.

LO'CKER. *n. f.* [from *lock*.] A small lock; any catch or

spring to fasten a necklace, or other ornament.

Where knights are kept in narrow lists,

With wooden lockets 'bout their wrists.

LO'CKRAM. *n. f.* A sort of coarse linen.

The kitchen malikin pines

Her richest lockram 'bout her reeky neck,

Clambring the walls to eye him.

LO'CKRON. *n. f.* A kind of rannuculus.

LOCOMOTION. *n. f.* [from *loc* and *motus*, Lat.] Power of change-

ing place.

All progression, or animal locomotion, is performed by draw-

ing on, or impelling forward, some part which was before at

quiet.

LOCOMOTIVE. *adj.* [from *loc* and *move*, Lat.] Changing place;

having the power of removing or changing place.

I shall consider the motion, or locomotive faculty of ani-

mals.

In the night too oft he kicks,

Or shows his locomotive tricks.

An animal cannot well be defined from any particular, or-

ganical part, nor from its locomotive faculty, for some adhere

to rocks.

LO'CUST. *n. f.* [from *loc*.] A locust, Latin.

The Hebrews had several sorts of locusts, which are

not known among us: the old historians and modern tra-

vellers remark, that locusts are very numerous in Africa,

and many places of Asia; that sometimes they fell like a cloud

upon the country, and eat up every thing they met with.

Moses describes four sorts of locusts. Since there was a pro-

hibition against using locusts, it is not to be questioned but

that these creatures were commonly eaten in Palestine, and

the neighbouring countries.

To-morrow will I bring the locust



## LOG

LO'DGER. *n. f.* [from *lodge*.]

1. One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another.  
Bafe tyke, call't thou me host? now, I scorn the term;  
nor shall my Nell keep lodgers. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
There were in a family, the man and his wife, three chil-  
dren, and three servants or lodgers. *Grawt's Bills.*  
Those houses are soonest infected that are crowded with  
multiplicity of lodgers, and nasty families. *Harvey.*  
The gentlewoman begged me to step; for that a lodger  
she had taken in was run mad. *Tailor, No. 33.*  
Sylla was reproached by his fellow lodger, that whilst the  
fellow lodger paid eight pounds one shilling and fivepence  
halfpenny for the uppermost story, he paid for the rest twenty-  
four pounds four shillings and fourpence halfpenny. *Arbutnot.*

2. One that resides in any place.  
Look in that breast, most dirty dear;  
Say, can you find but one such lodger there? *Pope.*

LO'DGING. *n. f.* [from *lodge*.]

1. Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the house of another.  
I will in Cassio's lodging lose this napkin,  
And let him find it. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Let him change his lodging from one end of the town to  
another, which is a great adamant of acquaintance. *Bacon.*  
At night he came  
To his known lodgings, and his country dame. *Dryden.*  
He desired his sister to bring her away to the lodgings of  
his friend. *Addison's Guardian, No. 155.*  
Wits take lodgings in the found of Bow. *Pope.*

2. Place of residence.  
Fair bosom fraught with virtue's richest treasure,  
The nest of love, the lodging of delight,  
The bower of bliss, the paradise of pleasure,  
The sacred harbour of that heavenly spright. *Spenser.*

3. Harbour; covert.  
The hounds were uncoupled; and the stag thought it bet-  
ter to trust to the nimbleness of his feet, than to the slender  
fortification of his lodging. *Sidney.*

4. Convenience to sleep on.  
Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and pillows, yielding  
us soft and warm lodging. *Ray on Creation.*

LOFT. *n. f.* [*loft*, *Welsh*; or from *lift*.]

1. A floor.  
There is a traverse placed in a loft above. *Bacon.*

2. The highest floor.  
To lull him in his slumber soft,  
A tickling stream from high rock tumbling down,  
And ever drizzling rain upon the lofts,  
Mixt with a murmuring wind. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

3. Rooms on high.  
Passing through the spheres of watchful fire,  
And hills of snow, and lofts of piled thunder.  
A weasel once made shift to sink  
In at a corn loft, through a chink. *Pope.*

LOFTILY. *adv.* [from *lofty*.]

1. On high; in an elevated place.  
Proudly; haughtily.

2. They speak wickedly concerning oppression; they speak  
loftily. *Psal. lxxiii. 8.*

3. With elevation of language or sentiment; sublimely.  
My lowly verse may loftily arise,  
And lift itself unto the highest skies. *Fairy Queen.*

LOFTINESS. *n. f.* [from *lofty*.]

1. Height; local elevation.

2. Sublimity; elevation of sentiment.  
Three poets in three distant ages born;  
The first in loftiness of thought surpass'd,  
The next in majesty; in both the last. *Dryden.*

3. Pride; haughtiness.  
Augustus and Tiberius had loftiness enough in their tem-  
per, and affected to make a sovereign figure. *Collier.*

LOFTY. *adj.* [from *loft*, or *lift*.]

1. High; hovering; elevated in place.  
See lofty Lebanon his head advance,  
See nodding forests on the mountains dance. *Pope's Messiah.*

2. Sublime; elevated in sentiment.  
He knew  
Himself to sing and build the lofty rhyme. *Milton.*

3. Proud; haughty.  
Man, the tyrant of our sex, I hate,  
A lowly servant, but a lofty mate. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
Lofty and four to them that lov'd him not;  
But to those men that fought him, sweet as Summer. *Shak.*

LOG. *n. f.* [The original of this word is *logos*, from *logos*, the true ori-  
ginal.] A thapsel bulky piece of wood.

1. High; hovering; elevated in place.  
Would the lightning had  
Burnt up those logs that thou'rt join'd to pile. *Shakespeare.*  
The worms with many feet are bred under logs of timber,  
and many times in gardens, where no logs are. *Bacon.*  
Some logs, perhaps, upon the waters swim,  
An useless drift, which rudely cut within,

## LOG

And hollow'd first a floating trough became,  
And cross some riv'let passage did begin. *Dryden.*  
The frighted dameThe lag in secret lock'd. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. An Hebrew measure, which held a quarter of a eby, and  
consequently five-sixths of a pint. According to Dr. Ar-  
butnot it was a liquid measure, the seventy-second part of  
the bath or ephah, and twelfth part of the hin. *Cabot.*  
A meat offering, mingled with oil, and one log of oil.

LOGARITHMS. *n. f.* [*logarithmus*, Fr. *logos*; and *arithmos*.]Logarithms, which are the indexes of the ratios of num-  
bers one to another, were first invented by Napier lord Mer-  
chison, a Scottish baron, and afterwards completed by Mr.  
Briggs, Savilian professor at Oxford. They are a series of  
artificial numbers, contrived for the expedition of calculation,  
and proceeding in an arithmetical proportion, as the numbers  
they answer to do in a geometrical one: for instance,

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512

Where the numbers above, beginning with (0), and arith-  
metically proportional, are called logarithms. The addition  
and subtraction of logarithms answers to the multiplication  
and division of the numbers they correspond with; and this saves  
an infinite deal of trouble. In like manner will the extrac-  
tion of roots be performed, by dissecting the logarithms of  
any numbers for the square root, and trifecting them for the  
cube, and so on. *Harris.*LOGGERS. *n. f.*Loggers is the ancient name of a play or game, which is  
one of the unwholesome games enumerated in the thirty-third  
statute of Henry VIII. It is the game which is now called kit-  
tlepins, in which boys often make use of bones instead of  
wooden pins, throwing at them with another bone instead of  
bowling. *Hammer.*LOGGERSHEAD. *n. f.* [*logger*, Dutch, *stupid* and *head*, or rather  
from *log*, a heavy motionless mass, as *blockhead*.] A dolt; a  
blockhead; a thickfoul.

Where hast been, Hal?

With three or four loggerheads, amongst three or four score  
hogheads. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*Says this loggerhead, what have we to do to quench other  
peoples fires. *LeStrange.*To fall to LOGGERSHEADS. *s. pons.*A couple of travellers that took up an ass, fell to logger-  
heads which should be his master. *LeStrange.*LOGGERSHEAD. *adj.* [from *loggerhead*.] Dull; stupid;  
doltish.You loggerheaded and unpollish'd groom, what! no at-  
tendance? *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*LOGICK. *n. f.* [*logique*, French; *logica*, Latin, from *logos*.]

The art of reasoning.

Logic is the art of using reason well in our inquiries after  
truth, and the communication of it to others. *Watts's Logic.*Talk logic with acquaintance,  
And practise rhetoric in your common talk. *Shakespeare.*By a logic that left no man any thing which he might call  
his own, they no more looked upon it as the case of one  
man, but the case of the kingdom. *Clarendon.*Here foam'd rebellious logic, gag'd and bound,  
There script fair rhetoric languish'd on the ground. *Pope.*LOGICAL. *adj.* [from *logic*.]

1. Pertaining to logic; taught in logic.  
The heretic complained greatly of St. Augustine, as be-  
ing too full of logical subtilties. *Hooker, b. iii.*

Those who in a logical dispute keep in general terms, would  
hide a fallacy. *Dryden's Pref. to Ann. Mirab.*We ought not to value ourselves upon our ability, in  
giving subtle rules, and finding out logical arguments, since  
it would be more perfection not to want them. *Baker.*

2. Skilled in logic; furnished with logic.  
A man who sets up for a judge in criticism, should have a  
clear and logical head. *Addison's Spect. No. 291.*

LOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *logical*.] According to the laws of  
logic.How can her old good man  
With honour take her back again?  
From hence I logically gather,  
The woman cannot live with either. *Prior.*LOGICIAN. *n. f.* [*logician*, French; *logos*, Latin.] A teacher  
or professor of logic; a man versed in logic.If a man can play the true logician, and have as well judg-  
ment as invention, he may do great matters. *Bacon.*  
If we may believe our logician, man is distinguished from  
all other creatures by the faculty of laughter. *Addison.*Each staunch polemick stubborn as a rock,  
Each fierce logician still expelling Locke,  
Came whip and spur. *Dunciad, b. iv.*  
A logician

## LOL

A logician might put a case that would serve for an excep-  
tion. *Swift.*The Arabian physicians were subtle men, and most of  
them *logicians*; accordingly they have given method, and  
shed subtilty upon their author. *Baker.*LO'GMAN. *n. f.* [*log* and *man*.] One whose business is to carry  
logs.For your fake *Shakespeare's Tempest.*Am I this patient *logman*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*LO'GMACHY. *n. f.* [*logomachia*.] A contention in words; a  
contention about words.Forced terms of art did much puzzle sacred theology with  
distinctions, cavils, quiddities; and so transformed her to a  
meer kind of sophistry and *logomachy*. *Howel.*LO'GWOOD. *n. f.*Logwood is of a very dense and firm texture; it is brought  
to us in very large and thick blocks or logs, and is the heart  
only of the tree which produces it. It is very heavy, and  
remarkably hard, and of a deep, strong, red colour. It  
grows both in the East and West Indies, but no where so  
plentifully as on the coast of the bay of Campeachy. It has  
been long known by the dyers, and was but lately intro-  
duced in medicine, and is found to be an excellent astrin-  
gent. *Hill's Mat. Med.*To make a light purple, mingle ceruse with logwood wa-  
ter. *Peachment on Drawing.*LO'HOOK. *n. f.*Loback is an Arabian name for those forms of medicines  
which are now commonly called Eclegma's, lambatives, or  
linctus's. *Quincy.*Lobacks and pectorals were prescribed, and venesection re-  
peated. *Wyseman's Surgery.*LOIN. *n. f.* [*loun*, *Welsh*.]

1. The back of an animal carved out by the butcher.

2. Loins; the reins.

My face I'll grime with filth,  
Blanket my loins. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*Thou slander of thy heavy mother's womb!  
Thou loathed issue of thy father's loins. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*Virgin mother, hail!  
High in the love of heav'n! yet from my loins  
Thou shalt proceed, and from thy womb the son  
Of God most high. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*A multitude! like which the populous north  
Pour'd never from her frozen loins, to pass  
Rhene, or the Danaw, when her barbarous sons  
Came like a deluge on the fourth.To LOITER. *v. n.* [*loiterer*, Dutch.] To linger; to spend  
time carelessly; to idle. *Milton.*Sir John, you loiter here too long, being you are to take  
soldiers up in the countries. *Shakespeare.*Whence this long delay?  
You loiter, while the spoils are thrown away. *Dryden.*Mark how he spends his time, whether he unactively loiters  
it away. *Locke.*If we have gone wrong, let us redeem the mistake; if we  
have loitered, let us quicken our pace, and make the most of  
the present opportunity. *Rogers's Sermons.*LOITERER. *n. f.* [from *loiter*.] A lingerer; an idler; a lazy  
wretch; one who lives without business; one who is sluggish  
and dilatory.Give gloves to thy reapers a largess to cry,  
And daily to loiterers have a good eye.  
The poor, by idleness or unthriftiness, are riotous spenders,  
vagabonds, and loiterers. *Tusser's Husb.*Where hast thou been, thou loiterer?  
Though my eyes clos'd, my arms have still been open'd,  
To search if thou wert come. *Orway.*Providence would only enter mankind into the useful  
knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our  
industry, that we live not like idle loiterers and truants. *Mare.*Ever listless loiterers, that attend  
No cause, no trust, no duty, and no friend. *Pope.*To LOLLY. *v. n.* [Of this word the etymology is not known.  
Perhaps it might be contemptuously derived from *lollard*, a  
name of great reproach before the reformation; of whom  
one tenet was, that all trades not necessary to life are un-  
lawful.]

1. To lean idly; to rest lazily against any thing.  
So hangs, and lolls, and weeps upon me; so shakes and  
pulls me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

He is not lolling on a lewd love bed,  
But on his knees at meditation. *Shakespeare's Othello.*Close by a softly murmur'ing stream,  
Where lovers us'd to loll and dream. *Hudibras, p. i.*To loll on couches, rich with cytron beds,  
And lay your guilty limbs in Tyrian beds. *Dryden.*Void of care he lolls in Tyrian beds,  
And leaves his business to be done by fate. *Dryden's Pers.*  
But wanton now, and lolling at our ease,  
We suffer all the inveterate ills of peace. *Dryden.*

## LON

A lazy, lolling sort

2. To hang out. Used of the tongue hanging out in weariness  
or play. *Dunciad, b. iv.*

The triple porter of the Stygian feat,  
With lolling tongue lay fawning at thy feet. *Dryden.*With harmless play amidst the bowls he pass'd,  
And with his lolling tongue assay'd the taste. *Dryden.*To LOLL. *v. n.* To put out: used of the tongue exerted.All authors to their own defects are blind;  
Hadt thou but, Janus-like, a face behind,  
To see the people, when play mouths they make,  
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,  
Their tongues loll'd out a foot. *Dryden's Persus.*By Strymon's freezing dreams he sat alone,  
Trees bent their heads to hear him sing his wrongs,  
Fierce tigers couch'd around, and loll'd their fawning tongues. *Dryden's Virgil.*By the wolf were laid the martial twins;  
Intrepid on her swelling dugs they hung,  
The foster-dam loll'd out her fawning tongue. *Dryden.*LOMP. *n. f.* A kind of roundish fish.LONE. *adj.* [contracted from *alone*.]

1. Solitary.  
Here the lone hour a blank of life displays. *Savage.*  
Thus vanish sceptres, coronets and balls,  
And leave you in lone woods, or empty walls. *Pope.*

No lone house in Wales, with a mountain and a rookery,  
is more contemplative than this court. *Pope.*LO'NELINESS. *n. f.* [from *lone*.] Solitude; want of compa-  
ny; disposition to avoid company.The huge and sportful assembly grew to him a tedious  
loneliness, esteeming nobody found since Daiphantus was lost. *Sidney.*I see  
The mystery of your loneliness, and find  
Your salt tears head. *Shakespeare.*LONELY. *adj.* [from *lone*.] Solitary; addicted to solitude.I go alone,  
Like to a lonely dragon; that his fen  
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than fen. *Shakespeare.*Why thus close up the stars  
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps  
With everlasting oil, to give due light  
To the misl'd and lonely traveller. *Milton.*Time has made you dote, and vainly tell  
Of arms imagin'd, in your lonely cell. *Dryden's En.*When, fairest princess,  
You lonely thus from the full court retire,  
Love and the graces follow to your solitude. *Rowe.*LO'NENESS. *n. f.* [from *lone*.] Solitude; dislike of company.If of court life you knew the good,  
You would leave loneness. *Donne.*I can love  
Her who loves loneness best. *Donne.*LO'NESOME. *adj.* [from *lone*.] Solitary; dismal.You either must the earth from rest disturb,  
Or roll around the heavens the solar orb;  
Else what a dreadful face will nature wear?  
How horrid will these long-time feats appear? *Blackmore.*LONG. *adj.* [*long*, French; *longus*, Latin.]

1. Not short.  
He talked a long while, even till break of day. *Acts xx.*  
He was desirous to see him of a long season. *Luke xxiii.*

2. Having one of its geometrical dimensions in a greater de-  
gree than either of the other.  
His branches became long because of the waters. *Ezek.*We made the trial in a long necked phial left open at the  
top. *Boyle.*

3. Of any certain measure in length.  
Women eat their children of a span long. *Lam. ii. 20.*

Not soon ceasing, or at an end.  
Man goeth to his long home. *Ecd. xii. 5.*Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be  
long upon the land. *Exod. xx. 12.*The physician cutteth off a long discourse. *Ecd. x. 10.*Dilatory.  
Death will not be long in coming, and the covenant of  
the grave is not shewed unto thee. *Ecd. xiv. 12.*[From the verb, *to long*.] Longing; desirous; or perhaps,  
long continued, from the disposition to continue looking at  
any thing desired.Praying for him, and casting a long look that way, he saw  
the galley leave the pursuit.By ev'ry circumstance I know he loves;  
Yet he but doubts, and parries, and casts out  
Many a long look-for succour. *Dryden.*



## LON

7. Reaching to a great distance.  
If the way be too long for thee. *Dent. xiv. 24.*  
They are old by reason of the very long journey. *Jos. ix.*  
8. In music and pronunciation.] Protracted; as, a long note; a long syllable.  
1. To a great length.  
The marble brought, erects the spacious dome,  
Or forms the pillars long-extended rows  
On which the planted grove and pensile garden grows. *Prior.*  
2. Not for a short time.  
With mighty barres of long-enduring brags. *Fairfax.*  
When the trumpet foundeth long, they shall come up to the mount. *Exod. xix. 13.*  
The martial Aeneas  
Furbish'd the rusty sword again, *Dryden.*  
Refum'd the long-forgotten shield.  
One of these advantages, that which Corneille has laid down, is the making choice of some signal and long-expected day, whereon the action of the play is to depend. *Dryden on Dramatick Poess.*  
So stood the pious prince unmov'd, and long  
Sustain'd the madness of the noisy throng. *Dryden's Æn.*  
The muse resumes her long-forgotten lays,  
And love, restor'd, his ancient realm surveys. *Dryden.*  
No man has complained that you have discours'd too long on any subject, for you leave us in an eagerness of learning more. *Dryden.*  
Persia left for you  
The realm of Candahar for dow'r I brought,  
That long-contended prize for which you fought. *Dryden.*  
It may help to put an end to that long-agitated and unreasonable question, whether man's will be free or no? *Locke.*  
Heav'n restores  
To thy fond wish the long-expected shores. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
When the could not longer hide him, the took for him an ark of bullrushes. *Exod. ii. 3.*  
Elders parents signifies either the eldest men and women that have had children, or those who have longst had issue. *Locke.*  
4. Not soon.  
Not long after there arose against it a tempestuous wind. *Acts xxvii. 14.*  
5. At a point of duration far distant.  
If the world had been eternal, those would have been found in it, and generally spread long ago, and beyond the memory of all ages. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
Say, that you once were virtuous long ago?  
A frugal, hardy people. *Philips's Briton.*  
6. [For along; au long, Fr.] All along; throughout.  
Them among  
There sat a man of ripe and perfect age,  
Who did them meditate all his life long. *Fairy Queen.*  
Some say, that ever against that cañon comes,  
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,  
The bird of dawning singeth all night long,  
And then they say no spirit walks abroad.  
The nights are wholesome, then no planets strike,  
No fairy takes, no witch hath power to charm,  
So hallow'd and so gracious is the time. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
He fed me all my life long to this day. *Gen. xlviii. 15.*  
Forty years long was I grieved with this generation. *Psal.*  
LONG. *v. n.* [gelang, a fault, Saxon.] By the fault; by the failure. A word now out of use, but truly English.  
Respective and wary men had rather seek quietly their own, and wish that the world may go well, so it be not long of them, than with pains and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good. *Hooker, b. v.*  
Maine, Bloys, Poitiers, and Tours are won away,  
Long all of Somerset, and his delay. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
Mistress, all this coil is long of you. *Shakespeare.*  
If we owe it to him that we know so much, it is perhaps long of his fond adorners that we know so little more. *Glanv.*  
To LONG. *v. n.* [gelangen, German, to ask. Skinner.] To desire earnestly; to wish with eagerness continued, with for or after before the thing desired.  
Fresh expectation troubled not the land  
With any long'd for change, or better state. *Shakespeare.*  
And thine eyes shall look, and fall with longing for them. *Dent. xxviii. 32.*  
If exist he wished, now he longed fore. *Fairfax, b. i.*  
The great master perceived, that Rhodes was the place the Turkish tyrant longed after. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
If the report be good, it well assured joy. *Davies.*  
And longing hope, and well assured joy,  
His sons, who seek the tyrant to sustain,  
And long for arbitrary lords again,  
He dooms to death deserv'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

## LON

- Glad of the gift, the new made warrior goes,  
And arms among the Greeks, and long for equal foes. *Dryd.*  
Else whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire,  
This longing after immortality? *Addison's Cato.*  
There's the tie that binds you;  
You long to call him father: Marcia's charms  
Work in your heart unseen, and plead for Cato. *Addison.*  
Nicomedes longing for herrings, was supplied with fresh ones by his cook, though at a great distance from the sea. *Arbutnot on Cato.*  
Through stormy seas  
I courted dangers, and I long'd for death. *A. Philp.*  
LONGANIMITY. *n. f.* [longanimitas, Latin; longanimitas, Fr.] Forbearance; patience of offences.  
It had overcome the patience of Job, as it did the meekness of Moses, and surely had mastered any but the longanimity and lasting sufferance of God. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
That innocent and holy matron had rather go clad in the snowy white robes of meekness and longanimity, than in the purple mantle of blood. *Howell's England's Tears.*  
LONGBOAT. *n. f.* The largest boat belonging to a ship.  
At the first descent on shore, he did countenance the landing in his longboat. *Wotton.*  
They first betray their masters, and then, when they find the vessel sinking, save themselves in the longboat. *L'Estrange.*  
LONGEVITY. *n. f.* [longævus, Latin.] Length of life.  
That those are countries suitable to the nature of man, and convenient to live in, appears from the longevity of the natives. *Roy on Creation.*  
The instances of longevity are chiefly amongst the aboriginals. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
LONGIMANOUS. *adj.* [longuimanus, French; longimanus, Lat.] Long-handed; having long hands.  
The villainy of this Christian exceeded the persecution of heathens, whose malice was never so longimanas as to reach the soul of their enemies, or to extend unto the exile of their clysmus. *Brown's Vulg. Errors, b. vii.*  
LONGIMETRY. *n. f.* [longus and metria; longimetrie, French.] The art or practice of measuring distances.  
Our two eyes are like two different stations in longimetry, by the assistance of which the distance between two objects is measured. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*  
LONGING. *n. f.* [from long.] Earnest desire; continual wish.  
When within short time I came to the degree of uncertain wishes, and that those wishes grew to unquiet longings, when I would fix my thoughts upon nothing, but that within little varying they should end with Philoclea. *Sidney.*  
I have a woman's longing,  
An appetite that I am sick withal,  
To see great Hector in the weeds of peace. *Shakespeare.*  
The will is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions, and to the removal of those uneasinesses which it then feels in its want of, and longings after, them. *Locke.*  
LONGINGLY. *adv.* [from longing.] With incessant wishes.  
To his first bias longingly he leans,  
And rather would be great by wicked means. *Dryden.*  
LONGISH. *adj.* [from long.] Somewhat long.  
LONGITUDE. *n. f.* [longitudo, French; longitudo, Latin.]  
1. Length; the greatest dimension.  
The ancients did determine the longitude of all rooms, which were longer than broad, by the double of their latitude. *Wotton's Architect.*  
The variety of the alphabet was in mere longitude only; but the thousand parts of our bodies may be diversified by situation in all the dimensions of solid bodies; which multiplies all over and over again, and overwhelms the fancy in a new abyss of unfathomable number. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
This universal gravitation is an incessant and uniform action by certain and established laws, according to quantity of matter and longitude of distance, that it cannot be destroyed nor impaired. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
2. The circumference of the earth measured from any meridian.  
Some of Magellan's company were the first that did compass the world through all the degrees of longitude. *Abot.*  
3. The distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place.  
To conclude;  
Of longitude, what other way have we,  
But to mark when and where the dark eclipses be? *Dante.*  
His was the method of discovering the longitude by bomb vessels. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*  
4. The position of any thing to east or west.  
The longitude of a star is its distance from the first point of numeration toward the east, which first point, unto the ancients, was the vernal equinox. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
LONGITUDINAL. *adj.* [from longitudo; longitudinal, French.] Measured by the length; as, running in the longest direction.  
Longitudinal is opposed to transverse: these vesiculae are distended, and their longitudinal diameters straitened, and so the length of the whole muscle shortened. *Cheyne.*  
LONGLY.

## LOO

- LONGLY. *adv.* [from long.] Longingly; with great liking.  
Master, you look'd to longly on the maid. *Shakespeare.*  
Perhaps, you mark not what's the pith of all.  
LONGSOME. *adj.* [from long.] Tedious; wearisome by its length.  
They found the war so churlish and longsomes, as they grew then to a resolution, that, as long as England stood in state to succour those countries, they should but consume themselves in an endless war. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
When chill'd by adverse snows, and beating rain,  
We tread with weary steps the longsome plain. *Prior.*  
LONGSUFFERING. *adj.* [long and suffering.] Patient; not easily provoked.  
The Lord God, merciful and gracious, longsuffering, and abundant in goodness. *Exod. xxxiv. 6.*  
LONGSUFFERING. *n. f.* Patience of offence; clemency.  
We infer from the mercy and longsuffering of God, that they were themselves sufficiently secure of his favour. *Rogers.*  
LONGTAIL. *n. f.* [long and tail.] Cut and long tail: a canting term for one or another.  
He will maintain you like a gentleman.  
—Aye, that I will come cut and longtail under the degree of a quire. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
LONGWAYS. *adv.* [This and many other words so terminated are corrupted from *wise*.] In the longitudinal direction.  
This island stands as a vast mole, which lies longways, almost in a parallel line to Naples. *Addison on Italy.*  
LONGWINDED. *adj.* [long and wind.] Long-breathed; tedious.  
My simile you misdeed,  
Which, I confess, is too longwinded. *Swift.*  
LONGWISE. *adv.* [long and wise.] In the longitudinal direction.  
They make a little cross of a quill, longwise of that part of the quill which hath the pith, and crosswise of that piece of the quill without pith. *Bacon.*  
He was laid upon two beds, the one joined longwise unto the other, both which he filled with his length. *Hakevill.*  
LOO. *n. f.* A game at cards.  
A secret indignation, that all those affections of the mind should be thus vily thrown away upon a hand at loo. *Addison.*  
In the fights of loo.  
LOOLY. *adj.* [looly and like.] Awkward; clumsy.  
The plot of the farce was a grammar school, the master setting his boys their lessons, and a looly country fellow putting in for a part among the scholars. *L'Estrange.*  
LOOF. *n. f.* It is that part aloft of the ship which lies just before the chees-trees, as far as the bulk head of the castle. *Sea Dictionary.*  
To LOOF. *v. a.* To bring the ship close to a wind.  
LOOFY. *n. f.* [Of this word the derivation is unsettled. Skinner mentions *lopp*, German, *foolish*; and *Junius*, *ludo*, a clown, Welsh, which seems to be the true original.] A lubber; a clumsy clown.  
The vices trace  
From the father's scoundrel race,  
Who could give the looly such airs?  
Were they mafons, were they butchers?  
LOOFED. *adj.* [from aloof.] Gone to a distance.  
Claps on his sea-wings, like a doating mallard,  
Leaving the fight. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
To LOOK. *v. n.* [locan, Saxon.]  
1. To direct the eye to or from any object.  
Your queen died, she was more worth such gazes  
Than what you look on now. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
The gods look down, and the unnatural scene  
They laugh at. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Abimelech looked out at a window, and saw Isaac. *Gen.*  
Mine iniquities have taken hold upon me, so that I am not able to look up. *Psal. xl. 12.*  
He was ruddy, and of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to look to. *1 Sam. xvi. 12.*  
The fathers shall not look back to their children. *Jer.*  
He had looked round about on them with anger. *Mark iii.*  
The state would cast the eyes, and look about to see, whether there were any head under whom it might unite. *Bacon.*  
Fine devices of arching water without spilling, be pretty things to look on, but nothing to health. *Bacon's Essays.*  
Froth appears white, whether the sun be in the meridian, or anywhere between it and the horizon, and from what place loever the beholders look upon it. *Boyle on Colours.*  
They'll rather wait the running of the river dry, than take pains to look about for a bridge. *L'Estrange.*  
Thus pend'ring, he look'd under with his eyes,  
And saw the woman's tears. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
Betray'd if thou dar'st, look out  
Upon you slaughter'd host. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*  
I cannot, without some indignation, look on an ill copy of an excellent original; much less can I behold with patience Virgil and Homer abused to their faces, by a blotching interpreter. *Dryden.*  
Intellectual being, in their constant endeavours after true

## LOO

- felicity, can suspend this prosecution in particular cases, till they have looked before them, and informed themselves, whether that particular thing lie in their way to their main end. *Locke.*  
There may be in his reach a book, containing pictures and discourses capable to delight and instruct him, which yet he may never take the pains to look into. *Locke.*  
Towards those who communicate their thoughts in print, I cannot but look with a friendly regard, provided there is no tendency in their writings to vice. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
A solid and substantial greatness of soul looks down with a generous neglect on the censures and applauses of the multitude. *Addison's Spectator, No. 255.*  
I have nothing left but to gather up the reliques of a wreck, and look about me to see how few friends I have left. *Pope to Swift.*  
The optick nerves of such animals as look the same way with both eyes, as of men, meet before they come into the brain; but the optick nerves of such animals as do not look the same way with both eyes, as of fishes, do not meet. *Newton's Opticks.*  
2. To have power of seeing.  
Fate fees thy life lodg'd in a brittle glass,  
And looks it through, but to it cannot pass. *Dryden.*  
3. To direct the intellectual eye.  
In regard of our deliverance past, and our danger present and to come, let us look up to God, and every man reform his own ways. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
We are not only to look at the bare action, but at the reason of it. *Stillington.*  
The man only saved the pigeon from the hawk, that he might eat it himself; and if we look well about us, we shall find this to be the case of most meditations. *L'Estrange.*  
They will not look beyond the received notions of the place and age, nor have so presumptuous a thought as to be wiser than their neighbours. *Locke.*  
Every one, if he would look into himself, would find some defect of his particular genius. *Locke.*  
Change a man's view of things; let him look into the future state of bliss or misery, and see there God, the righteous Judge, ready to render every man according to his deeds. *Locke.*  
4. To expect.  
Being once chaf'd, he speaks  
What's in his heart; and that is there, which looks  
With us to break his neck. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
If he long deferred the march, he must look to fight another battle before he could reach Oxford. *Clarendon.*  
5. To take care; to watch.  
I look that ye bind them fast. *Shakespeare.*  
He that gathered a hundred bushels of apples, had thereby a property in them: he was only to look that he used them before they spoiled, else he robbed others. *Locke.*  
6. To be directed with regard to any object.  
Let thine eyes look right on, and let thine eyelids look straight before thee. *Prov. iv. 25.*  
7. To have any particular appearance.  
I took the way,  
Which through a path, but scarcely printed, lay;  
And look'd as lightly press'd by fairy feet. *Dryden.*  
That spotless modesty of private and publick life, that generous spirit, which all other Christians ought to labour after, should look in us as if they were natural. *Spratt's Sermon.*  
Piety, as it is thought a way to the favour of God; and fortune, as it looks like the effect either of that, or at least of prudence and courage, beget authority. *Temple.*  
Cowards are offensive to my fight;  
Nor shall they see me do an act that looks  
Below the courage of a Spartan king. *Dryd. Cleomenes.*  
Should I publish any favours done me by your lordship, I am afraid it would look more like vanity than gratitude. *Addison.*  
Something very noble may be discerned, but it looketh cumbersome. *Pelton on the Classics.*  
Late, a sad spectacle of woe, he trod  
The desert sands, and now he looks a god. *Pope's Ody.*  
From the vices and follies of others, observe how such a practice looks in another person, and remember that it looks as ill, or worse, in yourself. *Watts.*  
8. To seem.  
To complain of want, and yet refuse all offers of a supply, looks very fullen. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
This makes it look the more like truth, nature being frugal in her principles, but various in the effects thence arising. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*  
9. To have any air, mien, or manner.  
Nay look not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor fret,  
I will be master of what is mine own. *Shakespeare.*  
What haite looks through his eyes?  
So should he look that seems to speak things strange. *Shak.*  
Give me your hand, and trust me you look well, and bear your years very well. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*



LOO

Can these, or such, be any aids to us?  
*Look* they as they were built to shake the world,  
 Or be a moment to our enterprize?  
 Though I cannot tell what a man says; if he will be sincere,  
 I may easily know what he *looks*.  
 It will be his lot to *look* singular in loose and licentious times,  
 and to become a by-word.  
 10. To form the air in any particular manner, in regarding or beholding.  
 I welcome the condition of the time,  
 Which cannot *look* more hideously on me,  
 Than I have drawn it in my fantasy.  
 That which was the worst now least afflicts me:  
 Blindness, for had I sight, confus'd with shame,  
 How could I once *look* up, or heave the head.  
 These *look* up to you with reverence, and would be animated by the sight of him at whose fowl they have taken fire in his writings.  
 11. To *look* about one. To be alarmed; to be vigilant.  
 It will import those men who dwell carelessly to *look* about them; to enter into serious consideration, how they may avert that ruin.  
 If you find a wasting of your flesh, then *look* about you, especially if troubled with a cough.  
 John's cause was a good milch cow, and many a man falsified his family out of it: however, John began to think it high time to *look* about him.  
 12. To *look* after. To attend; to take care of; to observe with care, anxiety, or tenderness.  
 Mens hearts failing them for fear, and for *looking* after those things which are coming on the earth.  
 Politeness of manners, and knowledge of the world, should principally be *looked* after in a tutor.  
 A mother was wont to indulge her daughters, when any of them desired dogs, squirrels, or birds; but then they must be sure to *look* diligently after them, that they were not ill used.  
 My subject does not oblige me to *look* after the water, or point forth the place whereunto it is now retreated.  
 13. To *look* far. To expect.  
 Phalaris's disgrace was engriev'd, in lieu of comfort, of Artesia, who telling him she never *looked* for other, bad him seek some other mistress.  
 Being a labour of so great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than *look* for.  
 Thou  
 Shalt feel our justice, in whose easiest passage  
*Look* for no less than death.  
 If we fin willfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins, but a certain fearful *looking* for of judgment.  
 In dealing with cunning persons, it is good to say little to them, and that which they least *look* for.  
 This mistake was not such as they *looked* for; and, though the error in form seemed to be consented to, yet the substance of the accusation might be still insisted on.  
 Inordinate anxiety, and unnecessary scruples in confession, instead of setting you free, which is the benefit to be *looked* for by confession, perplex you the more.  
*Look* now for no enchanting voice, nor fear  
 The bait of honied words.  
 He dares not offer one repenting prayer:  
 Amaz'd he lies, and sadly *looks* for death.  
 I must with patience all the terms attend,  
 Till mine is call'd; and that long *look'd* for day  
 Is still encumber'd with some new delay.  
 This limitation of Adam's empire to his line, will save those the labour who would *look* for one heir amongst the race of brutes, but will very little contribute to the discovery of one amongst men.  
 14. To *look* into. To examine; to sift; to inspect closely; to observe narrowly.  
 His nephew's levies to him appear'd  
 To be a preparation 'gainst the Polish;  
 But better *look'd* into, he truly found  
 It was against your highness.  
 The more frequently and narrowly we *look* into the works of nature, the more occasion we shall have to admire their beauty.  
 It is very well worth a traveller's while to *look* into all that lies in his way.  
 15. To *look* on. To respect; to regard; to esteem; to consider; to view; to think on.  
 Ambitious men, if they be checked in their desires, become secretly discontent, and *look* upon men and matters with an evil eye.  
 I *looked* on Virgil as a succinct, majestic writer; and every word and syllable weighed not only every thought, but every word and syllable.  
 If a harmless maid  
 Should ere a wife become a nurse,  
 Her friends would *look* on her the worse.

LOO

16. To *look* on. To consider.  
 He *looked* upon it as morally impossible, for persons infinitely proud to frame their minds to an impartial consideration of a religion that taught nothing but self-denial and the cross.  
 Do we not all profess to be of this excellent religion? but who will believe that we do so, that shall *look* upon the actions, and consider the lives of the greatest part of Christians.  
 In the want and ignorance of almost all things, they *looked* upon themselves as the happiest and wisest people of the universe.  
 Those prayers you make for your recovery are to be *looked* upon as best heard by God, if they move him to a longer continuance of your sickness.  
 17. To *look* on. To be a mere idle spectator.  
 I'll be a candle-holder, and *look* on.  
 Some come to meet their friends, and to make merry; others come only to *look* on.  
 18. To *look* over. To examine; to try one by one.  
*Look* o'er the present and the former time,  
 If no example of so vile a crime  
 Appears, then mourn.  
 A young child, distracted with the number and variety of his play-games, tired his maid every day to *look* them over.  
 19. To *look* out. To search; to seek.  
 When the thriving tradesman has got more than he can well employ in trade, his next thoughts are to *look* out for a purchase.  
 Where the body is affected with pain or sickness, we are forward enough to *look* out for remedies, to listen greedily to every one that suggests them and immediately to apply them.  
 Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, and compact, we must *look* out for words as beautiful and comprehensive as can be found.  
 The curious are *looking* out, some for flattery, some for ironies, in that poem; the four folks think they have found out some.  
 20. To *look* out. To be on the watch.  
 Is a man bound to *look* out sharp to plague himself?  
 21. To *look* to. To watch; to take care of.  
 There is not a more fearful wild fowl than your lion living; and we ought to *look* to it.  
 Who knocks so loud at door?  
 Look to the door there, Francis.  
 Let this fellow be *looked* to: let some of my people have a special care of him.  
 Uncleanly scruples fear not you; *look* to it.  
 Know the state of thy flocks, and *look* well to thy herds.  
 When it came once among our people, that the state offered conditions to strangers that would stay, we had work enough to get any of our men to *look* to our ship.  
 If any took sanctuary for safe of treason, the king might appoint him keepers to *look* to him in sanctuary.  
 The dog's running away with the fidd, bids the cook *look* better to it another time.  
 For the truth of the theory I am in nowise concerned; the composer of it must *look* to that.  
 22. To *look* to. To behold.  
 To *look*. v. a.  
 1. To seek; to search for.  
 Looking my love, I go from place to place,  
 Like a young fawn that late hath lost the hind,  
 And seek each where.  
 My father is here *look'd* for every day,  
 To pass assurance of a dowry.  
 2. To turn the eye upon.  
 Let us *look* one another in the face.  
 3. To influence by looks.  
 Such a spirit must be left behind!  
 A spirit fit to start into an empire,  
 And *look* the world to law.  
 4. To *look* out. To discover by searching.  
 Casting my eye upon so many of the general bills as next came to hand, I found encouragement from them to *look* out all the bills I could.  
 Whoever has such treatment when he is a man, will *look* out other company, with whom he can be at ease.  
 Look. interj. [properly the imperative mood of the verb: it is sometimes *look* ye.] See! lo! behold! observe.  
 Look, where he comes, and my good man too; he's as far from jealousy as I am from giving him cause.  
 Look you, he must seem thus to the world: fear not your advancement.  
 Look, when the world hath fewest barbarous people, but such as will not marry, except they know means to live, as it is almost everywhere at this day, except Tartary, there is no danger of inundations of people.

LOO

*Look* you! we that pretend to be subject to a constitution, must not carve out our own quality; for at this rate a cobbler may make himself a lord.  
 1. Air of the face; mien; cast of the countenance.  
 Thou cream-fac'd loon,  
 Where got'st thou that goose *look*?  
 Thou wilt save the afflicted people, but wilt bring down high *looks*.  
 Their looks erected, and their clay refin'd.  
 And though death be the king of terrors, yet pain, disgrace, and poverty, have frightful *looks*, able to discompose most men.  
 2. The act of looking or seeing.  
 Then on the crowd he cast a furious *look*,  
 And wither'd all their strength.  
 When they met they made a furling stand,  
 And glar'd, like angry lions, as they pass'd,  
 And with'd that ev'ry *look* might be their last.  
 3. One that looks.  
 4. Lo'oker on. Spectator, not agent.  
 Shepherds poor pipe, when his harsh found testifies anguish, into the fair *looker* on, pastime not passion enters.  
 Such labour is then more necessary than pleasant, both to them which undertake it, and for the *lookers* on.  
 My business in this state  
 Made me a *looker* on here in Vienna;  
 Where I have seen corruption boil and bubble  
 Till it o'er-run the stew.  
 Did not this fatal war affront thy coats,  
 Yet taste thou an idle *looker* on.  
 The Spaniard's valour lieth in the eye of the *looker* on;  
 but the English valour lieth about the soldier's heart: a valour of glory and a valour of natural courage are two things.  
 The people love him;  
 The *lookers* on, and the enquiring vulgar,  
 Will talk themselves to action.  
 He with'd he had indeed been gone,  
 And only to have food a *looker* on.  
 Looking-glass. n. f. [look and glass.] Mirror; a glass which shews forms reflected.  
 Command a mirror higher straight,  
 That it may shew me what a face I have.  
 Go some of you and fetch a *looking-glass*.  
 There is none so homely but loves a *looking-glass*.  
 We should make no other use of our neighbours faults, than we do of a *looking-glass* to mend our own manners by.  
 The surface of the lake of Nemi is never ruffled with the least breath of wind, which perhaps, together with the clearness of its waters, gave it formerly the name of Diana's *looking-glass*.  
 Loom. n. f. [from *glomus*, a bottom of thread, *Minshew*.] Lome is a general name for a tool or instrument, *Junius*. The frame in which the weavers work their cloth.  
 He must leave no uneven thread in his loom, or by indulging to any one sort of reprovable discourse himself, defeat all his endeavours against the rest.  
 Minerva, studious to compose  
 Her twisted threads, the web she strung,  
 And o'er a loom of marble hung.  
 A thousand maidens ply the purple loom,  
 To weave the bed, and deck the regal room.  
 To Loom. v. n. [looman, Saxon.] To appear at sea.  
 Loom. n. f. A bird.  
 A loom is as big as a goose; of a dark colour, dappled with white spots on the neck, back, and wings; each feather marked near the point with two spots: they breed in Far Island.  
 Loom. n. f. [This word, which is now used only in Scotland, is the English word *loon*.] A sorry fellow; a scoundrel; a rascal.  
 Thou cream-fac'd loon!  
 Where got'st thou that goose *look*?  
 The false loon, who could not work his will  
 By open force, employ'd his flat'ring skill:  
 I hope, my lord, said he, I not offend;  
 Are you afraid of me that are your friend?  
 This young lord had an old cunning rogue, or, as the Scots call it, a false loon of a grandfather, that one might call a Jack of all trades.  
 LOOP. n. f. [from *loopen*, Dutch, to run.] A double through which a string or lace is drawn; an ornamental double or fringe.  
 Nor any skill'd in *loops* of ring'ring fine,  
 Might in their dexter cunning over dare  
 With this, so curious network, to compare.  
 Make me to see't, or at least so prove it,

LOO

That the probation bear no hinge, nor loop,  
 To hang a doubt on.  
 Bind our crooked legs in hoops  
 Made of shells, with silver *loops*.  
 An old fellow shall wear this or that sort of cut in his cloaths with great integrity, while all the rest of the world are degenerated into buttons, pockets, and *loops*.  
 Lo'oped. adj. [from *loop*.] Full of holes.  
 Poor naked wretches, whereoe'er you are,  
 That 'bide the pelting of this pitiless storm!  
 How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,  
 Your *loop'd* and window'd raggedness, defend you  
 From seasons such as these.  
 Lo'ophole. n. f. [loop and hole.]  
 1. Aperture; hole to give a passage.  
 The Indian herdman humming heat,  
 Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds;  
 At *loopholes* cut through thickest shade.  
 Ere the blabbing Eastern scout  
 The nice morn on the Indian steep,  
 From her cabin'd *loophole* peep.  
 Walk not near your corner house by night; for there are blunderbusses planted in every *loophole*, that go off at the squeaking of a fiddle.  
 2. A shift; an evasion.  
 Needleless, or needful, I not now contend,  
 For still you have a *loophole* for a friend.  
 Lo'opholed. adj. [from *loophole*.] Full of holes; full of openings, or void spaces.  
 This uneasy *loophol'd* gao,  
 In which y' are hamper'd by the fetlock,  
 Cannot but put y' in mind of wedlock.  
 Loord. n. f. [loerd, Dutch; from *lurdant*, French; *lurdan*, Erse; a heavy, stupid, or witless fellow. *D. Treux* derives *lurdant* from *lorde* or *lourde*, a village in Gascoigny, the inhabitants of which were formerly noted robbers, say they. But dexterity in robbing implies some degree of subtilty, from which the Gascoigns are so far removed, that, at this day, they are awkward and heavy to a proverb. The Erse imports some degree of knavery, but then it is used in a ludicrous sense, as in English, you pretty rogue; though in general it denotes reproachful heaviness, or stupid laziness. *Spenser's* Scholiast says, *loord* was wont, among the old Britons, to signify a lord; and therefore the Danes, that usurped their tyranny here in Britain, were called, for more dread than dignity, *lurdant*, i. e. lord Danes, whose insolence and pride was so outrageous in this realm, that if it fortune'd a Briton to be going over a bridge, and saw the Dane set foot upon the same, he must return back till the Dane was clean over, else he must abide no less than present death: but being afterward expelled, the name of *lurdane* became so odious unto the people whom they had long oppress'd, that, even at this day, they use for more reproach to call the quartan ague the fever *lurdane*. So far the Scholiast, but erroneously. From *Spenser's* own words, it signifies something of stupid dulness rather than magisterial arrogance. *Mackean*.] A drone.  
 Siker, thou'st but a lazy loord,  
 And rekes much of thy twinke,  
 That with fond terms and witless words  
 To bleat mine eyes do'st think.  
 To Loose. v. a. [loyan, Saxon.]  
 1. To unbind; to untie any thing fastened.  
 The shoes of his feet I am not worthy to *loose*.  
 Canst thou *loose* the bands of Orion.  
 Who is worthy to *loose* the seals thereof.  
 This is to cut the knot when we cannot *loose* it.  
 2. To relax.  
 The joints of his loins were *loosed*.  
 3. To unbind any one bound.  
 Loose and bring him to me.  
 He *loosed*, and set at liberty, four or five kings of the people of that country, that Berok kept in chains.  
 4. To free from imprisonment.  
 Loose those appointed to death.  
 The captive hasteneth that he may be *loosed*.  
 5. To free from any obligation.  
 Art thou *loosed* from a wife, seek not a wife.  
 6. To free from any thing that shackles the mind.  
 Ay; there's the man, who, *loos'd* from lust and pelf,  
 Lets to the pretor owes than to himself.  
 7. To free from any thing painful.  
 Woman, thou art *loosed* from thy infirmity.  
 8. To disengage.  
 When heav'n was nam'd, they *loos'd* their hold again,  
 Then sprung the forth, they follow'd her again.  
 To Loose. v. n. To set sail; to depart by *loosing* the anchor.  
 Ye should have hearkened, and not have *loosed* from Crete.



# LOO

The emperor *loosing* from Barcelona, came to the port of Mago, in the island of Minorca. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
*Loosing* thence by night, they were driven by contrary winds back into his port. *Raleigh.*

Loose. *adj.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Unbound; untied.

If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her *loose* to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakespeare. Dan. iii. 25.*  
 Lo! I see four men *loose* walking.

2. Not fast; not fixed.  
 Those few that clashed might rebound after the collision; or if they cohered, yet by the next conflict might be separated again, and so on in an eternal vicissitude of fast and *loose*, though without ever confociating into the bodies of planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. Not tight; as, a loose robe.  
 4. Not crowded; not close.

With extended wings a host might pass,  
 5. Wanton; not chaste. *Milton.*  
 Fair Venus seem'd unto his bed to bring

Her, whom he waking evermore did ween  
 To be the chafest flower that ay did spring  
 On earthly branch, the daughter of a king,  
 Now a *loose* leman to vile service bound.  
 When *loose* caprices violate chaste eyes,  
 She half consents who silently denies. *Dryden's Ovid.*

6. Not close; not concise; lax.  
 If an author be *loose* and diffuse in his style, the translator needs only regard the propriety of the language. *Felton.*

7. Vague; indeterminate.  
 It is but a *loose* thing to speak of possibilities, without the particular designs; so is it to speak of lawfulness without the particular cases. *Bacon's holy War.*

It seems unaccountable to be so exact in the quantity of liquor where a small error was of little concern, and to be so *loose* in the doses of powerful medicines. *Arbutnot.*

8. Not strict; not rigid.  
 Because conscience, and the fear of swerving from that which is right, maketh them diligent observers of circumstances, the *loose* regard whereof is the nurse of vulgar folly. *Hooker, b. v.*

9. Unconnected; rambling.  
 I dare venture nothing without a strict examination; and am as much aghast to put a *loose* indigestible play upon the publick, as I should be to offer brass money in a payment. *Dryden's Dedication to his Spanish Friar.*

Vario spends whole mornings in running over *loose* and unconnected pages, and with fresh curiosity is ever glancing over new words and ideas, and yet treasures up but little knowledge. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i.*

10. Lax of body; not coactive.  
 What hath a great influence upon the health, is going to stool regularly: people that are very *loose* have seldom strong thoughts, or strong bodies. *Locke on Education.*

11. Disengaged; not enslaved.  
 Their prevailing principle is, to fit as *loose* from those pleasures, and be as moderate in the use of them, as they can. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

12. Disengaged from obligation.  
*Loose* of my vow; but who knows Cato's thoughts. *Addis.*

13. Free from confinement.  
 They did not let prisoners *loose* homeward. *Isa. xiv. 17.*  
 With the wildest tempests *loose*;  
 That thrown again upon the coast,  
 I may once more repeat my pain. *Prior.*

14. Remiss; not attentive.  
 15. To break loose. To gain liberty.  
 If to break *loose* from the conduct of reason, and to want that restraint of examination which keeps us from chusing the worse, be liberty, madmen and fools are only the free-men. *Locke.*

Like two black storms on either hand,  
 Our Spanish army and the Indians stand;  
 This only space betwixt the clouds is clear,  
 Where you, like days, broke *loose* from both appear. *Dryd.*

16. To let loose. To let at liberty; to let at large; to free from any restraint.  
 And let the living bird *loose* into the open field. *Lev. xiv. 7.*  
 We ourselves make our fortunes good or bad; and when God lets *loose* a tyrant upon us, or a sickness, if we fear to die, or know not to be patient, the calamity fits heavy upon us. *Taylor's holy Living.*

In addition and division, either of space or duration, it is the number of its repeated additions or divisions that alone remains distinct, as will appear to any one who will let his thoughts *loose* in the vast expansion of space, or divisibility of matter. *Locke.*

# LOO

If one way of improvement cannot be made a recreation, they must be let *loose* to the childish play they fancy; which they should be weaned from, by being made surfeit of it. *Locke on Education.*

Loose. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Liberty; freedom from restraint.

Come, and forsake thy cloying floor,  
 And all the busy pageantry  
 That wife men scorn, and fools adore:  
 Come, give thy soul a *loose*, and taste the pleasures of the poor. *Dryden's Horace.*

Lucia, might my big swollen heart  
 Vent all its griefs, and give a *loose* to sorrow,  
 Marcia could answer thee in sighs. *Addison's Cato.*  
 The fiery Pegasus disdains  
 To mind the rider's voice, or hear the reins;  
 When glorious fields and opening camps he views,  
 He runs with an unbounded *loose*. *Prior.*

Poets should not, under a pretence of imitating the ancients, give themselves such a *loose* in lyrics, as if there were no connection in the world. *Felton on the Classics.*

2. Dismission from any restraining force.  
 Air at large maketh no noise, except it be sharply persecuted; as in the found of a string, where air is persecuted by a hard and stiff body, and with a sharp *loose*. *Bacon.*

3. Not fast; not firmly.  
 I thought your love eternal: was it ty'd  
 So *loosely*, that a quarrel could divide? *Dryden's Aureng.*

2. Without bandage.  
 Her golden locks for haste were *loosely* shed  
 About her ears. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

3. Without union or connection.  
 He has eminently, and within himself, all degrees of perfection that exist *loosely* and separately in all second beings. *Norris's Miscellany.*

4. Irregularly.  
 In this age, a bishop, living *loosely*, was charged that his conversation was not according to the apostles lives. *Camden's Remains.*

5. Negligently; carelessly.  
 We have not *loosely* through filence permitted things to pass away as in a dream. *Hooker.*

The chiming of some particular words in the memory, and making a noise in the head, seldom happens but when the mind is lazy, or very *loosely* and negligently employed. *Locke.*

6. Unfoldly; meanly; without dignity.  
 A prince should not be so *loosely* studied, as to remember few weak a composition. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. p. ii.*

7. Unchastly.  
 The stage how *loosely* does Alceas tread,  
 Who fairly puts all characters to bed. *Pope.*

To LO'USEN. *v. n.* [from *loose*.] To part.  
 When the polybus appears in the throat, extract it that way; it being more ready to *loosen* when pulled in that direction than by the nose. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To LO'USEN. *v. a.* [from *loose*.]  
 1. To relax any thing tied.  
 2. To make less coherent.

After a year's rooting, then shaking doth the tree good,  
 by *loosening* of the earth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. To separate a company.  
 She breaks her back, the *loosen'd* sides give way,  
 And plunge the Tuscan soldiers in the sea. *Dryden's Ann.*

4. To free from restraint.  
 It resolves those difficulties which the rules beget; it *loosens* his hands, and assists his understanding. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

5. To make not coactive.  
 Fear *loosens* the belly; because the heat retiring towards the heart, the guts are relaxed in the same manner as fear also causeth trembling. *Bacon's Nat. History, N. 41.*

LO'USENESS. *n. f.* [from *loose*.]  
 1. State contrary to that of being fast or fixed.  
 The cause of the casting of skin and shell should seem to be the *looseness* of the skin or shell, that sticketh not close to the flesh. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Latitude; criminal levity.  
 A general *looseness* of principles and manners hath seized on us like a pestilence, that walketh not in darkness, but wasteth at noon-day. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Irregularity; neglect of laws.  
 He endeavoured to win the common people, both by strained curtesy and by *looseness* of life. *Hayward.*

4. Lewdness; unchastity.  
 Courtly court he made still to his dame,  
 Pour'd out in *looseness* on the grassy ground,  
 Both careless of his health and of his fame. *Fairy Q.*

5. Diarrhoea; flux of the belly.  
 Taking

# LOR

Taking cold moveth *looseness* by contraction of the skin and outward parts. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 In pestilential diseases, if they cannot be expelled by sweat, they fall likewise into *looseness*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 Fat meats, in phlegmatick stomachs, procure *looseness* and hinder retention. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

LOOSESTRIFE. *n. f.* [*Lythmachia*, Lat.] An herb.  
 The leaves are entire, oblong, and produced sometimes by pairs, or three or four at each joint of the stalk: the flower consists of one leaf, which expands in a circular order, and is cut into several segments at the top; the fruit is globular, and open at the top, inclosing many seeds fixed to the placenta: it produces large spikes of fine yellow flowers in July, and is prescribed in medicine. *Miller.*

To LOP. *v. a.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *laube*, German, a leaf.]  
 1. To cut the branches of trees.  
 Gentle niece, what stern ungente hands  
 Have *lopp'd*, and heav'd, and made thy body bare  
 Of her two branches, those sweet ornaments. *Shakespeare.*

Like to pillars,  
 Or hollow'd bodies, made of oak or fir,  
 With branches *lopp'd* in wood, or mountain fell'd. *Milt.*  
 The plants, whose luxury was *lopp'd*,  
 Or age with crutches underprop'd. *Cleaveland.*

The oak, growing from a plant to a great tree, and then *lopp'd*, is still the same oak. *Locke.*  
 The hook the bore, instead of Cynthia's spear,  
 To *lop* the growth of the luxuriant year. *Pope.*

2. To cut any thing.  
 The gardener may *lop* religion as he please.  
 So long as there's a head,  
 Hither will all the mountain spirits fly;  
 Lop that but off. *Dryden's Sp. Friar.*

All that denominated it paradise was *lopp'd* off by the devils, and that only left which it enjoyed in common with its neighbour countries. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

I'm sure in needless bonds it poets ties,  
 Procrustes like, the ax or wheel applies,  
 To *lop* the mangled sense, or stretch it into size. *Smith.*

LOR. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. That which is cut from trees.  
 Or sicker thy head very tottie is,  
 So on thy corbe shoulder it leans amiss;  
 Now thyself hath lost both *lop* and top,  
 As my budding branch thou would'st crop. *Spenser.*

Nor should the boughs grow too big, because they give opportunity to the rain to soak into the tree, which will quickly cause it to decay, so that you must cut it down, or else both body and *lop* will be of little value. *Mortimer.*

2. [*Lappa*, Swedish.] A flea.  
 LOPE. *pret. of leap.* Obsolete. This is retained in Scotland.  
 With that sprang forth a naked swain,  
 With spotted wings like peacock's train,  
 And laughing *lope* to a tree. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

LO'PER. *n. f.* [from *lop*.] One that cuts trees.  
 LO'PPERED. *adj.* Coagulated; as, *loppered* milk. *Ainsworth.*  
 And thus it is still called in Scotland.

LOQUACIOUS. *adj.* [*loquax*, Latin.]  
 1. Full of talk; full of tongue.  
 To whom sad Eve,  
 Confessing soon; yet not before her judge  
 Bold, or *loquacious*, thus abash'd reply'd. *Milt. Pa. L.*

In council the gives licence to her tongue,  
*Loquacious*, brawling, ever in the wrong. *Dryden.*

2. Speaking.  
 Blind British bards, with volant touch  
 Traverse *loquacious* strings, whose solemn notes  
 Prove to be harmless revels. *Philips.*

3. Blabbing; not secret.  
 LOQUACITY. *n. f.* [*loquacitas*, Latin.] Too much talk.  
 Why *loquacity* is to be avoided, the wife man gives sufficient reason for, in the multitude of words there wanteth not fin. *Ray on Creation.*

Too great *loquacity*, and too great taciturnity by fits. *Arb.*  
 LORD. *n. f.* [*hlaford*, Saxon.]  
 1. Monarch; ruler; governor.

He made not *lord*.  
 Of Athens he was *lord*. *Milton.*  
 We have our author's only arguments to prove, that heirs are *lords* over their brethren. *Locke.*

They call'd their *lord* Afton to the game,  
 He shook his head in answer to the name. *Addison.*  
 O'er love, o'er fear, extends his wide domain,  
 Unconquer'd *lord* of pleasure and of pain. *Pa. of hu. Wishes.*

2. Master; supreme person.  
 But now I was the *lord*  
 Of this fair mansion, master of my servants,  
 Queen o'er myself; and even now, but now,  
 This house, these servants, and this same myself  
 Are yours, my *lord*. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.*

# LOR

3. A tyrant; an oppressive ruler.  
 Now being assembled into one company, rather without a *lord* than at liberty to accomplish their misery, they fall to division. *Hayward.*

'Tis death to fight, but kingly to controul  
*Lord*-like at ease, with arbitrary pow'r,  
 To peel the chiefs, the people to devour. *Dryden.*

4. A husband.  
 I oft in bitterness of soul deplor'd  
 My absent daughter, and my dearer *lord*. *Pope's Odyssey.*

5. One who is at the head of any business; an overicer.  
 Grant harvest *lord* more by a penny or two,  
 To call on his fellows the better to doo. *Tusser's Husb.*

6. A nobleman.  
 Thou art a *lord*, and nothing but a *lord*. *Shakespeare.*

7. A general name for a peer of England.  
 Nor were the crimes objected against him so clear, as to give convincing satisfaction to the major part of both houses, especially that of the *lords*. *King Charles.*

8. A baron.  
 9. An honorary title applied to officers; as, lord chief justice, lord mayor, and lord chief baron.

To LORD. *v. n.* To domineer; to rule despotically.  
 Ungracious lord of love! what law is this,  
 That me thou makest thus tormented be?  
 The whiles the *lordship* in licentious bliss  
 Of her free will, scorneth both thee and me. *Spenser.*

I see them *lording* it in London streets. *Shakespeare.*  
 Those huge tracts of ground they *lorded* over begat wealth,  
 wealth usher'd in pride. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

They had by this possess'd the tow'rs of Gath,  
 And *lorded* over them whom now they serve. *Milton's Ag.*  
 I should choose rather to be tumbled into the dust in blood,  
 bearing witness to any known truth of our lord, than by a denial of truths, through blood and perjury, wade to a sceptre, and *lord* it in a throne. *South's Sermons.*

But if thy passions *lord* it in thy breast,  
 Art thou not still a slave?  
 The valour of one man th' afflicted throne  
 Imperial, that once *lorded* o'er the world,  
 Sustain'd. *Philips.*

The civilizers! the disturbers say,  
 The robbers, the corrupters of mankind!  
 Proud vagabonds! who make the world your home,  
 And *lord* it where you have no right. *Philips's Britons.*

LO'RDING. *n. f.* [from *lord*.] Lord in contempt or ridicule.  
 I'll question you  
 Of my lord's tricks, and yours, when you were boys.  
 You were pretty *lordings* then? *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*

To *lordings* proud I tune my lay,  
 Who feast in bower or hall;  
 Though dukes they be, to dukes I lay,  
 That pride will have a fall. *Swift.*

LO'RDING. *n. f.* A diminutive lord.  
 Trampus, of amphibious breed,  
 By the dam from *lordings* sprung,  
 By the fire exhal'd from dung. *Swift.*

LO'RDLINESS. *n. f.* [from *lordly*.]  
 1. Dignity; high station.  
 Thou vouchsafest here to visit me,  
 Doing the honour of thy *lordliness*. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*

2. Pride; haughtiness.  
 LO'RDLY. *adj.* [from *lord*.]  
 1. Besting a lord.  
*Lordly* fins require *lordly* estates to support them. *Scot.*

2. Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent.  
 So bad a peer—  
 —As who, my lord?  
 —Why, as yourself, my lord?  
 An't like your *lordly*, lord protectorship? *Shakespeare.*

Of me as of a common enemy,  
 So dreaded once, may now exasperate them,  
 I know not: lords are *lordly* in their wine. *Milt. Agon.*

Expect another message more imperious,  
 More *lordly* thund'ring than thou wilt bear. *Milton.*  
 Every rich and *lordly* swain,  
 With pride wou'd drag about her chain. *Swift.*

LO'RDLY. *adu.* Imperiously; despotically; proudly,  
 So when a tyger sucks the bullock's blood,  
 A famish'd lion, issuing from the wood,  
 Roars *lordly* fierce, and challenges the food, *Dryden.*

LO'RDSHIP. *n. f.* [from *lord*.]  
 1. Dominion; power.  
 Let me never know that any base affection should get any *lordship* in your thoughts.

It being set upon such an insensible rising of the ground, it gives the eye *lordship* over a good large circuit. *Stidney.*

They which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles, exercise *lordship* over them, and their great ones exercise authority upon them. *Mark x. 42.*



## LOS

There is *lordship* of the fee, wherein the master doth much joy, when he walketh about the line of his own possessions.

Needs must the *lordship* there from virtue slide. *Fairfax.*  
2. Seignior; domain.

How can those grants of the kings be avoided, without wronging of those lords which had those lands and *lordships* given them?

What lands and *lordships* for their owner know  
My quondam barber, but his worship now. *Dryden.*

3. Title of honour used to a nobleman not a duke.  
I assure your *lordship*.

The extreme horror of it almost turn'd me  
To air, when first I heard it. *Benj. Johnson's Cataline.*

I could not answer it to the world, if I gave not your *lordship* my testimony of being the best husband now living. *Dry.*

4. Titular compellation of judges, and some other persons in authority and office.

LORE. *n. f.* [from *lojan*, to learn.] Lesson; doctrine; instruction.

And, for the modest *lore* of maidenhood  
Bids me not journey with these armed men.

Oh whether shall I fly? *Fairfax.*  
The law of nations, or the *lore* of war. *Fairfax.*

And full of peace; now soft, and turbulent!  
For understanding rul'd not; and the will  
Heard not her *lore*! but in subjection now  
To sensual appetite. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ix.

The subtle fiend his *lore*  
Soon learn'd, now milder, and thus answer'd smooth. *Milt.*

Lo! Rome herself, proud mistress now no more  
Of arts, but chattering against heathen *lore.* *Pope.*

LORE. [lojan, Saxon.] Left; destroyed.

LO'REL. *n. f.* [from *lojan*, Saxon.] An abandoned scoundrel. Obsolete.

Siker thou speak'st like a lewd *lorell*  
Of heaven to decem to:

How be I am but rude and borrell,  
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

2. To *lo'ricate*. *v. a.* To plate over.  
Nature hath *loricated*, or plaistered over, the sides of the tympanum in animals with ear-wax, to stop and entangle any insects that should attempt to creep in there. *Roy.*

LO'RIMER. *n. f.* [from *lo'rier*, French.] Bridlecutter.

LO'RINET. *n. f.* A kind of bird.

LO'RN. pret. pass. of *lojan*, Saxon.] Forfaken; lost.

Who after that he had fair *Una lorn*,  
Through light misdeeming of her loyalty. *Fairy Queen.*

To LOSE. *v. a.* [lojan, Saxon.]

1. To forfeit by unlucky contest; the contrary to win.  
The lightest courtiers ran;  
They rush'd, and won by turns, and *lost* the day. *Dryden.*

2. To be deprived of.  
He *lost* his right hand with a shot, and, instead thereof,  
ever after a hand of iron. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

Who conquer'd him, and in what fatal strife  
The youth, without a wound, could *lose* his life. *Dryden.*

3. To suffer deprivation of.  
The fear of the Lord goeth before obtaining of authority;  
but roughness and pride is the *losing* thereof. *Eccius*, x. 21.

If falt have *lost* his favour, wherewith shall it be falt?  
*Matt*, v. 13.

4. To possess no longer; contrary to keep.  
They have *lost* their trade of woollen drapery. *Graunt.*

No youth shall equal hopes of glory give,  
The Trojan honour and the Roman boast,  
Admir'd when living, and ador'd when *lost*. *Dryden.*

We should never quite *lose* sight of the country, though  
we are sometimes entertained with a distant prospect of it.

5. To have any thing gone so as that it cannot be found, or had again.  
But if to honour *lost* 'tis still decreed  
For you my bowl shall flow, my stocks shall bleed;  
Judge and assert my right, impartial Jove. *Pope's Odyssey.*

When men are openly abandoned, and *lost* to all shame,  
they have no reason to think it hard, if their memory be re-  
proached. *Swift.*

6. To bewilder.  
I will go *lose* myself,  
And wander up and down to view the city. *Shakespeare.*

Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely to flat and  
hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated  
and confused variety to distract and *lose* it. *King Charles.*

When the mind pursues the idea of infinity, it uses the  
ideas and repetitions of numbers, which are so many distinct  
ideas, kept bett by number from running into a confused heap,  
wherein the mind *loses* itself. *Locke.*

7. To deprive of.  
How should you go about to *lose* him a wife he loves with  
so much passion. *Temple.*

## LOT

8. To kill; to destroy.

9. To throw away; to employ ineffectually.  
He has merit, good nature, and integrity, that are too  
often *lost* upon great men, or at least are not all three a match  
for flattery. *Pope's Letters.*

10. To miss; to part with, so as not to recover.  
These sharp encounters, where always many more men  
are *lost* than are killed or taken prisoners, put such a stop to  
Middleton's march, that he was glad to retire. *Clarendon.*

To LOSE. *v. n.*

1. Not to win.  
We'll hear poor rogues  
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,  
Who *loses*, and who wins; who's in, who's out. *Shakespeare.*

2. To decline; to fail.  
Widom in discourse with her  
*Losses* discount'nanc'd, and like folly shews. *Milton.*

LO'SABLE. *adj.* [from *lose*.] Subject to privation.  
Consider whether motion, or a propensity to it, be an in-  
herent quality belonging to atoms in general, and not *losable*  
by them. *Boyle.*

LO'SEL. *n. f.* [from *lojan*, to perish.] A scoundrel; a sorry  
worthless fellow. A word now obsolete.

Such *losels* and scatterlings cannot easily, by any sheriff, be  
gotten, when they are challenged for any such fact. *Spenser.*

A *loset* wand'ring by the way,  
One that to bounty never cast his mind,  
Ne thought of honour ever did assay  
His bair breast. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.

And *losels* lifted high, where I did look,  
I mean to turn the next leaf of the book. *Hubbard's Tale.*

Be not with work of *losels* wit defamed,  
Ne let such verses poetry be named. *Hubbard's Tale.*

By Cambridge a towne I do know,  
Whose *losels* by *losels* doth flow  
More heere then is needful to tell. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

And, *loset*, thou art worthy to be hang'd,  
That wilt not stay her tongue. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

LO'SER. *n. f.* [from *lose*.] One that is deprived of any thing;  
one that forfeits any thing; one that is impaired in his pos-  
session or hope; the contrary to winner or gainer.

With the *losers* let it sympathize,  
For nothing can seem foul to those that win. *Shakespeare.*

No man can be provident of his time that is not prudent  
in the choice of his company; and if one of the speakers be  
vain, tedious, and trifling, he that hears, and he that an-  
swers, are equal *losers* of their time. *Taylor's holy Living.*

*Losers* and malecontents, whose portion and inheritance is  
a freedom to speak. *South's Sermons.*

It cannot talk, because that act seems to have been car-  
ried on rather by the interest of particular countries, than by  
that of the whole, which must be a *loser* by it. *Temple.*

A bull with gilded horns,  
Shall be the portion of the conquering chief,  
A sword and helm shall cheer the *loser's* grief. *Dryden.*

LOSS. *n. f.* [from *lose*.]

1. Forfeiture; the contrary to gain.  
The only gain he purchased was to be capable of *loss* and  
detriment for the good of others. *Hosker*, b. v.

An evil natured son is the dishonour of his father that be-  
gat him; and a foolish daughter is born to his *loss*. *Ecclesi.*

The statement of price of any of the landholder's com-  
modities, lessens his income, and is a clear *loss*. *Locke.*

2. Miss.  
If he were dead, what would betide of me?  
—No other harm but *loss* of such a lord.

—The *loss* of such a lord includes all harms, *Shakespeare.*

3. Deprivation.  
Her fellow ships from far her *loss* decri'd;  
But only she was sunk, and all were safe beside. *Dryden.*

There succeeded an absolute victory for the English, with  
the slaughter of above two thousand of the enemy, with the  
*loss* but of one man, though not a few hurt. *Bacon.*

5. Fault; puzzle.  
Not the least transaction of sense and motion in man, but  
philosophers are at a *loss* to comprehend. *South's Sermons.*

Reason is always striving, and always at a *loss*, while it is  
exercised about that which is not its proper object. *Dryden.*

A man may sometimes be at a *loss* which side to close  
with. *Baker's Refl. on Learning.*

6. Useless application.  
It would be *loss* of time to explain any farther our superi-  
ority to the enemy in numbers of men and horse. *Aldrich.*

LOST. *participial adj.* [from *lose*.] No longer perceptible.  
In seventeen days appear'd your pleasing coat,  
And woody mountains, half in vapours *lost*. *Pope's Odyssey.*

LOU. *n. f.* [blaut, Gothic; plor, Saxon; lot, Dutch.]

1. Fortune; state assigned.  
Kala at length concluded my ling'ring *lot*;  
Disdain me not, although I be not fair, *Who*

## LOV

Who is an heir of many hundred sheep,  
Doth beauty keep which never fun can burn, *Sidney*, b. i.

Not forms do turn,  
Our own *lot* is best; and by aiming at what we have not,  
we lose what we have already. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Prepar'd I stand; he was but born to try  
The *lot* of man, to suffer and to die. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. A die, or any thing used in determining chances.  
Aaron shall cast *lots* upon the two goats; one *lot* for the  
Lord, and the other *lot* for the scape-goat. *Lev*, xvi. 8.

Their talks in equal portions she divides,  
And where unequal, there by *lots* decides. *Dryden's Virg.*

Ulysses bids his friends to cast *lots*, to shew, that he would  
not voluntarily expose them to so imminent danger.

Notes on the Odyssey.  
3. It seems in *Shakespeare* to signify a lucky or wished chance.  
If you have heard your general talk of Rome,  
And of his friends there, it is *lots* to blanks.

My name hath touch'd your ears; it is Menenius. *Shakespeare.*

4. A portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by *lot*: as,  
what *lot* of silks had you at the sale?

5. Proportion of taxes: as, to pay *lot* and *lot*.

LOVE tree or nettle tree. *n. f.* [Celtic.] See LOTOS.

The leaves of the *love* tree are like those of the nettle; the  
flowers consist of five leaves, expanded in form of a rose,  
containing many short stamens in the bosom: the fruit, which  
is a roundish berry, grows single in the bosom of its leaves.

The fruit of this tree is not so tempting to us, as it was  
to the companions of Ulysses: the wood is durable, and used  
to make pipes for wind instruments: the root is proper for  
hafts of knives, and was highly esteemed by the Romans for  
its beauty and use. *Miller.*

LOTOS. *n. f.* [Latin.] See LOTRE.

The trees around them all their food produce,  
*Lotos*, the name divine, nectarous juice. *Pope's Odyssey.*

LO'TION. *n. f.* [*lotio*, Latin; *lotion*, French.]

A *lotion* is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous li-  
quids, used to wash any part with; from lavo, to wash.

In *lotion* in women's cases, he orders two potions of helle-  
bore macerated in two cytolæ of water. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

LO'TTERY. *n. f.* [*lotterie*, Fr. from *lot*.] A game of chance;  
a sortilege; distribution of prizes by chance; a play in which  
*lots* are drawn for prizes.

Let high-fighted tyranny range on,  
Till each man drop by *lottery*. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

The *lottery* that he hath devised in these three chests of gold,  
silver, and lead, will never be chosen by any but whom you  
shall rightly love. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Every warrior may be said to be a soldier of fortune, and  
the best commanders to have a kind of *lottery* for their work.

Fortune, that with malicious joy  
Does man, her slave, oppress,  
Still various and unconstant still,  
Promotes, degrades, delights in strife,  
And makes a *lottery* of life. *Dryden's Horace.*

LO'VAGE. *n. f.* [*lovingium*, Latin.]

The lobes of the *loving* leaves are cut about their borders  
like those of parsley; the flower consists, for the most part,  
of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose; each of  
these flowers are succeeded by two oblong, gibbous, furrowed  
seeds, which on one side have a leafy border. This plant is  
often used in medicine. *Miller.*

LOUD. *adj.*

1. Noisy; striking the ear with great force.  
Contenting on the Lesbian shore,  
His prowess Philomelides confess'd,  
And loud acclaiming Greeks the victor blest'd. *Pope.*

The numbers soft and clear,  
Gently steal upon the ear;  
Now louder, and yet louder rise,  
And fill with spreading sounds the skies. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

2. Clamorous; turbulent.  
She is loud and stubborn; her feet abide not in her house.

LO'UDLY. *adv.* [from *loud*.]

1. Noisily; so as to be heard far.  
The soldier that philosopher well blam'd,  
Who long and loudly in the schools declaim'd. *Denham.*

2. Clamorously.  
I read above fifty pamphlets, written by as many presby-  
terian divines, loudly disclaiming toleration. *Swift.*

LO'UDNESS. *n. f.* Noise; force of sound; turbulence; vehemence or furrowiness of clamour.

Had any disaster made room for grief, it would have moved  
according to prudence, and the proportions of the provoca-  
tion: it would not have fallen out into complaint or loud-  
ness. *South's Sermons.*

To LOVE. *v. a.* [lojan, Saxon.]

1. To regard with passionate affection, as that of one sex to  
the other.

## LOV

Good shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to *love*.  
—It is to be made all of sighs and tears;  
It is to be made all of faith and service;  
It is to be all made of fantasy,  
All made of passion, and all made of wilfulness;  
All adoration, duty, and obedience;  
All humbleness, all patience, all impatience;  
All purity, all trial, all observance. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

I could not *love* I'm sure  
One who in love were wife. *Cowley.*

The jealous man withes himself a kind of deity to the per-  
son he *loves*; he would be the only employment of her  
thoughts. *Addison's Spectator*, N. 170.

2. To regard with the affection of a friend.  
None but his brethren he, and sisters, knew;  
Whom the kind youth prefer'd to me.

3. To regard with parental tenderness.  
And much above myself I lov'd them too. *Cowley.*

He that loveth me shall be loved of my father, and I will  
love him, and will manifest myself to him. *John* xiv. 21.

4. To be pleased with.  
Fish used to salt water delight more in fresh: we see that  
salmons and finelts *love* to get into rivers, though against the  
stream. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N. 703.

Wit, eloquence, and poetry;  
Arts which I *love*'d. *Cowley.*

5. To regard with reverent unwillingness to offend.  
Love the Lord thy God with all thine heart. *Deut.* vi. 5.

LOVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The passion between the sexes.  
Hearken to the birds *love*-learned song,  
The dewie leaves among! *Spenser's Epithalam.*

While idly I stood looking on,  
I found th' effect of *love* in idleness. *Shakespeare.*

My tales of *love* were wont to weary you;  
I know you joy not in a *love* discourse. *Shakespeare.*

What! have I *loved* love letters in the holiday-time of  
my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakespeare.*

I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye,  
That lik'd, but had a rougher talk in hand  
Than to drive liking to the name of *love*. *Shakespeare.*

What need a vermil-tinctur'd lip for that,  
*Love*-darting eyes, or tresses like the morn. *Milton.*

*Love* quarrels oft in pleasing concord end,  
Not wedlock treachery, endang'ring life. *Milton's Agon.*

A *love* potion works more by the strength of charm than  
nature. *Collier on Popularity.*

You know y' are in my pow'r by making *love*. *Dryden.*

Let mutual joys our mutual trust combine,  
And *love*, and *love*-born confidence be thine. *Pope.*

And these *love*-darting eyes must roll no more. *Pope.*

2. Kindness; good-will; friendship.  
Death grin on me, and I will think thou smil'st,  
And kiss me as thy wife; misery's *love*,  
O come to me! *Shakespeare's King John.*

What *love*, think'st thou, I sue so much to get?  
My *love* till death, my humble thanks, my prayers;  
That *love* which virtue begs, and virtue grants. *Shakespeare.*

God brought Daniel into favour and tender *love* with the  
prince. *Dan*, i. 9.

The one preach Christ of contention, but the other of  
*love*. *Phil*, i. 17.

By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye  
have *love* one to another. *Rem*, xiii. 35.

Unwearied have we spent the nights,  
Till the Ledean stars, so fam'd for *love*;  
Wonder'd at us from above. *Cowley.*

3. Courtship.  
Demetrius  
Made *love* to Nedar's daughter Helena,  
And won her soul. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

If you will marry make your *loves* to me,  
My lady is bespoken. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I to your assistance do make *love*,  
Masking the business from the common eye. *Shakespeare.*

The enquiry of truth, which is the *love*-making or wooing  
of it; the knowledge of truth, the preference of it; and the  
belief of truth, the enjoying of it, is the sovereign godd of  
human nature. *Bacon's Essays.*

4. Tenderness; parental care.  
No religion that ever, was so fully represents the goodness  
of God, and his tender *love* to mankind, which is the most  
powerful argument to the love of God. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

5. Liking; inclination to: as, the *love* of one's country.

6. Object beloved.  
Open the temple gates unto my *love*.  
If that the world and love were young,  
And truth in every shepherd's tongue;  
These pretty pleasures might me move,  
To live with thee, and be thy *love*. *Shakespeare.*

15 S

The



LOV

- The banish'd never hopes his *love* to see. *Dryden.*  
The lover and the *love* of human kind. *Pope.*
7. Lewdness.  
He is not lolling on a lewd *love* bed,  
But on his knees at meditation. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*
8. Unreasonable liking.  
The *love* to sin makes a man sin against his own reason. *Taylor's holy living.*  
Men in *love* with their opinions may not only suppose  
what is in question, but allege wrong matter of fact. *Locke.*
9. Fondness; concord.  
Come *love* and health to all!  
Then I'll sit down: give me some wine; fill full. *Shak.*  
Shall I come unto you with a rod, or in *love*, and in the  
spirit of meekness? *1 Cor. iv. 21.*
10. Principle of union.  
*Love* is the great instrument of nature, the bond and cement  
of society, the spirit and spring of the universe: *love* is  
such an affection as cannot so properly be said to be in the  
soul, as the soul to be in that: it is the whole man wrap  
up into one desire. *Saunders's Sermons.*
11. Picturelike representation of love.  
The lovely babe was born with ev'ry grace:  
Such was his form as painters, when they show  
Their utmost art, on naked *loves* bestow. *Dryden's Ovid.*
12. A word of endearment.  
'Tis no dishonour, trust me, *love*, 'tis none;  
I would die for thee. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
13. Due reverence to God.  
I know that you have not the *love* of God in you. *John.*  
*Love* is of two sorts, of friendship and of desire; the one  
betwixt friends, the other betwixt lovers; the one a rational,  
the other a sensitive *love*: so our *love* of God consists of two  
parts, as esteeming of God, and desiring of him. *Hammond.*  
The *love* of God makes a man chaste without the laborious  
arts of fasting, and exterior disciplines; he reaches at  
glory without any other arms but those of *love*. *Taylor.*
14. A kind of thin silk stuff.  
This leaf held near the eye, and obverted to the light,  
appeared so full of pores, with such a transparency as that of  
a sieve, a piece of cyprus, or *lovehead*. *Boyle on Colours.*
- LOVEAPPLE. *n. f.*  
The *loveapple* has a flower consisting of one leaf, which  
expands in a circular order; the style afterwards becomes a  
roundish, soft, fleshy fruit, divided into several cells, which  
contain many flat seeds. *Miller.*
- LOVEKNOT. *n. f.* [*Love* and *knit*.] A complicated figure, by  
which affection interchanged is figured.
- LOVELETTER. *n. f.* [*Love* and *letter*.] Letter of courtship.
- The children are educated in the different notions of their  
parents: the sons follow the father, while the daughters read  
*loveletters* and romances to their mother. *Addison's Spect.*
- LOVELLY. *adv.* [*Love* and *lovely*.] Amiaably; in such a manner  
as to excite love.
- Thou look'st  
Lovely dreadful. *Ottway's Venice Preserv'd.*
- LOVELINESS. *n. f.* [*Love* and *lovely*.] Amiableness; qualities of  
mind or body that excite love.
- Carrying thus in one person the only two bands of good-  
will, *loveliness* and lovingness. *Sidney.*
- When I approach  
Her *loveliness*, so absolute the seems,  
That what she wills to do, or say,  
Seems wisest, virtuous, best. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*
- If there is such a native *loveliness* in the sex, as to make  
them victorious when they are in the wrong, how restless  
is their power when they are on the side of truth? *Addison.*
- LOVELORN. *adj.* [*Love* and *lorn*.] Forsaken of one's love.
- The *love-lorn* nightingale,  
Nightly to thee her sad long mourneth well. *Milton.*
- LOVELY. *adj.* [*Love* and *lovely*.] Amiaable; exciting love.
- The breast of Hecuba,  
When she did suckle Hector, look'd not *lovelier*  
Than Hector's forehead. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
- Saul and Jonathan were *lovely* and pleasant in their lives,  
and in their death they were not divided. *2 Sam. i. 23.*
- The flowers which it had press'd  
Appeared to my view,  
More fresh and *lovely* than the rest,  
That in the meadows grew. *Donham.*
- The Christian religion gives us a more *lovely* character of  
God than any religion ever did. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
- The fair  
With cleanly powder dry their hair;  
And round their *lovely* breast and head  
Fresh flow'rs their mingl'd odours shed. *Prior.*
- LOVE-MONGER. *n. f.* [*Love* and *monger*.] One who deals in af-  
fairs of love.
- Thou art an old *love-monger*, and speakest skilfully. *Shak.*
- LOVER. *n. f.* [*Love* and *lover*.]  
1. One who is in love.

LOV

- Love is blind, and *lovers* cannot see  
The pretty follies that themselves commit. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*
- Let it be never said, that he whose breast  
Is fill'd with love, should break a *lover's* rest. *Dryden.*
2. A friend; one who regards with kindness.  
Your brother and his *lover* have embrac'd. *Shaksp.*
- I tell thee, fellow,  
Thy general is my *lover*: I have been  
The book of his good act, whence men have read  
His fame unparallel'd haply amplified. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*
3. One who likes any thing.  
To be good and gracious, and a *lover* of knowledge, are  
amiable things. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
- LO'OVER. *n. f.* [*Love* and *over*.] French, an opening. An open-  
ing for the smoke to go out at in the roof of a cottage. *Spenser.*
- LO'VESECRET. *n. f.* [*Love* and *secret*.] Secret between lovers.
- What danger, Arimant, is this you fear?  
Or what *love-secret* which I must not hear. *Dryden's Aur.*
- LO'VESICK. *adj.* [*Love* and *sick*.] Disordered with love; lan-  
guishing with amorous desire.
- See, on the floor inhabits purple spring,  
Where nightingales their *lovesick* ditty sing. *Dryden.*
- To the dear mistress of my *lovesick* mind,  
Her swain a pretty present has design'd. *Dryden's Virg.*
- Of the reliefs to ease a *lovesick* mind,  
Flavia prescribes despair. *Granville.*
- LO'VESOME. *adj.* [*Love* and *som*.] Lovely. A word not used.
- Nothing new can spring  
Without thy warmth, without thy influence bear,  
Or beautiful or *lovesome* can appear. *Dryden's Lucianus.*
- LO'VESONG. *n. f.* [*Love* and *song*.] Song expressing love.
- Poor Romeo is already dead!  
Stabb'd with a white wench's black eye,  
Run through the ear with a *lovesong*. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*
- Love* and weeds and fatyrick thorns are grown,  
Where seeds of better arts were early sown. *Donne.*
- LO'VESUIT. *n. f.* [*Love* and *suit*.] Courtship.
- His *lovesuit* hath been to me  
As fearful as a siege. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
- LO'VETALE. *n. f.* [*Love* and *tale*.] Narrative of love.
- The *lovetale*  
Infected Sion's daughters with like heat;  
Whose wanton passions in the sacred porch  
Ezekiel saw. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*
- Cato's a proper person to entrust  
A *lovetale* with. *Addison's Cato.*
- LO'VETHOUGHT. *n. f.* [*Love* and *thought*.] Amorous fancy.
- Away to sweet beds of flowers,  
Love-thoughts lie rich when canopied with bowers. *Shaksp.*
- LO'VETOWN. *n. f.* [*Love* and *town*.] Small presents given by lovers.
- Has this amorous gentleman presented himself with any  
*lovetown*; such as gold snuff-boxes. *Arbutnot and Pope's Ma. Sc.*
- LO'VETRICK. *n. f.* [*Love* and *trick*.] Art of expressing love.
- Other sports than dancing jollities;  
Other *lovetricks* than glancing with the eyes. *Donne.*
- LOUGH. *n. f.* [*Loch*, Irish; a lake.] A lake; a large inland  
standing water.
- A people near the northern pole that won,  
Whom Ireland sent from *loughs* and forests here,  
Divided far by sea from Europe's shore. *Fairfax.*
- Lough Nefs never freezes. *Phil. Trans.*
- LO'VING. *participial adj.* [*Love* and *loving*.]
1. Kind; affectionate.
- So loving to my mother,  
That he permitted not the winds of heav'n  
To visit her face too roughly. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
- This earl was of great courage, and for this cause much  
loved of his soldiers, to whom he was no less *loving* again. *Hayward.*
2. Expressing kindness.
- The king took her in his arms till she came to herself,  
and comforted her with *loving* words. *Ezra. xv. 8.*
- LO'VINGKINDNESS. Tenderness; favour; mercy. A scrip-  
tural word.
- Remember, O Lord, thy tender mercies, and thy *loving-kindness*. *Psal. xxv. 6.*
- He has adapted the arguments of obedience to the imper-  
fection of our understanding, requiring us to consider him  
only under the amiable attributes of goodness and *loving-kindness*, and to adore him as our friend and patron. *Rogers.*
- LO'VINGLY. *adv.* [*Love* and *loving*.] Affectionately; with kind-  
ness.
- The new king, having no less *lovingly* performed all du-  
ties to him dead than alive, purified on the siege of his un-  
natural brother, as much for the revenge of his father, as  
for the establishing of his own quiet. *Sidney, b. ii.*
- It is no great matter to live *lovingly* with good-natured and  
meek persons; but he that can do so with the forward and  
pervers, he only hath true charity. *Taylor.*
- LO'VINGNESS. *n. f.* [*Love* and *loving*.] Kindness; affection.
- Carrying

LOW

- Carrying thus in one person the only two bands of good-  
will, *loveliness* and *lovingness*. *Sidney, b. i.*
- LOUIS D'OR. *n. f.* [*French*.] A golden coin of France, va-  
lued at about seventeen shillings.
- If he is desir'd to change a *louis d'or*, he must consider of  
it. *Speclator, N. 305.*
- TO LOUNGE. *v. n.* [*lunderen*, Dutch.] To idle; to live  
lazily.
- LO'UNGER. *n. f.* [*from lounge*.] An idler.
- LOURGE. *n. f.* [*langurie*, Latin.] A tall gangrel. *Ans.*
- LOUSE. *n. f.* plural lice. [*lur*, Saxon; *luis*, Dutch.] A small  
animal, of which different species live on the bodies of men,  
beasts, and perhaps of all living creatures.
- There were lice upon man and beast. *Exod. viii. 18.*
- Frogs, lice, and flies, must all his palace fill  
With loath'd intrusion. *Milton.*
- It is beyond even an atheist's credulity and impudence to  
affirm, that the first men might proceed out of the tumours  
of leaves of trees, as maggots and flies are supposed to do  
now, or might grow upon trees; or perhaps might be the  
like of some prodigious animals, whose species is now extinct.
- Not that I value the money the fourth part of the skip of  
a louse. *Swift.*
- TO LOUSE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To clean from lice.
- As for all other good women, that love to do but little  
work, how handsome it is to *louse* themselves in the sun-  
shine, that have been but a while in Ireland can well  
witness. *Spenser on Ireland.*
- You fat and *lous'd* him all the sun-shine day. *Swift.*
- LOUSEWORT. *n. f.* The name of a plant; called also *rattle*  
and *cat's-corn*.
- There are four different kinds of this plant, which grow  
wild, and in some low meadows are very troublesome; espe-  
cially one sort with yellow flowers, which rises to be a foot  
high or more, and is often in such plenty as to be the most  
predominant plant; but it is very bad food for cattle. *Miller.*
- LOUSILY. *adv.* [*from louse*.] In a paltry, mean, and scurvy way.
- LO'USINESS. *n. f.* [*from louse*.] The state of abounding with  
lice.
- LO'USY. *adj.* [*from louse*.]
1. Swimming with lice; over-run with lice.
- Let him be dash'd with lice, live high and whore,  
Sometimes be *lousy*, but be never poor. *Dryden's Juv.*
- Sweetbriar and gooseberry are only *lousy* in dry times, or  
very hot places. *Martin's Husbandry.*
2. Mean; low born; bred on the dunghill.
- I pray you now remembrance on the *lousy* knave mine host.  
A *lousy* knave, to have his gibes and his mockeries. *Shaksp.*
- LOUT. *n. f.* [*loete*, old Dutch. Mr. Lye.] A mean awkward  
fellow; a bumpkin; a clown.
- Pamela, whose noble heart doth disdain, that the trust of  
her virtue is repaid in such a *lout's* hands, had yet, to shew  
an obedience, taken on shepherdish apparel. *Sidney.*
- This *lout*, as he exceeds our lords, the odds  
Is, that we *louts* are men, and you are gods. *Shaksp.*
- I have need of such a youth,  
That can with some discretion do my business.
- For 'tis no trusting to you foolish *lout*. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*
- Thus wail'd the *louts* in melancholy strain. *Gay's Past.*
- TO LOUT. *v. n.* [*lutan*, to bend, Saxon.] To pay obedience;  
to bend; to bow; to stoop. Obsolete. It was used in a  
good sense. In Scotland they say, a fellow with *louten* or  
*louten* shoulders; that is, one who bends forwards; his  
shoulders or back.
- He fair the knight saluted, *louting* low,  
Who fair him quitted, as that courteous was. *Fa. Qu.*
- Under the sand-bag he was seen,  
*Louting* low, like a forlorn green. *Ben. Johnson's Underw.*
- The palmer, grey with age, with countenance *louting* low,  
His head ev'n to the earth before the king did bow. *Drayton.*
- TO LOUT. *v. a.* This word seems in *Shakspere* to signify,  
to overpower.
- I am *louted* by a traitor villain,  
And cannot help the noble chevalier. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*
- LO'UTISH. *adj.* [*from lout*.] Clownish; bumpkinly.
- This *loutish* clown is such, that you never saw so ill-fa-  
voured a visor; his behaviour such, that he is beyond the de-  
gree of ridiculous. *Sidney.*
- LO'UTISHLY. *adv.* [*from lout*.] With the air of a clown;  
with the gait of a bumpkin.
- LOW. *adj.*
1. Not high.
2. Not rising far upwards.
- It became a spreading vine of *low* stature. *Ezek. xvii. 6.*
3. Not elevated in situation.
- O mighty Caesar! dost thou lie so *low*?  
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,  
Shrunk to this little measure? *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*
- Whatsoever is washed away from them is carried down  
into the *lower* grounds, and into the sea, and nothing is  
brought back. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

LOW

4. Descending far downwards; deep.
5. Not deep; not swelling high; shallow: used of water.  
As two men were walking by the sea-side at *low* water,  
they saw an oyster, and they both pointed at it together. *LeStrange.*
- It is *low* ebb sure with his accuser, when such peccadillo's  
are put in to swell the charge. *Atterbury.*
6. Not of high price: as, corn is *low*.
7. Not loud; not noisy.
- As when in open air we blow,  
The breath, though strain'd, sounds flat and *low*:  
But if a trumpet take the blast,  
It lifts it high, and makes it last. *Waller.*
- The theatre is so well contrived, that, from the very deep  
of the stage, the *low*est sound may be heard distinctly to the  
farthest part of the audience; and yet, if you raise your voice  
as high as you please, there is nothing like an echo to cause  
confusion. *Addison on Italy.*
8. In latitudes near to the line.
- They take their course either high to the north, or *low* to  
the south. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
9. Not rising to so great a sum as some other accumulation of  
particulars.
- Who can imagine, that in sixteen or seventeen hundred  
years time, taking the *lower* chronology, that the earth had  
then flood, mankind should be propagated no farther than  
Judaea. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
10. Late in time: as, the *lower* empire.
11. Dejected; depressed.
- To be *low*,  
The *low*est, most dejected, thing of fortune,  
Stands still in expectation. *Shakspere.*
- His spirits are so *low* his voice is drown'd,  
He hears as from afar, or in a swoon,  
Like the deaf murmur of a distant sound. *Dryden.*
- Though he before had gall and rage,  
Which death or conquest must alluage;  
He grows dispirited and *low*,  
He hates the fight, and shuns the foe. *Prior.*
12. Impotent; subdued.
- To keep them all quiet, he must keep them in greater  
awe and less splendor; which power he will use to keep them  
as *low* as he pleases, and at no more cost than makes for his  
own pleasure. *Grain's Bills of Mortality.*
13. Not elevated in rank or station; abject.
- He woos both high and *low*, both rich and poor. *Shaksp.*
- Try in men of *low* and mean education, who have never  
elevated their thoughts above the spade. *Lake.*
14. Dishonourable; betokening meanness of mind: as, *low*  
tricks.
15. Not sublime; not exalted in thought or diction.
- He has not so many thoughts that are *low* and vulgar, but,  
at the same time, has not so many thoughts that are sublime  
and noble. *Addison's Spectator, No. 279.*
- In comparison of these divine writers, the noblest wits of  
the heathen world are *low* and dull. *Pelton on the Classics.*
16. Reduced; in poor circumstances; as, I am *low* in the world.  
*Low, adv.*
1. Not aloft; not at a high price; meanly: it is chiefly used  
in composition.
- Proud of their numbers and secure in soul,  
The confident and over-lustful French:  
Do the *low*-rated English play at dice? *Shaksp. Hen. V.*
- This is the prettiest *low*-born lass, that ever  
Ran the greenford; nothing she does or seems,  
But smacks of something greater than herself.  
Too noble for this place. *Shakspere's Winter's Tale.*
- There under Ebon shades and *low*-brow'd rocks,  
As ragged as thy locks,  
In dark Cimmerian desert ever dwell. *Milton.*
- My eyes no object met  
But *low*-hung clouds, that dip themselves in rain,  
To shake their fleeces on the earth again. *Dryden.*
- No luxury found room  
In *low*-roof'd houses, and bare walls of lome. *Dryden.*
- Vast yellow offsprings are the German's pride;  
But hotter climates narrower frames obtain,  
And *low*-built bodies are the growth of Spain. *Creech.*
- Whenever I am turned out, my lodge descends upon a  
*low*-spirited creeping family. *Swift.*
- We wand'ring go through dreary waffles,  
Where round some mould'ring tower pale ivy creeps,  
And *low*-brow'd rocks hang nodding o'er the deeps. *Pope.*
- Corruption, like a general flood,  
Shall deluge all; and a'rice creeping on,  
Spread like a *low*-born mist, and blot the sun. *Pope.*
2. In times near our own.
- In that part of the world which was first inhabited, even  
as *low* down as Abraham's time, they wandered with their  
flocks and herds. *Locke.*
3. With a depression of the voice.
- Lucia, speak *low*, he is retir'd to rest. *Addison's Cato.*
4. In



# LOW

4. In a state of subjection.  
How comes it that, having been once so low brought, and thoroughly subjected, they afterwards lifted up themselves so strongly again.  
To LOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To sink; to make low. Probably misprinted for *lower*.  
The value of guineas was *lowed* from one-and-twenty shillings and sixpence to one-and-twenty shillings.  
To LOW. *v. n.* [pagan, Saxon.] The adjective *low*, not high, is pronounced *lo*; the verb *low*, to *below*, *lou*.] To below as a cow.  
Doth the wild ass bray when he has grass? or *loweth* the ox over his fodder?  
The maids of Argos, who, with frantic cries,  
And imitated *lowings*, fill'd the skies.  
Fair lo grac'd his shield, but lo now,  
With horns exalted stands, and seems to *low*.  
Had he been born some simple shepherd's heir,  
The *lowing* herd, or fleecy sheep his care.  
LOWELL. *n. f.* [Lacy, Dutch; leg, Saxon; or leg, Islandick, a flame, and *bell*.] A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are awakened by a bell, and lured by a flame into a net. *Low* denotes a flame in Scotland; and to *low*, to flame.  
LOWE. *n. f.*  
*Low*, *loe*, comes from the Saxon *leap*, a hill, heap, or barrow; and so the Gothick *lowo* is a monument or barrow.  
To LOWE. *v. a.* [from *low*.]  
1. To bring low; to bring down by way of submission.  
As our high vessels pass their wat'ry way,  
Let all the naval world due homage pay;  
With haughty reverence their top-honours *lower*,  
Confessing the asserted power.  
The suppliant nations  
Bow to its ensigns, and with *lower'd* sails  
Confess the ocean's queen. *Smith's Phœdrus and Hippolytus*.  
2. To suffer to sink down.  
When the water of rivers issues out of the apertures with more than ordinary rapidity, it bears along with it such particles of loose matter as it met with in its passage through the stone, and it sustains those particles till its motion begins to remit, when by degrees it *lowers* them, and lets them fall.  
3. To lessen; to make less in price or value.  
The kingdom will lose by this *lowering* of interest, if it makes foreigners withdraw any of their money.  
Some people know it is for their advantage to *lower* their interest.  
To LOWER. *v. n.* To grow less; to fall; to sink.  
By revolution *low'ring*, does become  
The opposite of itself.  
To LOW'ER. *v. n.* [It is doubtful what was the primitive meaning of this word: if it was originally applied to the appearance of the sky, it is no more than to *grow low*, as the sky seems to do in dark weather: if it was first used of the countenance, it may be derived from the Dutch *loeren*, to look askance.]  
1. To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy; to be clouded.  
Now is the winter of our discontent  
Made glorious Summer by this son of York;  
And all the clouds that *low'rd* upon our houses,  
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*  
The *low'ring* spring, with lavish rain,  
Beats down the slender stem and bearded grain. *Dryden*.  
When the heavens are filled with clouds, and all nature wears a *lowering* countenance, I withdraw myself from these uncomfortable scenes.  
The dawn is overcast, the morning *low'rs*,  
And heavily in clouds brings on the day. *Addison's Cato*.  
If on Swithin's feast the welkin *low'rs*,  
And ev'ry penthouse streams with hasty show'rs,  
Twice twenty days shall clouds their fleeces drain. *Gay*.  
2. To frown; to pout; to look fullen.  
There was Diana when Actæon saw her, and one of her foolish nymphs, who weeping, and withal *lowering*, one might see the workman meant to let forth tears of anger. *Stanley*.  
He mounts the throne, and Juno took her place,  
But fullen discontent sat *low'ring* on her face;  
Then, impatient of tongue, her silence broke,  
Thus turbulent in rattling tone she spoke. *Dryden*.  
LOW'ER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Cloudiness; gloominess.  
2. Cloudiness of look.  
Philoclea was jealous for Zelmane, not without so mighty a *lower* as that face could yield. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
LOW'ERINGLY. *adv.* [from *lower*.] With cloudiness; gloomily.  
LOW'ERMOST. *adj.* [from *low*, *lower*, and *most*.] Lowest.  
Plants have their femal parts uppermost, living creatures have them *lowermost*.  
It will also happen, that the same part of the pipe which was now *lowermost*, will presently become higher, so that the water does ascend by descending; ascending in compa-

# LOW

- riety to the whole instrument, and descending in respect of its several parts.  
LOWLAND. *n. f.* [from *low* and *land*.] The country that is low in respect of neighbouring hills; the marsh.  
What a devil's he?  
His errand was to draw the *lowland* damps,  
And noisome vapours, from the foggy fens,  
Then breathe the baleful stench with all his force.  
No nat'ral cause the found from brooks or bogs,  
Or marshy *lowlands*, to produce the fogs.  
LOW'LY. *adv.* [from *low*.]  
1. Humbly; without pride.  
2. Meanly; without dignity.  
LOW'LINESS. *n. f.* [from *low*.]  
1. Humility; freedom from pride.  
*Lowliness* is young ambition's ladder,  
Whereto the climber upward turns his face.  
The king-becoming graces,  
As justice, verity, temperance, steadfastness,  
Bounty, perseverance, mercy, *lowliness*,  
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude;  
I have no relish of them.  
With *lowliness* majestick, from her seat,  
And grace, that won who saw to with her stay,  
Rose.  
If with a true Christian *lowliness* of heart, and a devout fervency of soul, we perform them, we shall find, that they will turn to a greater account to us, than all the warlike preparations in which we trust.  
2. Meanness; want of dignity; abject depression.  
They continued in that *lowliness* until the time that the division between the two houses of Lancaster and York arose.  
The *lowliness* of my fortune has not yet brought me to flatter vice; and it is my duty to give testimony to virtue.  
LOW'LY. *adv.* [from *low*.]  
1. Humble; meek; mild.  
Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and *lowly* in heart.  
He did bend to us a little, and put his arms abroad: we of our parts saluted him in a very *lowly* and submissive manner, as looking that from him we should receive sentence of life or death.  
With cries they fill'd the holy fane;  
Then thus with *lowly* voice Ilioneus began.  
The heavens are not pure in his sight, and he charges even his angels with folly; with how *lowly* a reverence must we bow down our souls before so excellent a being, and adore a nature so much superior to our own.  
2. Mean; wanting dignity; not great.  
For from the natal hour distinctive names,  
One common right the great and *lowly* claims.  
3. Not lofty; not sublime.  
For all who read, and reading not disdain,  
These rural poems, and their *lowly* strain,  
The name of Varus oft inscrib'd shall see.  
LOW'LY. *adv.* [from *low*.]  
1. Not highly; meanly; without grandeur; without dignity.  
I will shew myself highly fed, and *lowly* taught; I know my business is but to the court.  
'Tis better to be *lowly* born,  
And range with humble livers in content,  
Than to be perkd up in a glistering grief,  
And wear a golden sorrow.  
2. Humbly; meekly; modestly.  
Heav'n is for thee too high  
To know what passes there; be *lowly* wife:  
Think only what concerns thee, and thy being.  
Preferr'd the same request, and *lowly* bow'd.  
LOW'N. *n. f.* [from *low*, Irish; *low*, Dutch, a stupid drone.] A scoundrel; a rascal.  
King Stephen was a worthy peer,  
His breeches cost him but a crown,  
He thought them fustian all too dear,  
And therefore call'd the taylor *low*.  
LOW'NESS. *n. f.* [from *low*.]  
1. Absence of height; small distance from the ground.  
By th' height, the *lowness*, or the mean, if dearth,  
Or foison follow.  
The *lowness* of the bough where the fruit cometh, maketh the fruit greater, and to ripen better; for you shall even see, in apricots upon a wall, the greatest fruits towards the bottom.  
In our Gothick cathedrals, the narrowness of the arch makes it rise in height, the *lowness* often opens it in breadth.  
2. Meanness of condition, whether mental or external.  
Nothing could have subdu'd nature  
To such a *lowness*, but his unkind daughter.  
Now

# LOZ

- Now I must  
To the young man send humble treaties,  
And palter in the shift of *lozings*.  
3. Want of rank; want of dignity.  
The name of servants has of old been reckoned to imply a certain meanness of mind, as well as *lozings* of condition.  
4. Want of sublimity; contrary to loftiness.  
A transcendent height, as *lozings* me,  
Makes her not see, or not show.  
His style is accommodated to his subject, either high or low; if his fault be too much *lozings*, that of Perseus is the hardness of his metaphors.  
5. Submissiveness.  
The people were in such *lozings* of obedience as subjects were like to yield, who had lived almost four-and-twenty years under so politic a king as his father.  
6. Depression; dejection.  
Hence proceeded that poverty and *lozings* of spirit to which a kingdom may be subject, as well as a particular person.  
LOWTHOUGHTED. *adj.* [from *low* and *thought*.] Having the thoughts withheld from sublime or heavenly meditations; mean of sentiment; narrow mindedness.  
Above the fœneak and tip of this dim spot,  
Which men call earth, and with *lowthoughted* care,  
Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being  
O grace serene! Oh virtue heav'nly fair!  
Divine oblation of *lowthoughted* care!  
Fresh blooming hope, gay daughter of the sky,  
And faith our early immortality!  
LOWSPRITED. *adj.* [from *low* and *spirit*.] Dejected; depressed; not lively; not vivacious; not sprightly.  
Severity carried to the highest pitch breaks the mind; and then, in the place of a disorderly young fellow, you have a *lozspirited* moped creature.  
LOXODROMICK. *n. f.* [from *loxos* and *dromos*; *loxodromus*, Lat.]  
*Loxodromick* is the art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; that is, when you sail neither directly under the equator, nor under one and the same meridian, but across them: hence the table of rhumbs, or the transverse tables of miles, with the table of longitudes and latitudes, by which the sailor may practically find his course, distance, latitude, or longitude, is called *loxodromick*.  
LOYAL. *adj.* [from *loyal*, Fr.]  
1. Obedient; true to the prince.  
Of Gloster's treachery,  
And of the loyal service of his son,  
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me sot.  
The regard of duty in that most loyal nation overcame all other difficulties.  
Loyal subjects often seize their prince,  
Yet mean his sacred person not the least offence.  
2. Faithful in love; true to a lady, or lover.  
Hail wedded love! by thee  
Founded in reason *loyal*, just, and pure,  
There Laodamia with Evadne moves,  
Unhappy both! but *loyal* in their loves.  
LOYALIST. *n. f.* [from *loyal*.] One who professes uncommon adherence to his king.  
The cedar, by the infestation of the *loyalists*, fell out with the homebirds.  
LOYALTY. *adv.* [from *loyal*.] With fidelity; with true adherence to a king.  
The circling year I wait, with ampler stores,  
And siter pomp, to hail my native shores;  
Then by my realms due homage would be paid,  
For wealthy kings are *loyally* obey'd.  
LOYALTY. *n. f.* [from *loyal*, French.]  
1. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince.  
Though *loyalty*, well held, to fools does make  
Our faith meer folly; yet he that can endure  
To follow with allegiance a fall'n lord,  
Does conquer him that did his master conquer.  
To day shalt thou behold a subject die  
For truth, for duty, and for *loyalty*.  
Of all their *loyalties*,  
He had never had any veneration for the court, but only such *loyalty* to the king as the law required.  
Unhaken, unfeduced, unterrify'd,  
His *loyalty* he kept.  
2. Fidelity to a lady, or lover.  
LOYZENGE. *n. f.* [from *lozenge*, French.] Of unknown etymology.  
1. A rhomb.  
The best builders resolve upon rectangular squares, as a mean between too few and too many angles; and through the equal inclination of the sides, they are stronger than the rhomb or *lozenge*.  
2. *Lozenge* is a form of a medicine made into small pieces,

# LUB

- to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or wasted.  
3. A cake of preserved fruit; both these are so denominated from the original form, which was rhomboidal.  
LUB. a contraction for *lubber*.  
LUBBER. *n. f.* [from *lubber*.] A lazy sturdy fellow.  
Yet their wine and their victuals those curmudgeon *lubbers*.  
Lock up from my sight, in cellars and cupboards.  
LUBBER. *n. f.* [of this word the best derivation seems to be from *lubbed*, said by *Jenius* to signify in Danish *fat*.] A sturdy drone; an idle, fat, bulky fellow; a booby.  
For tempest and showers deceiveth a many,  
And ling'ring *lubbers* loose many a penic.  
These chafe the smaller shoals of fish from the main sea into the havens, leaping up and down, puffing like a fat *lubber* out of breath.  
They clap the *lubber* Ajax on the shoulder,  
As if his feet were on brave Hector's breast,  
And great Troy thrinking.  
A notable *lubber* thou reportest him to be.  
Tell how the drudging goblin sweat;  
His shadowy flail hath threat'nd the corn,  
That ten day labourers could not end;  
Then lies him down the *lubber* fend.  
Venetians do not more uncouthly ride,  
Than did your *lubber* state mankind bestride.  
How can you name that superannuated *lubber*?  
LUBBERLY. *adj.* [from *lubber*.] Lazy and bulky.  
I came at Eaton to marry Mrs. Anne Page; and she's a great *lubberly* boy.  
LUBBERLY. *adv.* Aukwardly; clumsily.  
Merry andrew on the low rope copies *lubberly* the same tricks which his master is so dexterously performing on the high.  
LUB. *n. f.* A game at cards.  
Ev'n mighty pam who kings and queens o'erthrew,  
And mow'd down armies in the fights of *lu*.  
TO LUBRICATE. *v. a.* [from *lubricus*, Lat.] To make smooth or slippery; to smoothe.  
There are aliments which, besides this *lubricating* quality, stimulate in a small degree.  
The patient is relieved by the mucilaginous and the saponeous remedies, some of which *lubricate*, and others both *lubricate* and stimulate.  
TO LUBRICITATE. *v. n.* [from *lubricus*, Latin.] To make smooth; to make slippery.  
LUBRICITY. *n. f.* [from *lubricus*, Latin; *lubricité*, French.]  
1. Slipperiness; smoothness of surface.  
2. Aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion.  
Both the ingredients are of a *lubricating* nature; the mucilage adds to the *lubricity* of the oil, and the oil preserves the mucilage from inspissation.  
3. Uncertainty; slipperiness; instability.  
The manifold impossibilities and *lubricities* of matter cannot have the same conveniences in any modification.  
He that enjoyed crowns, and knew their worth, excepted them not out of the charge of universal vanity; and yet the politician is not discouraged at the inconstancy of human affairs, and the *lubricity* of his subject.  
A state of tranquillity is never to be attained, but by keeping perpetually in our thoughts the certainty of death, and the *lubricity* of fortune.  
4. Wantonness; lewdness.  
From the lechery of these fauns, he thinks that satyr is derived from them, as if wantonness and *lubricity* were essential to that poem which ought in all to be avoided.  
LUBRIC. *adj.* [from *lubricus*, Latin.]  
1. Slippery; smooth on the surface.  
Of short thick sobs, whose thund'ring volleys float  
And roul themselves over her *lubrick* throat,  
In panting murmurs.  
2. Uncertain; unsteady.  
I will deduce him from his cradle through the deep and *lubrick* waves of state, till he is swallowed in the gulph of fatality.  
3. Wanton; lewd. [from *lubrique*, French.]  
Why were we hurry'd down  
This *lubrick* and adulterate age;  
Nay, added fat pollutions of our own,  
T' encrease the steaming ordures of the stage.  
LUBRICOUS. *adj.* [from *lubricus*, Latin.]  
1. Slippery; smooth.  
The parts of water being voluble and *lubricous* as well as fine, it easily insinuates itself into the tubes of vegetables, and by that means introduces into them the matter it bears along with it.  
2. Uncertain.  
The judgment being the leading power, if it be stored with *lubricous* opinions instead of clearly conceived truths, and preposterously resolved in them, the practice will be as irregular as the conceptions.  
15 T



## LUC

LUBRIFICATION. *n. f.* [*lubricus* and *factio*, Latin.] The act of smoothing.

A twofold liquor is prepared for the inunction and lubrication of the heads of the bones; an oily one, furnished by the marrow; a mucilaginous, supplied by certain glandules seated in the articulations. *Ray on Creation.*

LUBRICATION. *n. f.* [*lubricus* and *factio*, Latin.] The act of lubricating or smoothing.

The cause is lubrication and relaxation, as in medicines emollient; such as milk, honey, and mallows. *Bacon.*

LUCE. *n. f.* [perhaps from *lucus*, Latin.] A pike full grown. They give the dozen white lucci in their coat. *Shakep.*

LUCK. *adj.* [*lucens*, Latin.] Shining; bright; splendid. I meant the day-star should not brighter rise, Nor lend like influence from his lucid feat. *Benj. Johnson.*

A spot like which perhaps Astronömer in the sun's lucid orb, Through his glass'd optick tube yet never saw. *Milton.*

LUCID. *n. f.* [*lucidus*, Latin; *lucide*, French.] 1. Shining; bright; glittering.

Over his lucid arms A military vest of purple flow'd; Livelier than Melibæan. *Milton.*

It contracts it, preserving the eye from being injured by too vehement and lucid an object, and again dilates it for the apprehending objects more remote in a fainter light. *Ray.*

If at the same time a piece of white paper, or a white cloth, or the end of one's finger, be held at the distance of about a quarter of an inch, or half an inch, from that part of the glass where it is most in motion, the electric vapour which is excited by the friction of the glass against the hand will, by dashing against the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put into such an agitation as to emit light, and make the white paper, cloth, or finger, appear lucid like a glow-worm. *Newton's Opticks.*

The pearly shell its lucid globe unfold, And Phœbus warm the rip'ning ore to gold. *Pope.*

2. Pellucid; transparent.

Of Abbana and Phœbus, lucid streams. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

On the transparent side of a globe, half silver and half of a transparent metal, we saw certain strange figures circularly drawn, and thought we could touch them, till we found our fingers stopped by that lucid substance. *Gulliver's Trav.*

3. Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened with madness.

The long diffusions of the two houses, which, although they had had lucid intervals and happy pauses, yet they did ever hang over the kingdom, ready to break forth. *Bacon.*

Some beams of wit on other souls may fall, Strike through and make a lucid interval; But Shadwell's genuine night admits no rays, His rising fogs prevail upon the day. *Dryden.*

I believed him in a lucid interval, and desired he would please to let me see his book. *Tatler.*

A few sensual and voluptuous persons may, for a season, eclipse this native light of the soul; but can never so wholly smother and extinguish it, but that, at some lucid intervals, it will recover itself again, and shine forth to the conviction of their conscience. *Bentley's Sermons.*

LUCIDITY. *n. f.* [*lucidus*, Latin.] Splendor; brightness. *Di.*

LUCIFER. *adj.* [*lucifer*, Latin.] Giving light; affording means of discovery.

The experiment is in itself not ignoble, and luciferous enough, as shewing a new way to produce a volatile salt. *Boyle.*

LUCIFICK. *adj.* [*lax* and *facis*, Latin.] Making light; producing light.

When made to converge; and so mixed together; though their lucifick motion be continued, yet by interfering, that equal motion, which is the colorifick, is interrupted. *Grew.*

LUCK. *n. f.* [*geluck*, Dutch.] 1. Chance; accident; fortune; hap; casual event.

He forc'd his neck into a noose, To shew his play at salt and loose; And when he chanc'd to escape, mistook For art and subtlety, his luck. *Hudibras.*

Some such method may be found by human industry or luck, by which compound bodies may be resolved into other substances than they are divided into by the fire. *Boyle.*

2. Fortune, good or bad.

Glad of such luck the luckless lucky maid, A long time with that savage people staid; To gather breath in many miseries. *Sponser.*

Farewel, good Salisbury, and good luck go with thee. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

I did demand what news from Shrewsbury. He told me, that rebellion had ill luck, And that young Harry Percy's spur was cold. *Shakespeare.*

That part of mankind who have had the justice, or the luck, to pass, in common opinion, for the wisest, have followed a very different scent. *Temple.*

## LUD

Such, how highly scater they may have the luck to be thought of, are far from being Israelites indeed. *Sante.*

The guests are found too num'rous for the treat, But all, it seems, who had the luck to eat, Swear they ne'er tasted more delicious meat. *Tate's Jew.*

LUCKILY. *adv.* [from *lucky*.] Fortunately; by good hap. It is the pencil thrown luckily full upon the horse's mouth, to express the foam, which the painter with all his skill could not form. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

It happens luckily for the establishment of a new race of kings upon the British throne, that the first of this royal line has all high qualifications. *Addison.*

LUCKINESS. *n. f.* [from *lucky*.] Good fortune; good hap; casual happiness.

He who sometimes lights on truth, is in the right but by chance; and I know not whether the luckiness of the accident will excuse the irregularity of his proceeding. *Locke.*

LUCKLESS. *adj.* [from *luck*.] Unfortunate; unhappy. Glad of such luck, the luckless lucky maid, A long time with that savage people staid, To gather breath in many miseries. *Fairy Queen.*

Never shall my thoughts be base, Though luckless; yet without disgrace. *Suckling.*

What else but his immoderate lust of power, Prays made and granted in a luckless hour? *Dryden.*

LUCKY. *n. f.* [from *luck*; *gluckich*, Dutch.] Fortunate; happy by chance.

But I more fearful, or more lucky wight, Dismay'd with that deformed, dismal sight, Flew fast away. *Fairy Queen, b. x.*

Perhaps some arm more lucky than the rest, May reach his heart, and free the world from bondage. *Addison's Cato.*

LUCRATIVE. *adj.* [*lucratus*, French; *lucratus*, Lat.] Gainful; profitable; bringing money.

The trade of merchandize being the most lucrative, may bear usury at a good rate; other contracts not so. *Bacon.*

The disposition of Ulysses inclin'd him to pursue the more dangerous way of living by war, than the more lucrative method of life by agriculture. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

LUCKY. *n. f.* [*lucrum*, Latin.] Gain; profit; pecuniary advantage. In an ill sense.

Malice and lucre in them Have laid this woe here. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

They all the sacred mysteries of heaven To their own vile advantages shall turn, Of lucre, and ambition. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

A soul supreme in each hard instance try'd, Above all pain, all anger, and all pride, The rage of power, the blast of publick breath, The lust of lucre, and the dread of death. *Pope.*

What can be thought of the procuring letters by fraud, and the printing them merely for lucre? *Pope.*

LUCKYFEROUS. *adj.* [*lucran* and *fero*, Latin.] Gainful; profitable.

Silver was afterwards separated from the gold, but in so small a quantity, that the experiment, the cost and pains considered, was not *lucriferous*. *Boyle.*

LUCRIFICK. *adj.* [*lucrum* and *facis*, Latin.] Producing gain.

LUCRATION. *n. f.* [*lucrar*, Latin.] Struggle; effort; contest.

To LUCUBRATE. *n. f.* [*lucubrar*, Lat.] To watch; to study by night.

LUCUBRATION. *n. f.* [*lucubratio*, Latin.] Study by candle-light; nocturnal study; any thing composed by night.

Thy lucubrations have been perused by several of our friends. *Tatler, N. 78.*

LUCUBRATORY. *adj.* [*lucubratorius*, from *lucubrar*, Latin.] Composed by candle-light.

You must have a sober dish of coffee, and a solitary candle at your side, to write an epistle *lucubratory* to your friend. *Pope.*

LUCLULENT. *adj.* [*luculentus*, Latin.] 1. Clear; transparent; lucid. This word is perhaps not used in this sense by any other writer.

And *luculent* along The purer rivers flow. *Thomson's Winters, l. 715.*

2. Certain; evident.

They are against the obstinate incredulity of the Jews, the most *luculent* testimonies that Christian religion hath. *Hobbes.*

LUDICROUS. *adj.* [*ludicrus*, Lat.] Burlesque; merry; sportive; exciting laughter.

Plutarch quotes this as an instance of Homer's judgment, in closing a *ludicrous* scene with decency and instruction. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

LUDICROUSLY. *adv.* [from *ludicrous*.] Sportively; in burlesque; in a manner that may excite laughter.

LUDICROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ludicrous*.] Burlesque; sportive; merry; cast of manner; ridiculousness.

LUDIFICATION. *n. f.* [*ludificatio*, Latin.] The act of mocking, or making sport with another. *Di.*

LUFF. *n. f.* [in Scotland.] The palm of the hand; as, clap me across in my luff.

To LUFF. *v. n.* [or *loof*.] To keep close to the wind. Sea term.

Contract your swelling sails, and luff to wind. *Dryden.*

To LUG. *v. a.* [aluccan, Saxon; to pull; *loga*, Swedish, the hollow of the hand.] 1. To halt or drag; to pull with rugged violence.

You gods! why this Will lug your priests and servants from your sides. *Shakep.*

Thy bear is safe, and out of peril, Though lugg'd indeed, and wounded very ill. *Hudibras.*

When savage bears agree with bears, Shall secret ones lug sailors by th' ears. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

See him drag his feeble legs about Like hounds ill coupled: Jowler lugs him still Through hedges. *Dryden.*

Whole pleasure is to see a strumpet tear A cynick's beard, and lug him by the hair. *Dryden.*

Either every single animal spirit must convey a whole representation, or else they must divide the image amongst them, and so lug off every one his share. *Collier.*

2. To LUG out. To draw a sword, in burlesque language. But buff and belamen never know these cares, No time, nor trick of law, their action bars; They will be heard, or they lug out and cut. *Dryden.*

To LUG. *v. n.* To drag; to come heavily: perhaps only misprinted for *lug*.

My singing's soul sits under her own pitch, Like fowl in air, too damp, and lugs along, As if the were a body in a body. *Dryden.*

LUG. *n. f.* 1. A kind of small fish.

They feed on salt unmerchanted pilchards, tag worms, lugs, and little crabs. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

2. [In Scotland.] An ear.

3. *Lug*, a land measure; a pole or perch.

That ample pit, yet far renown'd For the large leech which Debon did compel Ceaulin to make, being eight lugs of ground! *Fa. Qu.*

LUKE. *n. f.* [from *lug*.] Any thing cumbersome and unwieldy that is to be carried away; any thing of more weight than value.

Come bring your luggage nobly on your back. *Shakep.*

What do you mean

To doat thus on such luggage? *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Think not thou to find me slack, or need Thy politick maxims, or that cumbersome Luggage of war there shewn me. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

How durst thou with that fullen luggage O' th' self, old i'n, and other baggage, T' oppose thy lumber against us? *Hudibras, p. i.*

The mind of man is too light to bear much certainty among the rustling winds of passion and opinion; and if the luggage be prized equally with the jewels, none will be cast out till all be shipwrecked. *Glanv.*

A lively faith will bear aloft the hind, And leave the luggage of good works behind. *Dryden.*

I am gathering up my luggages, and preparing for my journey. *Swift to Pope.*

LUKEBRIUS. *adj.* [*lucubres*, French; *lucubrit*, Lat.] Mournful; sorrowful.

A demure, or rather a *lucubrious* look, a sad or whining tone, makes up the sum of many mens humiliations. *Dyce of Piety.*

LUKEWARM. *adj.* [The original of this word is doubted. *Warmth*, in Saxon, is pleod; in old Frisick *hly*; in Dutch *heute*; whence probably our *lute*, to which *warm* may be added, to determine, by the first word, the force of the second; as we say, *boiling hot*.]

1. Moderately or mildly warm; so warm as to give only a pleasing sensation.

A dreary cork, whose life away did pass, All wallow'd in his own, yet *lukewarm* blood, That from his wound yet welled fresh alas! *Fairy Queen.*

May you a better feast never behold, You knot of mouth friends; smoke and *lukewarm* water Is your perfection. *Shakep. Timon of Athens.*

Bathing the body in *lukewarm* water is of great advantage to temperate hot and sharp humours. *Hyslop's Surgery.*

Whence is it but from this attractive power that waters, which alone diffils with a gentle *lukewarm* heat, will not distil from salt of tartar without a great heat? *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Indifferent; not ardent; not zealous.

If some few continue steadfast, it is an obedience to *lukewarm* and languishing, that it merits not the name of passion. *Dryden.*

This sober conduct is a mighty virtue In *lukewarm* patriots. *Addison's Cato.*

LUKEWARMLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] 1. With moderate warmth.

2. With indifference.

LUKEWARMNESS. *n. f.* [from *lukewarm*.]

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2. With indifference.

LUKEWARMNESS. *n. f.* [from *lukewarm*.]

1. Moderate or pleasing heat.

2. Indifference; want of ardour.

Some kind of zeal counts all merciful moderation *lukewarmness*. *King Charles.*

The defect of zeal is *lukewarmness*, or coldness in religion; the excess is inordinate heat and spiritual fury. *Spitt.*

Go dry your chaff and stubble, give fire to the zeal of your faction, and reproach them with *lukewarmness*. *Swift.*

To LULL. *v. a.* [*lulle*, Danish; *lullo*, Latin.] 1. To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound.

There trickled softly down A gentle stream, whose murmuring wave did play Amongst the pumy stones, and made a sound To lull him fast asleep, that by it lay. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Such sweet compulsion doth in mulick lie, To lull the daughters of necessity. *Milton.*

These lull'd by nightingales embracing slept. *Milton.*

2. To compose; to quiet; to put to rest.

To find a foe it shall not be his hap; And peace shall lull him in her flow'ry lap; No more these scenes my meditations aid, Or lull to rest the visionary maid. *Pope.*

By the vocal woods and waters lull'd, And lost in lonely musing in a dream. *Thomson's Spring.*

LU'LABY. *n. f.* [*lullus*, Latin. Quem nutritum fuisse deum contentit Turnebus, from *lull*: it is observable that the nurses call sleep by, *lullaby* is therefore *lull to sleep*.] A song to lull babes.

Only that noise heav'n's rolling circles kept, Sung *lullaby*, to bring the world to rest. *Fairfax.*

Philomel, with melody, Sing in your sweet *lullaby*; *Shakespeare.*

*Lulla, lulla, lullaby; lulla, lulla, lullaby.* If you will let your lady know I am here to speak with her, and bring her along with you, it may make my bounty further. *Shakespeare.*

—Marry, Sir, *lullaby* to your bounty till I come again. *Shakespeare.*

Drinking is



## LUN

## 2. Enlightened.

Earth may, industrious of herself, fetch day,  
Travelling east; and with her part averie  
From the sun's beam, meet night; her other part  
Still *luminous* by his ray. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

## 3. Shining; bright.

The most *luminous* of the prismatick colours are the yellow and orange: these affect the senses more strongly than all the rest together. *Newton's Opticks.*

LUMP. *n. f.* [*lump*, Dutch.]

## 1. A small mass of any matter.

The weed *kal* is by the Egyptians used first for fuel, and then they crush the ashes into *lumps* like a stone, and so sell them to the Venetians. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Without this various agitation of the water, how could *lumps* of sugar or salt cast into it be so perfectly dissolved in it, that the *lumps* themselves totally disappear? *Boyle.*

An Ombite wretch is pris'ner made;  
Whole flesh torn off by *lumps*, the rav'nous foe  
In morsels cut. *Tate.*

Ev'ry fragrant flow'r, and od'rous green,  
Were sort'd well, with *lumps* of amber laid between. *Dry.*

To conceive thus of the soul's intimate union with an infinite being, and by that union receiving of ideas, leads one into as gross thoughts, as a country-maid would have of an infinite butter-print, the several parts whereof being applied to her *lump* of butter, left on it the figure or idea there was present need of. *Lacks.*

## 2. A shapeless mass.

Hence, heap of wrath, foul indigested *lump*;  
As crooked in thy manners as thy shape. *Shak. Henry VI.*

Blush, bluish, thou *lump* of foul deformity. *Shakespeare.*

Why might not there have been, in this great mass, huge *lumps* of solid matter, which, without any form or order, might be jumbled together. *Kail against Burnet.*

## 3. Mass undistinguished.

All mens honours  
Lie like one *lump* before him, to be fashion'd  
Into what pinch he please. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

It is rare to find any of these metals pure; but copper, iron, gold, silver, lead, and tin, all promiscuously in one *lump*. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

## 4. The whole together; the gross.

If my readers will not go to the price of buying my papers by retail, they may buy them in the *lump*. *Addison.*

Other epidemical vices are rise and predominant only for a season, and must not be ascribed to human nature in the *lump*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

The principal gentlemen of several counties are stigmatized in a *lump*, under the notion of being papists. *Swift.*

To LUMP. *v. a.* To take in the gross, without attention to particulars.

The expenses ought to be *lumped* together. *Ayliffe's Par.*

Boccalini, in his political balance, after laying France in one scale, throws Spain into the other, which wanted but very little of being a counterpoise: the Spaniards upon this reckoned, that if Spain of itself weighed so well, they could not fail of success when the several parts of the monarchy were *lumped* in the same scale. *Addison.*

LUMPFISH. [*lump* and *fish*; *lumpus*, Lat.] A sort of fish.

LUMPING. *adj.* [from *lump*.] Large; heavy; great. A low word.

Nick, thou shalt have a *lumping* pennyworth. *Arbutnot.*

LUMPIH. *adj.* [from *lump*.] Heavy; gross; dull; unactive; bulky.

Out of the earth was formed the flesh of man, and therefore heavy and *lumpish*. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Sylvia is *lumpish*, heavy, melancholy.  
Love is all spirit: fairies sooner may  
Be taken tardy, when they night tricks play,  
Than we; we are too dull and *lumpish*. *Suckling.*

Little terrestrial particles swimming in it after the grossest were sunk down, which, by their heaviness and *lumpish* figure, made their way more speedily. *Burnet.*

How dull and how insensible a beast  
Is man, who yet would lord it o'er the rest?  
Philosophers and poets vainly strove  
In every age the *lumpish* mals to move. *Dryden.*

LUMPISHLY. *adv.* [from *lumpish*.] With heaviness; with stupidity.

LUMPIHNESS. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Stupid heaviness.

LUMPY. *adj.* [from *lump*.] Full of lumps; full of compact masses.

One of the best spades to dig hard *lumpy* clays, but too small for light garden mould. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LUNACY. *n. f.* [from *luna*, the moon.] A kind of madness influenced by the moon; madness in general.

Love is merely madness, and deserves as well a dark house and a whip as madmen do; and the reason why they are not so punished and cured is, that the *lunacy* is so ordinary, that the whippers are in love too. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

## LUN

Your kindred span your house,  
As beaten hence by your strange *lunacy*. *Shakespeare.*

There is difference of *lunacy*: I had rather be mad with him, that, when he had nothing, thought all the ships that came into the haven his, than with you, who, when you have so much coming in, think you have nothing. *Suckling.*

LUNAR. *adj.* [*lunare*, Fr. *lunaris*, Latin.] Relating to the moon; under the dominion of the moon.

They that have resolved that these years were but *lunary* years, viz. of a month, or Egyptian years, are easily confuted. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

They have denominated some herbs solar and some *lunar*, and such like toys put into great words. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The figure of its feed much resembles a horseshoe, which Baptista Porta hath thought too low a signification, and raised the same unto a *lunary* representation. *Brewer's Vulg. Errors.*

We upon our globe's last verge shall go,  
And view the ocean leaning on the sky;  
From thence our rolling neighbours we shall know,  
And on the *lunar* world securely pry. *Dryden.*

LUNARY. *n. f.* [*lunaria*, Latin; *lunare*, Fr.] Moonwort.

Then sprinkles the juice of rue  
With nine drops of the midnight dew,  
From *lunary* distilling. *Dryden's Nymphid.*

LUNATED. *adj.* [from *luna*.] Formed like a half moon.

LUNATICK. *adj.* [*lunaticus*, Latin.] Mad; having the imagination influenced by the moon.

Bedlam beggars, from low farms,  
Sometimes with *lunatick* bans, sometimes with prayers,  
Enforce their charity. *Shakespeare.*

LUNATICK. *n. f.* A madman.

The *lunatick*, the lover, and the poet,  
Are of imagination all compact:  
One sees more devils than vast hell can hold;  
The madman. *Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

I dare ensure any man well in his wits, for one in the thousand that he shall not die a *lunatick* in Bedlam within these seven years; because not above one in about one thousand five hundred have done so. *Grant's Bills.*

See the blind beggar dance, the cripple sing,  
The sot a hero, *lunatick* a king. *Pope.*

If the *lunatick* be observed for a cycle of nineteen years, which is the cycle of the moon, the same observations will be verified for succeeding cycles for ever. *Holzer on Time.*

LUNCH. *n. f.* [*lunch*, French; *lunas*, Latin.] The revolution of the moon.

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## LUR

LURWORT. *n. f.* [*pulmonaria*, Lat.]

The flower consists of one leaf, which is shaped like a funnel, whose upper part is cut into several segments; from its fitulous flower-cup, which is for the most part pentagonal, rises the point encompassed by four embryos, which afterwards become so many seeds inclosed in the flower-cup. *Miller.*

LUNISO/LAR. *adj.* [*lunifolius*, French; *luna* and *folius*, Lat.] Compounded of the revolution of sun and moon.

LUNT. *n. f.* [*lunt*, Dutch.] The matchcord with which guns are fired.

LUPINE. *n. f.* [*lupinus*, French; *lupinus*, Latin.] A kind of pulse.

It has a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement rises the pale, which afterward turns into a pod filled with either plain or spherical seeds: the leaves grow like fingers upon the foot stalks. *Miller.*

When Protegenes would undertake any excellent piece, he used to diet himself with peas and *lupines*, that his invention might be quick and refined. *Peachment on Drawing.*

Where stalks of *lupines* grew,  
Th' ensuing season, in return, may bear  
The bearded product of the golden year. *Dryden's Georg.*

Protegenes, drawing the picture of Jalyus, took no other nourishment than *lupines* mixed with water, for fear of clogging his imagination by the luxury of his food. *Dryden.*

LURCH. *n. f.* [This word is derived by Skinner from *Lurche*, a game of draughts, much used, as he says, among the Dutch; *lurche* he derives from *arca*; so that, I suppose, those that are lost are left in *lurche*, in the *lurch* or *box*; whence the use of the word.]

To leave in the LURCH. To leave in a forlorn or deserted condition; to leave without help.

Will you now to peace incline,  
And languish in the *lurch*. *Denham.*

But though th' art of a different church,  
I will not leave thee in the *lurch*. *Hudibras, p. i.*

Have a care how you keep company with those that, when they find themselves upon a pinch, will leave their friends in the *lurch*. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Can you break your word with three of the honestest best-meaning persons in the world? It is safe to take advantage of their simplicity and credulity, and leave them in the *lurch* at last. *Arbutnot's Hist. of F. Bull.*

Flirts about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world, and leave us in the *lurch*, by some of their late refinements. *Addison's Guardian.*

To LURCH. *v. n.* [*laeren*, Dutch; or rather from the noun.]

1. To shift; to play tricks.

I myself, sometimes leaving the fear of heav'n on my left-hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to *lurch*. *Shakespeare.*

2. To lie in wait; we now rather use *lurk*.

While the one was upon wings, the other stood *lurching* upon the ground, and flew away with the fish. *L'Estrange.*

To LURCH. *v. a.* [*luror*, Latin.]

1. To devour; to swallow greedily.

Too far off from great cities may hinder business; or too near *lurcheth* all provisions, and maketh every thing dear. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. To defeat; to disappoint. A word now used only in burlesque. [from the game *lurch*.]

He waxed like a sea;  
And, in the brunt of seventeen battles since,  
He *lurched* all swords of th' garland. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

God never designed the use of them to be continual; by putting such an emptiness in them, as should so quickly fail and *lurch* the expectation. *South's Sermons.*

This is a sure rule, that will never deceive or *lurch* the sincere communicant. *South's Sermons.*

3. To steal privily; to filch; to pilfer.

LURCHER. *n. f.* [from *lurch*.]

1. One that watches to steal, or to betray or entrap.

I cannot represent those worthies more naturally than under the shadow of a pack of dogs, made up of finders, *lurchers*, and setters. *Tatler, No. 59.*

His thefts some tradesman spies,  
Swift from his play the scolding *lurcher* flies;  
Whilst ev'ry honest tongue stop thief refoinds. *Gay.*

2. [*Lurca*, Latin.] A glutton; a gourmandizer. Not used.

LURE. *n. f.* [*lure*, French; *lure*, Dutch.]

1. Something held out to call a hawk.

My falcon now is sharp and passing empty,  
And, till she stoop, she must not be full-gorg'd,  
For then she never looks upon her *lure*. *Shakespeare.*

This *lure* the cast abroad, thinking that this same and belief would draw, at one time or other, some birds to strike upon it. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A great estate to an heir, is as a *lure* to all the birds of prey round about to seize on him. *Bacon.*

## LUS

A falconer Henry is, when Emma hawks;  
With her of tariffs, and of *lures* he talks. *Prior.*

2. Any enticement; any thing that promises advantage.

How many have with a smile made small account  
Of beauty, and her *lures*, easily scorn'd  
All her assaults, on worthier things intent. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

This stiffneck'd pride, nor art nor force can bend,  
Nor high-flown hopes to reason's *lure* descend. *Denham.*

To LURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To call hawks.

Standing near one that *lured* loud and shrill, I had suddenly an offence, as if somewhat had broken, or been dislocated in my ear, and immediately after a loud ringing. *Bacon.*

To LURE. *v. a.* To attract; to entice; to draw.

As when a flock  
Of ravenous fowl, though many a league remote,  
Against the day of battle, to a field  
Where armies lie encamp'd, come flying, *lur'd*  
With scent of living carcasses. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

A man spent one day in labour, that he might pass the other at ease; and *lured* on by the pleasure of this bait, when he was in vigour he would provide for as many days as he could. *Temple.*

Should you *lure*  
From this dark haunt, beneath the tangled roots  
Of pendant trees, the monarch of the brook,  
Behoves you then to ply your finest art. *Thomson's Spring.*

Volumes on shelter'd stalls expanded lie,  
And various science *lures* the learned eye. *Gay's Trivia.*

LURID. *adj.* [*luridus*, Latin.] Gloomy; dismal.

Slow sitting o'er the *lurid* grove,  
Unusual darkness broods. *Thomson's Summer.*

To LURK. *v. n.* [probably *lurch* and *lurk* are the same word. See LURCH.] To lie in wait; to lie hidden; to lie close.

Far in land a savage nation dwelt,  
That never tasted grace, nor goodness felt;  
But like wild beasts, *lurking* in loathsome den,  
And flying fast as roebuck through the fen,  
All naked. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Milbrook *lurketh* between two hills, a village of some eighty houses, and borrowing his name from a mill and little brook running there through. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

They lay not to live by their work,  
But stealthily loiter and *lurk*. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

If sinners entice, consent not; if they say, let us lay wait for blood, let us *lurk* privily for the innocent. *Prov. i. 11.*

The wife, when danger or dishonour *lurks*,  
Safest, and seemliest by her husband stays. *Milton.*

See  
The *lurking* gold upon the fatal tree:  
Then rend it off. *Dryden's Æn.*

The king unseen  
*Lurk'd* in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen;  
He springs to vengeance. *Pope.*

I do not *lurk* in the dark: I am not wholly unknown to the world: I have set my name at length. *Swift.*

LURKER. *n. f.* [from *lurk*.] A thief that lies in wait.

LURKINGPLACE. *n. f.* [*lurk* and *place*.] Hiding place; secret place.

Take knowledge of all the *lurkingplaces* where he hideth himself. *1 Sam. xxiii. 23.*

LUSCIOUS. *adj.* [from *delicious*, say some; but Skinner more probably derives it from *luxurious*, corruptly pronounced.]

1. Sweet, so as to nauseate.

2. Sweet in a great degree.

The food that to him now is as *luscious* as loches, shall shortly be as bitter as coloquintida. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

With brandish'd blade rush on him, break his glass,  
And shed the *luscious* liquor on the ground. *Milton.*

Blown roses hold their sweetness to the last,  
And raisins keep their *luscious* native taste. *Dryden.*

3. Pleasing; delightful.

He will bait him in with the *luscious* proposal of some gainful purchase. *South's Sermons.*

LUSCIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *luscious*.] Sweet to a great degree.

LUSCIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *luscious*.] Immoderate sweetness.

Can there be greater indulgence in God, than to embitter sensualities whose *lusciousness* intoxicates us, and to clip wings which carry us from him. *Decay of Piety.*

Peas breed worms by reason of the *lusciousness*; and sweetness of the grain. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LUSERN. *n. f.* [*lupus cervarinus*, Latin.] A lynx.

LUSH. *adj.* Of a dark, deep, full colour, opposite to pale and faint; from *luscious*.

How *lush* and lusty the grass looks? how green? *Shak.*

LUSK. *adj.* [*luscious*, French.] Idle; lazy; worthless. *Dict.*

LUSKISH. *adj.* [from *lusk*.] Somewhat inclining to laziness or indolence.

LUSKISHLY. *adv.* [from *luskish*.] Lazily; indolently.

LUSKISHNESS. *adv.* [from *luskish*.] A disposition to laziness.

LUSORIOUS. *adj.* [*luforius*, Latin.] Used in play; sportive.



## LUS

Things more open to exception, yet unjustly condemned as unlawful; such as the *lufurious* lots, dancing and stage-plays. *Bishop Sanderfon.*

**LU'SORY.** *adj.* [*luforius*, Latin.] Used in play.  
There might be many entertaining contrivances for the instruction of children in geometry and geography, in such alluring and *lufury* methods, which would make a most agreeable and lasting impression. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

**LUST.** *n. f.* [*lufus*, Saxon; *lust*, Dutch.]

1. Carnal desire.  
This our court, infected with their manners,  
Shews like a riotous inn, Epicurism and *lust*  
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel,  
Than a grac'd palace. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
*Lust*, and rank thoughts. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
They are immoderately given to the *lust* of the flesh,  
making no conscience to get bastards. *Abbot.*  
When a temptation of *lust* assaults thee, do not resist it by  
disputing with it, but flee from it, that is, think not at all of  
it. *Taylor's holy Living.*

2. Any violent or irregular desire.  
I will divide the spoil; my *lust* shall be satiated upon them.

The ungodly, for his own *lust*, doth persecute the poor:  
let them be taken in the crafty wiliness they imagined. *Psal.*  
Virtue was represented by Hercules: he is drawn offering  
to strike a dragon; by the dragon are meant all manner of  
*lusts*. *Peachment on Drawing.*

All weigh our ads, and what'er seems unjust,  
Impute not to necessity, but *lust*. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

3. Vigour; active power. Not used.  
Trees will grow greater, and bear better fruit, if you put  
salt, or lees of wine, or blood, to the root: the cause may  
be, the increasing the *lust* or spirit of the root. *Bacon.*

**TO LUST.** *v. n.*

1. To desire carnally.  
Inconstant man, that loveth all he saw,  
And *lusted* after all that he did love. *Roscommon.*

2. To desire vehemently.  
Giving sometimes prodigally; not because he loved them  
to whom he gave, but because he *lusted* to give. *Sidney.*  
The Christian captives in chains could no way move them-  
selves, if they should unadvisedly *lust* after liberty. *Kneller.*

3. To lift; to like. Out of use.  
Their eyes swell with fatness; and they do even what they  
*lust*. *Psal. lxxiii. 7.*

4. To have irregular dispositions.  
The mixed multitude fell a *lusting*; and the children of  
Israel also wept, and said, Who shall give us flesh to eat?  
*Nom. xi. 4.*

The spirit that dwelleth in us *lusteth* to envy. *Jam. iv. 5.*

**LU'STUL.** *adj.* [*lust* and *full*.]

1. Libidinous; having irregular desires.  
Turning wrathful fire to *lustful* heat,  
With beauty sin thought her to have defil'd. *Fairy Qu.*

There is no man that is intemperate or *lustful*, but be-  
sides the guilt likewise stains and obscures his soul. *Tillotson.*

2. Provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust.  
Thence his *lustful* orgies he enlarg'd. *Milton.*

**LU'STFULLY.** *adv.* [*from lustful*.] With sensual concupiscence.

**LU'STFULNESS.** *n. f.* [*from lustful*.] Libidinousness.

**LU'STIHED.** *n. f.* [*from lusty*.] Vigour; sprightliness; cor-  
**LU'STIHOOD.** *n. f.* [*from lusty*.] Not now in use.

A goodly personage,  
Now in his freshest flower of *lusthied*,  
Fit to inflame fair lady with love's rage. *Fa. Qu.*

Reason and respect  
Make livers pale, and *lusthied* dejected. *Shakespeare.*

Defight his nice fence, and his active practice,  
His May of youth and bloom of *lusthied*. *Shakespeare.*

**LU'STILY.** *adv.* [*from lusty*.] Stoutly; with vigour; with  
mettle.

I determine to fight *lustily* for him. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*

Now, gentlemen,  
Let's tune, and to it *lustily* a while. *Shakespeare.*

Barbarossa took upon him that painful journey, which the  
old king *lustily* performed. *Kneller.*

He has fought *lustily* for her, and deserves her. *Southern.*

**LU'STINESS.** *n. f.* [*from lusty*.] Stoutness; sturdiness; strength;  
vigour of body.

Fresh Clarion being ready dight,  
He with good speed began to take his flight,  
Over the fields in his frank *lustiness*. *Spenser's Muirpots.*

Where there is so great a prevention of the ordinary time,  
it is the *lustiness* of the child; but when it is less, it is some  
indisposition of the mother. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N°. 353.*

Cappadocian slaves were famous for their *lustiness*, and be-  
ing in good liking, were set on a stall to shew the good habit  
of their body, and made to play tricks before the buyers, to  
shew their activity and strength. *Dryden's Persius.*

## LUT

**LU'STLESS.** *adj.* [*from lust*.] Not vigorous; weak. *S. enfor.*  
**LU'STRAL.** *adj.* [*lustralis*, French; *lustralis*, Latin.] Used in  
purification.

His better parts by *lustral* waves refin'd,  
More pure, and nearer to aetherial mind. *Garth.*

**LUSTRATION.** *n. f.* [*lustration*, French; *lustratio*, Lat.] Pu-  
rification by water.

Job's religious care,  
His sons assemblies, whole united prayer,  
Like sweet perfumes, from golden censurs rise;  
He with divine *lustrations* sanctifies. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*

That spirits are corporeal seems a conceit derogative unto  
himself, and such as he should rather labour to overthrow;  
yet thereby he establisheth the doctrine of *lustrations*, amu-  
lets, and charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

What were all their *lustrations* but so many solemn puri-  
fying, to render both themselves and their sacrifices accept-  
able to their gods. *South's Sermons.*

Should Io's priest command  
A pilgrimage to Merce's burning fane;  
Through defarts they would seek the secret springs,  
And holy water for *lustration* bring. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

By ardent pray'r, and clear *lustration*,  
Purge the contagious spots of human weakness;  
Impure no mortal can behold Apollo. *Prior.*

**LU'STRE.** *n. f.* [*lustre*, French.]

1. Brightness; splendour; glitter.  
You have one eye left to see some mischief on him.  
— Left it see more prevent it; out, vile gelly; where is  
thy *lustre* now? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To the foul time doth perfection give,  
And adds fresh *lustre* to her beauty fill.  
The scorching sun was mounted high,  
In all its *lustre*, to the noonday sky. *Addison's Ovid.*

Past but some fleeting years, and these poor eyes,  
Where now without a boast some *lustre* lies;  
No longer shall their little honours keep,  
But only be of use to read or weep. *Prior.*

All nature laughs, the groves are fresh and fair,  
The sun's mild *lustre* warms the vital air. *Pope.*

2. A scone with lights.  
Ridotta tips, and dances till she see  
The doubling *lustres* dance as quick as she. *Pope's Horace.*

3. Eminence; renown.  
His ancestors continued about four hundred years, rather  
without obscurity than with any great *lustre*. *Wotton.*

I used to wonder how a man of birth and spirit could en-  
dure to be wholly insignificant and obscure in a foreign coun-  
try, when he might live with *lustre* in his own. *Swift.*

4. [*From lustre*, Fr. *lustron*, Latin.] The space of five years.  
Both of us have closed the tenth *lustre*, and it is high time  
to determine how we shall play the last act of the farce. *Bolingbroke to Swift.*

**LU'STRING.** *n. f.* [*from lustre*.] A shining silk; commonly  
pronounced *lustring*.

**LU'STROUS.** *adj.* [*from lustre*.] Bright; shining; luminous.  
Noble heroes, my sword and yours are kin, good sparks  
And *lustrous*. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*

The more *lustrous* the imagination is, it filth and fixeth  
the better. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N°. 956.*

**LU'STWOOT.** *n. f.* [*lust* and *wort*.] An herb.

**LU'STRY.** *adj.* [*lustig*, Dutch.] Stout; vigorous; healthy; able  
of body.

This *lusty* lady came from Persia late,  
She with the Christians had encounter'd oft. *Fairy Qu.*

If *lusty* love should go in quest of beauty,  
Where should he find it fairer than in Blanch? *Shakespeare.*

We yet may fee the old man in a morning,  
*Lusty* as health, come ruddy to the field,  
And there pursue the chase. *Oruay.*

**LU'TANIST.** *n. f.* [*from lute*.] One who plays upon the  
lute.

**LU'TARIOUS.** *adj.* [*lutaris*, Latin.] Living in mud; of the  
colour of mud.

A scaly tortoise-shell, of the *lutarious* kind. *Grew.*

**LU'TE.** *n. f.* [*lute*, Lat., French.]

1. A stringed instrument of musick.  
Orpheus with his *lute* made trees,  
And the mountain tops that freeze,  
Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

May must be drawn with a sweet and amiable counte-  
nance, upon his head a garland of roses, in one hand a *lute*,  
Peachment on Drawing.

In a sadly pleasing strain  
Let the warbling *lute* complain. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

A *lute* string will bear a hundred weight without rupture,  
but at the same time cannot exert its elasticity. *Arbuthnot.*

Lands of singing, or of dancing slaves,  
Love-whipping woods, and *lute* resounding waves. *Dune.*

2. [*From lute*, French; *luteum*, Lat.] A composition like clay,  
with which chemists close up their vessels.

Some

## LUX

Some temper *lute*, some spacious vessels move,  
These furnaces erect, and those approve. *Garth.*

**TO LUTE.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To close with lute, or che-  
mists clay.

Take a vessel of iron, and let it have a cover of iron well  
*luted*, after the manner of the chemists. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Iron may be so heated, that, being closely *luted* in a glass,  
it shall constantly retain the fire. *Willins's Math. Magic.*

**LU'TULENT.** *adj.* [*lutulentus*, Latin.] Muddy; turbid.  
*lute*, *v. a.* [*luteo*, French; *luteo*, Latin.] To put  
To *LUX*. } out of joint; to disjoint.

He complained of extremity of pain, and suspected his  
hip *luted*. *Wiseeman's Surgery.*

Confider well the *luted* joints, and which way it slipped  
out; for it requireth to be returned in the same manner. *Wiseeman's Surgery.*

Defending careless from his couch, the fall  
*Lux'd* his joint neck, and spinal marrow bruise'd. *Philips.*

**LUXA'TION.** *n. f.* [*from luxa*, Latin.]

1. The act of disjointing.  
2. Any thing disjointed.

The undue situation, or connexion of parts, in fractures  
and *luxations*, are to be rectified by chirurgical means. *Floyer.*

**LUXE.** *n. f.* [*French, luxus*, Lat.] Luxury; voluptuousness.

The power of wealth I try'd,  
And all the various *luxe* of costly pride. *Prior.*

**LUXURIANCE.** *n. f.* [*from luxurians*, Latin.] Exuberance;  
**LUXURIANCY.** *n. f.* [*from luxurians*, Latin.] Exuberance;  
abundant or wanton plenty or growth.

A fungus prevents healing only by its *luxuriancy*. *Wiseeman.*

Flowers grow up in the garden in the greatest *luxuriancy*  
and profusion. *Spectator, N°. 47.*

While through the parting robe th' alternate breast  
In full *luxuriance* rofe. *Thomson's Summer.*

**LUXURIANT.** *adj.* [*luxurians*, Lat.] Exuberant; superfluously  
plenteous.

A fluent and *luxuriant* speech becomes youth well, but not  
age. *Bacon's Essays.*

The mantling vine gently creeps *luxuriant*. *Milton.*

If the fancy of Ovid be *luxuriant*, it is his character to be  
so. *Dryden's Pref. to Ovid's Epistles.*

Prune the *luxuriant*, th' uncouth rene,  
But shew no mercy to an empty line. *Pope.*

**TO LUXURIATE.** *v. n.* [*luxurior*, Latin.] To grow exu-  
berantly; to shoot with superfluous plenty.

**LUXURIOS.** *adj.* [*luxurius*, Fr. *luxuriosus*, Latin.]

1. Delighting in the pleasures of the table.  
2. Administering to luxury.

The *luxurious* board. *Anon.*

3. Lushful; libidinous.  
She knows the heat of a *luxurious* bed:  
Her blush is guiltiness, not modesty. *Shakespeare.*

*Luxurians*, avaricious, false, deceitful. *Shakespeare.*

4. Voluptuous; enslaved to pleasure.  
Those whom last thou saw'st  
In triumph, and *luxurians* wealth, are they  
First seen in acts of prowess eminent,  
And great exploits; but of true virtue void. *Milton.*

*Luxurious* cities, where the noise  
Of riot ascends above their loftiest tow'rs. *Milton.*

5. Softening by pleasure.  
Repel the Tuscan foes, their city seize,  
Protect the Latians in *luxurious* ease. *Dryden.*

6. Luxuriant; exuberant.  
Till more hands  
Aid us, the work under our labour grows  
*Luxurious* by restraint. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*

**LUXURIOSLY.** *adv.* [*from luxurios*.] Delicately; volup-  
tuously.

Hotter hours you have  
*Luxuriously* pick'd out. *Shakespeare.*

Where mice and rats devour'd poetick bread,  
And with heroic verse *luxuriously* were fed. *Dryden.*

He never sapt in solemn state;  
Nor day to night *luxuriously* did join. *Dryden.*

**LUXURY.** *n. f.* [*luxuria*, old French; *luxuria*, Latin.]

1. Voluptuousness; addicdness to pleasure.  
Egypt with Assyria strove  
In wealth and *luxury*. *Milton.*

Riches expose a man to pride and *luxury*, and a foolish  
elation of heart. *Addison's Spectator, N°. 464.*

2. Lust; lewdness.  
Urge his hateful *luxury*,  
His bestial appetite in change of lust,

## LYR

Which stretch'd unto their servants, daughters, wives.  
*Shakespeare's Richard III.*

3. Luxuriance; exuberance.  
Young trees of several kinds set contiguous in a fruitful  
ground, with the very *luxury* of the trees will incorporate. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N°. 479.*

4. Delicious fare.  
He cut the side of the rock for a garden, and by laying on  
it earth, furnished out a kind of *luxury* for a hermit. *Addison.*

**LY.** *v. n.* [A very frequent termination both of names of  
places and of adjectives and adverbs: when *ly* terminates the  
name of a place, it is derived from leag, Saxon, a field;  
when it ends an adjective or adverb, it is contracted from *like*,  
*like*; as, *beastly*, *beastlike*; *plainly*, *plainlike*.]

**LYCAN'THROPY.** *n. f.* [*lycantropie*, French; *λύκανος* and *άνθρωπος*.] A kind of madness, in which men have the qualities of  
wild beasts.

He fees like a man in his sleep, and grows as much the  
wifer as the man that dreamt of a *lycantropy*, and was for  
ever after wary not to come near a river. *Taylor.*

**LYKE.** *adj.* for *like*. *Spenser.*

**LYING.** the participle of *lie*, whether it signifies to be recum-  
bent, or to speak falsely, or otherwise.

They will have me whipt for speaking true, thou wilt have  
me whipt for *lying*, and sometimes I am whipt for holding  
my peace. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Many tears and temptations besal me by the *lying* in wait  
of the Jews. *Acts xx. 19.*

**LYMPH.** *n. f.* [*lymph*, French; *lymph*, Lat.] Water; trans-  
parent colourless liquor.

When the chyle passeth through the mesentery, it is mix-  
ed with the *lymph*, the most spirituous and elaborated part of  
the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**LYMPHATED.** *adj.* [*lymphatus*, Latin.] Mad. *DiD.*

**LYMPHATIC.** *n. f.* [*lymphaticus*, Fr. *from lymph*, Latin.]

The *lymphatics* are slender pellucid tubes, whose cavities  
are contracted at small and unequal distances: they are car-  
ried into the glands of the mesentery, receiving first a fine  
thin lymph from the *lymphatic* ducts, which dilutes the chy-  
lous fluid. *Boyer's Phil. Principles.*

Upon the death of an animal, the spirits may sink into the  
veins, or *lymphatics* and glandules. *Floyer.*

**LYMPHEDUCT.** *n. f.* [*lymph* and *ductus*, Latin.] A vessel  
which conveys the lymph.

The glands,  
All artful knots, of various hollow threads,  
Which *lympheducts*, an artery, nerve, and vein,  
Involv'd and close together wound, contain. *Blackmore.*

**LYNX.** *n. f.* [*Latin*.] A spotted beast, remarkable for speed  
and sharp sight.

He that has an idea of a beast with spots, has but a con-  
fused idea of a leopard, it not being thereby sufficiently dis-  
tinguished from a *lynx*. *Locke.*

What modes of sight betwixt each wide extreme,  
The mole's dim curtain, and the *lynx's* beam. *Pope.*

**LYRE.** *n. f.* [*lyra*, French; *lyra*, Latin.] A harp; a musical  
instrument to which poetry is, by poetical writers, supposed  
to be sung.

With other notes then to th' Orphean *lyre*. *Milton.*

My softest verse, my darling *lyre*,  
Upon Euphelia's toilet lay. *Prior.*

He never touch'd his *lyre* in such a truly chromatick man-  
ner as upon that occasion. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

**LYRICAL.** *adj.* [*lyricus*, Latin; *lyrique*, French.] Pertaining  
to a harp, or to odes or poetry sung to an  
harp; singing to an harp.

All his trophies hung and acts enroll'd  
In copious legend, or sweet *lyrick* song. *Milton's Agonist.*

Somewhat of the purity of English, somewhat of more  
equal thoughts, somewhat of sweetness in the numbers; in  
one word, somewhat of a finer turn, and more *lyrick* verse,  
is yet wanting. *Dryden.*

The lute neglected, and the *lyrick* muse,  
Love taught my tears in sadder notes to flow,  
And tun'd my heart to elegies of woe. *Pope.*

**LYRICK.** *n. f.* A poet who writes songs to the harp.

The greatest conqueror in this nation, after the manner of  
the old Grecian *lyricks*, did not only compose the words of  
his divine odes, but set them to musick himself. *Addison.*

**LYRIST.** [*lyristes*, Latin.] A musician who plays upon the  
harp.

His tender theme the charming *lyrist* chose  
Minerva's anger, and the direful woes  
Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore. *Pope.*

M.



# M.

## MAC

- MAC** Has, in English, one unvaried sound, by comparison of the lips; as, *mine, tame, camp*: it is never mute.
- MACARON**. *n. f.* [*macaron*, Italian.]
1. A coarse, rude, low fellow; whence *macaronic* poetry, in which the language is purposely corrupted. Like a big wife, at sight of loathed meat, Ready to travail; so I sigh and sweat, To hear this *macaron* talk on in vain.
2. [*Macaron*, French, from *macis*.] A kind of sweet biscuit, made of flower, almonds, eggs, and sugar.
- MACAW-TREE**. *n. f.*
- The *macaw-tree* is a species of the *palm-tree*, and is very common in the Caribbee islands, where the negroes pierce the tender fruit, whence it issues a pleasant liquor, which they are very fond of; and the body of the tree affords a solid timber, with which they make javelins, arrows, &c. and is supposed by some to be a sort of ebony.
- MACAW**. *n. f.* A bird in the West-Indies.
- MAC**. *n. f.* [*magis*, Saxon; *maga*, Spanish.]
1. An ensign of authority worn before magistrates. He mightily upheld that royal *mac*. Which now thou bear'st. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii. Death with his *mac* petrified smote. *Milton*.
2. [*Masse*, French; *masse*, Latin.] A heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal.
- O murtherous slumber! Lay'st thou thy leaden *mac* upon my boy That plays thee music? *Shakespeare*. *Julius Caesar*.
- The Turkish troops breaking in with their scimitars and heavy iron *maces*, made a most bloody execution. *Knolles*.
- With his *mace* their monarch struck the ground; With inward trembling earth receiv'd the wound, And rising streams a ready passage found. *Dryden*.
- The mighty *maces* with such haste descend, They break the bones, and make the solid armour bend. *Dryden's Knight's Tale*.
3. [*Macis*, Latin.] A kind of spice.
- The nutmeg is inclosed in a threefold covering, of which the second is *mace*: it is a thin and flat membranaceous substance, of an oleaginous, and a yellowish colour: it has an extremely fragrant, aromatick, and agreeable smell, and a pleasant, but acrid and oleaginous taste. *Mace* is carminative, stomachick, and astringent. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
- Water, vinegar, and honey, is a most excellent sudorifick: it is more effectual with a little *mace* added to it. *Arbutnot*.
- MACERALE**. *n. f.* [*mace* and *ale*.] Ale spiced with *mace*.
- I prescribed him a draught of *maceale*, with hopes to dispel him to rest. *Wise man's Surgery*.
- MACERARER**. *n. f.* [*mace* and *bear*.] One who carries the *mace* before persons in authority.
- I was placed at a quadrangular table, opposite to the *macerar*. *Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 617.
- TO MACERATE**. *v. a.* [*macero*, Latin; *macerer*, French.]
1. To make lean; to wear away.
- Recurrent pains of the stomach, megrims, and other recurrent head-aches, *macerate* the parts, and render the looks of patients consumptive and pining. *Harvey on Consumptions*.
2. To mortify; to harass with corporal hardships.
- Covetous men are all fools: for what greater folly can there be, or madness, than for such a man to *macerate* himself when he need not? *Burton on Melancholy*.
- Out of an excess of zeal they practise mortifications; whereby they *macerate* their bodies, and impair their health. *Fiddes's Sermons*.
3. To sleep almost to solution, either with or without heat.
- In lotions in women's cases, he orders two portions of hellebore *macerated* in two cottle of water. *Arbutnot*.
- MACERATION**. *n. f.* [*maceration*, French; from *macerate*.]
1. The act of wasting, or making lean.
2. Mortification; corporal hardship.
3. *Maceration* is an infusion either with or without heat,

## MAC

- wherein the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved.
- The saliva serves for a *maceration* and dissolution of the meat into a chyle. *Roy on Creation*.
- MACHINAL**. *adj.* [from *machina*, Latin.] Relating to machines. *Diſt.*
- TO MACHINATE**. *v. a.* [*machiner*, Latin; *machiner*, Fr.] To plan; to contrive.
- MACHINATION**. *n. f.* [*machinatio*, Lat. *machination*, French; from *machinate*.] Artifice; contrivance; malicious scheme.
- If you misferry, Your business of the world hath so an end, And *machination* ceases. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
- O from their *machinations* free, That would my guiltless soul betray; From those who in my wrongs agree, And for my life their engines lay. *Sandy's Paraphrase*.
- Some one intent on mischief, or insin'd With devilish *machination*, might devise Like instrument, to plague the sons of men For sin; on war, and mutual slaughter bent. *Milton*.
- Be frustrate all ye stratagems of hell, And devilish *machinations* come to nought. *Milt. Par. Reg.*
- How were they zealous in respect to their temporal governors? Not by open rebellion, not by private *machinations*; but in blessing and submitting to their emperors, and obeying them in all things but their idolatry. *Spartan's Sermon*.
- MACHINE**. *n. f.* [*machina*, Latin; *machine*, French. This word is pronounced *maſheen*.]
1. Any complicated piece of workmanship.
- We are led to conceive this great *machine* of the world to have been once in a state of greater simplicity, as to conceive a watch to have been once in its first materials. *Burnet*.
- In a watch's fine *machine*, The added movements which declare How full the moon, how old the year, Derive their secondary pow'r From that which simply points the hour. *Prior*.
2. An engine.
- In the hollow side, Selected numbers of their soldiers hide; With inward arms the dire *machine* they load, And iron bowels stuff the dark abode. *Dryden*.
3. Supernatural agency in poems.
- The marvellous fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the *machines* of the gods. *Pope*.
- MACHINERY**. *n. f.* [from *machine*.]
1. Enginery; complicated workmanship; self-moved engines.
2. The machinery signifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem. *Pope's Rape of the Lock*.
- MACHINIST**. *n. f.* [*machiniste*, French; from *machina*, Latin.] A constructor of engines or machines.
- MACHILENCY**. *n. f.* [from *machilenc*.] Leanness. *Diſt.*
- MACHILENT**. *adj.* [*machilentus*, Latin.] Lean.
- MACKEREL**. *n. f.* [*mackerels*, Dutch; *magareus*, French.] A sea-fish.
- Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle; as whiting and *mackerel*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.
- Law ordered that the Sunday should have rest; And that no nymph her noisy food should sell, Except it were new milk or *mackerel*. *King's Art of Cookery*.
- Sooner shall cats disport in water clear, And speckled *mackerels* graze the meadows fair, Than I forget my shepherds wonted love. *Gay's Pastoral*.
- MACKEREL-GALE** seems to be, in *Dryden's* cant, a strong breeze, such, I suppose, as is desired to bring *mackerel* fresh to market.
- They put up every sail, The wind was fair, but blew a *mackerel-gale*. *Dryden*.
- MACROCOSM**. *n. f.* [*macrocosme*, French; *μακρος* and *κοσμος*.] The whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the microcosm, or world of man.

MACTATION.

## MAD

- MACTATION**. *n. f.* [*maſtatio*, Latin.] The act of killing for sacrifice.
- MACULA**. *n. f.* [Latin.]
1. A spot.
- And lastly, the body of the sun may contract some spots or *macule* greater than usual, and by that means be darkened. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.
2. [In physics.] Any spots upon the skin, whether those in fevers or scorbutick habits.
- TO MACULATE**. *v. a.* [*maculo*, Lat.] To stain; to spot.
- MACULATION**. *n. f.* [from *maculate*.] Stain; spot; taint.
- I will throw my glove to death himself, That there's no *maculation* in thy heart. *Shakespeare*.
- MACULE**. *n. f.* [*macula*, Latin.] A spot; a stain.
- MAD**. *adj.* [*gemad*, Saxon; *matto*, Italian.]
1. Disordered in the mind; broken in the understanding; distracted.
- Alack, Sir, he is *mad*. 'Tis the time's plague when madmen lead the blind. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
- The poets sung, Thy mother from the sea was sprung; But they were *mad* to make thee young. *Denham*.
- We must bind our passions in chains, lest like *mad*-folks they break their locks and bolts, and do all the mischief they can. *Taylor's Warthy Communicant*.
- A bear, enrag'd at the stinging of a bee, ran like *mad* into the bee-garden, and over-turn'd all the hives. *L'Estrange*.
- Madmen ought not to be *mad*; But who can help his frenzy? *Dryden's Span. Fryar*.
2. Over-run with any violent or unreasonable desire; with *on*, *after*, *of*, perhaps better *for*, before the object of desire.
- It is the land of graven images, and they are *mad* upon their idols. *Jer. l. 38*.
- The world is running *mad* after farce, the extremity of bad poetry, or rather the judgment that is fallen upon dramatick writing. *Dryden's Pref. to Cleomenes*.
- The people are not so very *mad* of acorns, but that they could be content to eat the bread of civil persons. *Rymer*.
3. Enraged; furious.
- Holy writ represents St. Paul as making havock of the church, and persecuting that way unto the death, and being exceedingly *mad* against them. *Decay of Piety*.
- TO MAD**. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make *mad*; to make furious; to enrage.
- O villain! cried out Zelmane, *madd*ed with finding an unlook'd-for rival. *Sidney*, b. ii.
- Had I but seen thy picture in this plight, It would have *madd*ed me. *Shakespeare*. *Titus Andronicus*.
- This will witness outwardly, As strongly as the conscience do's within, To thy *madd*ing of her lord. *Shakespeare*. *Cymbeline*.
- This *madd*ed *mad* me, let it found no more; For though it have help'd madmen to their wits, In me, it seems, it will make wiser men *mad*. *Shakespeare*.
- This *mad* me, that perhaps ignoble hands Have overlaid him, for they could not conquer. *Dryden*.
- TO MAD**. *v. n.* To be *mad*; to be furious.
- The *madd*ing wheels Of brazen chariots rag'd; dire was the noise Of conflict! *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. vi.
- She, mixing with a throng Of *madd*ing matrons, bears the bride along. *Dryden*.
- MAD**. *n. f.* [*maſu*, Saxon.] An earth worm.
- MADAM**. *n. f.* [*ma dame*, French, my dame.] The term of compliment used in address to ladies of every degree.
- Certes, *madam*, ye have great cause of plaint. *Spenser*.
- Madam*, once more you look and move a queen! *Philips's Distrest Mother*.
- MAD'BRAIN**. *n. f.* [*mad* and *brain*.] Disordered in the mind; hotheaded.
- I give my hand oppos'd against my heart, Unto a *madbrain* Rudeſly, full of spleen. *Shakespeare*.
- He let fall his book, And as he slopp'd again to take it up, This *madbrain'd* bridegroom took him such a cuff, That down fell priest and book. *Shakespeare*.
- This fell tempest shall not cease to rage, Until the golden circuit on my head, Like to the glorious sun's transparent beams, Do calm the fury of this *madbrain'd* flaw. *Shakespeare*.
- MADCAP**. *n. f.* [*mad* and *cap*; either taking the *cap* for the head, or alluding to the caps put upon distracted persons by way of distinction.] A madman; a wild hotbrained fellow.
- That last is Biron, the merry *madcap* lord; Not a word with him but a jest. *Shakespeare*.
- Where is his son, The nimble-footed *madcap* prince of Wales, And his comrades, that daſt the world aside, And bid it pass. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

## MAG

- TO MADDEN**. *v. n.* [from *mad*.] To become *mad*; to act as *mad*.
- The dog-star rages, nay 'tis past a doebt, All Bedlam or Parnassus is let out; Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand, They rave, recite, and *madden* round the land. *Pope*.
- TO MADDEN**. *v. a.* To make *mad*.
- Such *mad'ning* draughts of beauty, As for a while overwhelm'd his rapur'd thought. *Thompson*.
- MADDER**. *n. f.* [*masepe*, Saxon.]
- The flower of the *madder* consists of one single leaf, which is cut into four or five segments, and expanded at the top; the flower-cup afterwards becomes a fruit, composed of two juicy berries closely joined together, containing seed for the most part, hollowed like a navel; the leaves are rough, and surround the stalks in whorles. *Miller*.
- Madder* is cultivated in vast quantities in Holland: what the Dutch send over for medicinal use is the root, which is only dried; but the greatest quantity is used by the dyers, who have it sent in coarse powder. *Hill*.
- MADDE**, participle preterite of *mako*.
- Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents; but that the works of God should be *madd* manifest. *Job* ix. 3.
- MADEFACTION**. *n. f.* [*madefactio*, Latin.] The act of making wet.
- To all *madefaction* there is required an imbibition. *Bacon*.
- TO MADIFY**. *v. a.* [*madifico*, Latin.] To moisten; to make wet.
- MADGEHOWLET**. *n. f.* An owl. *Anſf.*
- MADHOUSE**. *n. f.* [*mad* and *house*.] A house where madmen are cured or confined.
- A fellow in a *madhouse* being asked how he came there? why, says he, the *mad*-folks abroad are too many for us, and so they have mastered all the sober people, and cooped them up here. *L'Estrange*.
- MADLY**. *adv.* [from *mad*.] Without understanding; furiously.
- He wav'd a torch aloft, and *madly* vain, Sought godlike worship from a fervile train. *Dryden*.
- MADMAN**. *n. f.* [*mad* and *man*.] A man deprived of his understanding.
- They shall be like *madmen*, sparing none, but still sporting. *2 Esd.* xvi. 71.
- He that eagerly pursues any thing, is no better than a *madman*. *L'Estrange*.
- He who ties a *madman's* hands, or takes away his sword, loves his person while he disarms his frenzy. *South's Sermons*.
- MADNESS**. *n. f.* [from *mad*.]
1. Distraction; loss of understanding; perturbation of the faculties.
- Why, woman, your husband is in his old tunes again: he so rails against all married mankind, so curses all Eve's daughters, and so buffets himself on the forehead, that any *madness* I ever yet beheld seem'd but tameless and civility to this distemper. *Shakespeare*. *Merry Wives of Windsor*.
- There are degrees of *madness* as of folly, the disorderly jumbling ideas together, in some more, some less. *Locke*.
2. Fury; wildness; rage.
- The power of God sets bounds to the raging of the sea, and restrains the *madness* of the people. *King Charles*.
- He rav'd with all the *madness* of despair, He roar'd, he beat his breast, and tore his hair. *Dryden*.
- MADRILLER**. *n. f.*
- Madrillers*, in war, a thick plank armed with iron plates, having a cavity sufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, with which it is applied against a gate, or other thing intended to be broken down. *Bailey*.
- MADRIGAL**. *n. f.* [*madrigal*, Spanish and French, from *mandra*, Latin; whence it was written anciently *mandriale*, Italian.] A pastoral song.
- A *madrigal* is a little amorous piece, which contains a certain number of unequal verses, not tied to the scrupulous regularity of a sonnet, or subtilty of an epigram: it consists of one single rank of verses, and in that differs from a canonet, which consists of several strophes, which return in the same order and number. *Bailey*.
- Waters, by whose falls Birds sing melodious *madrigals*. *Shakespeare*.
- His artful strains have oft delay'd The huddling brook to hear his *madrigal*. *Milton*.
- Their tongue is light and trifling in comparison of the English; more proper for sonnets, *madrigals*, and elegies, than heroic poetry. *Dryden*.
- MADWORT**. *n. f.* [*mad* and *wort*.] An herb.
- MARE**. *adv.* It is derived from the Saxon men, famous, great, noted: so *celmere* is all famous; *arbelmere*, famous for nobility. *Gibson's Camden*.
- TO MAFFLE**. *v. n.* To flammer. *Anſf.*
- MAFFLER**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A flammer. *Anſf.*
- MAGAZINE**. *n. f.* [*magazine*, French, from the Arabick *machſon*, a treasure.]



# MAG

1. A storehouse, commonly an arsenal or armoury, or repository of provisions.  
If it should appear fit to bestow shipping in those harbours, it shall be very needful that there be a *magazine* of all necessary provisions and munitions. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
Plain heroic magnitude of mind;  
Their armories and magazines contemn. *Milton's Agonist.*  
Some o'er the publick magazines preside,  
And some are sent new forage to provide. *Dryden's Virg.*  
Useful arms in magazines we place,  
All rang'd in order, and dispos'd with grace. *Pepe.*  
His head was so well stor'd a *magazine*, that nothing could be propos'd which he was not master of. *Locke.*
2. Of late this word has signified a miscellaneous pamphlet, from a periodical miscellany named the *Gentleman's Magazine*, by *Edward Cave.*  
MAGE. *n. f.* [*magus*, Latin.] A magician. *Spenser.*  
MAGGOT. *n. f.* [*magrod*, Welsh; *millepeda*, Latin; *mađu*, Saxon.]  
1. A small grub, which turns into a fly.  
Out of the fides and back of the common caterpillar we have seen creep out small maggots. *Ray on Creation.*  
From the fore although the insect flies,  
It leaves a brood of maggots in disguise. *Garth's Dispens.*
2. Whimsy; caprice; odd fancy.  
Taffata phrases, filken terms precise,  
Three-pil'd hyperboles, spruce affectation,  
Figures pedantical, these summer flies,  
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation:  
I do forswear them.  
Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express'd  
In rusted years, and honest kerfy noes. *Shakespeare.*  
To reconcile our late dissenters,  
Our brethren though by other venters,  
Unite them and their different maggots,  
As long and short sticks are in faggots, *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
She pricked his maggot, and touched him in the tender point; then he broke out into a violent passion. *Arbutnot.*
- MA'GGOTTINESS. *n. f.* [*from maggoty.*] The state of abounding with maggots.
- MA'GGOTTY. *adv.* [*from maggoty.*]
1. Full of maggots.
2. Capricious; whimsical.  
To pretend to work out a neat scheme of thoughts with a maggoty unsettled head, is as ridiculous as to think to write trait in a jumbling coach. *Norris's Miscel.*
- MA'GICAL. *n. f.* [*from magical.*] Acting, or performed by secret and invisible powers, either of nature, or the agency of spirits.  
I'll humbly signify what, in his name,  
That magical word of war, we have effected. *Shakespeare.*  
They beheld unveiled the magical shield of your Ariosto,  
which dazzled the beholders with too much brightness; they can no longer hold up their arms. *Dryden.*  
By the use of a looking-glass, and certain attire made of cambrick, upon her head, the attained to an evil art and magical force in the motion of her eyes. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 110.*
- MA'GICALLY. *adv.* [*from magical.*] According to the rites of magick.
- In the time of Valens, divers curious men, by the falling of a ring magically prepared, judged that one Theodorus should succeed in the empire. *Camden.*
- MA'GICK. *n. f.* [*magia*, Latin.]  
1. The art of putting in action the power of spirits: it was supposed that both good and bad spirits were subject to magick; yet magick was in general held unlawful; forcery; enchantment.  
She once being loof,  
The noble ruin of her magick, Antony,  
Claps on his sea-wing. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
What charm, what magick, can over-rule the force of all these motives. *Rogers.*
2. The secret operations of natural powers.  
The writers of natural magick do attribute much to the virtues that come from the parts of living creatures, as if they did infuse some immaterial virtue into the part fevered. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
- MA'GICK. *adj.* Acting or doing by powers superior to the known power of nature; incantating; necromantick.  
Upon the corner of the moon  
There hangs a vap'rous drop, profound;  
I'll catch it ere it come to ground:  
And that distill'd by magick lights  
Shall raise such artificial sprights,  
As by the strength of their illusion,  
Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
And the brute earth would lend her nerves, and shake  
Till all thy magick structures rear'd so high,  
Were flatter'd into heaps. *Milton.*  
Like cresses built by magick art in air,  
That vanish at approach, such thoughts appear. *Graville.*

# MAG

- MAGICIAN. *n. f.* [*magicus*, Latin.] One skilled in magick; an enchanter; a necromancer.  
What black magician conjures up this fiend,  
To stop devoted charitable deeds. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*  
Ald magician, that did keep  
Th' Hesperian fruit, and made the dragon sleep;  
Her potent charms do troubled souls relieve,  
And, where she lifts, makes calmest souls to grieve. *Waller.*  
There are millions of truths that a man is not concerned to know; as, whether Roger Bacon was a mathematician, or a magician. *Locke.*
- MAGISTERIAL. *adj.* [*from magister*, Latin.]  
1. Such as suits a master.  
Such a frame of government is paternal, not *magisterial*. *King Charles.*  
He bids him attend as if he had the rod over him; and uses a *magisterial* authority while he instructs him. *Dryden.*
2. Lofty; arrogant; proud; insolent; despotic.  
We are not *magisterial* in opinions, nor, dictator like, obtrude our notions on any man. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Pretences go a great way with men that take fair words, and *magisterial* looks, for current payment. *L'Estrange.*  
Those men are but trapp'd who are called to govern, being invested with authority, but bereaved of power; which is nothing else but to mock and betray them into a splendid and *magisterial* way of being ridiculous. *South's Sermon.*
3. Chemically prepared, after the manner of a magistery.  
Of corals are chiefly prepared the powder ground upon a marble, and the *magisterial* salt, to good purpose in some fevers: the tincture is no more than a solution of the *magisterial* salt. *Grew's Museum.*
- MAGISTERIALLY. *n. f.* [*from magisterial.*] Arrogantly; with an air of authority.  
A downright advice may be mistaken, as if it were spoken *magisterially*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
Over their pots and pipes, claiming and engrossing all these wholly to themselves; *magisterially* censuring the wisdom of all antiquity, scoffing at all piety, and new modelling the world. *South's Sermons.*
- MAGISTERIALNESS. *n. f.* [*from magisterial.*] Haughtiness; airs of a master.  
Peremptoriness is of two sorts; the one a *magisterialness* in matters of opinion, the other a positiveness in relating matters of fact: in the one we impose upon men's understandings, in the other on their faith. *Government of the Tongue.*
- MAGISTERY. *n. f.* [*magisterium*, Latin.]  
*Magistry* is a term made use of by chemists to signify sometimes a very fine powder, made by solution and precipitation; as of bismuth, lead, &c. and sometimes refines and refinous substances; as those of jalap, scamony, &c. but the most genuine acceptation is to express that preparation of any body, wherein the whole, or most part, is, by the addition of somewhat, changed into a body of quite another kind; as when iron or copper is turned into crystals of Mars or Venus. *Quincy.*  
Paracelsus extracteth the *magistry* of wine, expelling it unto the extremity of cold; whereby the aqueous parts will freeze, but the spirit be uncongealed in the centre. *Brown.*  
The *magistry* of vegetables consists but of the more soluble and coloured parts of the plants that afford it. *Boyle.*
- MA'GISTRACY. *n. f.* [*magistratus*, Latin.] Office or dignity of a magistrate.  
You share the world, her *magistracies*, priesthoods,  
Wealth, and felicity, amongst you, friends. *B. Johnson.*  
He had no other intention but to dissuade men from *magistracy*, or undertaking the publick offices of state. *Brown.*  
Some have disputed even against *magistracy* itself. *Atterbury.*  
Duelling is not only an usurpation of the divine prerogative, but it is an insult upon *magistracy* and good government. *Clarissa.*
- MA'GISTRALLY. *adv.* [*magistrally*, low Latin.] Despotically; authoritatively; *magisterially*.  
What a presumption is this for one, who will not allow liberty to others, to assume to himself such a license to controul so *magistrally*. *Bishop Bramhall against Hobbes.*
- MA'GISTRATE. *n. f.* [*magistratus*, Latin.] A man publicly invested with authority; a governor; an executor of the laws.  
They chuse their *magistrate*!  
And such a one as he, who puts his shall,  
His popular shall, against a graver bench  
Than ever frown'd in Greece. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
I treat here of those legal punishments which *magistrates* inflict upon their disobedient subjects. *Drey of Pity.*
- MAGNALITY. *n. f.* [*magnalia*, Latin.] A great thing; something above the common rate. Not used.  
Too greedy of *magnalities*, we make but favourable experiments concerning welcome truths. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- MAGNANIMITY. *n. f.* [*magnanimitas*, French; *magnanimus*, Latin.] Greatness of mind; bravery; elevation of soul.  
With deadly hue, an armed corse did lye,  
In whose dead face he read great *magnanimity*. *Fa. 2<sup>a</sup>. Let*

# MAG

- Let but the acts of the ancient Jews be but indifferently weighed, from whose *magnanimity*, in causes of most extreme hazard, those strange and unwonted resolutions have grown, which, for all circumstances, no people under the roof of heaven did ever hitherto match. *Hooker, b. v.*  
They had enough reveng'd, having reduc'd  
Their foe to misery beneath their fears,  
The rest was *magnanimity* to remit,  
If some convenient ransom was propos'd. *Milton's Agonist.*  
Exploding many things under the name of trifles, is a very false proof either of wisdom or *magnanimity*, and a great check to virtuous actions with regard to fame. *Swift.*
- MAGNANIMOUS. *adj.* [*magnanimus*, Latin.] Great of mind; elevated in sentiment; brave.  
To give a kingdom hath been thought  
Greater and nobler done, and to lay down  
Far more *magnanimous*, than to assume. *Milton's Par. Reg.*  
In strength  
All mortals I excell'd, and great in hopes,  
With youthful courage and *magnanimous* thoughts  
Of birth from heaven foretold, and high exploits. *Milton.*  
*Magnanimous* industry is a resolved assiduity and care, answerable to any weighty work. *Grew's Confess.*
- MAGNANIMOUSLY. *adv.* [*from magnanimous.*] Bravely; with greatness of mind.  
A complete and generous education fits a man to perform justly, skillfully, and *magnanimously*, all the offices of peace and war. *Milton on Education.*
- MAGNET. *n. f.* [*magnes*, Latin.] The loadstone; the stone that attracts iron.  
Two magnets, heav'n and earth, allure to bliss,  
The larger loadstone that, the nearer this. *Dryden.*  
It may be reasonable to ask, whether obeying the magnet be essential to iron? *Locke.*
- MAGNETICAL. *adj.* [*from magnet.*]
- MAGNETICK. *adj.* [*from magnet.*]
1. Relating to the magnet.  
Review this whole *magnetick* scheme. *Blackmore.*  
Water is nineteen times lighter, and by consequence nineteen times rarer, than gold; and gold is so rare as very readily, and without the least opposition, to transmit the *magnetick* effluvia, and easily to admit quicksilver into its pores, and to let water pass through it. *Newton's Opt.*
  2. Having powers correspondent to those of the magnet.  
The magnet acts upon iron through all dense bodies not *magnetick*, nor red hot, without any diminution of its virtue; as through gold, silver, lead, glass, water. *Newton's Opt.*
  3. Attractive; having the power to draw things distant.  
The moon is *magnetical* of heat, as the fun is of cold and moisture. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
She should all parts to reunion bow;  
She, that had all *magnetick* force alone,  
To draw and fasten hundred parts in one. *Dante.*  
They, as they move towards his all-cheering lamp,  
Turn swift their various motions, or are turn'd  
By his *magnetick* beam. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii.*
  4. *Magnetick* is once used by *Milton* for *magnet*.  
Draw out with credulous desire, and lead  
At will the manliest, resolute breast,  
As the *magnetick* hardest iron draws. *Milton's Par. Reg.*
  - MAGNETISM. *n. f.* [*from magnet.*] Power of the loadstone; power of attraction.  
Many other *magnetisms*, and the like attractions through all the creatures of nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*  
By the *magnetism* of interest our affections are irresistibly attracted. *Glanville's Scep.*
  - MAGNETIZABLE. *adj.* [*from magnetize.*] To be extolled or praised. Unusual.  
Number, though wonderful in itself, and sufficiently *magnetizable* from its demonstrable affection, hath yet received adjectives from the multiplying conceits of men. *Brown.*
  - MAGNETICAL. *adj.* [*magnetica*, Latin.] Illustrious; grand; *magnetick*.  
The house that is to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding *magnetical* of fame and glory throughout all countries. *1 Chron. xxii. 5.*
  - Thrones, dominations, principedoms, virtues, powers! If these *magnetick* titles yet remain,  
Not merely titular. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*  
O parent! these are thy *magnetick* deeds;  
Thy trophies! *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*
  - MAGNETICITY. *n. f.* [*magnetiscentia*, Lat.] Grandeur of appearance; splendour.  
This desert soil  
Wants not her hidden lustre, gems, and gold,  
Nor want we skill or art, from whence to raise  
*Magnetism*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*  
Not Babylon,  
Nor great Alcario, such *magnetism*  
Equal'd in all their glories to infringe  
Belus or Serapis, their gods; or feat

# MAG

- Their kings, when Egypt with Assyria strove  
In wealth and luxury. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*  
One may observe more splendour and *magnificence* in particular persons houses in Genoa, than in those that belong to the publick. *Addison on Italy.*
- MAGNIFICENT. *adj.* [*magnificus*, Latin.]  
1. Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous.  
Man he made, and for him built  
*Magnificent* this world. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*  
It is suitable to the *magnificent* harmony of the universe, that the species of creatures should, by gentle degrees, ascend upward from us toward his perfection, as we see they gradually descend from us downwards. *Locke.*  
Immortal glories in my mind revive,  
When Rome's exalted beauties I descry,  
*Magnificent* in piles of ruin lie. *Addison.*- 2. Fond of splendour; setting greatness to shew.  
If he were *magnificent*, he spent much with an aspiring intent: if he spared, he heaped much with an aspiring intent. *Sidney, b. ii.*
- MAGNIFICENTLY. *adv.* [*from magnificent.*] Pompously; splendidly.  
Beauty a monarch is,  
Which kingly power *magnificently* proves,  
By crowds of slaves and peopled empire's loves. *Dryden.*  
We can never conceive too highly of God; so neither too *magnificently* of nature, his handy-work. *Grew's Confess.*
- MA'GNIFICO. *n. f.* [*Italian.*] A grandee of Venice.  
The duke himself, and the *magnificos*  
Of greatest port, have all proceeded with him. *Shakespeare.*
- MA'GNIFIER. *n. f.* [*from magnify.*]
- 1. One that praises; an encomiast; an extoller.  
The primitive *magnifiers* of this star were the Egyptians, who notwithstanding chiefly regarded it in relation to their river Nilus. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*
- 2. A glass that encreases the bulk of any object.  
To MA'GNIFY. *v. a.* [*magnifico*, Latin.]  
1. To make great; to exaggerate; to amplify; to extol.  
The ambassador, making his oration, did so *magnify* the king and queen, as was enough to glut the hearers. *Bacon.*
- 2. To exalt; to elevate; to raise in estimation.  
Greater now in thy return,  
Than from the giant-angels: thee that day  
Thy thunders *magnify'd*, but to create  
Is greater than created to destroy. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. viii.*
- 3. To raise in pride or pretension.  
He shall exalt and *magnify* himself above every god. *Dan.*  
If ye will *magnify* yourselves against me, know now that God hath overthrown me. *Jeb xix. 5.*  
He shall *magnify* himself in his heart. *Dan. viii. 25.*
- 4. To encrease the bulk of any object to the eye.  
How these red globules would appear, if glasses could be found that could *magnify* them a thousand times more, is uncertain. *Locke.*  
By true reflection I would see my face?  
Why brings the fool a *magnifying* glass? *Graville.*  
The greatest *magnifying* glasses in the world are a man's eyes, when they look upon his own person. *Pepe.*  
As things seem large which we through mists descry,  
Dulness is ever apt to *magnify*. *Pepe's Essay on Criticism.*
- 5. A cant word for to have effect.  
My governers assured my father I had wanted for nothing; that I was almost eaten up with the green-sickness: but this *magnified* but little with my father. *Speccator, N<sup>o</sup>. 432.*
- MA'GNITUDE. *n. f.* [*magnitudo*, Latin.]  
1. Greatness; grandeur.  
With plain heroic *magnitude* of mind,  
And celestial vigour arm'd,  
Their armories and magazines contemn. *Milt. Agonist.*
- 2. Comparative bulk.  
This tree hath no extraordinary *magnitude*, touching the trunk or stem; it is hard to find any one bigger than the rest. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
Never repose so much upon any man's single counsel, fidelity, and discretion, in managing affairs of the first *magnitude*, that is, matters of religion and justice, as to create in yourself, or others, a diffidence of your own judgment. *K. Charles.*  
When I behold this goodly frame, this world,  
Of heav'n and earth confisting; and compute  
Their *magnitudes*; this earth a spot, a grain,  
An atom, with the firmament compar'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
Convince the world that you're devout and true;  
Whatever be your birth, you're sure to be  
A peer of the first *magnitude* to me. *Dryden's Juv.*  
Conceive these particles of bodies to be so dispos'd amongst themselves, that the intervals of empty spaces between them may be equal in *magnitude* to them all; and that these particles may be compos'd of other particles much smaller, which have as much empty space between them as equals all the *magnitudes* of these smaller particles. *Newton's Opticks.*



# MAI

MA'GPIE. *n. f.* [from *pie*, *pie*, Latin, and *mag*, contracted from *Margaret*, as *phib* is used to a *sparrow*, and *pell* to a *parrot*.] A bird sometimes taught to talk.

Augurs, that underflood relations, have  
By *magpies* and by *choughs*, and rooks brought forth  
The secret'st man of blood. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
Disimulation is expressed by a lady wearing a vizard of two faces, in her right-hand a *magpie*, which Spenser described looking through a lattice. *Peacocks on Drawing.*  
So have I seen in black and white,  
A prating thing, a *magpie* height,  
Majestically stalk;  
A flately, worthless animal,  
That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,  
All flutter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

MA'GYDARE. *n. f.* [*magudaris*, Lat.] An herb. *Ains.*  
MAID. *n. f.* [*mæben*, *mæben*, Saxon, *maegd*, Dutch.]  
MAIDEN. *n. f.* [*mæben*, *mæben*, Saxon, *maegd*, Dutch.]

1. An unmarried woman; a virgin.  
Your wives, your daughters,  
Your matrons, and your *maids*, could not fill up  
The cipher of my lust. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
This is a man old, wrinkl'd, faded, wither'd,  
And not a *maiden*, as thou say'st he is. *Shakefp.*

I am not solely led  
By nice direction of a *maiden's* eyes. *Shakefp.*  
She employed the residue of her life to repairing of high-ways, building of bridges, and endowing of *maidens*. *Carew.*  
Your deluded wife had been a *maid*;  
Down on the bridal bed a *maid* the lay,  
A *maid* the rose at the approaching day. *Dryden's Jew.*  
Let me die, she said,  
Rather than lose the spotless name of *maid*. *Dryden.*

2. A woman servant.  
My *maid* Nerissa and myself, mean time,  
Will live as *maids* and widows. *Shakefp. Merch. of Venice.*  
Old Tancréd visited his daughter's bow'r;  
Her cheek, for such his custom was, he kiss'd,  
Then blest'd her kneeling, and her *maids* dismiss'd. *Dryd.*  
Her closet and the gods share all her time,  
Except when, only by some *maids* attended,  
She seeks some shady solitary grove.  
A thousand *maidens* ply the purple loom,  
To weave the bed, and deck the regal room. *Prior.*

3. Female.  
If she bear a *maid* child.  
MAID. *n. f.* A species of skate fish.  
MAIDEN. *adj.*

1. Consisting of virgins.  
Nor was there one of all the nymphs that rovd'  
O'er Mænalus, amid the *maiden* throng  
More favour'd once. *Addison's Ovid's Metamorph.*

2. Fresh; new; unused; unpolluted.  
He flesh'd his *maiden* sword.  
When I am dead, I'll throw me o'er  
With *maiden* flowers, that all the world may know  
I was a chaste wife to my grave. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*  
By this *maiden* blossom in my hand  
I scorn thee and thy fashion. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*

MAIDENHAIR. *n. f.* [*maiden* and *hair*.] This plant is a native of the southern parts of France and in the Mediterranean, where it grows on rocks, and old ruins, from whence it is brought for medicinal use.  
June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass green, upon his head a garland of bents, king's-cup, and *maidenhair*. *Peac.*

MAIDENHEAD. *n. f.* [*maiden*.]  
MAIDENHOOD. *n. f.* [*maiden*.]  
MAIDENHOOD. *n. f.* [*maiden*.]

1. Virginity; virgin purity; freedom from contamination.  
And, for the modest lore of *maidenhood*,  
Bids me not sojourn with these armed men.  
Oh whither shall I fly? what secret wood  
Shall hide me from the tyrant? or what den. *Fairfax.*  
She hated chambers, closets, secret mewes,  
And in broad fields preserv'd her *maidenhood*. *Fairfax.*  
Example, that so terrible shews in the wreck of *maidenhood*, cannot for all that dissuade succession, but that they are limed with the twigs that threaten them. *Shakefp.*

*Maidenhood* she loves, and will be swift  
To aid a virgin.  
2. Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state. This is now become a low word.  
The devil and mischance look big  
Upon the *maidenhood* of our affairs. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*  
Some who attended with much expectation, at their first appearing have stained the *maidenhood* of their credit with some negligent performance. *Watson.*

Hope's chaste kiss wrongs no joys *maidenhood*,  
Then spousal rites prejudge the marriage-bed. *Crashaw.*  
MAIDENLY. *n. f.* An herb. *Ains.*  
MAIDENLY. *adj.* [*maiden* and *like*.] Like a maid; gentle, modest, timorous, decent.

'Tis not *maidenly*;  
Our sex as well as I may chide you for it. *Shakefp.*  
Come, you virtuous ass, and bashful fool; must you be blushing? what a *maidenly* man at arms are you become? *Shakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

MAIDHOOD. *n. f.* [*maiden*.]  
By *maidenhood*, honour, and every thing,  
I love thee. *Shakefp. Twelfth Night.*  
MAIDMARIAN. *n. f.* [*puer ludius*, Latin.] A kind of dance, so called from a buffoon dressed like a man, who plays tricks to the populace.  
A set of morrice-dancers danced a *maidmarian* with a tabor and pipe. *Temple.*

MAIDPALE. *adj.* [*maiden* and *pale*.] Pale like a sick virgin.  
Change the complexion of her *maidpale* peace  
To scarlet indignation. *Shakefp.*  
MAIDSERVANT. *n. f.* A female servant.  
It is perfectly right what you say of the indifference in common friends, whether we are sick or well; the very *maidservants* in a family have the same notion. *Swift.*

MAJESTICAL. *adj.* [*from majestic*.]  
MAJESTICK. *adj.* [*from majestic*.]  
1. August; having dignity; grand; imperial; regal; great of appearance.  
They made a doubt  
Presence *majestical* would put him out:  
For, quoth the king, an angel shalt thou see,  
Yet fear not thou, but speak audaciously. *Shakefp.*  
Get the start of the *majestick* world,  
And bear the palm alone. *Shakefp. Julius Caesar.*  
We do it wrong, being so *majestical*,  
To offer it the shew of violence. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

In his face  
Sate meekness, heighten'd with *majestick* grace. *Denham.*  
A royal robe he wore with graceful pride,  
Embroider'd sandals glitter'd as he trod,  
And forth he mov'd, *majestick* as a god. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
2. Stately; pompous; splendid.  
It was no mean thing which he purposed; to perform a work so *majestical* and stately was no small charge. *Hooker.*  
3. Sublime; elevated; lofty.  
Which passage doth not only argue an infinite abundance, both of artisans and materials, but likewise of magnificent and *majestical* desires in every common person. *Watson.*  
The least portions must be of the epic kind; all must be grave, *majestical*, and sublime. *Dryden.*  
MAJESTICALLY. *adv.* [*from majestic*.] With dignity; with grandeur.

From Italy a wand'ring ray  
Of moving light illuminates the day;  
Northward the bends, *majestically* bright,  
And here she fixes her imperial light. *Granville.*  
So have I seen in black and white  
A prattling thing, a *magpie* height,  
Majestically stalk;  
A flately, worthless animal,  
That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,  
All flutter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

MAJESTY. *n. f.* [*majestas*, Latin.]  
1. Dignity; grandeur; greatness of appearance; an appearance awful and solemn.  
The voice of the Lord is full of *majesty*. *Psal. xxix. 4.*  
The Lord reigneth; he is clothed with *majesty*. *Psal. xciii.*  
Amidst  
Thick clouds and dark, doth heav'n's all-ruling fire  
Chuse to reside, his glory unobscur'd,  
And with the *majesty* of darkness round  
Covers his throne. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*  
Great, without pride, in sober *majesty*. *Pope.*

2. Power; sovereignty.  
Thine, O Lord, is the power and *majesty*. *Chrys. xxix.*  
To the only wife God be glory and *majesty*. *Jude v. 25.*  
He gave Nebuchadnezzar thy father *majesty*. *Dan. v. 18.*  
3. Dignity; elevation.  
The first in loftiness of thought surpass'd,  
The next in *majesty*. *Dryden.*  
4. The title of kings and queens.  
Most royal *majesty*,  
Nor will you tender less. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
I have a garden opens to the sea,  
From whence I can your *majesty* convey  
To some nigh friend.  
He, who had been always believed a creature of the queen,  
visited her *majesty* but once in six weeks.  
I walk in awful state above  
The *majesty* of heaven. *Dryden.*

MAIL. *n. f.* [*maille*, Fr. *maglia*, Italian, from *maille*, the mesh of a net. *Skinners*.] A quo fonte derivatur multa virosum nomina pr. ut *maille*, long or *maile*, breich-vail clypeatus, vulgo broch-weel. Hy-vad, Howel boldly armed. *Revelm.*  
1. A coat of steel network worn for defence. *Some*

# MAI

Some shirts of mail, some coats of plate put on,  
Some dond a surace, some a corset bright. *Fairfax, b. i.*  
Being advised to wear a privy coat, the duke gave this answer, That against any popular fury, a shirt of mail would be but a silly defence. *Watson.*

Some wore coat-armour, imitating scale,  
And next their skin were stubborn shirts of mail;  
Some wore a breast-plate. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

2. Any armour.  
We strip the lobster of his scarlet mail. *Gay.*  
3. A postman's bundle; a bag. [*male*, *malette*, French.]  
To MAIL. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To arm defensively; to cover, as with armour.  
The mailed Mars shall on his altar sit  
Up to the ears in blood. *Shakefp. Henry IV. p. i.*  
I am thy married wife,  
And thou a prince, protector of this land;  
Methinks I should not thus be led along,  
Maid up in flame, with papers on my back. *Shakefp.*

To MAIM. *v. a.* [*maim*, Gothic, to cut off; *mahnig*, to maim, old French; *mahnig*, Armorick; *mahnig*, Lat.] To deprive of any necessary part; to cripple by loss of a limb.  
You wrought to be a legate, by which power  
You maim'd the jurisdiction of all bishops. *Shakefp.*  
The multitude wonder'd when they saw the dumb to speak,  
The maim'd to be whole, and the lame to walk; and they glorified God. *Matth. xv. 31.*

MAIM. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]  
1. Privation of some essential part; lameness, produced by a wound or amputation.  
Surely there is more cause to fear, least the want thereof be a *maim*, than the use a blemish. *Hooker, b. v.*  
Humphry, duke of Gloucester, scarce himself,  
That bears to throw a *maim*; two pulls at once;  
A lady banish'd, and a limb lost off. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*

2. Injury; mischief.  
Not so deep a *maim*,  
As to be cast forth in the common air,  
Have I deserved. *Shakefp. Rich. II.*

3. Essential defect.  
A noble author esteems it to be a *maim* in history, that the acts of parliament should not be recited. *Hayward.*  
MAIN. *adj.* [*magne*, old French; *magnus*, Latin.]

1. Principal; chief; leading.  
In every grand or *main* publick duty which God requireth at the hands of his church, there is, besides that matter and form wherein the essence thereof consisteth, a certain outward fashion, whereby the same is in decent manner administered.  
There is a history in all mens lives,  
Figuring the nature of the times deceased;  
The which observ'd a man may prophesy,  
With a near aim, of the *main* chance of things  
As yet not come to life. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

He is superstitious grown of late,  
Quite from the *main* opinion he had once  
Of fantasy, of dreams, and ceremonies. *Shakefp.*  
There arose three notorious and *main* rebellions, which drew several armies out of England. *Davies on Ireland.*

Which now divided into four *main* streams,  
Runs diverse. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*  
I should be much for open war, O peers,  
Main reason to persuade immediate war,  
If what was urg'd  
Main reason to persuade immediate war,  
Did not dissuade me most. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*  
All creatures look to the *main* chance, that is, food and propagation. *Le Esprit's Fables.*  
Our *main* interest is to be as happy as we can, and as long as possible. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Nor tell me in a dying father's tone,  
Be careful still of the *main* chance, my son;  
Put out the principal in trusty hands;  
Live on the life, and never dip thy lands. *Dryden's Pers.*  
Whilst they have busied themselves in various learning,  
they have been wanting in the one *main* thing.  
Nor is it only in the *main* design, but they have followed him in every episode. *Pope's Pref. to the Iliad.*

2. Violent; strong; overpowering; vast.  
Think, you question with a Jew.  
You may as well go stand upon the beach,  
And bid the *main* flood bate his usual height. *Shakefp.*  
Seest thou what rage  
Transports our adversary, whom no bounds,  
Nor yet the *main* abyss,  
Wide interrupt, can hold? *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii.*

3. Gross; containing the chief part.  
We ourselves will follow  
In the *main* battle, which on either side  
Shall be well winged with our chiefest horse. *Shakefp.*

MAIM. *n. f.* [*maim*, Fr. *maglia*, Italian, from *maille*, the mesh of a net. *Skinners*.] A quo fonte derivatur multa virosum nomina pr. ut *maille*, long or *maile*, breich-vail clypeatus, vulgo broch-weel. Hy-vad, Howel boldly armed. *Revelm.*  
1. A coat of steel network worn for defence. *Some*

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# MAI

Some shirts of mail, some coats of plate put on,  
Some dond a surace, some a corset bright. *Fairfax, b. i.*  
Being advised to wear a privy coat, the duke gave this answer, That against any popular fury, a shirt of mail would be but a silly defence. *Watson.*

Some wore coat-armour, imitating scale,  
And next their skin were stubborn shirts of mail;  
Some wore a breast-plate. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

2. Any armour.  
We strip the lobster of his scarlet mail. *Gay.*  
3. A postman's bundle; a bag. [*male*, *malette*, French.]  
To MAIL. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To arm defensively; to cover, as with armour.  
The mailed Mars shall on his altar sit  
Up to the ears in blood. *Shakefp. Henry IV. p. i.*  
I am thy married wife,  
And thou a prince, protector of this land;  
Methinks I should not thus be led along,  
Maid up in flame, with papers on my back. *Shakefp.*

To MAIM. *v. a.* [*maim*, Gothic, to cut off; *mahnig*, to maim, old French; *mahnig*, Armorick; *mahnig*, Lat.] To deprive of any necessary part; to cripple by loss of a limb.  
You wrought to be a legate, by which power  
You maim'd the jurisdiction of all bishops. *Shakefp.*  
The multitude wonder'd when they saw the dumb to speak,  
The maim'd to be whole, and the lame to walk; and they glorified God. *Matth. xv. 31.*

MAIM. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]  
1. Privation of some essential part; lameness, produced by a wound or amputation.  
Surely there is more cause to fear, least the want thereof be a *maim*, than the use a blemish. *Hooker, b. v.*  
Humphry, duke of Gloucester, scarce himself,  
That bears to throw a *maim*; two pulls at once;  
A lady banish'd, and a limb lost off. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*

2. Injury; mischief.  
Not so deep a *maim*,  
As to be cast forth in the common air,  
Have I deserved. *Shakefp. Rich. II.*

3. Essential defect.  
A noble author esteems it to be a *maim* in history, that the acts of parliament should not be recited. *Hayward.*  
MAIN. *adj.* [*magne*, old French; *magnus*, Latin.]

1. Principal; chief; leading.  
In every grand or *main* publick duty which God requireth at the hands of his church, there is, besides that matter and form wherein the essence thereof consisteth, a certain outward fashion, whereby the same is in decent manner administered.  
There is a history in all mens lives,  
Figuring the nature of the times deceased;  
The which observ'd a man may prophesy,  
With a near aim, of the *main* chance of things  
As yet not come to life. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

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# MAI

All abreast  
'Charg'd our *main* battle's front. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*

4. Important; forcible.  
This young prince, with a train of young noblemen and gentlemen, but not with any *main* army, came over to take possession of his new patrimony. *Davies on Ireland.*  
That, which thou aught  
Believ'st to *main* to our success, I bring. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

MAIN. *n. f.*  
1. The gross; the bulk; the greater part.  
The *main* of them may be reduced to language, and an improvement in wisdom, by seeing men. *Locke.*  
2. The sum; the whole; the general.  
They allowed the liturgy and government of the church of England as to the *main*. *King Charles.*  
These notions concerning coinage have, for the *main*, been put into writing above twelve months. *Locke.*

3. The ocean.  
A substitute shines brightly as a king,  
Until a king be by; and then his state  
Empties itself, as doth an inland brook  
Into the *main* of waters. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*  
Where's the king?  
Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea;  
Or swell the curled waters 'bove the *main*,  
That things might change. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
He fell, and struggling in the *main*,  
Cry'd out for helping hands, but cry'd in vain. *Dryden.*  
Say, why should the collected *main*  
Itself within itself contain?  
Why to its caverns should it sometimes creep,  
And with delighted silence sleep  
On the lov'd bosom of its parent deep? *Prior.*

4. Violence; force.  
He 'gan advance  
With huge force, and insupportable *main*,  
And towards him with dreadful fury prance. *Fa. Qu.*  
With might and *main*  
He



# MAI

MA'INPERNOR. *n. f.* Surety; bail.  
He enforced the earl himself to fly, till twenty-six noble-  
men became *mainperners* for his appearance at a certain day;  
but he making default, the uttermost advantage was taken  
against his sureties. *Davies on Ireland.*  
MA'INPRISE. *n. f.* [main and pris, French.] Delivery into the  
custody of a friend, upon security given for appearance;  
bail.  
Sir William Bretingham was executed for treason, though  
the earl of Desmond was left to *mainprise*. *Davies.*  
Give its poor entertainer quarter;  
And, by discharge or *mainprise*, grant  
Deliv'ry from this base restraint. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
To MA'INSAIL. *v. a.* To sail.  
MA'INSAIL. *n. f.* [main and sail.] The fail of the main-  
mast.  
They committed themselves unto the sea, and hoisted up  
the *mainfail* to the wind, and made toward shore. *Ats xxvii.*  
MA'INSHEET. *n. f.* [main and sheet.] The sheet or fail of the  
mainmast.  
Strike, strike the top-fail; let the *mainsheet* fly,  
And foul your sails. *Dryden.*  
MA'INYARD. *n. f.* [main and yard.] The yard of the main-  
mast.  
With sharp hooks they took hold of the tackling which  
held the *mainyard* to the mast, then rowing they cut the  
tackling, and brought the *mainyard* by the board. *Arbutnot.*  
To MAINTAIN. *v. a.* [maintenir, French.]  
1. To preserve; to keep.  
The ingredients being prescribed in their substance, *main-*  
tain the blood in a gentle fermentation, reclude opulations,  
and mundify it. *Harvey.*  
This place, these pledges of your love, *maintain*. *Dryden.*  
God values no man more or less, in placing him high or  
low, but every one as he *maintains* his post. *Grew's Colloq.*  
2. To vindicate; to justify.  
If any man of quality will *maintain* upon Edward earl of  
Gloster, that he is a manifold traitor, let him appear. *Shak.*  
These possessions being unlawfully gotten, could not be  
*maintained* by the just and honourable law of England. *Davies.*  
Maintain  
My right, nor think the name of mother vain. *Dryden.*  
Lord Roberts was full of contradiction in his temper, and of  
parts so much superior to any in the company, that he could  
too well *maintain* and justify those contradictions. *Clarendon.*  
It is hard to *maintain* the truth. *South.*  
3. To continue; to keep up.  
Maintain talk with the duke, that my charity be not of  
him perceived. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Some did the song, and some the choir *maintain*,  
Beneath a laurel shade. *Dryden.*  
4. To keep up; to support the expence of.  
I seek not to wax great by others waning;  
Sufficeth, that I have *maintains* my state,  
And sends the poor well pleased from my gate. *Shakespeare.*  
What concerns it you if I wear pearl and gold? I thank  
my good father I am able to *maintain* it. *Shakespeare.*  
5. To support with the conveniences of life.  
It was St. Paul's choice to *maintain* himself by his own la-  
bour.  
If a woman *maintain* her husband, she is full of anger and  
much reproach.  
It is hard to *maintain* the truth, but much harder to be  
*maintained* by it. Could it ever yet feed, cloath, or defend  
its assertors? *South.*  
7. To preserve from failure.  
Here ten thousand images remain  
Without confusion, and their rank *maintain*. *Blackmore.*  
To MAINTAIN. *v. n.* To support by argument; to assert as  
a tenet.  
In tragedy and satire I *maintain* against some of our  
modern critics, that this age and the last have excelled the an-  
cients. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
MAINTAINABLE. *adj.* [from maintain.] Defensible; justifiable.  
Being made lord lieutenant of Bulloine, the walls were  
beaten and shaken, and scarce *maintainable*, he defended the  
place against the dauphin. *Hayward.*  
MAINTAINER. *n. f.* [from maintain.] Supporter; cherisher.  
He dedicated the work to Sir Philip Sidney, a special  
*maintainer* of all learning. *Spenser's Pastorals.*  
The *maintainers* and cherishers of a regular devotion, a  
true and decent piety. *South's Sermons.*  
MAINTENANCE. *n. f.* [maintenement, French.]  
1. Supply of the necessities of life; sustentance; sustentation.  
It was St. Paul's own choice to *maintain* himself by his la-  
bour, whereas in living by the churches *maintenance*, as others  
did, there had been no offence committed. *Hooker, b. i.*  
God assigned Adam *maintenance* of life, and then appoint-  
ed him a law to observe. *Hooker, b. i.*

# MAK

Those of better fortune not making learning their *main-*  
tenance, take degrees with little improvement. *Swift.*  
2. Support; protection; defence.  
They knew that no man might in reason take upon him  
to determine his own right, and according to his own deter-  
mination proceed in *maintenance* thereof. *Hooker, b. i.*  
The beginning and cause of this ordinance amongst the  
Irish was for the defence and *maintenance* of their lands in  
their posterity. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
3. Continuance; security from failure.  
Whatever is granted to the church for God's honour,  
and the *maintenance* of his service, is granted for to God.  
*South's Sermons.*  
MA'INTOP. *n. f.* [main and top.] The top of the mainmast.  
From their *maintop* joyful news they hear  
Of ships, which by their mould bring new supplies. *Dryd.*  
Dictys could the *maintop*-mast bestride,  
And down the ropes with active vigour slide. *Addison.*  
MA'JOR. *adj.* [major, Latin.]  
1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent.  
They bind none, not though they be many, saving  
only when they are the *major* part of a general assembly, and  
then their voices being more in number, must overway their  
judgments who are fewer. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
The true meridian is a *major* circle passing through the  
poles of the world and the zenith of any place, exactly di-  
viding the east from the west. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
In common discourse we denominate persons and things  
according to the *major* part of their character: he is to be  
called a wife man who has but few follies. *Watts's Logic.*  
2. Greater in dignity.  
Fall Greek, fall fame, honour, or go, or stay.  
My *major* vow lies here. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cressida.*  
MA'JOR. *n. f.*  
1. The officer above the captain; the lowest field officer.  
2. A mayor or head officer of a town. Obsolete.  
3. The first proposition of a syllogism, containing some gene-  
rality.  
The *major* of our author's argument is to be understood of  
the material ingredients of bodies. *Boyle.*  
4. MAJOR-general. The general officer of the second rank.  
Major-general Ravignan returned with the French king's  
anwser. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 53.*  
5. MAJOR-dome. *n. f.* [major-dome, French.] One who holds  
occasionally the place of master of the house.  
MAJORA'TION. *n. f.* [from major.] Encrease; enlargement.  
There be five ways of *majoration* of funds: enclosure sin-  
gle; enclosure with dilatacion; communication; refection  
concurrent; and approach to the senfory. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
MAJO'RITY. *n. f.* [from major.]  
1. The state of being greater.  
It is not plurality of parts without *majority* of parts that  
maketh the total greater. *Grew's Colloq.*  
2. The greater number. [majorité, French.]  
It was highly probable the *majority* would be so wise as to  
espouse that cause which was most agreeable to the publick  
weal, and by that means hinder a sedition. *Addison.*  
As in senates so in schools.  
Majority of voices rules. *Prior.*  
Decent executions keep the world in awe; for that reason  
the *majority* of mankind ought to be hanged every year.  
[From majores, Latin.] Ancestry.  
Of evil parents an evil generation, a posterity not unlike  
their *majority*; of mischievous progenitors, a venomous and  
destructive progeny. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*  
4. Full age; end of minority.  
During the infancy of Henry the III<sup>d</sup>, the barons were  
troubled in expelling the French: but this prince was no  
sooner come to his *majority*, but the barons raised a cruel war  
against him. *Davies on Ireland.*  
5. First rank. Obsolete.  
Douglas, whose high deeds,  
Whose hot incursions, and great name in arms,  
Holds from all soldiers chief *majority*,  
And military title capital. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
6. The office of a major.  
MAIZE, or Indian Wheat. *n. f.*  
The whole *maize* plant has the appearance of a reed; the  
male flowers are produced at remote distances from the fruit  
on the same plant, growing generally in a spike upon the top  
of the stalk; the female flowers are produced from the wings  
of the leaves, and are surrounded by three or four leaves,  
which closely adhere to the fruit until it is ripe: this plant is  
propagated in England only as a curiosity, but in America it  
is the principal support of the inhabitants, and consequently  
propagated with great care.  
*Maize* affords a very strong nourishment, but more viscous  
than wheat. *Arbutnot on Aliment.*

To.

# MAK

To MAKE. *v. a.* [macan, Saxon; machen, German; maken, Dutch.]  
1. To create.  
Let us *make* man in our image. *Gen. i. 26.*  
The Lord hath *made* all things for himself. *Prov. xvi. 4.*  
Remember! thou  
Thy *making*, while the maker gave thee being. *Milton.*  
2. To form of materials.  
He fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had *made* it a  
molten calf. *Exod. xxxii. 4.*  
God hath *made* of one blood all nations of men. *Acts.*  
We have no other measure, save one of the moon, but  
are artificially *made* out of these by compounding or dividing  
them. *Holler on Time.*  
3. To compose: as, materials or ingredients.  
One of my fellows had the speed of him;  
Who, almost dead for breath, had scarcely more  
Than would *make* up his message. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
The heav'n, the air, the earth, and boundless sea,  
Make but one temple for the deity. *Waller.*  
A pint of salt of tartar, exposed unto a moist air, will  
*make* far more liquor than the former measure will contain.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

4. To form by art what is not natural.  
There lavish nature, in her best attire,  
Pours forth sweet odours, and alluring figns;  
And art with her contending, doth aspire  
To excel the natural with *made* delights. *Spenser.*  
5. To produce as the agent.  
She may give so much credit to her own laws, as to *make*  
their sentence weightier than any bare and naked conceit to  
the contrary. *Hooker, b. v.*  
If I suspect without cause, why then *make* sport at me;  
then let me be your jest. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
Thine enemies *make* a tumult. *Psal. lxxxiii. 2.*  
When their hearts were merry they said, Call for Samp-  
son, that he may *make* us sport. *Judg. xvi. 25.*  
Give unto Solomon a perfect heart to build the palace for  
the which I have *made* provision. *1 Chron. xxix. 19.*  
Why *make* ye this ado, and weep? the damsel is not dead.  
*Mark v. 39.*  
He *maketh* intercession to God against Israel. *Rom. xi. 2.*  
Thou hast set signs and wonders in the land of Egypt,  
and hast *made* thee a name. *Jer. xxxii. 20.*  
Should we then *make* mirth?  
Joshua *made* peace, and *made* a league with them to let  
them live. *Josh. ix. 15.*

Both combine  
To *make* their greatness by the fall of man, *Dryden.*  
Egypt, mad with superstition grown,  
Makes gods of monsters. *Tate's Juvenal.*  
6. To produce as a cause.  
Wealth *maketh* many friends; but the poor is separated  
from his neighbour. *Prov. xix. 4.*  
A man's gift *maketh* room for him, and bringeth him be-  
fore great men. *Prov. xviii. 16.*  
The child who is taught to believe any occurrence to be a  
good or evil omen, or any day of the week lucky, hath a  
wide inroad *made* upon the soundness of his understanding. *Watts.*  
7. To do; to perform; to practise; to use.  
Though the appear honest to me, yet in other places she  
enlargeth her mirth so far, that there is shrewd contradiction  
*made* of her. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
She *made* haste, and let down her pitcher. *Gen. xxiv. 46.*  
Thou hast *made* an atonement for it. *Exod. xxix. 36.*  
I will judge his house for ever, because his sons *made* them-  
selves vile, and he restrained them not. *1 Sam. iii. 13.*  
We *made* prayer unto our God. *Neh. iv. 9.*  
He shall *make* a speedy riddance of all in the land. *Zeph.*  
It hath pleased them of Macedonia and Achaia to *make*  
a certain contribution for the poor. *Rom. xv. 26.*  
Make full proof of thy ministry. *2 Tim. iv. 5.*  
The Venetians, provoked by the Turks with divers inju-  
ries, both by sea and land, resolved, without delay, to *make*  
war likewise upon him. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
Such music as before was never *made*,  
But when of old the sons of morning sung. *Milton.*  
All the actions of his life were ripped up and surveyed,  
and all malicious glosses *made* upon all he had said, and all  
he had done. *Clarendon.*  
Says Carnades, since neither you nor I love repeti-  
tions, I shall not now *make* any of what else was urged against  
Themistocles. *Boyle.*  
The Phenicians *made* claim to this man as theirs, and  
attributed to him the invention of letters. *Hale.*  
What hope, O Pantheus! whether can we run?  
Where *make* a stand? and what may yet be done? *Dryd.*  
While merchants *make* long voyages by sea  
To get estates, he cuts a shorter way. *Dryden's Juv.*  
To what end did Ulysses *make* that journey? Aeneas un-

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dertook it by the exprels commandment of his father's ghost.  
*Dryden's Dedication to the Aeneis*  
He that will *make* a good use of any part of his life, must  
allow a large portion of it to recreation. *Locke.*  
Make some request, and I,  
Whate'er it be, with that request comply. *Addison.*  
Were it permitted, he should *make* the tour of the whole  
system of the sun. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mari. Scrib.*

8. To cause to have any quality.  
I will *make* your cities waste. *Levi. xxvi. 31.*  
Her husband hath utterly *made* them void on the day he  
heard them. *Num. xxx. 12.*  
When he had made a convenient room, he set it in a wall,  
and *made* it fast with iron. *Wisd. xiii. 15.*  
Jesus came into Cana, where he *made* the water wine. *John iv. 46.*  
He was the more inflamed with the desire of battle with  
Waller, to *make* even all accounts. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,  
Permitted you to fight for this usurper;  
All to *make* sure the vengeance of this day,  
Which even this day has ruin'd. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
In respect of actions within the reach of such a power in  
him, a man seems as free as it is possible for freedom to *make*  
him. *Locke.*

9. To bring into any state or condition.  
I have *made* thee a god to Pharaoh. *Exod. vii. 1.*  
Joseph *made* ready his chariot, and went up to meet Israel. *Gen. xlv. 29.*  
Who *made* thee a prince and a judge over us? *Exod. ii.*  
Ye have troubled me to *make* me to sink among the inha-  
bitants. *Gen. xxxiv. 39.*  
He *made* himself of no reputation, and took upon him the  
form of a servant. *Phil. ii. 7.*  
He should be *made* manifest to Israel. *John i. 31.*  
Though I be free from all men, yet have I *made* myself  
servant unto all, that I might gain the more. *1 Cor. ix. 19.*  
He hath *made* me a by-word of the people, and aforetime  
I was as a tabret. *Job xvii. 6.*  
Make ye him drunken; for he magnified himself against  
the Lord. *Jer. xlviii. 26.*  
Joseph was not willing to *make* her a publick example. *Matt. i. 19.*

By the assistance of this faculty we have all those ideas in  
our understandings, which, though we do not actually con-  
template, yet we can bring in light, and *make* appear again,  
and be the objects of our thoughts. *Locke.*  
The Lacedaemonians trained up their children to hate  
drunkenness by bringing a drunken man into their company,  
and shewing them what a beast he *made* of himself. *Watts.*  
10. To form; to settle.  
Those who are wise in courts  
Make friendships with the ministers of state,  
Nor seek the ruins of a wretched exile. *Rowe.*

11. To hold; to keep.  
Deep in a cave the sybil *maketh* abode. *Dryden.*  
12. To secure from distress; to establish in riches or happiness.  
He hath given her his monumental ring, and thinks him-  
self *made* in the unchange composition. *Shakespeare.*  
This is the night,  
That either *makes* me, or foredoes me quite. *Shakespeare.*  
Each element his dread command obeys,  
Who *makes* or ruins with a smile or frown,  
Who as by one he did our nation raise,  
So now he with another pulls us down. *Dryden.*

13. To suffer; to incur.  
The loss was private that I *made*;  
'Twas but myself I lost; I lost no legions. *Dryden.*  
He accuseth Neptune unjustly, who *makes* shipwreck a se-  
cond time. *Bacon.*

14. To commit.  
She was in his company at Page's house, and what they  
*made* there I know not. *Shakespeare.*  
I will neither plead my age nor sickness in excuse of the  
faults which I have *made*. *Dryden.*

15. To compel; to force; to constrain.  
That the soul in a sleeping man should be this moment  
busy a thinking, and the next moment in a waking man not  
remember those thoughts, would need some better proof than  
bare assertion to *make* it be believed. *Locke.*  
They should be *made* to rise at their early hour; but great  
care should be taken in waking them, that it be not done  
hastily. *Locke.*

16. To intend; to purpose to do.  
He may ask this civil question, friend!  
What dost thou *make* a shipboard? to what end? *Dryden.*  
Gomez; what *mak'st* thou here with a whole brotherhood  
of city-bailiffs? *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
17. To raise as profit from any thing.  
He's in for a commodity of brown pepper; of which he  
*made* five marks ready money. *Shakespeare.*  
Did



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Did I *make* a gain of you by any of them I sent. 2. *Car.*  
 If Auletes, who was a negligent prince, *made* so much,  
 what must now the Romans *make*, who govern it so wisely.  
*Arbutnot on Coins.*  
 If it is meant, of the value of the purchase, it was very  
 high; it being hardly possible to *make* so much of land, un-  
 less it was reckoned at a very low price. *Arbutnot.*  
 18. To reach; to tend to; to arrive at.  
*Acofta* recordeth, they that fall in the middle can *make* no  
 land of either side.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*  
 I've *made* the port already.  
 And laugh securely at the lazy storm.  
*Dryden.*  
 To nearest land, and *make* the Libyan shoars.  
 Did I but purpose to embark with thee,  
 While gentle zephyrs play in prosperous gales;  
 But would forsake the ship, and *make* the shoar.  
 When the winds whistle, and the tempests roar?  
*Prior.*  
 19. To gain.  
 The wind came about, and settled in the west for many  
 days, so as we could *make* little or no way.  
*Bacon.*  
 I have *made* way  
 To some Philistian lords, with whom to treat.  
*Milton.*  
 Now mark a little why Virgil is so much concerned to  
 make this marriage, it was to *make* way for the divorce which  
 he intended afterwards.  
*Dryden's En.*  
 20. To force; to gain by force.  
 Rugged rocks are interposed in vain;  
 He *makes* his way o'er mountains, and contemns  
 Unruly torrents, and unforded streams.  
*Dryden's Piv.*  
 The stone wall which divides China from Tartary, is  
 reckoned nine hundred miles long, running over rocks, and  
 making way for rivers through mighty arches.  
*Temple.*  
 21. To exhibit.  
 When thou *makest* a dinner, call not thy friends but the  
 poor.  
*Luke xiv. 12.*  
 22. To pay; to give.  
 He shall *make* amends for the harm that he hath done.  
*Lev.*  
 23. To put; to place.  
 You must *make* a great difference between Hercules's la-  
 bours by land, and Jason's voyage by sea for the golden  
 fleece.  
*Bacon's War with Spain.*  
 24. To turn to some use.  
 Whate'er they catch,  
 Their fury *makes* an instrument of war.  
*Dryden's En.*  
 25. To incline; to dispose.  
 It is not requisite they should destroy our reason, that is,  
 to *make* us rely on the strength of nature, when she is least  
 able to relieve us.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*  
 26. To prove as an argument.  
 Seeing they judge this to *make* nothing in the world for  
 them.  
*Hooker, b. ii.*  
 You conceive you have no more to do than, having found  
 the principal word in a concordance, introduce as much of  
 the verse as will serve your turn, though in reality it *makes*  
 nothing for you.  
*Swift.*  
 27. To represent; to show.  
 He is not that goode and ails that Valla would *make* him.  
*Baker's Reflections on Learning.*  
 28. To constitute.  
 Our desires carry the mind out to absent good, according  
 to the necessity which we think there is of it, to the *making*  
 or encrease of our happiness.  
*Locke.*  
 29. To amount to.  
 Whatsoever they were, it *maketh* no matter to me: God  
 accepteth no man's person.  
*Gal. ii. 16.*  
 30. To mould; to form.  
 Lye not erect but hollow, which is in the *making* of the  
 bed; or with the legs gathered up, which is the more whole-  
 some.  
*Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 Some undeserved fault  
 I'll find about the *making* of the bed.  
*Shakespeare.*  
 They mow fern green, and burning of them to ashes,  
 make the ashes up into balls with a little water.  
*Mortimer.*  
 31. To *make* away. To kill; to destroy.  
 He will not let slip any advantage to *make* away him whose  
 just tide, enabled by courage and goodnefs, may one day  
 shake the seat of a never-secure tyranny.  
*Sidney, b. ii.*  
 The duke of Clarence, lieutenant of Ireland, was, by  
 practice of evil persons about the king his brother, called  
 thence away, and soon after, by sinister means, was clean  
 made away.  
*Spenser on Ireland.*  
 He may have a likely guess,  
 How these were they that *made* away his brother.  
*Shakespeare.*  
 Trajan would say of the vain jealousy of princes that seek  
 to *make* away those that aspire to their succession, that there  
 was never king that did put to death his successor.  
*Bacon.*  
 My mother I flew at my very birth, and since have *made*  
 away two of her brothers, and happily to make way for the  
 purposes of others against myself.  
*Hayward.*

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Give poets leave to *make* themselves away. *Refutation.*  
 What multitude of infants have been *made* away by those  
 who brought them into the world.  
*Addison.*  
 32. To *make* away. To transfer.  
 Debtors,  
 When they never meant to pay,  
 To some friend *make* all away.  
*Walter.*  
 33. To *make* account. To reckon; to believe.  
 They *made* no account but that the navy should be abso-  
 lutely master of the seas.  
*Bacon's War with Spain.*  
 34. To *make* account of. To esteem; to regard.  
 The same who have *made* free with the greatest names in  
 church and state, and exposed to the world the private mil-  
 fortunes of families.  
*Daniel.*  
 35. To *make* free with. To treat without ceremony.  
 The grand master, guarded with a company of most va-  
 liant knights, drove them out again by force, and *made* good  
 the place.  
*Kneller's Hist. of the Turk.*  
 When he comes to *make* good his confident undertaking,  
 he is fain to say things that agree very little with one an-  
 other.  
*Boyle.*  
 I'll either die, or I'll *make* good the place.  
*Dryden.*  
 As for this other argument, that by pursuing one single  
 theme they gain an advantage to express, and work up, the  
 passions, I with any example he could bring from them could  
 make it good.  
*Dryden on dramatick Poesy.*  
 I will add what the same author subjoins to *make* good his  
 foregoing remark.  
*Locke on Education.*  
 36. To *make* good. To fulfil; to accomplish.  
 This letter doth *make* good the friar's words.  
*Shakespeare.*  
 37. To *make* light of. To consider as of no consequence.  
 They *made* light of it, and went their ways.  
*Matt. xxii. 5.*  
 38. To *make* live. To court; to play the gallant.  
 How happy each of the sexes would be, if there was a  
 window in the breast of every one that *makes* or receives love.  
*Addison's Guardian, N. 106.*  
 39. To *make* merry. To feast; to partake of an entertain-  
 ment.  
 A hundred pound or two, to *make* merry withal?  
*Shakespeare.*  
 The king, to make demonstration to the world, that his  
 proceedings against Sir William Stanley, imposed upon him  
 by necessity of state, had not diminished the affection he bore  
 to his brother, went to Latham, to *make* merry with his mo-  
 ther and the earl.  
*Bacon's Henry VIII.*  
 A gentleman and his wife will ride to *make* merry with his  
 neighbour, and after a day those two go to a third; in which  
 progress they encrease like snowballs, till through their bur-  
 then some weight they break.  
*Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
 40. To *make* much of. To cherish; to foster.  
 The king hearing of their adventure, suddenly falls to take  
 pride in *making* much of them, extolling them with infinite  
 praises.  
*Sidney, b. ii.*  
 The bird is dead  
 That we have *made* much of!  
*Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*  
 It is good discretion not to *make* too much of any man at  
 the first.  
*Bacon's Essay.*  
 The easy and the lazy *make* much of the gout; and yet  
 making much of themselves too, they take care to carry it pre-  
 sently to bed, and keep it warm.  
*Temple.*  
 41. To *make* of. What to *make* of, is, how to understand.  
 That they should have knowledge of the languages and  
 affairs of those that lie at such a distance from them, was a  
 thing we could not tell what to *make* of.  
*Bacon.*  
 I past the summer here at Nimmequen, without the least  
 remembrance of what had happened to me in the spring, till  
 about the end of September, and then I began to feel a pain  
 I knew not what to *make* of, in the same joint of my other  
 foot.  
*Temple.*  
 There is another statue in bras of Apollo, with a modern  
 inscription on the pedestal, which I know not what to *make*  
 of.  
*Addison on Italy.*  
 I desired he would let me see his book: he did so, smil-  
 ing: I could not *make* any thing of it.  
*Talier.*  
 Upon one side of the pillar were huge pieces of iron tick-  
 ling out, cut into strange figures, which we knew not what  
 to *make* of.  
*Gulliver's Travels.*  
 42. To *make* of. To produce from; to effect.  
 I am astonished, that those who have appeared against this  
 paper have *made* so very little of it.  
*Addison.*  
 43. To *make* of. To consider; to account; to esteem.  
 Makes me no more of me than of a slave?  
*Dryden.*  
 44. To *make* of. To cherish; to foster.  
 Xaycus was wonderfully beloved, and *made* of, by the  
 Turkish merchants, whose language he had learned.  
*Kneller.*  
 45. To *make* over. To settle in the hands of trustees.  
 Widows, who have tried one lover,  
 Trust none again till they have *made* over.  
*Hudibras, p. iii.*

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The wife betimes *make* over their estates.  
*Make* o'er thy honour by a deed of trust.  
 And give me seizure of the mighty wealth.  
*Dryden.*  
 47. To *make* over. To transfer.  
 The second mercy *made* over to us by the second covenant,  
 is the promise of pardon.  
*Hammond.*  
 Age and youth cannot be *made* over: nothing but time can  
 take away years, or give them.  
*Collier.*  
 My wait is reduced to the depth of four inches by what  
 I have already *made* over to my neck.  
*Addison's Guard.*  
 Moor, to whom that patent was *made* over, was forced to  
 leave off coining.  
*Swift.*  
 48. To *make* out. To clear; to explain; to clear to one's  
 self.  
 Make out the rest, — I am disorder'd so,  
 I know not farther what to say or do.  
*Dryd. Indian Emp.*  
 Antiquaries *make* out the most ancient medals from a letter  
 with great difficulty to be discerned upon the face and reverse.  
*Felton on the Cliffs.*  
 It may seem somewhat difficult to *make* out the bills of fare  
 for some suppers.  
*Arbutnot on Coins.*  
 49. To *make* out. To prove; to evince.  
 There is no truth which a man may more evidently *make*  
 out to himself, than the existence of a God.  
*Locke.*  
 Though they are not self-evident principles, yet what  
 may be *made* out from them by a wary deduction, may be  
 depended on as certain and infallible truths.  
*Locke.*  
 Men of wit and parts, but of short thoughts and little me-  
 ditation, are apt to distrust every thing for fiction that is not  
 the dictate of sense, or *made* out immediately to their senses.  
*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 We are to vindicate the just providence of God in the  
 government of the world, and to endeavour, as well as we  
 can, upon an imperfect view of things, to *make* out the  
 beauty and harmony of all the seeming discords and irregu-  
 larities of the divine administration.  
*Tillotson's Sermons.*  
 Scalliger hath *made* out, that the history of Troy was no  
 more the invention of Homer than of Virgil.  
*Dryden.*  
 In the passages from our own divines, most of the reason-  
 ings which *make* out both my propositions are already suggest-  
 ed.  
*Atterbury's Sermons.*  
 I dare engage to *make* it out, that, instead of contributing  
 equal to the landed men, they will have their full principal  
 and interest at six per Cent.  
*Swift's Miscel.*  
 50. To *make* sure of. To consider as certain.  
 They *made* as sure of health and life, as if both of them  
 were at their disposal.  
*Dryden.*  
 51. To *make* sure of. To secure to one's possession.  
 But whether marriage bring joy or sorrow,  
 Make sure of this day, and hang to-morrow.  
*Dryden.*  
 52. To *make* up. To get together.  
 How will the farmer be able to *make* up his rent at quar-  
 ter-day?  
*Locke.*  
 53. To *make* up. To reconcile; to repair.  
 This kind of comprehension in scripture being therefore  
 received, still there is no doubt how far we are to proceed  
 by collection before the full and complete measure of things  
 necessary be *made* up.  
*Hooker, b. i.*  
 I knew when seven justices could not *make* up a quarrel.  
*Shakespeare's As you like it.*  
 54. To *make* up. To repair.  
 I sought for a man among them that should *make* up the  
 hedge, and stand in the gap before me for the land.  
*Ezek.*  
 55. To *make* up. To compose, as of ingredients.  
 These are the lineaments of this vice of flattery, which  
 sure do together *make* up a face of most extreme deformity.  
*Government of the Tongue.*  
 He is to encounter an enemy *made* up of wiles and strata-  
 gems; an old serpent, and a long experienced deceiver.  
*South's Sermons.*  
 Zeal should be *made* up of the largest measures of spiritual  
 love, desire, hope, hatred, grief, indignation.  
*Sprat.*  
 Oh he was all *made* up of love and charms;  
 Whatever maid could wish, or man admire.  
*Addison.*  
 Harlequin's part is *made* up of blunders and absurdities.  
*Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
 Vines, figs, oranges, almonds, olives, myrtles, and fields  
 of corn, *make* up the most delightful little landscape imagina-  
 ble.  
*Addison on Italy.*  
 Old mould'ring urns, racks, daggers, and distrels,  
 Make up the frightful horror of the place.  
*Garth.*  
 The parties among us are *made* up on one side of moderate  
 whigs, and on the other of presbyterians.  
*Swift.*  
 56. To *make* up. To shape.  
 A catapodium is a medicine swallowed solid, and most  
 commonly *made* up in pills.  
*Arbutnot on Coins.*  
 57. To *make* up. To supply; to repair.  
 Whatsoever, to *make* up the doctrine of man's salvation,  
 is added as in supply of the scripture's insufficiency, we reject  
 it.  
*Hooker, b. ii.*  
 I borrowed that celebrated name for an evidence to my

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subject, that so what was wanting in my proof might be  
*made* up in the example.  
*Glanville's Scip.*  
 Thus think the crowd, who, eager to engage,  
 Take quickly fire, and kindle into rage;  
 Who ne'er consider, but without a pause  
 Make up in passion what they want in cause.  
*Dryden.*  
 If they retrench any the smaller particulars in their ordi-  
 nary expence, it will easily *make* up the halfpenny a-day which  
 we have now under consideration.  
*Addison's Spect.*  
 This wisely she *makes* up her time,  
 Mis-spent when youth was in its prime.  
*Glanville.*  
 There must needs be another state to *make* up the inequa-  
 lities of this, and to salve all irregular appearances.  
*Atterbury.*  
 If his romantick disposition transport him so far as to ex-  
 pect little or nothing from this, he might however hope, that  
 the principals would *make* it up in dignity and respect.  
*Swift.*  
 58. To *make* up. To clear.  
 The reasons you allege, do more conduce  
 To the hot passion of distemper'd blood,  
 Than to *make* up a free determination  
 'Twixt right and wrong.  
*Shakespeare, Troil. and Cressida.*  
 Though all at once cannot  
 See what I do deliver out to each,  
 Yet I can *make* my audit up, that all  
 From me do back receive the flow'r of all,  
 And leave me but the bran.  
*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 He was to *make* up his accounts with his lord, and by an  
 easy undiscoverable cheat he could provide against the im-  
 pending distress.  
*Rogers's Sermons.*  
 59. To *make* up. To accomplish; to conclude; to com-  
 plete.  
 Is not the lady Constance in this troop?  
 — I know she is not; for this match *made* up,  
 Her presence would have interrupted much.  
*Shakespeare.*  
 On Wednesday the general account is *made* up and print-  
 ed, and on Thursday published.  
*Graunt's Bill of Mortality.*  
 This life is a scene of vanity, that soon passes away, and  
 affords no solid satisfaction but in the consciousness of doing  
 well, and in the hopes of another life: this is what I can say  
 upon experience, and what you will find to be true when  
 you come to *make* up the account.  
*Locke.*  
 To *make*, v. n.  
 1. To tend; to travel; to go any way; to rush.  
 Oh me, lieutenant! what villains have done this?  
 — I think, that one of them is hereabouts,  
 And cannot *make* away.  
*Shakespeare's Othello.*  
 I do beseech your majesty *make* up,  
 Left your retirement do amaze your friends.  
*Shakespeare.*  
 The earl of Lincoln resolved to *make* on where the king  
 was, to give him battle, and marched towards Newark.  
*Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 There *made* forth to us a small boat, with about eight per-  
 sons in it.  
*Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
 Warily provide, that while we *make* forth to that which is  
 better, we meet not with that which is worse.  
*Bacon's Essays.*  
 A wonderful erroneous observation that maketh about, is  
 commonly received contrary to experience.  
*Bacon.*  
 Make on, upon the heads  
 Of men, struck down like piles, to reach the lives  
 Of those remain and stand.  
*Benj. Johnson's Cataline.*  
 The Moors, terrified with the hideous cry of the soldiers  
 making toward land, were easily beaten from the shore.  
*Kneller.*  
 When they set out from mount Sinai they *made* northward  
 unto Rishmah.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*  
 Some speedy way for passage must be found;  
 Make to the city by the postern gate.  
*Dryden.*  
 The bull  
 His easier conquest proudly did forego;  
 And making at him with a furious bound,  
 From his bent forehead aim'd a double wound.  
*Dryden.*  
 Too late young Turnus the delusion found  
 Far on the sea, still making from the ground.  
*Dryden.*  
 A man of a disturbed brain seeing in the street one of  
 those lads that used to vex him, stepped into a cutler's shop,  
 and seizing on a naked sword *made* after the boy.  
*Locke.*  
 Seeing a country gentleman trotting before me with a spa-  
 niel by his horse's side, I *made* up to him.  
*Addison's Freehold.*  
 The French king *makes* at us directly, and keeps a king  
 by him to set over us.  
*Addison.*  
 A monstrous bear rush't forth; his baleful eyes  
 Shot glaring fire, and his stiff-pointed bristles  
 Rose high upon his back; at me he *made*,  
 Whetting his tusks.  
*Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*  
 2. To contribute.  
 Whatsoever *makes* nothing to your subject, and is impro-  
 per to it, admit not unto your work.  
*Dryden.*  
 Blinded he is by the love of himself to believe that the  
 right is wrong, and wrong is right, when it *makes* for his  
 own advantage.  
*Swift's Miscel.*  
 2. To operate; to act as a proof or argument, or cause.



# MAK

Where neither the evidence of any law divine, nor the strength of any invincible argument, otherwise found out by the light of reason, nor any notable public inconvenience doth make against that which our own laws ecclesiastical have instituted for the ordering of these affairs; the very authority of the church itself sufficeth.

That which should make for them must prove, that men ought not to make laws for church regiment, but only keep those laws which in scripture they find made.

It is very needful to be known, and maketh unto the right of the war against him.

Let us follow after the things which make for peace. Rom. Perkin Warbeck finding that time and temporizing, which, whilst his practices were covert, made for him, did now, when they were discovered, rather make against him, resolved to try some exploit upon England.

I observed a thing that may make to my present purpose.

It makes to this purpose, that the light conserving stones in Italy must be set in the sun for some while before they retain light.

What avails it me to acknowledge, that I have not been able to do him right in any line; for even my own confession makes against me.

To concur.

Antiquity, custom, and consent, in the church of God, making with that which law doth establish, are themselves most sufficient reasons to uphold the same, unless some notable public inconvenience enforce the contrary.

To shew; to appear; to carry appearance.

Joshua and all Israel made as if they were beaten before them, and fled.

It is the unanimous opinion of your friends, that you make as if you hanged yourself, and they will give it out that you are quite dead.

To MAKE away with. To destroy; to kill; to make away.

This phrase is improper.

The women of Greece were seized with an unaccountable melancholy, which disposed several of them to make away with themselves.

To MAKE for. To advantage; to favour.

Compare with indifference these disparities of times, and we shall plainly perceive, that they make for the advantage of England at this present time.

None deny there is a God, but those for whom it maketh that there were no God.

I was assur'd, that nothing was design'd Against thee but safe custody and hold; That made for me, I knew that liberty Would draw thee forth to perilous enterprizes.

To MAKE up. To compensate; to be instead.

Have you got a supply of friends to make up for those who are gone?

MAKE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Form; structure; nature.

Those mercurial spirits, which were only lent the earth to shew men their folly in admiring it, possess delights of a nobler make and nature, which antedate immortality.

Upon the decease of a lion the beasts met to chuse a king: several put up, but one was not of make for a king; another wanted brains or strength.

Is our perfection of so frail a make,

As ev'ry plot can undermine and shake.

Several lies are produced in the loyal ward of Portoken of so feeble a make, as not to bear carriage to the Royal Exchange.

It may be with superior souls as with giantlike, which exceed the due proportion of parts, and, like the old heroes of that make, commit something near extravagance.

MAKE. *n. f.* [maka, gemaka, Saxon.] Companion; favourite friend.

The elf therewith astonished, Upstart lightly from his looser make, And his unsteady weapons 'gan in hand to take.

Bid her therefore herself soon ready make, To wait on love amongst his lovely crew;

Where every one that mislieth then her make, Shall be by him amearst with penance due.

For since the wife town, Has let the sports down, Of May games and morris, The maids and their makes, At dancing and wakes, Had their napkins and posies, And the wipers for their noses.

MA'KEBATE. *n. f.* [make and debate.] Breeder of quarrels.

Love in her passions, like a right makebate, whiptered to both sides arguments of quarrel.

Outrageous party-writers are like a couple of makebates, who inflame small quarrels by a thousand stories.

MA'KER. *n. f.* [from make.]

1. The Creator.

# MAL

Both in him, in all things, as is meet, The universal Maker we may praise.

This the divine Cecilia found, And to her Maker's praise confin'd the sound.

Such plain roofs as piety could raise, And only vocal with the Maker's praise.

The power of reasoning was given us by our Maker to pursue truths.

One who makes any thing.

Every man in Turkey is of some trade; Sultan Achmet was a maker of ivory rings.

I dare promise her boldly what few of her makers of villis and compliments dare to do.

One who sets any thing in its proper state.

You be indeed makers or mairers of all mens manners within the realm.

MA'KEPEACE. *n. f.* [make and peace.] Peacemaker; reconciler.

To be a makepeace shall become my age.

MA'KEWEIGHT. *n. f.* [make and weight.] Any small thing thrown in to make up weight.

Me lonely fitting, nor the glimmering light Of makeweight candle, nor the joyous talk Of loving friend delights.

MALACHI'ITE. *n. f.*

This stone is sometimes intirely green, but lighter than that of the nephritic stone, so as in colour to resemble the leaf of the mallow, *μαλάχη*, from which it has its name; though sometimes it is veined with white, or spotted with blue or black.

MALADY. *n. f.* [maladie, French.] A disease; a distemper; a disorder of body; sickness.

Better it is to be private In sorrow's torments, than ty'd to the pomp of a palace, Nurse inward maladies, which have not scope to be breath'd out.

Wife physicians first require, that the malady be known thoroughly, afterwards teach how to cure and redress it.

Say, can you fast? your stomachs are too young; And abstinence engenders maladies.

An usual draught, or accidental violence of motion, has removed that malady that has baffled the skill of physicians.

Love's a malady without a cure; Fierce love has pierc'd me with his fiery dart, He fires within, and hilles at my heart.

MALANDERS. *n. f.* [from mal and anders, Italian, to go ill.] A dry cab on the palfen of horses.

MALAPERT. *adj.* [mal and pert.] Saucy; quick with impudence; sprightly without respect or decency.

Peace, master marquis, you are malapert; Your fire-new stamp of honour is scarce current.

If thou dar'st tempt me further, draw thy sword.

—What, what? nay, then, I must have an ounce or two of this malapert blood from you.

Are you growing malapert? Will you force me make use of my authority?

MA'LAPEPTNESS. *n. f.* [from malapert.] Liveliness of reply without decency; quick impudence; sauciness.

MA'LAPEPTLY. *adv.* [from malapert.] Impudently; saucily.

To MALA'XATE. *v. a.* [μαλάσσω.] To soften, or knead to softness, any body.

MALAXATION. *n. f.* [from malaxate.] The act of softening.

MALE. *adj.* [male, French; masculus, Lat.] Of the sex that begets young; not female.

Which shall be heir of the two male twins, who, by the dissection of the mother, were laid open to the world?

You are the richest person in the commonwealth; you have no male child; your daughters are all married to wealthy patricians.

MALE. *n. f.* The he of any species.

In most the male is the greater, and in some few the female.

There be more males than females, but in different proportions.

MALE, in composition, signifies ill, from male, Latin; male, old French.

MALEADMINISTRATION. *n. f.* Bad management of affairs.

From the practice of the wisest nations, when a prince was laid aside for maleadministration, the nobles and people did resume the administration of the supreme power.

A general canonical denunciation, is that which is made touching such a matter as properly belongs to the ecclesiastical courts, for that a subject denounces his superior, or some criminal prelate, for maleadministration, or a wicked life.

MALECONTE'NT. *adj.* [male and content.] Discontented; dissatisfied.

MALECONTE'NTED. *adj.* dissatisfied.

Brother Clarence, how like you our choice, That you stand penfive, as half malecontent.

# MAL

Poor Clarence! Is it for a wife That thou art malecontent? I will provide thee.

The king, for the better securing his state against mutinous and malecontented subjects, who might have their refuge in Scotland, sent a solemn ambassage unto James III. to conclude a peace.

They cannot signalize themselves as malecontents, without breaking through all the softer virtues.

The usual way in despotick governments is to confine the malecontent to some castle.

MALECONTE'NTEDLY. *adv.* [from malecontent.] With discontent.

MALECONTE'NTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from malecontent.] Discontentedness; want of affection to government.

They would ascribe the laying down my paper to a spirit of malecontentedness.

MALEDE'CTED. *adj.* [maledictus, Latin.] Accursed.

MALEDE'CTION. *n. f.* [maledictio, French; maledictio, Lat.] Curse; execration; denunciation of evil.

Then let my life long time on earth maintained be, To wretched me, the last, worst malediction.

The true original cause thereof, divine malediction, laid by the sin of man upon these creatures which God hath made for the use of man, was above the reach of their natural capacity.

In Spain they stayed near eight months, during all which time Buckingham lay under millions of maledictions; which yet, upon the prince's safe arrival in the west, did vanish into praises.

MALEFA'CTION. *n. f.* [male and facio, Latin.] A crime; an offence.

Guilty creatures at a play Have, by the very cunning of the scene, Been struck so to the soul, that presently They have proclaim'd their malfactions.

MALEFACTOR. *n. f.* [male and facio, Latin.] An offender against law; a criminal; a guilty person.

A jaylor to bring forth Some monstrous malfactor.

Fear his word, As much as malfactors do your word.

It is a sad thing when men shall repair to the ministry, not for preferment but refuge; like malfactors flying to the altar, only to save their lives.

If their barking dog disturb her ease, Th' unmanner'd malfactor is arraign'd.

The malfactor goat was laid On Bacchus' altar, and his forfeit paid.

MALEFICK. *adj.* [maleficus, Latin.] Mischievous; hurtful.

MALEFIQUE. *adj.* [maleficus, Latin.] Mischievous; hurtful.

MALEFA'CTICE. *n. f.* [male and practice.] Practice contrary to rules.

MALEVOLENCE. *n. f.* [malevolentia, Latin.] Ill will; inclination to hurt others; malignity.

The son of Duncan Lives in the English court; and is receiv'd Of the most pious Edward with such grace, That the malevolence of fortune nothing Takes from his high respect.

MALEVOLENT. *adj.* [malevolus, Latin.] Ill-disposed towards others; unfavourable; malignant.

I have thee in my arms, Though our malevolent stars have struggled hard, And held us long asunder.

MALEVOLENTLY. *adv.* [from malevolence.] Malignly; malignantly.

The oak did not only resent his fall, but vindicate him from those aspersions that were malevolently cast upon him.

MA'LVCE. *n. f.* [malice, French; malitia, Latin.]

1. Badness of design; deliberate mischief.

God hath forgiven me many sins of malice, and therefore surely he will pity my infirmities.

2. Ill intention to any one; desire of hurting.

Duncan is in his grave; Malice domestick, foreign levy, nothing Can touch him further!

To MALICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with ill will.

The cause why he this fly so maliced, Was that his mother which him bore and bred, The most fine-finger'd workman on the ground, Archane, by his means, was vanquish'd.

MA'LVIOUS. *adj.* [malivus, French; malitiosus, Latin.] Ill-disposed to any one; intending ill; malignant.

We must not flint Our necessary actions in the fear To cope malicious censures; which ever, As rav'nous fishes do a vessel follow That is new trimm'd.

I grant him bloody,

# MAL

Sudden, malicious, smacking of ev'ry sin That has a name.

Stand up, O Lord, and be not merciful unto them that offend of malicious wickedness.

Thou know'st what malicious foe, Envyng our happiness, and of his own Despairing, seeks to work us woe and shame.

The air appearing so malicious in this moribick conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard.

MAL'ICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from malicious.] With malignity; with intention of mischief.

An intrigue between his majesty and a junto of ministers maliciously bent against me, broke out, and had like to have ended in my utter destruction.

MAL'ICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from malicious.] Malice; intention of mischief to another.

Not out of envy or maliciousness, Do I forbear to crave your special aid.

MAL'IGN. *adj.* [malignus, French; malignus, Latin; the g is mute or liquecent.]

1. Unfavourable; ill-disposed to any one; malicious.

Witchcraft may be by a tacit operation of malign spirits.

If in the constellations war were sprung, Two planets, rushing from aspect malign Of fierce opposition, in mid sky, Should combat, and their jarring spheres confound.

Of contempt, and the malign hostile influence it has upon government, every man's experience will inform him.

2. Infectious; fatal to the body; pestilential.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth malign ulcers and pernicious impostumations.

To MAL'IGN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To regard with envy or malice.

The people practise what mischiefs and villanies they will against private men, whom they malign, by stealing their goods, or murdering them.

It is hardly to be thought that any governor should so malign his successor, as to suffer an evil to grow up which he might timely have kept under.

Strangers conspired together against him, and malign'd him in the wilderness.

If it is a pleasure to be envied and shot at, to be malign'd standing, and to be despised falling; then is it a pleasure to be great, and to be able to dispose of men's fortunes.

2. To mischief; to hurt; to harm.

MAL'IGNANCY. *n. f.* [from malignant.]

1. Malevolence; malice; unfavourableness.

My stars shine darkly over me; the malignancy of my fate might, perhaps, distemper yours; therefore I crave your leave, that I may bear my evils alone.

2. Destructive tendency.

The infection doth produce a bubo, which, according to the degree of its malignancy, either proves easily curable, or else it proceeds in its venom.

MAL'IGNANT. *adj.* [malignant, French.]

1. Malign; envious; unpropitious; malicious; mischievous; intending or effecting ill.

O malignant and ill-boading stars!

Now art thou come unto a feast of death.

Not friended by his wish to your high person, His will is most malignant, and it stretches Beyond you to your friends.

To good malignant, to bad men benign.

They have seen all other nations besides their own represented in a false and malignant light; whereupon they judge and condemn at once.

2. Hostile to life; as, malignant fevers.

They hold, that the cause of the gout, is a malignant vapour that falls upon the joint; that the swelling is a kindness in nature, that calls down humours to damp the malignity of the vapours, and thereby assuage the sharpness of the pain.

Let the learn'd begin Th' enquiry, where disease could enter in; How those malignant atoms forc'd their way, What in the faultless frame they found to make their prey?

MAL'IGNANT. *n. f.*

1. A man of ill intention; malevolently disposed.

Occasion was taken, by certain malignants, secretly to undermine his great authority in the church of Christ.

2. It was a word used of the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebel sectaries in the civil wars.

MAL'IGNANTLY. *adv.* [from malignant.] With ill intention; maliciously; mischievously.

Now arriving At place of potency, and sway o' th' state, If he should still malignantly remain



## MAL

Fast foe to the Plebeians, your voices might  
Be curses to yourselves. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
MAL'IGNER. *n. f.* [from *malign.*] One who regards another  
with ill will.

Such as these are philosophy's *maligners*, who pronounce  
the most generous contemplations, needless unprofitable sub-  
tleties. *Gloucester's Apology.*

I thought it necessary to justify my character in point of  
cleanliness, which some of my *maligners* call in question.

*Gulliver's Travels.*

2. Sarcastical censurer.  
MAL'IGNITY. *n. f.* [malignité, French.]

1. Malice, malignity.  
Deeds are done which man might charge aright  
On Rubborn fate, or undiscerning might,  
Had not their guilt the lawless foldiers known,  
And made the whole malignity their own. *Tickell.*

2. Contrariety to life; destructive tendency.  
Whether any tokens of poison did appear, reports are va-  
rious; his physicians discerned an invincible malignity in his  
disease. *Hayward.*

No redress could be obtained with any vigour proportion-  
able to the malignity of that far-spread disease. *K. Charles.*

3. Evilness of nature.  
This shows the high malignity of fraud, that in the natural  
course of it tends to the destruction of common life, by de-  
stroying trust and mutual confidence. *Soult's Sermons.*

MAL'ONLY. *adv.* [from *malign.*] Enviously; with ill will;  
mischievously.

Left you think I railly more than teach,  
Or praise malignly arts I cannot reach;  
Let me for once presume to instruct the times. *Pope.*

MAL'KN. *n. f.* [from *mal*, of *Mary*, and *kin*, the diminutive  
termination.] A kind of mop made of clouts for sweeping  
ovens; thence a frightful figure of clouts dressed up; thence  
a dirty wench. *Hammer.*

The kitchen *malin* pins  
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck,  
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

MALL. *n. f.* [mallus, Lat. a hammer.]

1. A stroke; a blow.  
With mighty *malls*,  
The monster merciless him made to fall. *Fairy Queen.*

Give that rev'rend head a *mall*  
Or two, or three, against a wall. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

2. A kind of beater or hammer. [mall, French.]  
He took a *mall*, and after having hollowed the handle, and  
that part which strikes the ball, he enclosed in them several  
drugs. *Addison's Spect.* No. 195.

3. A walk where they formerly played with malls and balls.  
*Moll* is, in Islandick, an area or walk spread with shells.  
This the beau monde shall from the *mall* survey,  
And hail with muck its propitious ray. *Pope.*

To MALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat or strike with a  
mall.

MAL'LARD. *n. f.* [malart, French.] The drake of the wild  
duck.

Antony  
Claps on his sea-wing, like a doating mallard,  
Leaving the fight in height. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The birds that are most easy to be drawn are mallard,  
shovelers, and geese. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Arm your hook with the line, and cut so much of a brown  
mallard's feather as will make the wings. *Wilson's Angler.*

MALLEN'ITTY. *n. f.* [from *mallable*.] Quality of enduring  
the hammer; quality of spreading under the hammer.

Supporting the nominal effence of gold to be a body of  
such a peculiar colour and weight, with the malleability and  
fusibility, the real effence is that constitution on which these  
qualities and their union depend. *Locke.*

MAL'LEABLE. *adj.* [malleable, French; from *malleus*, Latin,  
a hammer.] Capable of being spread by beating: this is a  
quality possessed in the most eminent degree by gold, it be-  
ing more ductile than any other metal; and is opposite to  
friability or brittleness. *Quincy.*

Make it more strong for falls, though it come not to the  
degree to be malleable. *Bacon.*

The beaten soldier proves most manful,  
That like his sword endures the anvil;  
And justly 's held more formidable,  
The more his valour's malleable. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

If the body is compact, and bends or yields inward to  
pression without any sliding of its parts, it is hard and elas-  
tick, returning to its figure with a force rising from the mu-  
tual attraction of its parts: if the parts slide upon one an-  
other, the body is malleable or soft. *Newton's Opticks.*

MAL'LEABleness. *v. f.* [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring  
the hammer; malleability; ductility.

The bodies of most use that are fought for out of the  
earth are the metals, which are distinguished from other bo-  
dies by their weight, fusibility, and malleableness. *Locke.*

To MAL'LEATE. *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Latin.] To hammer;  
to forge or shape by the hammer.

He first found out the art of melting and malleating me-  
tals, and making them useful for tools.

MALLET. *n. f.* [malleus, Latin.] A wooden hammer.

The vessel foddered up was warily struck with a wooden  
mallet, and thereby compressed.

Their left-hand does the calking iron guide,  
The rattling mallet with the right they lift. *Dryden.*

MAL'LOWS. *n. f.* [malva, Latin; mælepe, Saxon.]  
The *mallova* has a fibrous root; the leaves are round or  
angular: the flower consists of one leaf, is of the expanded  
bell-shaped kind, and cut into five segments almost to the  
bottom: from the centre rises a pyramidal tube, for the most  
part loaded with many small threads or filaments: from the  
centre of the flower-cup rises the point in the tube, which  
becomes the fruit, and this is flat, round, and sometimes  
pointed, wrapt, for the most part, within the flower-cup,  
and divided into several cells so disposed round the axle, that  
each little lodge appears most artificially jointed within the  
corresponding striæ or channels: the seed is often shaped like  
a kidney: the species are fix, of which the first is found  
wild, and used in medicine.

Shards or mallows for the pots,  
That keep the loofen'd body sound. *Dryden.*

MAL'MSEY. *n. f.*  
1. A fort of grape. See VINE.

2. A kind of wine.  
White-handed mistrefs, one sweet word with thee,  
—Honey, and milk, and sugar, there is three.  
—Nay then two treys; and if you grow so nice,  
Metheglin, wort, and malmsey. *Shakespeare.*

MALT. *n. f.* [mæls, Saxon; malt, Dutch.] Grain steeped  
in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.

Beer hath malt first infused in the liquor, and is afterwards  
boiled with the hop. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* No. 308.

MAL'TDUST. *n. f.* [malt and dust.]  
Malt-dust is an enricher of barren land, and a great im-  
prover of barley. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

MALTELOOR. *n. f.* [malt and floor.] A foot to dry malt.

Empty the corn from the cistern into the malt-floor. *Mort.*

To MALT. *v. n.*  
1. To make malt.

2. To be made malt.  
To house it green it will mow-burn, which will make it  
malt worse. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

MAL'TRINK. *n. f.* [malt and drink.]  
All maldrinks may be boiled into the consistence of a slimy  
symp.

MAL'THORSE. *n. f.* [malt and horse.] It seems to have been,  
in Shakespeare's time, a term of reproach for a dull doer.

You peasant swain, you whorecon, you malthorse drudge,  
Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

MOME, malthorse, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch. *Shak.*

MAL'TMAN. *n. f.* [from *maltr.*] One who makes malt.

MAL'TSTER. *n. f.* [from *maltr.*] One who makes malt.

Sir Arthur the malthster! how fine it will found! *Swift.*

Tom came home in the chariot by his lady's side; but  
he unfortunately taught her to drink brandy, of which she  
died; and Tom is now a journeyman malthster. *Swift.*

MALVA'CEOUS. *adj.* [malva, Latin.] Relating to mallows.

MALVERSA'TION. *n. f.* [French.] Bad shifts; mean artifices;  
wicked and fraudulent tricks.

MAM. *n. f.* [mamma, Latin: this word is said to be  
MAMMA. } found for the compellation of mother in all lan-  
guages; and is therefore supposed to be the first syllables that  
a child pronounces.] The fond word for mother.

Poor Cupid fobbing scarce could speak;  
Indeed, mamma, I did not know ye:  
Alas! how easy my mistake!  
I took you for your likeness Cloe. *Prior.*

Little masters and misters are great impediments to servants;  
the remedy is to bribe them, that they may not tell tales to  
papa and mamma. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

MAMME'E tree. *n. f.*  
The *mammee tree* hath a roseaceous flower, which consists  
of several leaves placed in a circular order, from whose cup  
arises the point, which afterwards becomes an almost spher-  
ical fleshy fruit, containing two or three seeds inclosed in  
hard rough shells.

MA'MMET. *n. f.* [from *man* or *mamma*.] A puppet, a figure  
dressed up.

Kate; this is no world  
To play with *mammets*, and to tilt with lips. *Shakespeare.*

MA'MMIFORM. *adj.* [mamiforme, French; mamma and forma,  
Latin.] Having the shape of paps or dugs.

MAMMILLARY. *adj.* [mamillaire, Fr. mammillaris, Latin.]  
Belonging to the paps or dugs.

MA'MMOCK. *n. f.* A large shapeless piece.

The ice was broken into large *mammocks*. *Jamies Voyage.*

To MA'MMOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tear; to break;  
to pull to pieces.

I saw him run after a gilded butterfly; and he did so set  
his teeth, and did tear it! Oh, I warrant, how he *mam-*  
mocket it! *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

MA'MMON. *n. f.* [Syriack.] Riches.

MAN.

## MAM

MAN. *n. f.* [man, mon, Saxon.]

1. Human being.  
The king is but a *man* as I am; the violet smells to him  
as it doth to me; the element shews to him as it doth to  
me, all his senses have but human conditions. *Shakespeare.*

All the west bank of Nilus is possessed by an idolatrous,  
man-eating nation. *Evereswood on Languages.*

A creature of a more exalted kind  
Was wanted yet, and then was *man* design'd. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Conscious of thought.  
Nature in *man* capacious souls hath wrought,  
And given them voice expressive of their thought;  
In *man* the God descends, and joys to find  
The narrow image of his greater mind. *Creesh's Manilius.*

A combination of the ideas of a certain figure, with the  
powers of motion, and reasoning joined to substance, make  
the ordinary idea of a *man*. *Locke.*

On human actions reason though you can,  
It may be reason, but it is not *man*. *Pope's Epistles.*

2. Not a woman.  
Bring forth *men* children only!  
For thy undaunted metal should compose  
Nothing but males. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I had not so much of *man* in me,  
But all my mother came into mine eyes,  
And gave me up to tears. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Every *man* child shall be circumcised. *Gen. xvii. 10.*

Cæsar, a woman once, and once a *man*,  
But ending in the sex the first began. *Dryden's Æn.*

A long time since the custom began, among people of qua-  
lity, to keep *men* cooks of the French nation. *Swift.*

3. Not a boy.  
The nurse's legends are for truths receiv'd,  
And the *man* dreams but what the boy believ'd. *Dryden.*

4. A servant; an attendant; a dependant.  
Now thanked be the great god Pan,  
Which thus preserves my loved life,  
Thank'd be I that keep a *man*,  
Who ended hath this bloody strife:  
For if my *man* must praise have,  
What then must I that keep the knave? *Sidney, b. i.*

My brother's servants  
Were then my fellows, now they are my *men*. *Shakespeare.*

Such gentlemen as are his majesty's own sworn servants  
should be preferred to the charge of his majesty's ships;  
choice being made of *men* of valour and capacity rather than  
to employ other *men* *men*. *Raleigh's Essays.*

I and my *man* will presently go ride  
Far as the Cornish mount. *Cowley.*

5. A word of familiarity bordering on contempt.  
You may partake of any thing we say:  
We speak no treason, *man*. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

6. It is used in a loose signification like the French *on*, one, any  
one.

This same young sober-blooded boy doth not love me, nor  
a *man* cannot make him laugh. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

A *man* in an infant may discover the attention to be im-  
possible. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

He is a good-natured *man*, and will give as much as a *man*  
would desire. *Stillingsfleet.*

By ten thousand of them a *man* shall not be able to ad-  
vance one step in knowledge. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Our thoughts will not be directed what objects to pursue,  
nor be taken off from those they have once fixed on; but  
run away with a *man*, in pursuit of those ideas they have in  
view. *Locke.*

A *man* would expect to find some antiquities; but all they  
have to show of this nature is an old rostrum of a Roman  
ship. *Addison.*

A *man* might make a pretty landscape of his own plan-  
tation. *Addison.*

7. One of uncommon qualifications.  
Manners maketh *man*. *William of Wickham.*

I dare do all that may become a *man*;  
Who dares do more is none.

—What beast was't then  
That made you break this enterprise to me?  
When you durst do it, then you were a *man*;  
And, to be more than what you were, you would  
Be so much more the *man*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He tript me behind, being down, insulted, rail'd,  
And put upon him such a deal of *man*,  
That worthied him. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Will reckon he should not have been the *man* he is, had  
not he broke windows, and knocked down constables, when  
he was a young fellow. *Addison's Spect.* No. 105.

8. A human being qualified in any particular manner.  
Thou art but a youth, and he a *man* of war from his  
youth. *1 Sam. xvii. 33.*

9. Individual.  
In matters of equity between *man* and *man*, our Saviour

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## MAN

MAN. *n. f.* [man, mon, Saxon.]

1. Human being.  
The king is but a *man* as I am; the violet smells to him  
as it doth to me; the element shews to him as it doth to  
me, all his senses have but human conditions. *Shakespeare.*

All the west bank of Nilus is possessed by an idolatrous,  
man-eating nation. *Evereswood on Languages.*

A creature of a more exalted kind  
Was wanted yet, and then was *man* design'd. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Conscious of thought.  
Nature in *man* capacious souls hath wrought,  
And given them voice expressive of their thought;  
In *man* the God descends, and joys to find  
The narrow image of his greater mind. *Creesh's Manilius.*

A combination of the ideas of a certain figure, with the  
powers of motion, and reasoning joined to substance, make  
the ordinary idea of a *man*. *Locke.*

On human actions reason though you can,  
It may be reason, but it is not *man*. *Pope's Epistles.*

2. Not a woman.  
Bring forth *men* children only!  
For thy undaunted metal should compose  
Nothing but males. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I had not so much of *man* in me,  
But all my mother came into mine eyes,  
And gave me up to tears. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Every *man* child shall be circumcised. *Gen. xvii. 10.*

Cæsar, a woman once, and once a *man*,  
But ending in the sex the first began. *Dryden's Æn.*

A long time since the custom began, among people of qua-  
lity, to keep *men* cooks of the French nation. *Swift.*

3. Not a boy.  
The nurse's legends are for truths receiv'd,  
And the *man* dreams but what the boy believ'd. *Dryden.*

4. A servant; an attendant; a dependant.  
Now thanked be the great god Pan,  
Which thus preserves my loved life,  
Thank'd be I that keep a *man*,  
Who ended hath this bloody strife:  
For if my *man* must praise have,  
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# MAN

- Let her at least the vocal brafs inspire,  
And tell the nations in no vulgar strain,  
What wars I *manage*, and what wreaths I gain. *Prior.*
2. To train a horse to graceful action.  
He rode up and down gallantly mounted, *managing* his horse, and charging and discharging his lance. *Kneller.*
3. To govern; to make tractable.  
They vault from hunters to the *manag'd* reed. *Young.*
- Let us stick to our point, and we will *manage* Bull I'll warrant you. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
4. To wield; to move or use easily.  
Long tubes are cumbersome, and scarce to be easily *managed*. *Newton.*
5. To husband; to make the object of caution.  
There is no more to *manage*! If I fall,  
It shall be like myself; a setting sun  
Should leave a track of glory in the skies. *Dryden.*
- The less he had to lose, the less he car'd,  
To *manage* loathsome life, when love was the reward. *Dryden.*
6. To treat with caution or decency: this is a phrase merely Gallick; not to be imitated.  
Notwithstanding it was so much his interest to *manage* his protestant subjects in the country; he made over his principality to France. *Addison on Italy.*
- To *MANAGE*, *v. n.* To superintend affairs; to transact.  
Leave them to *manage* for thee, and to grant  
What their unerring wisdom fees thee want. *Dryden.*
- MANAGE*, *v. a.* [*manège*, *manage*, French.]
1. Conduct; administration.

To him him put  
This might have been prevented,  
With very easy arguments of love,  
Which now the *manages* of two kingdoms must  
With fearful, bloody issue arbitrate. *Shaksp. K. John.*

For the rebels which stand out in Ireland,  
Expedient *manage* must be made, my liege,  
Ere further leisure yield them further means. *Shaksp. Henry.*

Young men, in the conduct and *manage* of actions, embrace more than they can hold, and stir more than they can quiet.

The plea of a good intention will serve to sanctify the worst actions; the proof of which is but too manifest from that scandalous doctrine of the jesuits concerning the direction of the intention, and likewise from the whole *manage* of the late rebellion. *South's Sermons.*

Whenever we take a strong bias, it is not out of a moral incapacity to do better, but for want of a careful *manage* and discipline to set us right at first. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

2. Use; instrumentality.

To think to make gold of quicksilver is not to be hoped for; quicksilver will not endure the *manage* of the fire. *Bacon.*

3. Government of a horse.

In thy slumbers  
I heard thee murmur tales of iron wars,  
Speak terms of *manage* to the bounding steed. *Shaksp. Henry.*

The horse you must draw in his career with his *manage* and turn, doing the curveto. *Peacock.*

*MANAGEABLE*, *adj.* [from *manage*.]

1. Easy in the use; not difficult to be wielded or moved.

The conditions of weapons and their improvement are, that they may serve in all weathers; and that the carriage may be light and *manageable*. *Bacon's Essays.*

Very long tubes are, by reason of their length, apt to bend, and shake by bending so as to cause a continual trembling in the objects, whereas by contrivance the glasses are readily *manageable*. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Governable; tractable.

*MANAGEABLENESS*, *n. f.* [from *manageable*.]

1. Accommodation to easy use.

This disagreement may be imputed to the greater or less exactness or *manageableness* of the instruments employed. *Boyle.*

2. Tractableness; easiness to be governed.

*MANAGEMENT*, *n. f.* [*management*, French.]

1. Conduct; administration.

Mark with what *management* their tribes divide;  
Some stick to you, and some to t'other side. *Dryden.*

An ill argument introduced with deference, will procure more credit than the profoundest science with a rough, insolent, and noisy *management*. *Lacke on Education.*

The wrong *management* of the earl of Godolphin was the only cause of the union. *Swift's Miscel.*

2. Practice; transaction; dealing.

He had great *managements* with ecclesiastics in the view of being advanced to the pontificate. *Addison on Italy.*

*MANAGER*, *n. f.* [from *manage*.]

1. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing.

A skilful *manager* of the rabble, so long as they have but ears to hear, needs never enquire whether they have any understanding. *South's Sermons.*

# MAN

The *manager* opens his sluice every night, and distributes the water into the town. *Addison.*

An artful *manager*, that crept between  
His friend and shame, and was a kind of screen. *Pope.*

2. A man of frugality; a good husband.  
A prince of great aspiring thoughts: in the main, a *manager* of his treasure, and yet bountiful, from his own motion, wherever he discerns merit. *Temple's Miscel.*

The most severe censor cannot but be pleased with the prodigality of Ovid's wit; though he could have wished, that the master of it had been a better *manager*. *Dryden.*

*MANAGERY*, *n. f.* [*managery*, French.]

1. Conduct; direction; administration.

They who most exactly describe that bard, give to fill an account of any conduct or discretion in the *managery* of that affair, that posterity would receive little benefit in the most particular relation of it. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

2. Husbandry; frugality.

The court of Rome has, in other instances, so well attested its good *managery*, that it is not credible crowns are conferred gratis. *Decay of Pity.*

3. Manner of using.

No expert general will bring a company of raw, untrained men into the field, but will, by little bloodless skirmishes, instruct them in the manner of the fight, and teach them the ready *managery* of their weapons. *Decay of Pity.*

*MANA'TION*, *n. f.* [*manatis*, Latin.] The act of illusing from something else.

*MANCHE*, *n. f.* [French.] A sleeve.

*MANCHET*, *n. f.* [*manchet*, French. *Stimmet*.] A small loaf of fine bread.

Take a small toast of *manchet*, dipped in oil of sweet almonds.

I love to entertain my friends with a frugal collation; a cup of wine, a dish of fruit, and a *manchet*. *More's Dial.*

*MANCHINE'EL tree*, *n. f.* [*manacilla*, Latin.]

The *manchineel* tree has male flowers, or katkins, which are produced at remote distances from embryos, which become round fleshy fruit, in which is contained a rough woody nut, inclosing four or five flat seeds: it is a native of the West Indies, and grows equal to the size of an oak: its wood, which is sown out into planks, and brought to England, is of a beautiful grain, will polish well and last long, and is therefore much esteemed in cabinet-makers work: in cutting down those trees, the juice of the bark, which is of a milky colour, must be burnt out before the work is begun; for its nature is so corrosive, that it will raise blisters on the skin, and burn holes in linen; and if it should happen to lie into the eyes of the labourers, they are in danger of losing their sight: the fruit is of the colour and size of the golden pippen, by which many Europeans have been deceived; some of whom have greatly suffered, and others lost their lives by eating it, which will corrode the mouth and throat: the leaves of these trees also abound with a milky juice of the same nature, so that the cattle never shelter themselves under them, and scarcely will any vegetable grow under their shade; yet the goats eat this fruit without any injury. *Miller.*

To *MANCIPATE*, *v. a.* [*mancipio*, Latin.] To enslave; to bind; to tie.

Although the regular part of nature is seldom varied, yet the meteors, which are in themselves more unstable, and less *manicipated* to stated motions, are oftentimes employed to various ends. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

*MANCIPATION*, *n. f.* [from *mancipate*.] Slavery; involuntary obligation.

*MANCIPLE*, *n. f.* [*mancept*, Latin.] The steward of a community; the purveyor: it is particularly used of the purveyor of a college.

Their *manciple* fell dangerously ill,  
Bread must be had, their gift went to the mill:  
This simkin moderately stole before,  
Their steward sick, he robb'd them ten times more. *Betterton's Miller of Trampington.*

*MANDAMUS*, *n. f.* [Latin.] A writ granted by the king, so called from the initial word.

*MANDARIN*, *n. f.* A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.

*MANDATARY*, *n. f.* [*mandataire*, Fr. from *mandat*, Latin.] He to whom the pope has, by virtue of his prerogative, and his own proper right, given a *mandate* for his benefice. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

*MANDATE*, *n. f.* [*mandatum*, Latin.]

1. Command.

Her force is not any where so apparent as in express *mandates* or prohibitions, especially upon advice and consultation going before. *Hooker, b. i.*

The necessity of the times cast the power of the three estates upon himself, that his *mandates* should pass for laws, whereby he laid what taxes he pleased. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

2. Precept; charge; commission, sent or transmitted.

Who

# MAN

Who knows,  
If the scarce bearded Cesar have not sent  
His powerful *mandate* to you. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

This Moor,  
Your special *mandate*, for the state affairs,  
Hath hither brought. *Shaksp. Othello.*

He thought the *mandate* forg'd, your death conceal'd. *Dryden.*

This dream all powerful Juno sends, I bear  
Her mighty *mandates*, and her words you hear:  
Haste, arm your Ardians. *Dryden's Ev.*

*MANDATOR*, *n. f.* [Latin.] Director.

A person is said to be a client to his advocate, but a master and *mandator* to his proctor. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

*MANDATORY*, *adj.* [*mandare*, Latin.] Preceptive; directory.

*MANDIBLE*, *n. f.* [*mandibula*, Latin.] The jaw; the instrument of mastication.

He faith, only the crocodile moveth the upper jaw, as if the upper *mandible* did make an articulation with the cranium. *Grew's Museum.*

*MANDIBULAR*, *n. f.* [from *mandibula*, Latin.] Belonging to the jaw.

*MANDILION*, *n. f.* [*mandilion*, Italian.] A soldier's coat.

*Skinner*. A loose garment; a sleeveless jacket. *Ains.*

*MANDREL*, *n. f.* [*mandrin*, French.]

*Mandrels* are made with a long wooden shank, to fit stiff into a round hole that is made in the work, that is to be turned; this *mandrel* is called a shank, or pin-*mandrel*; and if the hole the shank is to fit into be very small, and the work to be fattened on it pretty heavy, then turners fasten a round iron shank or pin, and fasten their work upon it.

*MANDRAGE*, *n. f.* [*mandragora*, Lat. *mandragore*, Fr.]

The flower of the *mandrake* consists of one leaf in the shape of a bell, and is divided at the top into several parts; the point afterwards becomes a globular soft fruit, in which are contained many kidney-shaped seeds: the roots of this plant is said to bear a resemblance to the human form. The reports of tying a dog to this plant, in order to root it up, and prevent the certain death of the person who dares to attempt such a deed, and of the groans emitted by it when the violence is offered, are equally fabulous. *Miller.*

Among other virtues, *mandrake* has been falsely celebrated for rendering barren women fruitful: it has a soporific quality, and the ancients used it when they wanted a narcotic of the most powerful kind. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Would curst as, as doth the *mandrake's* groan,  
I would invent as bitter searching teins,  
As curst as harsh, and horrible to hear. *Shaksp. Henry.*

Not pappy, nor *mandragoras*,  
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,  
Shall ever med'cline thee to that sweet sleep. *Shaksp. Henry.*

And shrieks like *mandrakes*, torn out of the earth,  
That living mortals, hearing them, run mad. *Shaksp. Henry.*

Give me of thy sons *mandrakes*. *Gen. xxx. 14.*

Go, and catch a falling star,  
Get with child a *mandrake* root. *Doine.*

To *MAN'DUCATE*, *v. a.* [*manducare*, Lat.] To chew; to eat.

*MANDUCATION*, *n. f.* [*manducatio*, Latin.] Eating.

*Manducation* is the action of the lower jaw in chewing the food, and preparing it in the mouth before it is received into the stomach.

As he who is not a holy person does not feed upon Christ, it is apparent that our *manducation* must be spiritual, and therefore to mull the food, and consequently it cannot be natural flesh.

*MANE*, *n. f.* [*maene*, Dutch.] The hair which hangs down on the neck of horses, or other animals.

Dametas was tossed from the saddle to the *mane* of the horse, and thence to the ground. *Sidney, b. ii.*

A currie comb, *mane* comb, and whip for a jade. *Tusser.*

The weak wanton Cupid  
Shall from your neck unloose his am'rous fold;  
And, like a dew-drop from the lion's mane,  
Be shook to air. *Shaksp. Troil. and Cressida.*

The horses breaking loose, ran up and down with their tails and *manes* on a light-fire. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

A lion shakes his dreadful *mane*,  
And angry grows. *Waller.*

For quitting both their swords and reins,  
They grasp'd with all their strength the *manes*. *Hudibras.*

*MAN'EATER*, *n. f.* [*man and eat*.] A cannibal; an anthropophagite; one that feeds upon human flesh.

*MAN'ED*, *adj.* [from the noun.] Having a mane.

*MANES*, *n. f.* [Latin.] Ghost; shade; that which remains of man after death.

Hail, O ye holy *manes*! hail again  
Paternal ashes. *Dryden's Virg.*

*MANFUL*, *adj.* [*man and full*.] Bold; stout; daring.

It had devour'd 'twas so *manful*. *Hudibras.*

*MANFULLY*, *adv.* [from *manful*.] Boldly; stoutly.

5

# MAN

Artimisia behaved herself *manfully* in a great fight 'at sea, when Xerxes stood by as a coward. *Abbot.*

I slew him *manfully* in fight. *Shaksp. Henry.*

Without false vantage, or base treachery.  
He that with this Christian armour *manfully* fights against, and repels, the temptations and assaults of his spiritual enemies; he that keeps his conscience void of offence, shall enjoy peace here, and for ever. *Ray on Creation.*

*MANFULNESS*, *n. f.* [from *manful*.] Stoutness; boldness.

*MANGCO'RN*, *n. f.* [*mengen*, Dutch, to mingle.] Corn of several kinds mixed: as, wheat and rye.

*MAN'GANESE*, *n. f.* [*manganese*, low Latin.]

*Manganese* is extremely well known by name, though the glassmen use it for many different substances, that have the same effect in clearing the foul colour of their glass: it is properly an iron ore of a poorer sort; the most perfect sort is of a dark iron grey, very heavy but brittle. *Hill.*

*Manganese* is rarely found but in an iron vein. *Woodward.*

*MANGE*, *n. f.* [*de mangaison*, French.] The itch or scab in cattle.

The sheep died of the rot, and the swine of the *mange*. *Benj. Johnson.*

Tell what crisis does divine  
The rot in sheep, or *mange* in swine. *Hudibras, p. i.*

*MAN'GER*, *n. f.* [*mangeire*, French.] The place or vessel in which animals are fed with corn.

She brought forth her first-born son, and laid him in a manger. *Luke ii. 7.*

A churlish cur got into a manger, and there lay growling to keep the horses from their provender. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

*MAN'GINESS*, *n. f.* [from *mange*.] Scabbiness; infection with the *mange*.

To *MAN'GLE*, *v. a.* [*mangle*, Dutch, to be wanting; *man-cus*, Latin.] To lacerate; to cut or tear piece-meal; to butcher.

Cassio, may you suspect  
Who they should be, that thus have *mangled* you? *Shaksp. Henry.*

Your dishonour  
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state  
Of that integrity which should become it. *Shaksp. Henry.*

Thoughts my tormentors arm'd with deadly stings,  
Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts,  
Exasperate, exacerate, and raise  
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb,  
Or medicinal liquor can alluage. *Milton's Agonistes.*

The triple porter of the Stygian seat,  
With lolling tongue, lay fawning at thy feet,  
And, seiz'd with fear, forgot his *mangled* meat. *Dryden.*

What could swords or poison, racks or flame,  
But mangle and disjoint this brittle frame!  
More fatal Henry's words; they murder Emma's fame. *Prior.*

It is hard, that not one gentleman's daughter should read or understand her own natural tongue; as any one may find, who can hear them when they are disposed to *mangle* a play or a novel, where the least word out of the common road disconcerts them. *Swift to a young Lady.*

They have joined the most obdurate consonants without one intervening vowel, only to shorten a syllable; so that most of the books we see now-a-days, are full of those *manplings* and abbreviations. *Swift's Let. to the Ld. Treasurer.*

Inextricable difficulties occur by *mangling* the sense, and distorting authors. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

*MAN'GLER*, *n. f.* [from *mangle*.] A hacker; one that destroys bunglingly.

Since after thee may rise an impious line,  
Coarse *manglers* of the human face divine;  
Paint on, till fate dissolve thy mortal part,  
And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Tickell.*

*MAN'GO*, *n. f.* [*mangostan*, Fr.] A fruit of the isle of Java, brought to Europe pickled.

The fruit with the husk, when very young, makes a good preserve, and is used to pickle like *mangoes*. *Mortimer.*

What lord of old wou'd bid his cook prepare  
*Mangoes*, potargo, champignons, cavare. *King.*

*MAN'GY*, *adj.* [from *mange*.] Infected with the *mange*; scabby.

Away, thou issue of a *manzy* dog!  
I swoon to see thee. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*

*MANHATER*, *n. f.* [*man and hater*.] Misanthrope; one that hates mankind.

*MAN'HOOD*, *n. f.* [from *man*.]

1. Human nature.

In Seth was the church of God established; from whom Christ descended, as touching his *manhood*. *Raleigh.*

Not therefore joins the son  
*Manhood* to Godhead, with more strength to foil  
Thy enemy. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

2. Virility; not womanhood.

'Tis in my pow'r to be a sovereign now,  
And, knowing more, to make his *manhood* bow. *Dryden.*

3. Virility; not childhood.

Tetchy



# MAN

Totchy and wayward was thy infancy;  
Thy school-days frightful, desperate, wild and furious;  
Thy prime of *manhood* daring, bold and venturous. *Shak.*  
By fraud or force the tutor train destroy,  
And starting into *manhood*, scorn the boy. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
4. Courage; bravery; resolution; fortitude.  
Nothing so hard but his valour overcame; which he so  
guided with virtue, that although no man was spoken of but  
he for *manhood*, he was called the courteous Amphialus.  
*Sidney.*

MAN'AC. } *adj.* [*maniacus*, Lat.] Raging with madness;  
MAN'ACAL. } mad to rage.  
Epilepsies and maniacal lunacies usually conform to the age  
of the moon. *Grew's Censur.* b. iii.  
MAN'IFEST. *adj.* [*manifestus*, Latin.]  
1. Plain; open; not concealed; not doubtful; apparent.  
They all concur as principles, they all have their forcible  
operations therein, although not all in like apparent and *ma-*  
*nifest* manner. *Hooker*, b. i.  
That which may be known of God is *manifest* in them;  
for God hath shewed it unto them. *Rom.* i. 19.  
He was fore-ordained before the foundation of the world,  
but was *manifest* in these last times for you. *1 Pet.* i. 20.  
He full

Repentant all his father *manifest*  
Express'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x.  
Thus *manifest* to fight the God appear'd. *Dryden's En.*  
I saw, I saw him *manifest* in view.  
His voice, his figure, and his gesture knew. *Dryden.*  
2. Detected, with *of*.

Calistho there stood *manifest* of shame,  
And turn'd a bear, the northern star became. *Dryden.*  
MAN'IFEST. *n. f.* [*manifeste*, Fr. *manifeste*, Italian.] Declara-  
tion; publick protestation.  
You authentic witnesses I bring,  
Of this my *manifest*: that never more  
This hand shall combat on the crooked shore. *Dryden.*  
To MAN'IFEST. *v. a.* [*manifeste*, Fr. *manifeste*, Lat.] To  
make appear; to make publick; to shew plainly; to discover.  
Thy life did *manifest*, thou lov'dst me not;  
And thou wilt have me die assured of it. *Shakespeare.*  
He that loveth me I will love him, and *manifest* myself  
to him. *John* xiv. 21.

He was pleas'd himself to assume, and *manifest* his will in  
our flesh, and so not only as God from heaven, but God vi-  
sible on earth, to preach reformation among us. *Hammond.*  
This perverse commotion  
Must *manifest* thee worthiest to be heir  
Of all things. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. vi.  
Were he not by law withstood,  
He'd *manifest* his own inhuman blood. *Dryden's Juv.*  
It may be part of our employment in eternity, to contem-  
plate the works of God, and give him the glory of his wis-  
dom *manifested* in the creation. *Ray on Creation.*

MAN'IFESTA'TION. *n. f.* [*manifestation*, Fr. from *manifest*.]  
Discovery; publication; clear evidence.  
Though there be a kind of natural right in the noble, wife  
and virtuous, to govern them which are of servile disposition;  
nevertheless, for *manifestation* of this their right, the assent  
of them who are to be governed seemeth necessary. *Hooker.*  
As the nature of God is excellent, so likewise it is to know  
him in those glorious *manifestations* of himself in the works  
of creation and providence. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
The secret manner in which acts of mercy ought to be  
performed, requires this publick *manifestation* of them at the  
great day. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

MAN'IFESTIBLE. *adj.* [properly *manifestable*.] Easy to be made  
evident.  
This is *manifestible* in long and thin plates of steel per-  
forated in the middle, and equilibrated. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
MAN'IFESTLY. *adv.* [from *manifest*.] Clearly; evidently;  
plainly.

We see *manifestly*, that founts are carried with wind. *Bac.*  
Sects, in a state, seem to be tolerated because they are  
already spread, while they do not *manifestly* endanger the con-  
stitution. *Swift.*  
MAN'IFESTNESS. *n. f.* [from *manifest*.] Perspicuity; clear evi-  
dence.  
MAN'IFESTO. *n. f.* [Italian.] Publick protestation; decla-  
ration.

It was propos'd to draw up a *manifesto*, setting forth the  
grounds and motives of our taking arms. *Addison.*  
MAN'IFOLD. *adj.* [*many and fold*.] Of different kinds; many  
in number; multiplied; complicated.  
When his eyes did her behold,  
Her heart did seem to melt in pleasures *manifest*. *Fa. 2u.*  
Terror of the torments *manifest*,  
In which the damned souls he did behold. *Sponser.*

If that the king  
Have any way your good defects forgot,  
Which he confesseth to be *manifest*,  
He bids you name your griefs. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

If any man of quality will maintain upon Edward earl of  
Gloster, that he is a *manifest* traitor, let him appear. *Shak.*  
They receive *manifest* more in this present time, and in the  
world to come life everlasting. *Luke* xviii. 30.  
To represent to the life the *manifest* use of friendship, see  
how many things a man cannot do himself. *Bacon's Essays.*  
They not obeying;  
Incurr'd, what cou'd they less? the penalty;  
And *manifest* in sin deserv'd to fall. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
My scope in this experiment is *manifest*. *Boyle on Colours.*  
We are not got further than the borders of the mineral  
kingdom, so very ample is it, so various and *manifest* its  
productions. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
MAN'IFOLD. *adj.* [*many and fold*.] Having many complica-  
tions or doubles.  
His puissant arms about his noble breast,  
And *manifest* shield, he bound about his wrist. *Fa. 2u.*  
MAN'IFOLDLY. *adv.* [from *manifest*.] In a manifold manner.  
They were *manifestly* acknowledged the favours of that  
country. *Sidney*, b. ii.  
MAN'IGLIONS. *n. f.* [in gunnery.] Two handles on the back  
of a piece of ordnance, cast after the German form. *Bailey.*  
MAN'IKIN. *n. f.* [*manikin*, Dutch.] A little man.  
This is a dear *manikin* to you, Sir Toby.  
—I have been dear to him, lad, some two thousand strong.  
*Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

MAN'IPLE. *n. f.* [*manipulus*, Latin.]  
1. A handful.  
2. A small band of soldiers.  
MAN'IPULAR. *adj.* [from *manipulus*, Lat.] Relating to a ma-  
nipule.  
MAN'IPULATOR. *n. f.* [*man and killer*.] Murderer.  
To kill *mankillers* man has lawful power,  
But not th' extended licence to devour. *Dryden's Fables.*

MAN'IPUL. *n. f.* [*man and kind*.]  
1. The race or species of human beings.  
Plato witnesseth, that soon after *mankind* began to increase,  
they built many cities. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
All *mankind* alike require their grace,  
All born to want; a miserable race. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
2. Resembling man not woman in form or nature.  
A *mankind* witch! hence with her, out o' door:  
A most intelligency bawd! *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
MAN'LIKE. *adj.* [*man and like*.] Having the completion of  
man.

Such a right *manlike* man, as nature often errs, yet  
shews he would fin make. *Sidney*, b. ii.  
MAN'LIEST. *adj.* [*man and like*.] Without men; not manned.  
Sir Walter Raleigh was wont to say, the Spaniards were  
suddenly driven away with quibs; for it was no more but a  
stratagem of fire-boats *manlike*, and sent upon the armada at  
Calais by the favour of the wind in the night, that put them  
in such terror, as they cut their cables. *Bacon.*  
MAN'LINESS. *n. f.* [from *manly*.] Dignity; bravery; stout-  
ness.  
Young master, willing to shew himself a man, lets him-  
self loose to all irregularities; and thus courts credit and  
*manliness* in the casting off the modesty he has till then been  
kept in. *Locke.*  
MAN'LY. *adj.* [from *man*.] Manlike; becoming a man; firm;  
brave; stout; undaunted; undismayed.  
As did *Aeneas* old Anchises bear,  
So I bear thee upon my *manly* shoulders. *Shakespeare.*  
Let's briefly put on *manly* readiness,  
And meet i' th' hall together. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
I'll speak between the change of man and boy  
With a reed voice; and turn two mincing steps  
Into a *manly* stride. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
Serene and *manly*, harden'd to sustain  
The load of life, and exercis'd in pain. *Dryden's Juv.*  
See great Marcellus! how inur'd in toils,  
He moves with *manly* grace. *Dryden's En.*  
MAN'LY. *adv.* [from *man*.] With courage like a man.

MAN'NA. *n. f.*  
*Manna* is properly a gum, and is honey-like juice con-  
creted into a solid form, seldom so dry but it adheres more or  
less to the fingers in handling; its colour is whitish, yel-  
lowish, or brownish, and it has in taste the sweetness of su-  
gar, and with it a sharpness that renders it very agreeable:  
we are supplied with *manna* from Calabria and Sicily, which  
is the product of two different trees, but which are of the  
same genus, being both varieties of the ash: when the heats  
of summer are free from rain, the leaves, the trunks, and  
branches of both these trees, exude a white honey juice,  
which concretes into what we call *manna*, forming itself as  
it runs, and according to its different quantity, into small  
roundish drops, or long flakes: what flows out of the leaves  
of these trees is all natural, but the *Italian* procure a forced  
kind of *manna* by wounding the trunks and branches: the finest *manna*  
of all is that which oozes naturally out of the leaves in Au-  
gust, after the season of collecting the common *manna* is  
over: the French have another sort of *manna*, produced from  
the

# MAN

the larch tree, of a very different genus of the ash, and the  
very tree which produces oil of turpentine; this is called  
Briançon *manna*, from the country where it is produced: our  
black thorn, or sloe tree, sometimes yield a true *manna* from  
the ribs of the leaves in Autumn; but it is in a very small  
quantity: there is another sort called the *manna Persica*, pro-  
duced from a small prickly shrub about four or five feet high,  
growing in Egypt, Armenia, Georgia, and Persia. The  
Hebrews, who had been acquainted with the last mentioned  
sort of *manna*, when they found a miraculous food in the de-  
sert resembling it, did not scruple to call it *manna*: this was  
a conjecture the more natural to them, as they saw plainly  
that this descended from the heavens in form of a dew, and  
concreted into the globules in which they found it; and the  
received opinion at that time was; that the Oriental *manna*  
was formed in the same manner; that it was a dew from the  
clouds concreted on the plants, none supposing, in those  
early times, that it was the natural juice of the shrub upon  
which it was found: it is however evident, that this was not  
of the nature of *manna*, because it melted away as the sun  
grew hot, whereas *manna* hardens in that heat. It is but  
lately that the world were convinced of the mistake of *manna*  
being an aerial produce, by an experiment being made by  
covering a tree with sheets in the *manna* season, and the find-  
ing as much *manna* on it afterwards as on those which were  
open to the air and dew. *Manna* is celebrated, both by the  
ancients and moderns, as a gentle and mild cathartic. *Hill.*  
It would be well inquired, whether *manna* doth fall but  
upon certain herbs, or leaves only. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
The *manna* in heaven will suit every man's palate. *Locke.*

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1. Form; method.  
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Find thou the *manner*, and the means prepare,  
Possession, more than conquest, is my care. *Dryden.*  
2. Custom; habit; fashion.  
As the *manner* of some is. *New Testament.*  
3. Certain degree.  
It is in a *manner* done already;  
For many carriages he hath dispatch'd  
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of an estate, it is truly upon the state itself. *Bacon's Essays.*  
This universe we have possess'd, and rul'd  
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This universe we have possess'd, and rul'd  
In a *manner* at our will, th' affairs of earth. *Paradise Reg.*  
Antony Augustinus does in a *manner* confess the charge.  
*Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

MAN'NER. *n. f.* [*mannerie*, French.]  
1. Form; method.  
In my divine Emilia make me blest.  
Find thou the *manner*, and the means prepare,  
Possession, more than conquest, is my care. *Dryden.*  
2. Custom; habit; fashion.  
As the *manner* of some is. *New Testament.*  
3. Certain degree.  
It is in a *manner* done already;  
For many carriages he hath dispatch'd  
To the sea-ridge. *Shakespeare's King John.*  
The bread is in a *manner* common. *1 Sam.* xxi. 5.  
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# MAN

We bring our *manners* to the blest abodes;  
And think what pleases us must please the gods. *Dryden.*  
10. [In the plural.] Ceremonious behaviour; studied civi-  
lity.  
The time will not allow the compliment,  
Which very *manners* urge. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
These bloody accidents must excuse my *manners*,  
That so neglected you. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Our griefs and not our *manners* reason now. *Shakespeare's*  
Ungracious wretch,  
Fit for the mountains and the barbarous caves;  
Where *manners* ne'er were preach'd. *Shakespeare's*  
Dear Kate, you and I cannot be confined within the weak  
list of a country's fashion: we are the makers of *manners*,  
Kate. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Good *manners* bound her to invite  
The stranger dame to be her guest that night. *Dryden.*  
None but the careless and the confident would rush rudely  
into the presence of a great man: and shall we, in our ap-  
plications to the great God, take that to be religion, which  
the common reason of mankind will not allow to be *man-*  
*ners*? *South's Sermons.*

Your passion bends  
Its force against your nearest friends;  
Which *manners*, decency, and pride,  
Have taught you from the world to hide. *Swift.*  
MAN'NERLINESS. *n. f.* [from *mannerly*.] Civility; ceremonious  
complaisance.  
Others out of *mannerliness* and respect to God, though  
they deny this universal soul of the universe, yet have devised  
several systems of the universe. *Hall's Origin of Mankind.*  
MAN'NERLY. *adj.* [from *manner*.] Civil; ceremonious; com-  
plaisant.  
Tut, tut; here is a *mannerly* forbearance. *Shakespeare*



# MAN

Have broke their backs with laying *manors* on them  
For this great journey. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*  
*MANQUILLER. n. f.* [man and cspellan, Saxon.] A murderer;  
a mauler; a mauler.

This was not Kayne the *manqueller*, but one of a gentler  
spirit and milder sex, to wit, a woman. *Carew.*  
*MANSE. n. f.* [*manis*, Latin.] A parsonage house.  
*MANSTON. n. f.* [*manis*, Latin.] A parsonage house.

1. Place of residence; abode; house.

All these are but ornaments of that divine spark within  
you, which being descended from heaven, could not else-  
where pick out so sweet a *manison*. *Sidney.*

A fault no less grievous, if so be it were true, than if some  
king should build his *manison*-house by the model of Solo-  
mon's palace. *Hooker, b. v.*

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,  
His *manison*, and his titles in a place,  
From whence himself does fly? he loves us not. *Shakespeare.*

Thy *manison* wants thee, Adam, rise  
First man, of men innumerable ordain'd;  
First father! call'd by thee, I come thy guide  
To the garden of bliss, thy seat prepar'd. *Milton.*

A *manison* is provided thee; more fair  
Than this, and worthy heav'n's peculiar care,  
Not fram'd of common earth. *Dryden.*

2. Residence; abode.

These poets near our princes sleep,  
And in one grave their *manisons* keep. *Denham.*

*MANSU'GHTER. n. f.* [*man* and *slaughter*.]

1. Murder; destruction of the human species.

The whole pleasure of that book sheweth in open *man-*  
*slaughter* and bold bawdry. *Afham's Schoolmaster.*

To overcome in battle, and subdue  
Nations, and bring home spoils, with infinite  
*Man slaughter*, shall be held the highest pitch  
Of human glory. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

2. [In law.] The act of killing a man not wholly without  
fault, though without malice.

*MANS'LA'YER. n. f.* [*man* and *slay*.] Murderer; one that has  
killed another.

Cities for refuge for the *man slayer*. *Num. xxxv. 6.*

*MANSU'ETE. adj.* [*mansuetus*, Lat.] Tame; gentle; not fer-  
ocious; not wild.

This holds not only in domestick and *manfeste* birds; for  
then it might be thought the effect of curation or institu-  
tion, but also in the wild. *Roy on Creation.*

*MAN'SUETUDE. n. f.* [*mansuetudo*, French; *mansuetudo*, Lat.]  
Tameless; gentleness.

The angry lion did present his paw,  
Which by consent was given to *mansuetude*;

The fearful hare her ears, which by their law  
Humility did reach to fortitude. *Herbert.*

*MANTEL. n. f.* [*mantel*, old Fr.] Work raised before a chim-  
ney to conceal it, whence the name, which originally signi-  
fies a cloak.

From the Italians we may learn how to raise fair *mantels*  
within the rooms, and how to disguise the shafts of chim-  
nies. *Wotton's Architecture.*

If you break any china on the *manteltree* or cabinet, gather  
up the fragments. *Swift.*

*MANTELET. n. f.* [*manlelet*, French.]

1. A small cloak worn by women.

2. [In fortification.] A kind of moveable penthouse, made of  
pieces of timber sawed into planks, which being about three  
inches thick, are nailed one over another to the height of  
almost six feet: they are generally cased with tin, and set  
upon little wheels; so that in a siege they may be driven be-  
fore the pioneers, and serve as blinds to shelter them from  
the enemy's small-shot: there are other *mantellets* covered on  
the top, whereof the miners make use to approach the walls  
of a town or castle. *Harris.*

*MANTIGER. n. f.* [*man* and *tiger*.] A large monkey or ba-  
boon.

Near these was placed, by the black prince of Monomo-  
tapa's side, the glaring cat-a-mountain, and the man-mi-  
cking *mantiger*. *Arbuth. and Pope.*

*MAN'TLE. n. f.* [*mantell*, Welsh.] A kind of cloak or gar-  
ment thrown over the rest of the dress.

We, well-cover'd with the night's black *mantle*,  
At unawares may beat down Edward's guard,  
And seize himself. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Poor Tom drinks the green *mantle* of the standing pool.  
*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The day begins to break, and night is fled, *Shakespeare.*

Whole pitchy *mantle* over-veil'd the earth.

Their actions were covered and disguised with *mantles*,  
very usual in times of disorder, of religion and justice.

The herald and children are clothed with *mantles* of  
water green fatten; but the herald's *mantle* is streamed with  
gold. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

# MAN

Before the fun,  
Of God, as with a *mantle*, didst invest  
The rising world of waters dark and deep,  
Won from the void and formless infinite.

By which the beauty of the earth appears,  
The divers-colour'd *mantle* which she wears.

Upon loosening of his *mantle* the eggs fell from him at un-  
awares, and the eagle was a third time defeated. *L'Estrange.*

Dan Pope for thy misfortune griev'd,  
With kind concern and skill has weav'd  
A filken web; and ne'er shall fade  
Its colours: gently has he laid  
The *mantle* o'er thy sad distress,  
And Venus shall the texture bless. *Prior.*

A spacious veil from his broad shoulders flew,  
That set the unhappy Phæton to view;  
The flaming chariot and the steeds it flew'd,  
And the whole fable in the *mantle* glow'd. *Addison.*

To MA'NTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloke, to cover;  
to disguise.

As the morning steals upon the night,  
Melting the darkness; so their rising senses  
Begin to chace the ignorant fumes, that *mantle*  
Their clearer reason. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

I left them  
I th' filthy *mantled* pool beyond your cell,  
There dancing up to th' chins. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

To MA'NTLE. *v. n.* [The original of the signification of this  
word is not plain. *Skinner* considers it as relative to the ex-  
pansion of a *mantle*: as, the hawk *mantleth*; the spreads her  
wings like a *mantle*.]

1. To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure.

The swan with arched neck,  
Between her white wings *mantling*, rows  
Her state with oary feet. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*

2. To joy; to revel.

My frail fancy fed with full delight  
Doth bathe in bliss, and *mantleth* most at ease;  
Ne thinks of other heaven, but how it might  
Her heart's desire with most contentment please. *Spenser.*

3. To be expanded; to spread luxuriantly.

The pair that clad  
Each shoulder broad, came *mantling* o'er his breast  
With regal ornament. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*

The *mantling* vine  
Lays forth her purple grape, and gently creeps  
Luxuriant. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*

I saw them under a green *mantling* vine,  
That crawls along the side of yon small hill,  
Plucking ripe clusters. *Milton.*

You'll sometimes meet a fop, of nicest tread,  
Whose *mantling* peruke veils his empty head. *Gay.*

He with the Nais went to dwell,  
Leaving the nectar'd feasts of Jove;  
And where his mazy waters flow,  
He gave the *mantling* vine, to grow  
A trophy to his love. *Fenton's Ode to Lord Gower.*

4. To gather any thing on the surface; to froth.

There are a sort of men, whose villages  
Do cream and *mantle* like a staid pond;  
And do a wilful stillness entertain.  
With purpose to be drest in an opinion  
Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit.  
It drinketh fresh, flowereth, and *mantleth* exceedingly. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N<sup>o</sup>. 46.*

From plate to plate your eye-balls roll,  
And the brain dances to the *mantling* bowl. *Pope's Horat.*

5. To ferment; to be in sprightly agitation.

Flow'd in his lovely cheeks; when his bright eyes  
Spark'd with youthful fires; when ev'ry grace  
Shone in the father, which now crowns the son. *Smith.*

*MA'NTUA. n. f.* [this is perhaps corrupted from *mantua*, Fr.]

A lady's gown.

Not Cynthia, when her *mantua*'s pinn'd awry,  
E'er felt such rage, resentment, and despair,  
As thou, sad virgin! for thy ravish'd hair. *Pope.*

How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's  
lappets, ruffles, and *mantua*s. *Swift.*

*MA'NTUAMAKER. n. f.* [*mantua* and *maker*.] One who makes  
gowns for women.

By profession a *mantuamaker*: I am employed by the most  
fashionable ladies. *Addison's Guardian.*

*MANUAL. adj.* [*manuialis*, Latin; *manuel*, French.]

1. Performed by the hand.

The speculative part of painting, without the assistance of  
*manual* operation, can never attain to that perfection which  
is its object. *Dryden's Duffresnoy.*

2. Used

# MAN

2. Used by the hand.

The treasurer obliged himself to expiate the injury, to  
procure some declaration under his majesty's sign *manual*.

*MANUAL. n. f.* A small book, such as may be carried in the  
hand.

This *manual* of laws, filed the confessor's laws, contains  
but few heads. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

In those prayers which are recommended to the use of the  
devout persons of your church, in the *manuals* and offices  
have nothing they thought scandalous. *Stillfleet.*

*MANU'BIAL. adj.* [*manubialis*, Lat.] Belonging to spoil; taken  
in war. *Dict.*

*MANU'BRUM. n. f.* [Latin.] A handle.

Though the ficker move easily enough up and down in  
the cylinder by the help of the *manubrium*, yet if the *manu-*  
*brum* be taken off, it will require a considerable strength to  
move it. *Boyle.*

*MANUDUCTION. n. f.* [*manuductio*, Latin.] Guidance by the  
hand.

We find no open track, or constant *manuduction*, in this  
labyrinth. *Preface to Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

That they are carried by the *manuduction* of a rule, is evi-  
dent from the constant steadiness and regularity of their mo-  
tion. *Glaville.*

This is a direct *manuduction* to all kind of sin, by abusing  
the conscience with undervaluing persuasions concerning the  
malignity and guilt even of the foulest. *South's Sermon.*

*MANUFACTURE. n. f.* [*manus* and *facio*, Latin; *manufacture*,  
French.]

1. The practice of making any piece of workmanship.

2. Any thing made by art.

Heav'n's pow'r is infinite: earth, air, and sea,  
The *manufacture* mads the making pow'r obey. *Dryden.*

The peasants are clothed in a coarse kind of canvas, the  
*manufacture* of the country. *Addison on Italy.*

To MANUFA'CTURE. *v. a.* [*manufacture*, French.] To make  
by art and labour; to form by workmanship.

*MANUFA'CTURER. n. f.* [*manufacturier*, French; *manufactur*,  
Lat.] A workman; an artificer.

In the practices of artificers and the *manufacturers* of va-  
rious kinds, the end being proposed, we find out ways of  
composing things for the several uses of human life. *Watts.*

To MANUMIT. *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Latin.] To set free; to  
dismiss from slavery.

A constant report of a danger so eminent run through the  
whole castle, even into the deep dungeons, by the compas-  
sion of certain *manumitted* slaves. *Koelle's Hist. of the Turks.*

He pretexts  
To thee renown'd for piety and force,  
Poor captives *manumitted*, and matchless horse. *Waller.*

*MANUMISSION. n. f.* [*manumissio*, Fr. *manumissio*, Lat.] The  
act of giving liberty to slaves.

Slaves wore iron rings until their *manumission* or prefer-  
ment. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*

The pileus was somewhat like a night-cap, as the symbol  
of liberty, and therefore given to slaves at their *manumission*.

*MANUMIT. v. a.* [*manumitto*, Latin.] To set free; to  
dismiss from slavery.

Help to *manumit* and release him from those servile drudge-  
ries to vice, under which those remain who live without  
God. *Government of the Tongue.*

Thou wilt beneath the burthen bow,  
And glad receive the *manumitting* blow  
On thy shav'd slavish head. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

*MANURABLE. adj.* [from *manure*.] Capable of cultivation.

This book gives an account of the *manurable* lands in every  
maior. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

*MANURANCE. n. f.* [from *manure*.] Agriculture; cultivation.

An obsolete word, worthy of revival.

Although there should none of them fall by the sword, yet  
they being kept from *manurance*, and their cattle from run-  
ning abroad, by this hard restraint they would quickly de-  
vour one another. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To MANU'RE. *v. a.* [*manuwerer*, French.]

1. To cultivate by manual labour.

They mock our scant *manuring*, and require  
More hands than ours to lop their wanton growth. *Milt.*

2. To dung; to fatten with composts.

Fragments of shells, reduced by the agitation of the sea  
to powder, are used for the *manuring* of land. *Woodward.*

Or share their fate: the corps of half her fenate  
*Manure* the fields of Thebais, while we  
Sit here, deliberating in cold debates. *Addison's Cato.*

*MANU'RE. n. f.* [from the verb.] Soil to be laid on lands;  
dung or compost to fatten land.

When the Nile from Pharian fields is fed,  
The fat *manure* with heav'nly fire is warm'd. *Dryden.*

3

# MAN

Mud makes an extraordinary *manure* for land that is sandy.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

*MANUREMENT. n. f.* [from *manure*.] Cultivation; improve-  
ment.

The *manurement* of wits is like that of soils, where before  
the pains of tilling or sowing, men consider what the mould  
will bear. *Wotton on Education.*

*MANURER. n. f.* [from the verb.] He who manures land; a  
husbandman.

*MANUSCRIPT. n. f.* [*manuscrit*, Fr. *manuscriptum*, Latin.] A  
book written, not printed.

A collection of rare *manuscripts*, exquisitely written in Ara-  
bick, and fought in the most remote parts by the diligence of  
Erpenius, the most excellent linguist, were upon sale to the  
jesuits. *Wotton.*

Her majesty has perused the *manuscript* of this opera, and  
given it her approbation. *Dryden's Dedication to K. Arthur.*

*MAN'Y. adj.* comp. *more*, superl. *most*. [*mæny*, Saxon.]

1. Consisting of a great number; numerous; more than few.

Our enemy, and the destroyers of our country, flew many  
of us. *Jude, xvi. 24.*

When many atoms descend in the air, the same cause which  
makes them be many, makes them be light in proportion to  
their multitude. *Di-gby on the Soul.*

The apostles never give the least directions to Christians  
to appeal to the bishop of Rome for a determination of the  
many differences which, in those times, happened among  
them. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

2. Marking number indefinite.

Both men and women, as many as were willing-hearted,  
brought bracelets. *Exod. xxxv. 22.*

3. Powerful; with too, and in low language.

They come to vie power and expence with those that are  
too high, and too many, for them. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

*MA'NY. n. f.* [This word is remarkable in the Saxon for its  
frequent use, being written with twenty variations: *mæne-*  
*geo*, *mænezo*, *mænegeo*, *mænezo*, *mænezo*, *mænezo*, *mænezo*, *mæ-*  
*nezo*, *mænezo*, *mænezo*, *mænezo*, *mænezo*, *mænezo*, *mænezo*, *mæ-*  
*nezo*, *mænezo*, *mænezo*, *mænezo*, *mænezo*, *mænezo*, *mænezo*, *mæ-*  
*nezo*, *mænezo*.]

1. A multitude; a company; a great number; people.

After him the rascal *many* ran,  
Heard together in rude rabblement. *Fairy Queen.*

O thou fond *many*! with what loud applause  
Did'st thou beat heav'n with blessing Bolingbroke. *Shakespeare.*

I had a purpose now  
To lead our *many* to the holy land;  
Left rest and lying still might make them look  
Too near into my state. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

A care-craz'd mother of a *many* children. *Shakespeare.*

The vulgar and the *many* are fit only to be led or driven,  
but by no means fit to guide themselves. *South's Sermons.*

There parting from the king the chiefs divide,  
And wheeling East and West, before their *many* ride. *Dryden.*

He is liable to a great *many* inconveniences every moment  
of his life. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Seeing a great *many* in rich gowns, he was amazed to find  
that persons of quality were up to early. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. *Many*, when it is used before a singular noun, seems to be a  
substantive.

Thou art a collop of my flesh,  
And for thy sake have I shed *many* a tear. *Shakespeare.*

He is best with enemies, the meanest of which is not  
without *many* and *many* a way to the wreaking of a malice.

*L'Estrange's Fables.*

Broad were their collars too, and every one  
Was set about with *many* a costly stone. *Dryden.*

*Many* a child can have the distinct clear ideas of two and  
three long before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*

3. *Many* is used much in composition.

*MANYCOLOURED. adj.* [*many* and *colour*.] Having many co-  
lours.

Hail *manycoloured* messenger, that ne'er  
Do'st disobey the voice of Jupiter. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

He hears not me, but on the other side  
A *manycolour'd* peacock having spy'd,  
Leaves him and me. *Donne.*

The hoary majesty of spades appears;  
Puts forth one manly leg, to fight reveal'd,  
The rest his *manycoloured* robe conceal'd. *Pope.*

*MANYCORNERED. adj.* [*many* and *corner*.] Polygonal; having  
many corners.

Search those *manycorner'd* minds,  
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and winds. *Dryden.*

*MANYHEADED. adj.* [*many* and *head*.] Having many heads.

Some of the wiser seeing that a popular licence is indeed  
the *manyheaded* tyranny, prevailed with the rest to make Multi-  
dorus their chief. *Sidney, b. iii.*

The proud *Duessa* came  
High mounted on her *manyheaded* beast. *Fairy Queen.*

The



## MAR

The manyheaded beast hath broke,  
Or shaken from his head, the royal yoke. *Denham.*  
Those were the preludes of his fate,  
That form'd his manhood to subdue  
The hydra of the manyheaded hissing crew. *Dryden.*  
MANYLA'NGUAGED. *adj.* [many and language.] Having many languages.

Seek Atides on the Spartan shore;  
He, wand'ring long, a wider circle made,  
And manylangued nations have survey'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
MANYPEOPLED. *adj.* [many and people.] Numerously populous.

He from the manypeopl'd city flies;  
Contemns their labours, and the drivers cries. *Sandys.*  
MANYTIMES, an adverbial phrase. Often; frequently.  
They are Roman catholic in the device and legend, which are both of them manytimes taken out of the scriptures.

MAP. *n. f.* [mappe, low Latin.] A geographical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude.

Zeliane earnestly entreated Dorus, that he would bestow a map of his little world upon her, that she might see whether it were troubled with such uninhabitable climes of cold depairs, and hot rages, as her's was. *Sidney.*  
I will take the map of Ireland, and lay it before me, and make mine eyes my schoolmasters, to give my understanding to judge of your plot. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Old coins are like so many maps for explaining the ancient geography.  
O'er the map my finger taught to stray,  
Cross many a region marks the winding way;  
From sea to sea, from realm to realm I rove,  
And grow a mere geographer by love. *Tickell.*

To MAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To delineate; to set down.  
I am near to the place where they should meet, if Pitano have map'd it right. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

MAPLE tree. *n. f.*  
The maple tree hath jagged or angular leaves; the seeds grow two together in hard-winged vessels: there are several species, of which the greater maple is fallily called the sycamore tree: the common maple is a tree frequent in hedges-  
rows. *Miller.*

The carver holme, the mapple feldom inward found. *Spens.*  
Of the rottenest mapple wood burnt to ashes they make a strong lye. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

MAPPERY. *n. f.* [from map.] The art of planning and designing.

The still and mental parts,  
That do contrive how many hands shall strike  
When fitness calls them on;  
They call this bedwork, mapp'ry, closet war. *Shakespeare.*

To MAR. *v. a.* [amaryn, Saxon.] To injure; to spoil; to hurt; to mischief; to damage. Obsolete.  
Lofs is no shame, nor to be less than foe,  
But to be less than himself, doth mar  
Both looser's lot, and victor's praise also. *Fairy Queen.*

The master may here only stumble, and perchance fall in teaching, to the marring and maiming of the scholar in learning. *Achan's Schoolmaster.*

When priests are more in words than matter,  
When brewers mark their malt with water. *Shakespeare.*  
I pray you mar no more trees with writing songs in their barks.

I pray you mar no more of my verses with reading them ill-favour'dly. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*  
Beware thine honour, be not then disgrac'd,  
Take care thou mar not when thou think'st to mend. *Fairf.*

Aumrie became the man that all did mar,  
Whether through indifference, chance, or worse. *Daniel.*  
The ambition to prevail in great things is less harmful than that other, to appear in every thing; for that breeds confusion, and marring business, when great in dependencies. *Bacon's Essays.*

O! could we see how cause from cause doth spring!  
How mutually they link'd and folded are:  
And hear how oft one disagreeing string  
The harmony doth rather make than mar! *Davies.*

Ire, envy, and despair,  
Mar'd all his borrow'd visage, and betray'd  
Him counterfeit. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Had he been there, untimely joy through all  
Mens hearts diffus'd, had mar'd the funeral. *Waller.*  
Mother!

'Tis much unsafe my fire to disobey;  
Not only you provoke him to your cost,  
But with this mar'd, and the good cheer is lost. *Dryden.*  
MAR'NATHA. *n. f.* [Syniack.] It signifies, the Lord comes, or, the Lord is come: it was a form of the denouncing or anathematizing among the Jews. St. Paul pronounces, If any love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be anathema ma-

## MAR

ranatha, which is as much as to say, May'st thou be devoted to the greatest of evils; and to the utmost severity of God's judgments; may the Lord come quickly to take vengeance of thy crimes. *Calmer.*

MARAS'MUS. *n. f.* [μαρασμός, from μαρῆναι.] A consumption, in which persons waste much of their substance.  
Pining atrophy, *Quincy.*

Marasmus, and wide-wasting pestilence. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
A marasmus imports a consumption following a fever; a consumption or withering of the body, by reason of a natural extinction of the native heat, and an extenuation of the body, caused through an immoderate heat. *Harvey.*

MARBLE. *n. f.* [marbre, French; marmor, Latin.]  
1. Stone used in statues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright polish, and in a strong heat calcining into lime.  
He plies her hard, and much rain wears the marble. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Whole as the marble, founded as the rock.  
Thou marble hew'd, ere long to part with breath;  
And houl'st rear'd, un mindful of thy death. *Shakef.*  
Some dry their corn infected with the brine,  
Then grind with marbles, and prepare to dine. *Dryden.*

The two flat sides of two pieces of marble will more easily approach each other, between which there is nothing but water or air, than if there be a diamond between them; not that the parts of the diamond are more solid, but because the parts of water being more easily separable, give way to the approach of the two pieces of marble. *Locke.*

2. Little balls of marble with which children play.  
Marbles taught him percussion, and the laws of motion;  
nut-crackers the use of the lever. *Arbutnot and Pope.*  
3. A stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription; as, the Oxford marbles.

MARBLE. *adj.*  
1. Made of marble.  
Pygmalion's fate revert it mine;  
His marble love took flesh and blood,  
'All that I worshipp'd as divine,  
That beauty, now 'tis understood,  
Appears to have no more of life,  
Than that whereof he fram'd his wife. *Waller.*

2. Variegated, or red like marble.  
Shall I see far-fetched inventions? shall I labour to lay marble colours over my ruinous thoughts? or rather, though the pureness of my virgin-mind be stained, let me keep the true simplicity of my word. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The appendix shall be printed by itself, stitched, and with a marble cover. *Swift.*

To MARBLE. *v. a.* [marbrer, French, from the noun.] To variegate, or vein like marble.  
A sheet of very well sleeked marble'd paper did not cast any of its distinct colours upon the wall with an equal diffusion. *Boyle on Colours.*

Marian  
Marbled with sage the hard'ning cheese the press'd,  
And yellow butter Marian's skill profess'd. *Gay's Pastoral.*

MARBLEHEARTED. *adj.* [marble and heart.] Cruel; unfeeling; hard-hearted.  
Ingratitude! thou marblehearted fiend,  
More hideous, when thou show'st thee in a child;  
Than the sea monster. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

MARCASITE. *n. f.*  
The term marcasite has been very improperly used by some for bismuth, and by others for zink: the more accurate writers however always express a substance different from either of these by it, sulphureous and metallic. The marcasite is a solid hard fossil, of an obscurely and irregularly foliaceous fracture, of a bright glittering appearance, and naturally found in continued beds among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stone: the variety of forms this mineral puts on is almost endless: as it is generally found among the ores of metals, it is frequently impregnated with particles of them, and of other fossil bodies, and thence assumes various colours and degrees of hardness. There are however only three distinct species of it; one of a bright gold colour, another of a bright silver, and a third of a dead white: the silvery one seems to be peculiarly meant by the writers on the *Materia Medica*. Marcasite is very frequent in the mines of Cornwall, where the workmen call it mundick, but more so in Germany, where they extract vitriol and sulphur from it, besides which it contains a quantity of arsenick. *Hill.*

The writers of minerals give the name pyrites and marcasites indifferently to the same sort of body: I restrain the name of pyrites wholly to the nodules, or those that are found lodged in strata that are separate: the marcasite is part of the matter that either constitutes the stratum, or is lodged in the perpendicular fissures. *Woodward Met. Fossils.*

The acid salt dissolved in water is the same with oil of sulphur per campanam, and abounding much in the bowels of the earth, and particularly in marcasites, unites itself to the other ingredients of the marcasite, which are bitumen, iron, copper,

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copper, and earth, and with them compounds alum, vitriol, and sulphur: with the earth alone it compounds alum; with the metal alone, or metal and earth together, it compounds vitriol; and with the bitumen and earth it compounds sulphur: whence it comes to pass, that marcasites abound with those three minerals. *Newton's Opticks.*

Here marcasites in various figures wait,  
To ripen to a true metallic state. *Garth's Dispensatory.*  
MARCH. *n. f.* [from Mars.] The third month of the year.  
March is drawn in tawny, with a fierce aspect, a helmet upon his head, to show this month was dedicated to Mars. *Peacocks on Drawing.*

To MARCH. *v. n.* [marcher, French; for marchare, Menage, from Mars, Junius.]  
1. To move in military form.  
Well march we on;  
To give obedience where 'tis truly ow'd. *Shakespeare.*

He march'd in battle array with his power against Art-phaxad. *Psalm i. 13.*  
Macabees march'd forth, and slew five-and-twenty thousand persons. *2 Mac. xii. 26.*

My father, when some days before his death  
He order'd me to march for Utica, *Adriano's Cato.*  
Wept o'er me.  
2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner.  
Plexirus finding that if nothing else, famine would at last bring him to destruction, thought better by humbleness to creep where by pride he could not march. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Doth York intend no harm to us,  
That thus he marcheth with thee arm in arm. *Shakef.*  
Our bodies, ev'ry footstep that they make,  
March towards death, until at last they die. *Davies.*

Like thee appear,  
When clad in rising majesty,  
Thou marchest down o'er Delos' hills. *Prior.*

The power of widom march'd before. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
To MARCH. *v. n.*  
1. To put in military movement.  
Cyrus marching his army for divers days over mountains of snow, the dazzling splendor of its whiteness prejudiced the sight of very many of his soldiers. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. To bring in regular procession.  
March them again in fair array;  
And bid them form the happy day;  
The happy day design'd to wait  
On William's fame, and Europe's fate. *Prior.*

MARCH. *n. f.* [marcher, French.]  
1. Movement; journey of soldiers.  
These troops came to the army harass'd with a long and wearisome march, and cast away their arms and garments, and fought in their shirts. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Who should command, by his Almighty nod,  
These chosen troops, unconscious of the road,  
And unacquainted with th' appointed end,  
Their marches to begin, and thither tend. *Blackmore.*

Their march begins in military state. *Van. of bu. 1738.*  
2. Grave and solemn walk.  
Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join  
The varying verse, the full resounding line,  
The long misflick march, and energy divine. *Pope.*

3. Deliberate or laborious walk.  
We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very troublesome march to gain the top of it. *Addison on Italy.*

4. Signals to move.  
The drums presently striking up a march, they make no longer stay, but forward they go directly towards Neofat. *Knolly's Hist. of the Turks.*

5. Marches, without singular. [march, Gothic; marches, French.] Borders; limits; confines.  
They of those marches  
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend  
Our island from the pilfering borderers. *Shakespeare.*

The English colonies were enforced to keep continual guards upon the borders and marches round them. *Davies.*  
It is not fit that a king of an island should have any marches or borders but the four seas. *Davies on Ireland.*

MARCHER. *n. f.* [from marcher, French.] President of the marches or borders.  
Many of our English lords made war upon the Welshmen at their own charge; the lands which they gained they held to their own use; they were called lords marchers, and had royal liberties. *Davies on Ireland.*

MARCHIONESS. *n. f.* [feminine, formed by adding the English female termination to the Latin marchia.] The wife of a marquis.  
The king's majesty  
Does purpose honour to you, no less flowing  
Than marchioness of Pembroke. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*

From a private gentlewoman he made me a marchioness, and from a marchioness a queen, and now he intends to crown

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my innocency with the glory of martyrdom. *Bacon's Apophth.*  
The lady marchioness, his wife, solicited very diligently the timely preservation of her husband. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

MARCHIPANE. *n. f.* [marchipane, French.] A kind of sweet bread, or biscuit.  
Along whose ridge such bones are met,  
Like comfits round in marchipane set. *Sidney, b. ii.*

MARCHID. *adj.* [marchidus, Latin.] Lean; pining; withered.  
A burning colliquative fever, the softer parts being melted away, the heat continuing its adhesion upon the drier and fleshy parts, changes into a marchid fever. *Harvey on Cors.*

He on his own fish pours the noblest oil;  
That to your marchid dying herbs assign'd,  
By the rank smell and taste betrays its kind. *Dryden.*

MA'RCOUR. *n. f.* [marcor, Latin.] Leanness; the state of withering; waste of flesh.  
Considering the exolution and languor ensuing the action of venery in some, the extenuation and marchid in others, it much abridgeth our days. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

A marchid is either imperfect, tending to a lesser withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an entire wasting of the body, excluding all means of cure. *Harvey on Cors.*

MARE. *n. f.* [mare, Saxon.]  
1. The female of a horse.  
A pair of couriers born of heav'nly breed,  
Whom Circe stole from her celestial fire,  
By substituting mares, produc'd on earth,  
Whose wombs conceiv'd a more than mortal birth. *Dryd.*

2. [From mara; the name of a spirit imagined by the nations of the north to torment sleepers.] A kind of torpor or stagnation, which seems to press the stomach with a weight; the night hag.  
Mab, his merry queen by night,  
Besides young folks that lie upright;  
In elder times the mare that hight,  
Which plagues them out of measure. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

MARESCHAL. *n. f.* [mareschal, French, derived by Junius from mare, the female of an horse.] A chief commander of an army.  
O William, may thy arms advance,  
That he may lose Dinant next year,  
And so be mareschal of France. *Prior.*

MARGARITE. *n. f.* [margarita, Latin; marguerite, French.] A pearl.  
Silver is the second metal, and signifies purity; among the planets it holdeth with luna, among precious stones with the margarite or pearl. *Peacocks on Blasphemy.*

MARGARITES. *n. f.* An herb. *Ains.*  
MARGE.  
MARGENT. *n. f.* [marge, Latin; marge, French.]  
MARGIN.

1. The border; the brink; the edge; the verge.  
He drew his flaming sword, and struck  
At him so fiercely, that the upper marge  
Of his sevenfold shield away it took. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Never since  
Met we on hill, in dale, forest, or mead,  
Or on the besched margin of the sea. *Shakespeare.*

An airy crowd came rushing where he stood,  
Which fill'd the margin of the fatal flood. *Dryden's En.*  
2. The edge of a page left blank, or fill'd with a short note.  
As much love in rhyme

As would be cramm'd up in a sheet of paper  
Writ on both sides the leaf, margent and all. *Shakespeare.*  
Reconcile those two places, which both you and the margin of our bibles acknowledge to be parallel. *Hammond.*

He knows in law, nor text, nor margent. *Swift.*  
3. The edge of a wound or sore.  
All the advantage to be gathered from it is only from the evenness of its margin, the purpose will be as fully answered by keeping that under only. *Sharp's Surgery.*

MARGINAL. *n. f.* [marginal, French, from margin.] Placed, or written on the margin.  
We cannot better interpret the meaning of these words than pope Leo himself expoundeth them, whose speech concerning our Lord's ascension may serve instead of a marginal gloss. *Hecker, b. v.*

What remarks you find worthy of your riper observation note with a marginal star, as being worthy of your second year's review. *Watts's Logic.*

MARGINATED. *adj.* [marginatus, Lat. from margin.] Having a margin.  
MARGRAVE. *n. f.* [march and greff, German.] A title of sovereignty in Germany; in its original import, keeper of the marches or borders.

MARIS. *n. f.* A kind of violet. *DiD.*  
MARGOLD. *n. f.* [Mary and gold.] A yellow flower, devoted, I suppose, to the virgin.



## MAR

The *marigold* hath a radiated discous flower; the petals of them are, for the most part, crenated, the seeds crooked and rough; those which are uppermost long, and those within short; the leaves are long, intire, and, for the most part, succulent.

Your circle will teach you to draw truly all spherical bodies. The most of flowers; as, the rose and *marigold*. Peach. The *marigold*, whose courtier's face Echoes the sun, and doth unlace Her at his rise.

Fair is the *marigold*, of gardens sweet, Fair is the *marigold*, for pottage meet. Gay's *Pastorals*. To *MARINATE*. *v. a.* [*mariner*, French.] To salt fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar.

Why am I styl'd a cook, if I'm loath To *marinate* my fish, or fawn broth. King's *Cookery*. *MARINE*. *adj.* [*marinus*, Latin.] Belonging to the sea.

The king was desirous that the ordinances of England and France, touching *marine* affairs, might be reduced into one form.

Vast multitudes of shells, and other *marine* bodies, are found lodged in all sorts of stone.

No longer Circe could her flame disguise, But to the suppliant *God marine* replies.

*MARINE*. *n. f.* [*la marine*, French.]

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onesicrates his intendant-general of *marine*, have both left relations of the state of the Indies at that time.

A soldier taken on shipboard to be employed in descents upon the land.

*MARINER*. *n. f.* [*from mare*, Latin; *marinier*, French.] A seaman; a sailor.

The merry *mariner* unto his word Soon hearkened, and her painted boat freightway Turn'd to the shore.

Your ships are not well mann'd, Your *mariners* are multitudes, or reapers.

We oft deceive ourselves, as did that *mariner* who, mistaking them for precious stones, brought home his ship fraught with common pebbles from the remotest Indies.

His busy *mariners* he hastes, His shatter'd sails with rigging to restore.

What *mariner* is not afraid, To venture in a ship decay'd.

*MARJORAM*. *n. f.* [*marjorana*, Lat. *marjolaine*, Fr.] A fragrant plant of many kinds; the balfard kind only grows here.

The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn upon their heads garlands of honeyfuckles, woodbine, and sweet *marjoram*.

*MARISH*. *n. f.* [*marais*, French; *meere*, Saxon; *maersche*, Dutch.] A bog; a fen; a swamp; watry ground; a marsh; a morass; a more.

The flight was made towards Dalkeith; which way, by reason of the *marshes*, the English horse were least able to pursue.

When they had avenged the blood of their brother, they turned again to the *marsh* of Jordan.

Lodronius, carried away with the breaking in of the horsemen, was driven into a *marsh*; where, after being fore wounded, and fast in the mud, he had done the uttermost.

His limbs he coucheth in the cooler shades; Oft, when heaven's burning eye the fields invades, To *marshes* resorts.

From the other hill To their fix'd station, all in bright array, The cherubim descended; on the ground Gliding meteorous, as evening mist

Ris'n from a river, o'er the *marsh* glides, And gathers ground fast at the labourer's heel.

It hath been a great endangering to the health of some plantations, that they have built along the sea and rivers, in *marsh* and unwholesome grounds.

The fen and quagmire so *marsh* by kind, Are to be drained.

*MARITAL*. *n. f.* [*maritus*, Latin; *marital*, French.] Pertaining to a husband; incident to a husband.

If any one retains a wife that has been taken in the act of adultery, he hereby incurs the guilt of the crime of bawdry.

But because repentance does, for the most part, consist in the mind, and since Christian charity, as well as *marital* affection, easily induces a belief thereof, this law is not observed.

It has been determined by some unpolite professors of the law, that a husband may exercise his *marital* authority so far, as to give his wife moderate correction.

*MARITATED*. *adj.* [*from maritus*, Latin.] Having a husband.

*MARITIME*. *adj.* [*maritimus*, Latin; *maritime*, Fr.] Pertaining to the sea; maritime.

The friend, the shores *maritime* Sought for his bed, and found a place upon which play'd The murmuring billows.

Erecoo, and the less *maritime* kings Monbaza and Quilao.

Neptune upbraided them with their stupidity and ignorance, that a *maritime* town should neglect the patronage of him who was the god of the seas.

*MARK*. *n. f.* [*mark*, Welsh; *meape*, Saxon; *mercke*, Dutch; *marque*, French.]

A token by which any thing is known. Once was proclaimed throughout all Ireland, that all men should mark their cattle with an open several *mark* upon their flanks or buttocks, so as if they happened to be stolen they might appear whose they were.

In the present form of the earth there are certain *marks* and indications of its first state; with which, if we compare those things that are recorded in sacred history, we may discover what the earth was in its first original.

The urine is a lixivium of the salts in a human body, and the proper *mark* of the state and quantity of such salts; and therefore very certain indications for the choice of diet may be taken from the state of urine.

A token; an impression. But cruel fate, and my more cruel wife, To Grecian fowls betray'd my sleeping life:

These are the monuments of Helen's love, The flame I bear below, the *marks* I bore above.

'Twas then old soldiers cover'd o'er with scars, The *marks* of Pyrrhus, or the Punic wars, Thought all past services rewarded well.

If to their share at least two acres fell, At present there are scarce any *marks* left of a subterraneous fire; for the earth is cold, and over-run with grass and shrubs.

A proof; an evidence. As the confusion of tongues was a *mark* of separation, so the being of one language is a *mark* of union.

The Argonauts sailed up the Danube, and from thence passed into the Adriatic, carrying their ship Argo upon their shoulders; a *mark* of great ignorance in geography among the writers of that time.

Notice taken. Upon the north sea bordereth Stow, so called, per eminentiam, as a place of great and good *mark* and scope.

Any thing at which a missile weapon is directed. France was a fairer *mark* to shoot at than Ireland, and could better reward the conqueror.

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*MARITIME*. *adj.* [*maritimus*, Latin; *maritime*, Fr.] Pertaining to the sea; maritime.

1. Performed on the sea; marine. I discours'd of a *maritime* voyage, and the passages and incidents therein.

2. Relating to the sea; naval. At the parliament at Oxford, his youth, and want of experience in *maritime* service, had somewhat been shrewdly touched.

3. Bordering on the sea. The friend, the shores *maritime* Sought for his bed, and found a place upon which play'd The murmuring billows.

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For all the people's hate, the prince's curses, Denham. The evidence of a horse's age.

At four years old cometh the *mark* of tooth in horses, which hath a hole as big as you may lay a pea within it; and weareth shorter and shorter every year, till at eight years old the tooth is smooth.

8. [*Marque*, French.] Licence of reprisals.

9. [*Marque*, French.] A sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence.

We give thee for reward a thousand *marks*.

Thirty of these pence make a mancus, which some think to be all one with a *mark*, for that manca and mancus is translated, in ancient books, by marca.

Upon every writ for debt or damage, amounting to forty pounds or more, a noble is paid to fine; and so for every hundred *marks* more a noble.

10. A character made by those who cannot write their names. Here are marriage vows for signing.

Set your *marks* that cannot write. Dryden's *King Arthur*.

To *MARK*. *v. a.* [*marken*, Dutch; *meapcan*, Saxon; *marquer*, French.]

1. To impress with a token, or evidence. Will it not be received, When we have *mark'd* with blood those fleecy two Of his own chamber, and us'd their very daggers, That they have don't.

For our quiet possession of things useful, they are naturally *marked* where there is need.

2. To distinguish as by a mark.

That which was once the index to point out all virtues, does now *mark* out that part of the world where least of them resides.

3. To note; to take notice of. Alas, poor country! Where sighs, and groans, and shrieks, that rend the air, Are made, not *mark'd*!

Where sighs, and groans, and shrieks, that rend the air, Are made, not *mark'd*!

Mark them which cause divisions contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned, and avoid them.

Now swear, and call to witness Heav'n, hell, and earth, I *mark* it not from one That breaths beneath such complicated guilt.

Men *mark* when they hit, and never *mark* when they miss, as they do also of dreams.

Mark a little why Virgil is so much concerned to make this marriage; it is to make way for the divorce which he intended afterwards.

*MARKE*. *n. f.* [*marqueur*, French, from *mark*.] One that puts a mark on any thing.

One that notes, or takes notice. *MARKE*. *n. f.* [*anciently written mercat*, of *mercatus*, Lat.] A publick time of buying and selling.

It were good that the privilege of a *market* were given, the rather to enable them to their defence; for there is nothing doth sooner cause civility than many *market* towns, by reason the people repairing often thither will learn civil manners.

Mistress, know yourself, down on your knees, And thank heav'n, fasting, for a good man's love:

For I must tell you friendly in your ear, Sell when you can, you are not for all *markets*.

They counted our life a pastime, and our time here a *market* for gain.

If one bushel of wheat and two bushels of barley will, in the *market*, be taken one for another, they are of equal worth.

With another year's continuance of the war, there will hardly be money left in this kingdom to turn the common *markets*, or pay rents.

The precious weight Of pepper and Sabazan incense take, And with post-haste thy running *market* make, Be sure to turn the penny.

Rate; price. [*marché*, French.] 'Twas then old soldiers, cover'd o'er with scars, Thought all past services rewarded well,

If, to their share, at least two acres fell, Their country's frugal bounty; so of old Was blood and life at a low *market* sold.

To *MARKE*. *v. n.* To deal at a market; to buy or sell; to make bargains.

*MARKE*. *n. f.* [*market* and *bell*.] The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market.

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*MARKE*. *n. f.* [*market* and *cross*.] A cross set up where the market is held.

These things you have articulated, Proclaim'd at *market* crosses, read in churches, To face the garment of rebellion With some fine colour.

*MARKE*. *n. f.* [*market* and *day*.] The day on which things are publicly bought and sold.

Fool that I was, I thought imperial Rome, Like Mantua, where on *market* days we come, And thither drive our lambs.

He ordered all the Lucanese to be seized that were found on a *market* day in one of his frontier towns.

*MARKE*. *n. f.* [*market* and *folks*.] People that come to the market.

Poor *market* folks, that come to sell their corn.

*MARKE*. *n. f.* [*market* and *man*.] One who goes to the market to sell or buy.

Be wary how you place your words, Talk like the vulgar sort of *market* men, That come to gather money for their corn.

The *market* men should act as if his master's whole estate ought to be applied to that servant's business.

*MARKE*. *n. f.* [*market* and *maid*.] A woman that goes to buy or sell.

You are come A *market* maid to Rome, and have prevented The ostentation of our love.

*MARKE*. *n. f.* [*market* and *place*.] Place where the market is held.

The king, thinking he had put up his sword, because of the noise, never took leisure to hear his answer, but made him prisoner, meaning the next morning to put him to death in the *market* place.

That which was once the index to point out all virtues, does now *mark* out that part of the world where least of them resides.

3. To note; to take notice of. Alas, poor country! Where sighs, and groans, and shrieks, that rend the air, Are made, not *mark'd*!

Where sighs, and groans, and shrieks, that rend the air, Are made, not *mark'd*!

Mark them which cause divisions contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned, and avoid them.

Now swear, and call to witness Heav'n, hell, and earth, I *mark* it not from one That breaths beneath such complicated guilt.

Men *mark* when they hit, and never *mark* when they miss, as they do also of dreams.

Mark a little why Virgil is so much concerned to make this marriage; it is to make way for the divorce which he intended afterwards.

*MARKE*. *n. f.* [*marqueur*, French, from *mark*.] One that puts a mark on any thing.

One that notes, or takes notice. *MARKE*. *n. f.* [*anciently written mercat*, of *mercatus*, Lat.] A publick time of buying and selling.

It were good that the privilege of a *market* were given, the rather to enable them to their defence; for there is nothing doth sooner cause civility than many *market* towns, by reason the people repairing often thither will learn civil manners.

Mistress, know yourself, down on your knees, And thank heav'n, fasting, for a good man's love:

For I must tell you friendly in your ear, Sell when you can, you are not for all *markets*.

They counted our life a pastime, and our time here a *market* for gain.

If one bushel of wheat and two bushels of barley will, in the *market*, be taken one for another, they are of equal worth.

With another year's continuance of the war, there will hardly be money left in this kingdom to turn the common *markets*, or pay rents.

The precious weight Of pepper and Sabazan incense take, And with post-haste thy running *market* make, Be sure to turn the penny.

Rate; price. [*marché*, French.] 'Twas then old soldiers, cover'd o'er with scars, Thought all past services rewarded well,

If, to their share, at least two acres fell, Their country's frugal bounty; so of old Was blood and life at a low *market* sold.

## MAR

The gates he order'd all to be unbarr'd, And from the *market* place to draw the guard.

Behold the *market* place with poor o'erspread, The man of Rofs divides the weekly bread.

*MARKE*. *n. f.* [*market* and *price* or *rate*.] The price at which any thing is currently sold.

Money governs the world, and the *market* price is the measure of the worth of men as well as of fishes.

He that wants a vessel, rather than lole his market will not stick to have it at the *market* rate.

*MARKE*. *n. f.* [*market* and *town*.] A town that has the privilege of a stated market; not a village.

Nothing doth sooner cause civility in any country than *market* towns, by reason that people repairing often thither will learn civil manners of the better sort.

No, no, the pope's mitre my matter Sir Roger sciz'd, when they would have burnt him at our *market* town.

*MARKE*. *n. f.* [*market* and *table*.] A plain fish, and no doubt *marketable*.

1. Such as may be sold; such for which a buyer may be found; 2. Current in the market.

The pretorian soldiers arrived to that impudence, that after the death of Pertinax they made open port sale of the empire, as if it had been of common *marketable* wares.

The *marketable* value of any quantities of two commodities are equal, when they will exchange one for another.

*MARKE*. *n. f.* [*mark* and *man*.] A man skilful to hit a *marksman*.

In sadness, cousin, I do love a woman. —I aim'd to near when I suppos'd you lov'd.

—A right good *marksman*.

Whom nothing can procure; When the wide world runs bias from his will, To writhe his limbs, and share, not mend the ill.



## MAR

MARMO. *n. f.* [Italian.]

The *marmotte*, or mus alpinus, as big or bigger than a rabbit, which abounds all winter, doth live upon its own fat.

MA'ROUETRY. *n. f.* [*marqueterie*, French.] Chequered work; work inlaid with variegation.

MA'RQUIS. *n. f.* [*marquis*, French; *marcbio*, Lat. *margrave*, German.]

1. In England one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.

Peace, master *marquis*, you are malapert;

Your fire-new stamp of honour is scarce current. *Shaksp.*

None may wear ermine but princes, and there is a certain number of ranks allowed to dukes, *marquisses*, and earls, which they must not exceed. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. *Marquis* is used by *Shakspere* for *marcbio*. [*marquise*, Fr.]

You shall have

Two noble partners with you: the old duchess

Of Norfolk, and the lady *marquess* Dorset. *Shakspere.*

MA'RQUISATE. *n. f.* [*marquise*, French.] The feignory of a *marquis*.

MA'RRIER. *n. f.* [from *mar*.] One who spoils or hurts any thing.

You be indeed makers, or *marrers*, of all mens manners within the realm. *Alcham's Schoolmaster.*

MA'RRIAGE. *n. f.* [*marriage*, French; *maritium*, low Latin, from *maritus*.] The act of uniting a man and woman for life.

The *marriage* with his brother's wife

Has crept too near his conscience. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

If that thy bent of love be honourable,

Thy purpose *marriage*, fend me word to-morrow. *Shaksp.*

The French king would have the disposing of the *marriage* of Bretagne, with an exception, that he should not marry her himself.

Some married persons, even in their *marriages*, do better

please God than some virgins in their state of virginity: they, by giving great example of conjugal affection, by preserving their faith unbroken, and by educating children in the fear of God, please God in a higher degree than those virgins whose piety is not answerable to their opportunities. *Taylor.*

I propose that Palamas shall be

In *marriage* join'd with beautiful Emily. *Dryden.*

MA'RRIAGE is often used in composition.

Neither her worthiness, which in truth was great, nor his own suffering for her, which is wont to endear affection, could fether his fickleness; but, before the *marriage*-day appointed, he had taken to wife Baccha, of whom she complained. *Sidney, b. ii.*

I by the honour of my *marriage*-bed,

After young Arthur, claim this land for mine. *Shaksp.*

Thou shalt come into the *marriage* chamber. *Tab. vi. 16.*

There on his arms and once lov'd portrait lay,

Thither our fatal *marriage*-bed convey. *Denham.*

To these whom death again did wed,

This grave's the second *marriage*-bed:

For though the hand of fate could force

'Twixt soul and body a divorce,

It could not sever man and wife, *Craftau.*

Because they both liv'd but one life.

Give me, to live and die,

A spotless maid, without the *marriage*-tie. *Dryden.*

In a late draught of *marriage*-articles, a lady stipulated with her husband, that the shall be at liberty to patch on which side she pleases. *Addison's Spect. N<sup>o</sup>. 81.*

Virgin awake! the *marriage*-hour is nigh. *Pope.*

MA'RRIAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *marriage*.]

1. Fit for wedlock; of age to be married.

Every wedding, one with another, produces four children, and consequently that is the proportion of children which any *marriageable* man or woman may be presumed shall have. *Gravet's Bills of Mortality.*

I am the father of a young heiress, whom I begin to look upon as *marriageable*. *Spect. N<sup>o</sup>. 237.*

When the girls are twelve years old, which is the *marriageable* age, their parents take them home. *Swift.*

2. Capable of union.

They led the vine

To wed her elm; the spous'd about him twines

Her *marriageable* arms, and with her brings

Her dow'r, th' adopted clusters to adorn

His barren leaves. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*

MA'RRIED. *adj.* [from *marry*.] Conjugal; connubial.

Thus have you shun'd the *marry'd* state. *Dryden.*

MA'RROW. *n. f.* [*merg*, Saxon; *mar*, Erie; *mergh*, Scottish.]

All the bones of the body which have any considerable thickness have either a large cavity, or they are spongy, and full of little cells: in both the one and the other there is

## MAR

an oleagenous substance, called *marrow*, contained in proper vessels or membranes, like the fat: in the larger bones the fine oil, by the gentle heat of the body, is exhaled through the pores of its small bladders; and enters some narrow passages, which lead to some fine canals excavated in the substance of the bone, that the *marrow* may supply the fibres of the bones, and render them less apt to break. *Quincy.*

Would he were wadded, *marrow*, bones, and all,

That from his loins no hopeful branch may spring. *Shaksp.*

The skull hath brains as a kind of *marrow* within it: the back-bone hath one kind of *marrow*, and other bones of the body hath another: the jaw-bones have no *marrow* veined, but a little pulp of *marrow* diffused. *Bacon.*

Pamper'd and edify'd their zeal

With *marrow* puddings many a meal. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

He bit the dart, and wrench'd the wood away,

The point still buried in the *marrow* lay. *Addison's Ovid.*

MA'RROW, in the Scottish dialect, to this day, denotes a fellow, companion, or associate; as also equal match, he met with his *marrow*.

Though buying and selling doth wonderful well,

Yet chopping and changing I cannot commend

With thee of his *marrow* for fear of ill end. *Tupper.*

MARR'OWBONE. *n. f.* [bone and *marrow*.]

1. Bone boiled for the marrow.

2. In burlesque language, the knees.

Upon this he fell down upon his *marrowbones*, and begged of Jupiter to give him a pair of horns. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Down on your *marrowbones*, upon your allegiance; and make an acknowledgement of your offences; for I will have ample satisfaction. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

MARR'OWFAT. *n. f.* A kind of pea.

MARR'OWLESS. *adj.* [from *marrow*.] Void of marrow.

Avant!

Thy bones are *marrowless*, thy blood is cold;

Which thou dost glare with. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

To MARRY. *v. a.* [*marier*, French; *maritor*, Latin.]

1. To join a man and woman.

What! shall the curate controul me? Tell him, that he shall *marry* the couple himself. *Gay's What d'ye call it.*

2. To dispose of in marriage.

When Augustus consulted with Mecenas about the marriage of his daughter Julia, Mecenas took the liberty to tell him, that he must either *marry* his daughter to Agrippa, or take away his life; there was no third way, he had made him so great. *Bacon's Essays, N<sup>o</sup>. 28.*

3. To take for husband or wife.

You'd think it strange if I should *marry* her. *Shaksp.*

Go in to thy brother's wife, and *marry* her. *Gen. xxxviii.*

As a mother shall the meet him, and receive him as a wife *married* of a virgin. *Ecclus. xv. 2.*

To MARRY. *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal state.

He hath my good will,

And none but he, to *marry* with Nan Page. *Shakspere.*

Let them *marry* to whom they think best. *Nam. xxxvi. 6.*

Virgil concludes with the death of Turnus; for after that difficulty was removed, Æneas might *marry*, and establish the Trojans. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

MA'RS. } are derived from the Saxon *menrc*, a fen, or fenny

MARS, } place. *Gilson's Camden.*

MAS, } place.

MA'RS. *n. f.* [*menrc*, Saxon. See MARISH.] A fen; a bog; a swamp; a watry tract of land.

In their courses make that round,

In meadows, and in *marshes* found,

Of them to call'd the fairy ground,

Of which they have the keeping. *Dryden's Nymphs.*

Worms, for colour and shape, alter even as the ground out of which they are got; as the *marsh* worm and the flag worm. *Walton's Angler.*

We may see in more contemuous climates great variety in the people thereof; the up-lands in England yield strong, finewy, hardy men; the *marsh*-lands, men of large and high stature. *Fable's Origin of Mankind.*

Your low meadows and *marsh*-lands you need not lay up till April, except the Spring be very wet, and your *marshes* very poachy. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

MARSH-MALLOW. *n. f.* [*althaea*, Lat.] It is in all respects like the mallow, but its leaves are generally more soft and woolly. *Miller.*

MARSH-MARIGOLD. *n. f.* [*populago*, Lat.] This flower consists of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and the point in form of a rose, in the middle of which rises the point, which afterward becomes a membranaceous fruit, in which there are several cells, which are, for the most part, bent downwards, collected into little heads, and are full of seeds. *Miller.*

And set soft hyacinths with iron-blue,

To shade *marsh-marigolds* of shining hue. *Dryden.*

MARSHAL

## MAR

MARSHAL. *n. f.* [*marfchal*, Fr. *marfchallus*, low Lat. from *marfchal*, old French; a word compounded of *mare*, which, in old French, signified a horse, and *scale*, a sort of servant; one that has the charge of horses.]

1. The chief officer of arms.

The duke of Suffolk claims

To be high steward; next the duke of Norfolk

To be earl *marshal*. *Shakspere.*

2. An officer who regulates combats in the lists.

Dares their pride presume against my laws,

As in a lifted field to fight their cause?

Unak'd the royal grant; no *marshal* by,

As kingly rites require, nor judge to try. *Dryden.*

3. Any one who regulates rank or order at a feast, or any other assembly.

Through the hall there walked to and fro

A jolly yeoman, *marshal* of the fame,

Whole name was Appetite; he did bestow

Both guests and meats, whenever in they came,

And knew them how to order without blame. *Fa. Queen.*

4. An harbinging, a purveyor; one who goes before a prince to declare his coming, and provide entertainment.

Her face, when it was fairer, had been but as a *marshal* to lodge the love of her in his mind, which now was so well placed as it needed no further help of outward harbinging. *Sidney.*

To M'ARSHAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To arrange; to rank in order.

Multitude of jealousies, and lack of some predominant desire, that should *marshal* and put in order all the rest, maketh any man's heart hard to find or found. *Bacon.*

It is as unconceivable how it should be the directrix of such intricate motions, as that a blind man should *marshal* an army. *Glanville's Scip.*

2. To lead as an harbinging.

Art thou but

A dagger of the mind, a false creation,

Thou *marshal'st* me the way that I was going. *Shaksp.*

MA'RSALLER. *n. f.* [from *marshal*.] One that arranges; one that ranks in order.

Dryden was the great refiner of English poetry, and the best *marshal* of words. *Trapp's Pref. to the Æneis.*

MA'RSHALSEA. *n. f.* [from *marshal*.] The prison in Southwark belonging to the marshal of the king's household.

MA'RSHALSHIP. *n. f.* [from *marshal*.] The office of a marshal.

MARSH'ELDER. *n. f.* A gelder, of which it is a species.

MARSH'OCKET. *n. f.* A species of watercress.

MARSHY. *adj.* [from *marsh*.]

1. Boggy; wet; fenny; swampy.

Though here the *marshy* grounds approach your fields,

And there the soil a stony harvelt yields. *Dryden's Virg.*

It is a distemper of such as inhabit *marshy*, fat, low, moist soils, near flagging water. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. Produced in marshes.

Feed

With delicacies of leaves and *marshy* weed. *Dryden.*

MART. *n. f.* [contracted from *market*.]

1. A place of publick traffick.

Christ could not suffer that the temple should serve for a place of *mart*, nor the apostle of Christ that the church should be made an inn. *Hooker, b. v.*

If any born at Ephesus

Be seen at Syracusan *mart*s and fairs,

He dies. *Shakspere.*

Ezechiel, in the description of Tyre, and the exceeding trade that it had with all the East as the only *mart* town, reciteth both the people with whom they commerce, and also what commodities every country yielded.

Many may come to a great *mart* of the best horses. *Raleigh.*

The French, since the accession of the Spanish monarchy, supply with cloth the best *mart* we had in Europe. *Addison.*

2. Bargain; purchase and sale.

I play a merchant's part,

And venture madly on a desperate *mart*. *Shaksp.*

3. Letters of *mart*. See MARK.

To MART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To traffick; to buy or sell.

Sooth when I was young I wou'd have ransack'd

The pedlar's filken treasury, you've let him go,

And nothing *marted* with him. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

Cassius, you yourself,

Do sell and *mart* your offices for gold

To underservers. *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*

If he shall think it fit,

A faucy stranger in his court to *mart*, *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

## MAR

MA'RTEN. *n. f.* [*marter*, *martre*, Fr. *martes*, Lat.]

MA'RTERN. *n. f.* [*marter*, *martre*, Fr. *martes*, Lat.]

1. A large kind of weasel whose fur is much valued.

2. [*Martelet*, Fr.] A kind of swallow that builds in houses; a martlet.

A churchwarden, to expre's St. Martin's in the Fields, caused to be engraved, on the communion cup, a *martin*, a bird like a swallow, sitting upon a mole-hill between two trees. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

MA'RTIAL. *adj.* [*martial*, Fr. *martialis*, Latin.]

1. Warlike; fighting; given to war; brave.

Into my feeble breast

Come gently, but not with that mighty rage

Wherewith the *martial* troops thou dost infect,

And hearts of great heroes dost enrage. *Fairy Queen.*

The queen of *martial*,

And Mars himself conducted them. *Chapman's Iliad.*

It hath seldom been seen, that the far southern people have invaded the northern, but contrariwise; whereby it is manifest, that the northern tract of the world is the more *martial* region. *Bacon's Essays.*

His subjects call'd aloud for war;

But peaceful kings o'er *martial* people let,

Each other's poize and counterbalance are. *Dryden.*

2. Having a warlike show; suiting war.

See

His thousands, in what *martial* equipage

They issue forth! Steel bows and shafts their arms,

Of equal dread in flight or in pursuit. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

When our country's cause provokes to arms,

How *martial* music ev'ry bosom warms. *Pope.*

3. Belonging to war; not civil; not according to the rules or practice of peaceable government.

Let his neck answer for it, if there is any *martial* law in the world. *Shakspere's Henry V.*

They proceeded in a kind of *martial* justice with their enemies, offering them their law before they drew their sword. *Bacon's holy War.*

4. Borrowing qualities from the planet Mars.

The natures of the fixed stars are astrologically differenced by the planets, and esteemed *martial* or jovial according to the colours whereby they answer these planets. *Brown.*

5. Having parts or properties of iron, which is called *Mars* by the chemists.

MA'RTIALIST. *n. f.* [from *martial*.] A warrior; a fighter.



# M A S

Truth's early champion, Socrates,  
To MARTYR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To put to death for virtue.  
2. To murder; to destroy.

You could not beg for grace.  
Hark wretches, how I mean to martyr you:  
This one hand yet is left to cut your throats.  
If to every common funeral,  
By your eyes martyr'd, such grace were allow'd,  
Your face would wear not patches, but a cloud.  
MARTYRDOM. *n. f.* [from martyr.] The death of a martyr;  
the honour of a martyr.

If an infidel should pursue to death an heretick professing  
Christianity only for Christian profession sake, could we deny  
unto him the honour of martyrdom?  
Now that he hath left no higher degree of earthly honour,  
he intends to crown their innocency with the glory of mar-  
tyrdom.

Herod, whose unblest  
Hand, O! what dares not jealous greatness tore  
A thousand sweet babes from their mother's breast,  
The blooms of martyrdom.  
What mists of providence are these,  
So faints, by supernatural pow'r set free,  
Are left at last in martyrdom to die.

MARTYROLOGY. *n. f.* [martyrologie, Fr. martyrologium, Lat.]  
A register of martyrs.  
In the Roman martyrology we find at one time many thou-  
sand martyrs destroyed by Diocletian, being met together in a  
church, rather than escape by offering a little incense at their  
coming out.

MARTYROLOGIST. *n. f.* [martyrologiste, French.] A writer of  
martyrology.

MA'RVEL. *n. f.* [marveille, French.] A wonder; any thing  
astonishing.  
A marvel it were, if a man could spy, in the whole scrip-  
ture, nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that  
divine authority was the same way inclinable.  
I am scarce in breath, my lord.  
—No marvel, you have so bestir'd your valour; you  
cowardly raise!

No marvel  
My lord protector's hawks do tower so well.  
MARVEL of Peru. A flower.  
To MARVEL. *v. n.* [marveille, French.] To wonder; to be  
astonished. Disfused.

You make me marvel.  
Harry, I do not only marvel where thou spendest thy time,  
but also how thou art accompanied.  
—The army marvelled at it.  
The countries marvelled at thee for thy songs, proverbs,  
and parables.

MA'RVELLOUS. *adj.* [marvellous, French.]  
1. Wonderful; strange; astonishing.  
She has a marvellous white hand, I must confess.  
This is the Lord's doing; it is marvellous in our eyes.

2. Surpassing credit.  
The marvellous fable includes whatever is supernatural, and  
especially the machines of the gods.  
3. The marvellous is used, in works of criticism, to express any  
thing exceeding natural power, opposed to the probable.

MA'RVELLOUSLY. *adv.* [from marvellous.] Wonderfully;  
strangely.

You look not well, seignior Antonio;  
You have too much respect upon the world;  
They lose it that do buy it with much care.  
Believe me, you are marvellously chang'd.  
The encouragement of his two late successes, with which  
he was marvellously elated.

MA'RVELLOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from marvellous.] Wonderfulness;  
strangeness; astonishingness.

MA'SCULINE. *adj.* [masculin, Fr. masculinus, Latin.]  
1. Male; not female.

Pray God, the prove not masculine ere long!  
His long beard noteth the air and fire, the two masculine  
elements exercising their operation upon nature being the fe-  
minine.

O! why did God,  
Creator wife! that peop'd highest heav'n  
With spirits masculine, create at last  
This novelty on earth, this fair defect  
Of nature?

2. Resembling man; virile; not soft; not effeminate.  
You find something bold and masculine in the air and pos-  
ture of the first figure, which is that of virtue.

3. [In grammar.] It denotes the gender appropriated to the  
male kind in any word, though not always expressing sex.

MA'SCULINELY. *adv.* [from masculine.] Like a man.  
Aurelia tells me, you have done most masculinely,  
And play the orator.

# M A S

MA'SCULINENESS. *n. f.* [from masculine.] Manniness; male  
figure or behaviour.

MASH. *n. f.* [masche, Dutch.]  
1. The space between the threads of a net, commonly written  
mesh.

To defend one's self against the stings of bees, have a net  
knit with so small meshes, that a bee cannot get through.

2. Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undistinguish-  
ed or confused body. [from mischen, Dutch, to mix, or mas-  
cher, French.]

3. A mixture for a horse.

Put half a peck of ground malt into a pale, then put to it  
as much scalding water as will wet it well; stir it about for  
half an hour till the water is very sweet, and give it the horse  
lukewarm: this mash is to be given to a horse after he has  
taken a purge, to make it work the better; or in the time  
of great sickness, or after hard labour.

When mares foal, they feed them with mashes, and other  
moist food.

To MASH. *v. a.* [mascher, French.]  
1. To beat into a confused mass.

The pressure would be intolerable, and they would even  
mash themselves and all things else apieces.

To break the claw of a lobster, clap it between the sides  
of the dining-room door: thus you can do it without mash-  
ing the meat.

2. To mix malt and water together in brewing.

What was put in the first mashing-tub draw off, as also  
that liquor in the second mashing-tub.

MASK. *n. f.* [masque, French.]  
1. A cover to disguise the face; a visor.

Now love pulled off his mask, and shewed his face unto  
her, and told her plainly that she was his prisoner.

Since she did neglect her looking-glass,  
And throw her sun-expelling mask away;  
The air hath star'd at the roses in her cheeks,  
And pitch'd the lily tincture of her face.

Could we suppose that a mask represented never lo natu-  
rally the general humour of a character, it can never suit  
with the variety of passions that are incident to every single  
person in the whole course of a play.

2. Any pretence or subterfuge.

Too plain thy nakedness of soul spy'd,  
Why dost thou strive the conscious flame to hide,  
By masks of eloquence, and veils of pride?

3. A festive entertainment, in which the company is masked.

Will you prepare for this masque to-night.  
4. A revel; a piece of mummery; a wild buffoon.

That at a masque and common revelling,  
Which was ordain'd, they should perform the deed.  
This thought might lead me through this world's vain  
mask.

Content, though blind, had I no other guide.  
5. A dramatick performance, written in a tragick stile without  
attention to rules or probability.

Thus I have broken the ice to invention, for the lively re-  
presentation of floods and rivers necessary for our painters and  
poets in their pictures, poems, comedies, and masks.

To MASK. *v. a.* [masquer, French.]  
1. To disguise with a mask or visor.

What will grow out of such errors as go masked under the  
cloke of divine authority, impossible it is that ever the wits  
of man should imagine, till time have brought forth the fruits  
of them.

'Tis not my blood  
Wherein thou see'st me masked.

Him he knew well, and guess'd that it was he;  
But being mask'd he was not sure.

The old Vatican Terence has, at the head of every scene, the  
figures of all the persons, with their particular disguises; and  
I saw in the Villa di Mattheo an antique statue mask'd, which  
was perhaps designed for Gnatho in the cunuch, for it agrees  
exactly with the figure he makes in the manuscript.

2. To cover; to hide.

I to your assistance do make love,  
Masking the business from the common eye,  
For sundry weighty reasons.

As when a piece of wanton lawn,  
A thin aerial veil is drawn  
O'er beauty's face, seeming to hide,  
More sweetly shows the blushing bride:  
A foul whole intellectual beams  
No mists do mask, no lazy steams.

To MASK. *v. n.*  
1. To revel; to play the mummer.

Thy gown? Why, ay; come, tailor, let us feel;  
What masking stuff's here!

Masking habits, and a borrow'd name,  
Contrive to hide my plenitude of shame.

2. To be disguised any way.

# M A S

MA'SKER. *n. f.* [from mask.] One who revels in a mask; a  
mummer.

Tell false Edward,  
That Lewis of France is sending over maskers,  
To revel it with him and his new bride.

Let the scenes abound with light, and let the maskers that  
are to come down from the scene have some motions upon  
the scene before their coming down.

The maskers come late, and I think will stay,  
Like fairies, till the cock crow them away.

MA'SON. *n. f.* [maçon, French; machia, low Latin.] A builder  
with stone.

Many find a reason very wittily before the thing be true;  
that the materials being left rough, are more manageable in  
the mason's hand than if they had been smooth.

A mason that makes a wall meets with a stone that wants  
no cutting, and places it in his work.

MA'SONRY. *n. f.* [maçonnerie, Fr.] The craft or performance of  
a mason.

MASQUERA'DE. *n. f.* [from masque.]  
1. A diversion in which the company is masked.

What guards the purity of melting maids,  
In courtly balls, and midnight masquerades,  
Safe from the treacherous friend, and daring spark,  
The glance by the whisper in the dark.

2. Disguise.

I was upon the frolick this evening, and came to visit thee  
in masquerade.

Truth, of all things the plainest and sincerest, is forced to  
gain admittance to us in disguise, and court us in masquerade.

To MASQUERA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To go in disguise.

A freak took an afs in the head, and away he goes into  
the woods, masquerading up and down in a lion's skin.

2. To assemble in masks.

I find that our art hath not gained much by the happy re-  
vival of masquerading among us.

MASQUERA'DER. *n. f.* [from masquerade.] A person in a mask.

The most dangerous sort of cheats are but masqueraders un-  
der the vizard of friends.

MASS. *n. f.* [masse, Fr. massa, Latin.]  
1. A body; a lump; a continuous quantity.

If it were not for these principles the bodies, of the earth,  
planets, comets, sun, and all things in them, would grow  
cold and freeze, and become inactive masses.

Some passing into their pores, others adhering in lumps or  
masses to their outsides, so as wholly to cover and involve it  
in the mass; they together constituted.

2. A large quantity.

Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's attire,  
Have cost a mass of publick treasury.

He had spent a huge mass of treasure in transporting his  
army.

3. Bulk; vast body.

The Creator of the world would not have framed so huge  
a mass of earth but for some reasonable creatures to have their  
habitation.

This army of such mass and charge,  
Led by a delicate and tender prince,  
He discovered to me the richest mines which the Spaniards  
have, and from whence all the mass of gold that comes into  
Spain is drawn.

4. Congeries; assemblage indistinct.

The whole knowledge of groupes, of the lights and sha-  
dows, and of those masses which Titian calls a bunch of  
grapes, is, in the prints of Rubens, expos'd clearly to the  
light.

At distance, through an artful glass,  
To the mind's eye things well appear;  
They lose their forms, and make a mass  
Confus'd and black, if brought too near.

Where flowers grow, the ground at a distance seems cover-  
ed with them, and we must walk into it before we can dis-  
tinguish the several weeds that spring up in such a beautiful  
mass of colours.

5. Gross body; the general.

Comets have power over the gross and mass of things; but  
they are rather gazed upon than wisely observed in their ef-  
fects.

Where'er thou art, he is; th' eternal mind  
Acts through all places; is to none confin'd:  
Fills ocean, earth, and air, and all above,  
And through the universal mass does move.

The mass of the people have opened their eyes, and will  
not be governed by Clodius and Curio at the head of their  
myrmidons.

If there is not a sufficient quantity of blood and strength  
of circulation, it may infect the whole mass of the fluids.

6. [Missa, Latin.] The service of the Romish church.

# M A S

Bunished gold is that manner of gilding which we see in  
old parchment and mass books, done by monks and priests;  
who were very expert heretic.

He infers, that then Luther must have been unpardonably  
wicked in using masses for fifteen years.

To MASS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To celebrate mass.

All their massing furniture almost they took from the law,  
least having an altar and a priest they should want vestments.

To MASS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] It seems once to have signi-  
fied to thicken; to strengthen.

They feared the French might, with filling or massing the  
house, or else by fortifying, make such a piece as might an-  
noy the haven.

MA'SSACRE. *n. f.* [massacre, French, from mazzare, Italian.]  
1. Carnage; slaughter; butchery; indiscriminate destruction.

Of whom such massacre  
Make they, but of their brethren, men of men.

Slaughter grows murder, when it goes too far,  
And makes a massacre what was a war.

2. Murder.

The tyrannous and bloody act is done;  
The most arch deed of piteous massacre,  
That ever yet this land was guilty of.

To MA'SSACRE. *v. a.* [massacrer, French, from the noun.]  
To butcher; to slaughter indiscriminately.

I'll find a day to massacre them all,  
And raze their faction, and their family.

Christian religion, now crumbled into factions, may, like  
dust, be irrecoverably dissipated, if God do not countermin-  
us, or we recover to much sobriety as to forbear to massacre  
what we pretend to love.

MASSICOT. *n. f.* [French.]  
Massicot is cerus calcined by a moderate degree of fire; of  
this there are three sorts, the white, the yellow, and that of  
a golden colour, their difference arising from the different de-  
grees of fire applied in the operation.

White massicot is of a  
yellowish white, and is that which has received the least cal-  
cination; yellow massicot has received more, and gold-colour-  
ed massicot still more; all of them should be an impalpable  
powder, weighty and high-coloured: they are used in paints.

MA'SSINESS. *n. f.* [from mass, massive.] Weight; bulk;  
MA'SSIVENESS. } ponderousness.

It was more notorious for the daintiness of the provision  
which he served in it, than for the massiness of the dish.

MA'SSIVE. *adj.* [massif, French.] Heavy; weighty; pon-  
MA'SSY. } derous; bulky; continuous.

If you would hurt,  
Your swords are now too massy for your strength,  
And will not be uplifted.

Perhaps these few stones and sling, used with invocation of  
the Lord of Hosts, may countervail the massive armour of  
the uncircumcised Philistine.

No fideboards then with gilded plate were press'd,  
No sweating slaves with massive dishes dress'd.

The more gross and massive parts of the terrestrial globe,  
the strata of stone, owe their present order to the deluge.

If these liquors or glasses were so thick and massy that no  
light could get through them, I question not but that they  
would, like all other opaque bodies, appear of one and the  
same colour in all positions of the eye.

Th' intrepid Theban hears the bursting sky,  
Sees yawning rocks in massy fragments fly,  
And views astonish'd from the hills afar,  
The floods descending, and the wat'ry war.

Swift the signal giv'n,  
They start away, and sweep the massy mound  
That runs around the hill.

MAST. *n. f.* [mast, mât, French; mæst, Saxon.]  
1. The beam or post raised above the vessel, to which the sail  
is fixed.

Ten masts attach'd make not the altitude  
That thou hast perpendicularly fallen.

He dropp'd his anchors, and his oars he ply'd;  
Furl'd every sail, and drawing down the masts,  
His vessel moor'd.

2. The fruit of the oak and beech.

The oaks bear mast, the briars scarlet hips;  
The bounteous housewife, nature, on each bush  
Lays her full meils before you.

Trees that bear mast, and nuts, are more lasting than those  
that bear fruits; as oaks and beeches last longer than apples  
and pears.

When sheep feed like men upon acorns, a shepherd drove  
his flock into a little oak wood, and up he went to shake  
them down some masts.



# MAS

The breaking down an old frame of government, and erecting a new, seems like the cutting down an old oak and planting a young one: it is true, the grandson may enjoy the shade and the *mafi*, but the planter, besides the pleasure of imagination, has no other benefit.

As a savage boar,  
With forest *mafi* and fawning marthes fed,  
When once he fees himself in toils inclos'd,  
Whets his tusks.

Wond'ring dolphins o'er the palace glide;  
On leaves and *mafi* of mighty oaks they brouze,  
And their broad fins entangle in the boughs.

MASTED. *adj.* [from *mafi*.] Furnished with masts.  
MASTER. *n. f.* [from *mafi*, Dutch; *maître*, French; *magister*, Latin.]

1. One who has servants; opposed to man or servant.

But now I was the lord  
Of this fair mansion, *mafi* of my servants,  
Queen o'er myself; and even now, but now,  
This house, these servants, and this same myself  
Are yours my lord.

Take up thy *mafi*.  
My lord Bassanio gave his ring away  
Unto the judge that begg'd it;

And neither man nor *mafi* would take aught  
But the two rings.

2. A director; a governor.

If thou be made the *mafi* of a feast, be among them as  
one of the rest.

My friend, my genius, come along,  
Thou *mafi* of the poet, and the song.

3. Owner; proprietor.

An orator, who had undertaken to make a panegyrick on  
Alexander the Great, and who had employed the strongest  
figures of his rhetoric in the praise of Bucephalus, would  
do quite the contrary to that which was expected from him;  
because it would be believed, that he rather took the horse  
for his subject than the *mafi*.

4. A lord; a ruler.

Wildom and virtue are the proper qualifications in the  
*mafi* of a house.

There Cæsar, grac'd with both Minerva's, shone,  
Cæsar, the world's great *mafi*, and his own.

The pride of royal blood, that checks my soul:  
You know, alas! I was not born to kneel,  
To sue for pity, and to own a *mafi*.

5. Chief; head.

Chief *mafi*-gunner am I of this town,  
Something I must do to procure me grace.

As a wife *mafi*-builder I have laid the foundation, and  
another buildeth thereon.

6. Possessor.

When I have thus made myself *mafi* of a hundred thou-  
sand drachms, I shall naturally set myself on the foot of a  
prince, and will demand the grand vizier's daughter in  
marriage.

7. Commander of a trading ship.

An unhappy *mafi* is he that is made cunning by many  
shipwrecks; a miserable merchant, that is neither rich nor  
wise, but after some bankrupts.

8. One uncontrolled.

Let ev'ry man be *mafi* of his time  
Till seven at night.

9. A compellation of respect.

*Maft*er doctor, you have brought those drugs.  
Stand by, my *maft*ers, bring him near the king.

10. A young gentleman.

If gaming does an aged fire entice,  
Then my young *mafi* swiftly learns the vice.

11. One who teaches; a teacher.

Very few men are wise by their own counsel, or learned

# MAS

by their own teaching; for he that was only taught by him-  
self had a fool to his *mafi*.

To the Jews join the Egyptians, the first *mafters* of learn-  
ing.

MASTERS and teachers should not raise difficulties to their schol-  
lars; but smooth their way, and help them forwards.

12. A man eminently skillful in practice or science.

The great mocking *mafi* mock'd not then,  
When he said, 'Truth was buried here below.'

13. A title of dignity in the universities; as, *mafi* of arts.

To MA'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To be a *mafi* to; to rule; to govern.

2. To conquer; to overpower; to subdue.

3. To execute with skill.

4. To do with care and diligence.

5. To be a *mafi* to; to rule; to govern.

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54. To conquer; to overpower; to subdue.

55. To execute with skill.

56. To do with care and diligence.

# MAS

MA'STERLESS. *adj.* [from *mafi*.]

1. Wanting a *mafi* or owner.

When all was past took up his forlorn weed,  
His silver shield now idle *mafi*less.

2. Ungoverned; unbridled.

MA'STERLINESS. *n. f.* [from *mafi*.] Eminent skill.

MA'STERLY. *adv.* With the skill of a *mafi*.

Thou dost speak *mafi*ly.

MA'STERLY. *adj.* [from *mafi*.]

1. Suitable to a *mafi*; artful; skillful.

2. Imperious; with the sway of a *mafi*.

MA'STERPIECE. *n. f.* [from *mafi* and *piece*.]

1. Capital performance; any thing done or made with extra-  
ordinary skill.

2. Chief excellence.

3. A title of ironical respect.

4. How now, Signior Launce? what news with your *mafi*-  
ship?

MA'STER-TEETH. *n. f.* [from *mafi* and *teeth*.] The principal teeth.

MA'STERWORT. *n. f.* [from *mafi*, and *wort*, Saxon.]

The *mafi*-wort is a plant with a rose and umbellated  
flower, consisting of several petals, which are sometimes  
heart-shaped, and sometimes intire, ranged in a circle, and  
resting on the empalement; which afterward becomes a fruit,  
composed of two seeds, which are plain, almost oval, gently  
streaked and bordered, and generally ending their cover; to  
these marks must be added, that their leaves are winged, and  
pretty large: the root is used in medicine.

MA'STERY. *n. f.* [from *mafi*, French, from *mafi*.]

1. Dominion; rule.

2. Superiority; pre-eminence.

3. Skill; knowledge.

4. To say extremity was the trial of spirits;

That when the sea was calm all boats alike  
Shew'd *mafi*ship in floating.

5. A title of ironical respect.

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# MAT

He look'd a lion with a gloomy-flare,  
And o'er his eye-brows hung his matted hair.  
The spleen confilleth of muscular fibres, all matted, as in  
the skin, but in more open work.  
*MA'TADORE. n. f.* [matador, a murderer, Spanish.] A hand  
of cards so called from its efficacy against the adverse player.  
Now move to war her fable matadores,  
In show like leaders of the warlike Moors.  
*MA'TACHIN. n. f.* [French.] An old dance.  
Who ever saw a matachin dance to imitate fighting: this  
was a fight that did imitate the matachin; for they being but  
three that fought, every one had two adversaries striking him  
who struck the third.  
*MATCH. n. f.* [mache, French; miccia, Italian; probably  
from mice, to shine, Latin: surely not, as Skinner conjectures,  
from the Saxon maca, a companion, because a match is  
companion to a gun.] Any thing that catches fire; generally a  
card, rope, or small chip of wood dipped in melted sul-  
phur.  
Try them in several bottles matchet, and see which of them  
last longest without fench.  
He made use of her trees as of matches to set Drina a fire.  
Being willing to try something that would not cherish much  
fire at once, and would keep fire much longer than a coal,  
we took a piece of match, such as soldiers use.  
2. [From *ματς*, a fight, or from maca, Saxon, one equal to  
another.] A contest; a game; any thing in which there is  
contest or opposition.  
Shall we play the wantons with our woes,  
And make some pretty match with shedding tears? *Shaksp.*  
The goat was mine, by singing fairly won.  
A solemn match was made; he lost the prize.  
3. [From maca, Saxon.] One equal to another; one able to  
contest with another.  
Government mitigates the inequality of power among par-  
ticular persons, and makes an innocent man, though of the  
lowest rank, a match for the mightiest of his fellow-subjects.  
The old man has met with his match.  
The natural flame that attends vice, makes them zealous  
to encourage themselves by numbers, and form a party against  
religion: it is with pride they survey their increasing strength,  
and begin to think themselves a match for virtue.  
4. One that suits or tallies with another.  
5. A marriage.  
The match  
Were rich and honourable; besides, the gentleman  
Is full of virtue, bounty, worth, and qualities,  
Deserving such a wife as your fair daughter. *Shaksp.*  
Love doth seldom suffer itself to be confined by other matches  
than those of its own making.  
With him the stove to join Lavinia's hand,  
But dire portents the purpos'd match withstand.  
6. One to be married.  
She inherited a fair fortune of her own, and was very rich  
in a personal estate, and was looked upon as the richest match  
of the West.  
To MATCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To be equal to.  
No fatted fens of the world can match  
The pleasure of that madness. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*  
O thou good Kent, how shall I live and work  
To match thy goodness? life will be too short,  
And every measure fail me. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
2. To shew an equal.  
No history or antiquity can match his policies and his con-  
duct. *South's Sermons.*  
3. To equal; to oppose.  
Eternal might  
To match with their inventions they presum'd  
So easy, and of his thunder made a scorn. *Milton.*  
What though his heart be great, his actions gallant,  
He wants a crown to poise against a crown,  
Birth to match birth, and power to balance power. *Dryden.*  
The shepherd's calendar of Spenser is not to be matched in  
any modern language. *Dryden.*  
4. To suit; to proportion.  
Let poets match their subject to their strength,  
And often try what weight they can support. *Rescommen.*  
Mine have been still  
Match'd with my birth; a younger brother's hopes. *Reue.*  
Employ their wit and humour in chiding and matching of  
patterns and colours. *Swift's Miscel.*  
5. To marry; to give in marriage.  
Great king,  
I would not from your love make such a stray,  
To match you where I hate. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
Thou dost protest thy love, and would'st it show  
By matching her, as she would match her foe. *Donne.*

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Them willingly they would have still retain'd,  
And match'd unto the prince. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
When a man thinks himself match'd to one who should be  
a comfort to him, instead thereof he finds in his bosom a  
beast. *South's Sermons.*  
A senator of Rome, while Rome surviv'd,  
Would not have match'd his daughter with a king. *Addison.*  
To MATCH. *v. n.*  
1. To be married.  
A thing that may luckily fall out to him that hath the blef-  
sing to match with some heroic-minded lady. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
I hold it a sin to match in my kindred. *Shaksp.*  
Let tigers match with hinds, and wolves with sheep,  
And every creature couple with his foe. *Dryd. Sp. Fryar.*  
All creatures else are much unworthy thee;  
They match'd, and thou alone art left for me. *Dryden.*  
2. To suit; to be proportionate; to tally.  
*MA'TCHABLE. adj.* [from match.]  
1. Suitable; equal; fit to be joined.  
Yes, whole high worths surpassing Paragon,  
Could not on earth have found one fit for mate,  
Ne but in heaven matchable to none.  
Why did ye stoop unto so lowly fate? *Spenser, Sonnet 66.*  
2. Correspondent.  
Those at land that are not matchable with any upon our  
shores, are of those very kinds which are found nowhere but  
in the deepest parts of the sea. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
*MA'TCHLESS. adj.* [from match.] Without an equal.  
This happy day two lights are seen,  
A glorious faint, a matchless queen. *Waller.*  
Much less, in arms, oppose thy matchless force.  
When thy sharp spurs shall urge thy foaming horse. *Dryd.*  
*MA'TCHLESSLY. n. f.* In a manner not to be equalled.  
*MA'TCHLESSNESS. n. f.* [from matchless.] State of being with-  
out an equal.  
*MA'TCHMAKER. n. f.* [match and make.]  
1. One who contrives marriages.  
You came to him to know  
If you should carry me, or no;  
And would have hir'd him and his imps,  
To be your matchmakers and pimps. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
2. One who makes matches to burn.  
*MATCH. n. f.* [maca, Saxon; mact, Dutch.]  
1. A husband or wife.  
I that am frail flesh and earthly wight,  
Unworthy match for such immortal mate,  
Myself well wote, and mine unequal fate. *Fairy Queen.*  
2. A companion, male or female.  
Go, base intruder! over-weening slave!  
Beflow thy fawning smiles on equal mate.  
My competitor  
In top of all design, my mate in empire,  
Friend and companion in the front of war. *Shaksp.*  
You knew me once no mate  
For you; there fitting where you durst not fear. *Milton.*  
Damon, behold yon breaking purple cloud;  
Hear'st thou not hymns and songs divinely loud:  
There mounts Amyntas, the young cherubs play  
About their godlike mates, and sing him on his way. *Dryd.*  
Leave thy bride alone:  
Go, leave her with her maiden mates to play  
At sports more harmless, till the break of day. *Dryden.*  
3. The male or female of animals.  
Part fagle, or with mate;  
Graze the sea-weed their pasture, and through groves  
Of coral fray. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*  
Pliny tells us, that elephants know no copulation with any  
other than their own proper mate. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
4. One that fails in the same ship.  
What vengeance on the passing fleet she pour'd,  
The master frighted, and the mates devour'd. *Rescommen.*  
5. One that eats at the same table.  
6. The second in subordination; as, the master's mate; the  
chirurgion's mate.  
To MATCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To match; to marry.  
Enslame make of him your hapless joy,  
And of myself now mated as you see,  
Whose prouder vaunt, that proud avenging boy,  
Did soon pluck down, and curb'd my liberty. *Fairy Qu.*  
The hind, that would be mated by the lion,  
Must die for love. *Shaksp. All's well that ends well.*  
2. To be equal to.  
Some from seeds inclos'd on earth arise,  
For thus the maffful chestnut mates the skies. *Dryden.*  
Parnassus is its name; whose forky rife  
Mounts through the clouds, and mates the lofty skies:  
High on the summit of this dubious cliff,  
Deucalion wafting moor'd his little skiff. *Dryden.*  
3. To

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To oppose; to equal.  
I'll th' way of loyalty and truth,  
Dare mate a founder man than Surrey can be,  
And all that love his follies. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
4. [Mater, French; mater, Spanish.] To subdue; to con-  
found; to crush.  
That is good deceit  
Which mates him first, that first intends deceit. *Shaksp.*  
The great effects that may come of industry and per-  
severance who knoweth not? For audacity doth almost bind  
the weaker sort of minds. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
My sense the as mater, and amaz'd my fight. *Shaksp.*  
Why this is strange; go call the abbess hither;  
I think you are all mated, or stark mad. *Shaksp.*  
*MATERIAL. adj.* [material, French; materialis, Latin.]  
1. Consisting of matter; corporeal; not spiritual.  
When we judge, our minds we mirrors make,  
And as those glasses which material be,  
Forms of material things do only take,  
For thoughts or minds in them we cannot see. *Davies.*  
That these trees of life and knowledge were material trees,  
though figures of the law and the gospel, it is not doubted  
by the most religious and learned writers. *Raleigh.*  
2. Important; momentous; essential.  
We must propose unto all men certain petitions incident,  
and very material in causes of this nature. *Hosker, b. v.*  
Hold them for catholics, or heretics, it is not a thing  
either one way or another, in this present question, material.  
What part of the world sever we fall into, the ordinary  
use of this very prayer hath, with equal continuance, ac-  
companied the same, as one of the principal and most mat-  
erial duties of honour done to Christ. *Hosker, b. v.*  
It may discover some secret meaning and intent therein,  
very material to the state of that government.  
The question is not, whether you allow or disallow that  
book, neither is it material.  
He would not stay at your petitions made;  
His business more material. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*  
Neither is this a question of words, but infinitely material  
in nature. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 98.*  
I pass the rest, whose ev'ry race and name,  
And kinds are less material to my theme. *Dryden's Virg.*  
As for the more material faults of writing, though I see  
many of them, I want leisure to amend them. *Dryden.*  
I shall, in the account of simple ideas, set down only such  
as are most material to our present purpose. *Locke.*  
In this material point, the constitution of the English go-  
vernment far exceeds all others. *Swift.*  
*MATERIALS. n. f.* [this word is scarcely used in the singular;  
material, French.] The substance of which any thing is  
made.  
The West-Indians, and many nations of the Africans,  
finding means and materials, have been taught, by their own  
necessities, to pass rivers in a boat of one tree. *Raleigh.*  
Intending an accurate enumeration of medical materials,  
the omission hereof affords some probability it was not used  
by the ancients. *Brown's Vulg. Errors, b. i.*  
David, who made such rich provision of materials for the  
building of the temple, because he had dip't his hands in blood,  
was not permitted to lay a stone in that sacred pile. *South.*  
That lamp in one of the heathen temples the art of man  
might make of some such material as the stone alchistus, which  
being once enkindled will burn without being consumed. *Wilk.*  
The materials of that building very fortunately rang'd  
themselves into that delicate order, that it must be a very  
great chance that parts them.  
Simple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge, are sug-  
gested to the mind only by sensation and reflection. *Locke.*  
Such a fool was never found,  
Who pull'd a palace to the ground,  
Only to have the ruins made.  
Materials for an house decay'd. *Swift's Miscel.*  
*MATERIALIST. n. f.* [from material.] One who denies spi-  
ritual substances.  
He was bent upon making Memmius a materialist. *Dryd.*  
*MATERIALITY. n. f.* [materialit, Fr. from material.] Cor-  
poreity; material existence; not spirituality.  
Considering that corporeity could not agree with this uni-  
versal subsistent nature, abstracting from all materiality in his  
ideas, and giving them an actual subsistence in nature, he  
made them like angels, whose essences were to be the essence,  
and to give existence to corporeal individuals; and so each  
idea was embodied in every individual of its species. *Digby.*  
*MATERIALLY. adv.* [from material.]  
1. In the state of matter.  
I do not mean, that any thing is separable from a body by  
fire that was not materially pre-existent in it. *Boyle.*  
2. Not formally.  
Though an ill intention is certainly sufficient to spoil and

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corrupt an act in itself materially good, yet no good intention  
whatsoever can rectify or infuse a moral goodness into an act  
otherwise evil. *South's Sermons.*  
3. Importantly; essentially.  
All this concerneth the customs of the Irish very materially;  
as well to reform those which are evil, as to confirm and con-  
tinue those which are good. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
*MATERIALNESS. n. f.* [from material.] State of being mate-  
rial; importance.  
*MATERIATE. } adj.* [materiatus, Latin.] Consisting of mat-  
*MATERIATED. } ter.*  
After long enquiry of things immerse in matter, interpose  
some subject which is immaterial or less material, such as  
this of sounds, to the end that the intellect may be rectified,  
and become not partial. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 114.*  
*MATERIATION. n. f.* [from materia, Lat.] The act of form-  
ing matter.  
Creation is the production of all things out of nothing; a  
formation not only of matter but of form, and a materiation  
even of matter itself. *Brown.*  
*MATERNAL. adj.* [materne, Fr. maternus, Lat.] Motherly;  
befitting or pertaining to a mother.  
The babe had all that infant care beguiles,  
And early knew his mother in her smiles;  
At his first aptness the maternal love  
Those rudiments of reason did improve. *Dryden.*  
*MATERNITY. n. f.* [maternit, French, from materius, Lat.]  
The character or relation of a mother.  
*MAT-FELON. n. f.* [matter, to kill, and felon, a thief.] A  
species of knap-weed growing wild.  
*MATHEMATICAL. adj.* [mathematicus, Lat.] Considered  
*MATHEMATICK. }* according to the doctrine of the  
mathematicians.  
The East and West;  
Upon the globe, a mathematic point  
Only divides: thus happiness and misery,  
And all extremes, are still contiguous. *Denham's Sephy.*  
It is as impossible for an aggregate of finites to comprehend  
or exhaust one infinite, as it is for the greatest number of ma-  
thematick points to amount to, or constitute a body. *Boyle.*  
I suppose all the particles of matter to be situated in an  
exact and mathematical evenness. *Bentley's Serm.*  
*MATHEMATICALLY. adv.* [from mathematick.] According to  
the laws of the mathematical sciences.  
We may be mathematically certain, that the heat of the  
sun is according to the density of the sun-beams, and is reci-  
procally proportional to the square of the distance from the  
body of the sun. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
*MATHEMATICIAN. n. f.* [mathematicus, Lat. mathematicien,  
French.] A man versed in the mathematics.  
One of the most eminent mathematicians of the age assured  
me, that the greatest pleasure he took in reading Virgil was  
in examining Æneas's voyage by the map. *Addison's Spect.*  
*MATHEMATICKS. n. f.* [mathematick, Lat.] That science which  
contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or mea-  
sured; and it is either pure or mixt: pure considers abstrac-  
ted quantity, without any relation to matter; mixt is inter-  
woven with physical considerations. *Harris.*  
The mathematick and the metaphysicks  
Fall to them, as you find your stomach serves you. *Shak.*  
See mystery to mathematick fly. *Pope.*  
*MATHES. n. f.* An herb. *Pope.*  
*MATHESIS. n. f.* [μαθησις.] The doctrine of mathematics.  
Mad Mathesis alone was unconfin'd. *Pope.*  
*MATIN. adj.* [matine, French; matutinus, Latin.] Morning;  
used in the morning.  
Up rose the victor angels, and to arms  
The matin trumpet rung. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*  
I waste the matin lamp in sighs for thee;  
Thy image steals between my god and me. *Pope.*  
*MATIN. n. f.* Morning.  
The glow-worm shews the matin to be near,  
And gins to pale his uneffectual fire. *Shaksp.*  
*MATINS. n. f.* [matins, French.] Morning worship.  
The winged choristers began  
To chirp their matins. *Cleaveland.*  
By the pontifical, no altar is consecrated without reliques:  
the vigils are celebrated before them, and the nocturn and  
matins, for the saints whose the reliques are. *Stillingfleet.*  
That he should raise his mitred crest on high,  
And clap his wings, and call his family  
To sacred rites; and vex th' ethereal powers  
With midnight matins, at uncivil hours. *Dryden.*  
*MATRASS. n. f.* [matras, French.]  
Matrass is the name of a chemical glass vessel made for  
digestion or distillation, being sometimes bellied, and some-  
times rising gradually taper into a conical figure. *Quincy.*  
Protect from violent storms, and the too parching darts of  
the sun, your pennached tulips and ranunculus, covering  
them with matras. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

MATRICE.



# MAT

**MA'TRICE.** *n. f.* [*matrix*, Latin.]  
 1. The womb; the cavity where the fetus is formed.  
 If the time required in vivification be of any length, the spirit will exhale before the creature be mature, except it be enclosed in a place where it may have continuance of the heat, and closeness that may keep it from exhaling; and such places are the wombs and *matrices* of the females. *Bacon.*  
 2. A mould; that which gives form to something inclosed.  
 Stones that carry a resemblance of cockles, were formed in the cavities of shells; and these shells have served as *matrices* or moulds to them. *Woodward.*  
**MA'TRICIDE.** *n. f.* [*matricidium*, Latin.]  
 1. Slaughter of a mother.  
 Nature compensates the death of the father by the *matricide* and murder of the mother. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
 2. [*Matricida*, Latin; *matricide*, Fr.] A mother killer. *Ainsl.*  
**TO MA'TRY'ULATE.** *v. a.* [from *matricula*: a matrix, quod cavet matrice continentur militum nomina. *Ainsl.*] To enter or admit to a membership of the universities of England; to enlist; to enter into any society by setting down the name.  
 He, after some trial of his manners and learning, thought fit to enter himself of that college, and after to *matriculate* him in the university. *Walton's Life of Sanderson.*  
**MATRICULATE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A man matriculated.  
 Suffer me, in the name of the *matriculates* of that famous university, to ask them some plain questions. *Arbutnot.*  
**MATRICULATION.** *n. f.* [from *matriculation*.] The act of matriculating.  
 A scholar absent from the university for five years, is struck out of the *matriculation* book; and, upon his coming de novo to the university, ought to be again matriculated. *Ayliffe.*  
**MATRIMONIAL.** *adj.* [*matrimonial*, Fr. from *matrimonium*, Latin.] Suitable to marriage; pertaining to marriage; conjugal; nuptial; hymeneal.  
 If he relied upon that title, he could be but a king at courtesy, and have rather a *matrimonial* than a regal power, the right remaining in his queen. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 So spake domestic Adam in his care,  
 And *matrimonial* love. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*  
 Since I am turn'd the husband, you the wife;  
 Which, having fairly gain'd, I will resign.  
 The *matrimonial* victory is mine. *Dryden.*  
**MATRIMONIALLY.** *adv.* [from *matrimonial*.] According to the manner or laws of marriage.  
 He is so *matrimonially* wedded unto his church, that he cannot quit the same, even on the score of going unto a religious house. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*  
**MA'TRIMONY.** *n. f.* [*matrimonium*, Lat.] Marriage; the nuptial state; the contract of man and wife; nuptials.  
 If any know cause why this couple should not be joined in holy matrimony, they are to declare it. *Common Prayer.*  
**MAT'RIX.** *n. f.* [Lat. *matrice*, Fr.] Womb; a place where any thing is generated or formed.  
 If they be not lodged in a convenient *matrix*, they are not excited by the efficacy of the fun. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*  
**MA'TRON.** *n. f.* [*matrona*, French; *matrona*, Latin.]  
 1. An elderly lady.  
 Come, civil night,  
 Thou sober-suited *matron*, all in black. *Shakespeare.*  
 Your *matrons* and your maids, could not fill up  
 The cistern of my lust. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 She was in her early bloom, with a discretion very little inferior to the most experienced *matrons*. *Tatler, No. 53.*  
 2. An old woman.  
 A *matron* sage  
 Supports with homely food his drooping age. *Pope's Odyf.*  
**MA'TRONAL.** *adj.* [*matronalis*, Latin.] Suitable to a matron; constituting a matron.  
 He had heard of the beauty and virtuous behaviour of the queen of Naples, the widow of Ferdinand the younger, being then of *matronal* years of seven and twenty. *Bacon.*  
**MA'TRONLY.** *adj.* *matron* and like.] Elderly; ancient.  
 The *matronly* wife plucked out all the brown hairs, and the younger the white. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
**MATROSS.** *n. f.*  
*Matrosses*, in the train of artillery, are a sort of soldiers next in degree under the gunners, who assist about the guns in traversing, spunging, firing, and loading them: they carry firelocks, and march along with the store-waggons as a guard, and as assistants, in case a waggon should break. *Bailey.*  
**MA'TTER.** *n. f.* [*matere*, French; *matéria*, Latin.]  
 1. Body; substance extended.  
 If then the soul another soul do make,  
 Because her pow'r is kept within a bound,  
 She must some former stuff or *matter* take,  
 But in the soul there is no *matter* found. *Dreier.*  
 It seems probable to me, that God in the beginning formed *matter* in solid, massy, hard, impenetrable, moveable particles, of such sizes and figures, and with such other proper-

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ties, and in such proportion to space, as most conduced to the end for which he formed them; and that those primitive bodies compounded of them, even so very hard as never to wear or break in pieces, no ordinary power being able to divide what God himself made one in the first creation. *Neut.*  
 Some have dimensions of length, breadth, and depth, and have also a power of resistance, or exclude every thing of the same kind from being in the same place: this is the proper character of *matter* or body. *Watts's Logic.*  
 2. Materials; that of which any thing is composed.  
 The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the *matter* of tempests before the air here below. *Bacon.*  
 3. Subject; thing treated.  
 The subject or *matter* of laws in general is thus far forth constant, which *matter* is that for the ordering whereof laws were instituted. *Hooker, b. i.*  
 I have words to speak in thy ear will make thee dumb; yet are they much too light for the *matter*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
 Son of God, Saviour of men! Thy name  
 Shall be the copious *matter* of my song. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
 It is *matter* of the greatest astonishment to observe the common boldness of men. *Decay of Piety.*  
 I shall turn  
 Full fraught with joyful tidings of these works,  
 New *matter* of his praise, and of our songs. *Dryden.*  
 He grants the deluge to have come so very near the *matter*, that but very few escaped. *Tilley.*  
 This is to certain in true philosophy, that it is *matter* of astonishment to me how it came to be doubted. *Clepe.*  
 Be thou the copious *matter* of my song. *Phillips.*  
 4. The whole; the very thing supposed.  
 5. Affair; business: in a familiar sense.  
 To help the *matter*, the alchemists call in many vanities out of astrology. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
*Matters* succeeded so well with him, that every-body was in admiration to see how mighty rich he was grown. *L'Estr.*  
 Never was any thing gotten by sensuality and sloth in *matter* of profit or reputation. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
 A fawn was reasoning the *matter* with a stag, why he should run away from the dogs. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
 Some young female seems to have carried *matters* so far, that she is ripe for asking advice. *Spilator.*  
 If chance herself should vary,  
 Observe how *matters* would miscarry. *Prior.*  
 6. Cause of disturbance.  
 Where art thou? What's the *matter* with thee? *Shak.*  
 What's the *matter*, you diffident rogues,  
 That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,  
 Make yourselves scabs. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 7. Subject of suit or complaint.  
 Slender, I broke your head; what *matter* have you against me?  
 —Marry, Sir, I have *matter* in my head against you. *Shak.*  
 If the craftsmen have a *matter* against any man, the law is open; let them plead one another. *Acts xix. 38.*  
 In armies, if the *matter* should be tried by duel between two champions, the victory should go on the one side; and yet if tried by the gro, it would go on the other. *Bacon.*  
 8. Import; consequence; importance; moment.  
 If I had had time to have made new liveries, I would have bestowed the thousand I borrowed of you: but it is no *matter*, this poor shew doth better. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
 And please yourselves this day;  
 No *matter* from what hands you have the play. *Dryden.*  
 A prophet some, and some a poet cry,  
 No *matter* which, so neither of them lye,  
 From sleepy Ochrys' top to Pilus drove  
 His herd. *Dryden.*  
 Pleas'd or displeas'd, no *matter* now 'tis past;  
 The first who dares be angry breaths his last. *Graville.*  
 9. Thing; object; that which has some particular relation, or is subject to particular consideration.  
 The king of Armenia had in his company three of the most famous men for *matters* of arms. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 Plato reprehended a young man for entering into a dissolute house; the young man said, Why for so small a *matter*?  
 Plato replied, But custom is no small *matter*. *Bacon.*  
 Many times the things deduced to judgment may be mean and tum, when the reason and consequence thereof may trench to point of estate. I call *matter* of estate not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatsoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent. *Bacon's Essays.*  
 It is a maxim in state, that all countries of new acquisition, till they be settled, are rather *matters* of burden than of strength. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
 10. Question considered.  
 Upon the whole *matter*, it is absurd to think that conscience can be kept in order without frequent examination. *South.*  
 11. Space

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11. Space or quantity nearly computed.  
 Away he goes to the market-town, a *matter* of seven miles off, to enquire if any had seen his ass. *L'Estrange.*  
 I have thoughts to tarry a small *matter* in town, to learn somewhat of your lingo. *Congreve's Way of the World.*  
 12. Purulent running; that which is formed by suppuration.  
 In an inflamed tubercle in the great angle of the left eye, the *matter* being suppurated I opened it. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
 13. Upon the MATTER. A low phrase now out of use, importing, considering the whole; with respect to the main; nearly.  
 In their superiors it quencheth jealousy, and layeth their competitors asleep; so that upon the *matter*, in a great wit deformity is an advantage to ruling. *Bacon's Essays.*  
 Upon the *matter*, in these prayers I do the same thing I did before, save only that what before I spake without book I now read. *Bishop Sanderson.*  
 The elder, having consumed his whole fortune, when forced to leave his title to his younger brother, left upon the *matter* nothing to support it. *Clarendon.*  
 Waller, with Sir William Balfour, exceeded in horse, but were, upon the *matter*, equal in foot. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
 If on one side there are fair proofs, and no pretence of proof on the other, and that the difficulties are most pressing on that side which is destitute of proof, I desire to know, whether this be not upon the *matter* as satisfactory to a wife man as a demonstration. *Tilley's Sermons.*  
**TO MAT'TER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To be of importance; to import.  
 It *matters* not, so they deny it all;  
 And can but carry the lye constantly. *Dry. Johnson's Catal.*  
 It *matters* not how they were called, so we know who they are. *Locke.*  
 If Petrarch's muse did Laura's wit rehearse;  
 And Cowley flatter'd dear Orinda's verse;  
 She hopes from you—Pox take her hopes and fears,  
 I plead her sex's claim: what *matters* hers? *Prior.*  
 2. To generate matter by suppuration.  
 Deadly wounds inward bleed, each slight sore *mattered*. *Sidney, b. i.*  
 The herpes beneath *mattered*, and were dried up with common epulotics. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
**TO MAT'TER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard; not to neglect; as, *I matter not that column.*  
**MAT'TERY.** *adj.* [from *matter*.] Purulent; generating matter.  
 The putrid vapours colliquate the phlegmatick humours of the body, which transending to the lungs, causes their *mat'tery* cough. *Harvey on Consumptions.*  
**MA'TROCK.** *n. f.* [*matruc*, Saxon.]  
 1. A kind of toothed instrument to pull up wood.  
 Give me that *mattock*, and the wrenching iron. *Shakespeare.*  
 2. A pickaxe.  
 You must dig with *mattock* and with spade,  
 And pierce the inmost centre of the earth. *Shakespeare.*  
 The Turks laboured with *mattocks* and pick-axes to dig up the foundation of the wall. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
 To destroy mountains was more to be expected from earthquakes than corrosive waters, and condemneth the judgment of Xerxes, that wrought through mount Athos with *mattocks*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii.*  
**MA'TRESS.** *n. f.* [*matras*, French; *atras*, Welsh.] A kind of quilt made to lie upon.  
 Their *matresses* were made of feathers and straw, and sometimes of furs from Gaul. *Arbutnot.*  
 Nor will the raging fever's fire abate,  
 With golden canopies and beds of state;  
 But the poor patient will as soon be found  
 On the hard *matress*, or the mother ground. *Dryden.*  
**MAT'RATION.** *n. f.* [from *maturo*, Latin.]  
 1. The act of ripening; the state of growing ripe.  
 One of the causes why grains and fruits are more nourishing than leaves is, the length of time in which they grow to *maturation*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 466.*  
 There is the *maturation* of fruits, the *maturation* of drinks, and the *maturation* of impostumes; as also other *maturation*s of metals. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 312.*  
 We have no heat to spare in Summer; it is very well if it be sufficient for the *maturation* of fruits. *Bentley's Sermon.*  
 2. [In physics.] *Maturation*, by some physical writers, is applied to the suppuration of excrementitious or extravasated juices into matter, and differs from concoction or digestion, which is the raising to a greater perfection the alimentary and natural juices in their proper canals. *Quincy.*  
**MAT'URATIVE.** *adj.* [from *maturo*, Latin.]  
 1. Ripening; conducive to ripeness.  
 Between the tropicks and the equator their second Summer is hotter, and more *mat'urative* of fruits than the former. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*  
 2. Conducive to the suppuration of a sore.  
 Butter is *mat'urative*, and is profitably mixed with anodynes and suppuratives. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
**MAT'URATE.** *adj.* [*maturo*, Latin.]  
 1. Ripe; perfected by time.

# MAU

When once he was *mature* for man:  
 In Britain where was he,  
 That could stand up his parallel,  
 Or rival object be? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
 Their prince is a man of learning and virtue, *mature* in years and experience, who has seldom any vanity to gratify. *Addison on Italy.*  
*Mature* the virgin was of Egypt's race,  
 Grace shap'd her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face. *Prior.*  
 How shall I meet, or how accost the sage,  
 Unskill'd in speech, not yet *mature* of age. *Pope's Odyf.*  
 Brought near to completion.  
 This lies glowing, and is *mature* for the violent breaking out. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 Here 'th' sands  
 There I'll rake up; and in the *mature* time,  
 With this ungracious paper strike the fight  
 Of the death-practis'd duke. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 3. Well-disposed; fit for execution; well-digested.  
**TO MAT'URE.** *v. a.* [*mature*, Latin.] To ripen; to advance to ripeness.  
 Pick an apple with a pin full of holes, not deep, and smear it a little with sack, to see if the virtual heat of the wine will not *mature* it. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 Love indulg'd my labours past,  
*Matures* my present, and shall bound my last. *Pope.*  
**MAT'URELY.** *adv.* [from *mature*.]  
 1. Ripely; completely.  
 2. With counsel well-digested.  
 A prince ought *maturely* to consider, when he enters on a war, whether his coffers be full, and his revenues clear of debts. *Swift.*  
 3. Early; soon.  
 We are so far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the antediluvians; that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial, and receiving us more *maturely* into those everlasting habitations above. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
**MAT'URITY.** *n. f.* [*matutrité*, French; *maturitas*, Lat.] Ripeness; completion.  
 It may not be unfit to call some of young years to train up for those weighty affairs, against the time of greater *mat'urity*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
 Impatient nature had taught motion  
 To start from time, and cheerfully to fly  
 Before, and seize upon *maturity*. *Cragshaw.*  
 Various mortifications must be undergone, many difficulties and obstructions conquered, before we can arrive at a just *maturity* in religion. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
**MA'UDLIN.** *adj.* [*Maudlin* is the corrupt appellation of *Magdalen*, who being drawn by painters with swollen eyes, and disordered look, a drunken countenance, seems to have been so named from a ludicrous resemblance to the picture of *Magdalen*.] Drunk; fuddled.  
 And the kind *maudling* crowd melts in her praise. *Southey's Spartan Dame.*  
 And largely, what the wants in words, supplies  
 With *maudlin* eloquence of trickling eyes. *Roscommon.*  
**MA'UDLIN.** *n. f.* [*ageratum*, Latin.] A plant.  
 The flowers of the *maudlin* are digested into loose umbels, but in other respects it is very like the cossmary. The species are three. *Miller.*  
**MA'UGRE.** *adj.* [*malgré*, French.] In spite of; notwithstanding.  
 It is now out of use.  
*Maugre* all the world, will I keep safe;  
 Or some of you shall smoke for it in Rome. *Shakespeare.*  
*Maugre* thy strength, place, youth, and eminence;  
 Thy valour, and thy heart; thou art a traitor. *Shakespeare.*  
 I through the ample air in triumph high  
 Shall lead hell captive; *maugre* hell! and show  
 The pow'rs of darkness bound. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*  
*Maugre* all which, 'twas to stand fast,  
 As long as monarchy should last. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
 He prophesied of the success of his gospel; which, after his death, immediately took root, and spread itself everywhere, *maugre* all opposition or persecution. *Burnet.*  
**MA'VIS.** *n. f.* [*maavis*, French.] A thrush. An old word.  
 The world that cannot deem of worthy things,  
 When I do praise her, say I do but flatter;  
 So doth the cuckoo, when the *maavis* sings,  
 Begins his witless note apace to clear. *Spenser's Sonnet.*  
 In birds, kites have a resemblance with hawks, and blackbirds with thrushes and *maavises*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
**TO MAUL.** *v. a.* [from *maulus*, Latin.] To beat; to bruise;  
 Will he who saw the soldier's mutton fist,  
 And saw thee *maul'd*, appear within the list,  
 To witness truth? *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
 Once every week poor Hannibal is *maul'd*,  
 The theme is given, and straight the council's call'd,  
 Whether he should to Rome directly go. *Dryden's Juvenal.*



## MAY

- I had some repute for profe;  
And, till they drove me out of date,  
Could *maul* a minister of state.  
But fate with butchers plac'd thy priestly stall,  
Meek modern faith to murder, hack and maul.
- MAUL. *n. f.* [*maulus*, Latin.] A heavy hammer.  
A man that beareth false witness is a *maul*, a sword, and sharp arrow.  
MAUND. *n. f.* [manb, Saxon; *monde*, Fr.] A hand-basket.  
To MAUNDER. *v. n.* [*maundire*, French.] To grumble; to murmur.  
He made me many visits, *maundering* as if I had done him a discourtesy in leaving such an opening. *Wife's Man's Surgery.*  
MAUNDERER. *n. f.* [from *maunder*.] A murmurer; a grumbler.  
MAUNDY-THURSDAY. *n. f.* [derived by *Spelman* from *maunde*, a hand-basket, in which the king was accustomed to give alms to the poor.] The Thursday before Good-friday.  
MAUSOLEUM. *n. f.* [Latin; *mausoleus*, French.] A name which was first given to a stately monument erected by his queen Artimisia to her husband Mausolus, king of Caria.] A pompous funeral monument.  
MAW. *n. f.* [maga, Saxon; *maeghe*, Dutch.]  
1. The stomach of animals, and of human beings, in contempt.  
So oft in feasts with costly changes clad,  
To crammed *mauw* a first new stomach brings. *Sidney.*  
We have heats of dung, and of bellies and *mauw* of living creatures, and of their bloods. *Bacon.*  
Though plenteous, all too little seems,  
To stuff this *mauw*, this vast unbounded corps. *Milton.*  
The serpent, who his *mauw* obscene had fill'd,  
The branches in his curl'd embraces held. *Dryden.*  
2. The craw of birds.  
Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill; their *mauw* is the hopper which holds and softens the grain, letting it down by degrees into the stomach, where it is ground by two strong muscles; in which action they are assisted by small stones, which they swallow for the purpose. *Arbutnot.*  
MAWKISH. *adj.* [perhaps from *mauw*.] Apt to give satiety; apt to cause loathing.  
Flows, Wellfed! flow, like thine inspirer beer,  
So sweetly *mauwish*, and so smoothly dull. *Pope.*  
MAWKISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *mauwish*.] Aptness to cause loathing.  
MAWMET. *n. f.* [or *mammot*, from *mam* or *mother*.] A puppet, anciently an idol.  
MAWMISH. *adj.* [from *mauw* or *mawmet*.] Foolish; idle; nauseous.  
It is one of the most nauseous, *mauwish* mortifications, for a man of sense to have to do with a punctual, finical sop.  
MAW-WORM. *n. f.* [*mauw* and *worm*.]  
Ordinary gut-worms loosen, and slide off from, the intern tunick of the guts, and frequently creep into the stomach for nutriment, being attracted thither by the sweet chyle; whence they are called stomach or *mauw-worms*. *Harvey on Consp.*  
MA'XILLAR. *adj.* [*maxillaris*, Latin.] Belonging to the MA'XILLARY. } jaw-bone.  
The greatest quantity of hard substance continued is towards the head; there is the skull, the teeth, and the *maxillary* bones. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 74.*  
MA'XIM. *n. f.* [*maxime*, French; *maximum*, Lat.] An axiom; a general principle; a leading truth.  
This *maxim* out of love I teach. *Shakespeare.*  
It is a *maxim* in state, that all countries of new acquiesce, till settled, are rather matters of burden than of strength. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
Yet, as in duty bound, they serve him on;  
Nor ease, nor wealth, nor life itself regard,  
For 'tis their *maxim*, love is love's reward. *Dryden.*  
That the temper, the sentiments, the morality of men, is influenced by the example and disposition of those they converse with, is a reflexion which has long since passed into proverbs, and been ranked among the standing *maxims* of human wisdom. *Roger's Sermons.*  
MAY, auxiliary verb, preterite *might*. [magan, Saxon; *magen*, Dutch.]  
1. To be at liberty; to be permitted; to be allowed; as, you may do for me [per me licet] all you can.  
He that is sent out to travel with the thoughts of a man, designing to improve himself, may get into the conversation of persons of condition. *Locke on Education.*  
2. To be possible; with the words *may be*.  
Be the workmen what they may be, let us speak of the work. *Bacon's Essay.*  
3. To be by chance.  
It may be, I shall otherwise bethink me. *Shakespeare.*  
How did my *Phillip* be, you ask,  
Whose beauty thus all hearts engages?  
To answer is no easy task,  
For she has really two ages. *Prior.*

## MAY

4. To have power.  
This also tendeth to no more but what the king may do, for what he may do is of two kinds; what he may do as just, and what he may do as possible. *Bacon.*  
Make the most of life you may. *Bacon.*  
5. A word expressing desire.  
May you live happily and long for the service of your country. *Dryden's Dedication to the Queen.*  
MAY-be. Perhaps.  
May-be, that better reason will assuage  
The rash revenger's heart, words well dispos'd  
Have secret pow'r to appease inflamed rage. *Fairy Queen.*  
May-be, the am'rous count solicits her  
In the unlawful purpose. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*  
'Tis nothing yet, yet all thou hast to give;  
Then add those *may-be* years thou hast to live. *Dryden.*  
What they offer is bare *may-be* and shift, and scarce ever amounts to a tolerable reason. *Creech.*  
MAY. *n. f.* [*Maiv*, Latin.] The fifth month of the year; the confine of Spring and Summer; the early or gay part of life.  
On a day, slack the day!  
Love, whose mouth is ever *May*,  
Spied a blossom passing fair,  
Playing in the wanton air. *Shakespeare. Love's Labour lost.*  
Maidens *May* when they are maids,  
But the sky changes when they are wives. *Shakespeare.*  
My liege  
Is in the very *May-morn* of his youth,  
Ripe for exploits. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
I'll prove it on his body, if he dare;  
Despight his nice fence, and his active practice,  
His *May* of youth, and bloom of luffhood. *Shakespeare.*  
May must be drawn with a sweet and amiable countenance, clad in a robe of white and green, embroidered with daffodils, hawthorns, and blue-bottles. *Peacham.*  
Hail! bounteous *May*, that do'st inspire  
Mirth and youth, and warm desire!  
Woods and groves are of thy dressing,  
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing. *Milton.*  
To MAY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather flowers on *May* morning.  
When merry *May* first early calls the morn,  
With merry maids a *maying* they do go.  
Cupid with *Aurora* playing,  
As he met her once a *maying*. *Milton.*  
MAY-BUG. *n. f.* [*May* and *bug*.] A chaffer. *Ainsl.*  
MAY-DAY. *n. f.* [*May* and *day*.] The first of *May*.  
'Tis as much impossible,  
Unless we sweep them from the door with cannons,  
To scatter 'em, as 'tis to make 'em sleep.  
On *May-day* morning. *Shakespeare.*  
MAY-FLOWER. *n. f.* [*May* and *flower*.] A plant.  
The plague, they report, hath a scent of the *May-flower*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
MAY-FLY. *n. f.* [*May* and *fly*.] An insect.  
He loves the *May-fly*, which is bred of the cod-worm or caddis. *Walter's Angler.*  
MAY-GAME. *n. f.* [*May* and *game*.] Diversion; sport; such as are used on the first of *May*.  
The king this while, though he seem'd to account of the designs of *Perkin* but as a *May-game*, yet had given order for the watching of beacons upon the coasts. *Bacon.*  
Like early lovers, whose unpractis'd hearts  
Were long the *May-game* of malicious arts,  
When once they find their jealousies were vain,  
With double heat renew their fires again. *Dryden.*  
MAY-LILY. *n. f.* The flame with *lily* of the valley.  
MAY-POLE. *n. f.* [*May* and *pole*.] Pole to be danced round in *May*.  
Amid the area wide she took her stand,  
Where the tall *May-pole* once o'er-look'd the strand. *Pope.*  
MAY-WEED. *n. f.* [*May* and *weed*.] A species of chamomile, called also stinking chamomile, which grows wild. *Miller.*  
The *May-weed* doth burne, and the thistle doth feat,  
The fitches pul downward both rie and the wheat. *Tusser.*  
MAY-YOR. *n. f.* [*mayor*, Lat.] The chief magistrate of a corporation, who, in London and York, is called *Lord Mayor*.  
My Lord, the *mayor* of London comes to greet you. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*  
When the king once heard it; out of anger,  
He sent command to the lord *mayor* straight  
To stop the rumour. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
The *mayor* of this town locked up the gates of the city. *Knales's Hist. of the Turks.*  
Wou'd'st thou not rather chuse a small renown,  
To be the *mayor* of some poor, paltry town. *Dryden.*  
MAYORALTY. *n. f.* [from *mayor*.] The office of a mayor.  
It is incorporated with a *mayoralty*, and nameth burgesses to the parliament. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
There was a sharp prosecution against Sir William Capel, for misgovernment in his *mayoralty*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
MAYORSS. *n. f.* [from *mayor*.] The wife of the mayor. *MA'ZARD.*

## MEA

- MA'ZARD. *n. f.* [*maischeire*, French.] A jaw. *Hannser.*  
Now my lady Worm's chapleis, and knockt about the mazard with a fexton's spade. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
Where thou might'st fiddle without hazard. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
Of outrage to thy hide and mazard. *Skinner.*  
MAZE. *n. f.* [*missen*, Dutch, to mistake; maye, a whirlpool, Skimmer.]  
1. A labyrinth; a place of perplexity and winding passages.  
He, like a copious river, pour'd his song  
O'er all the mazes of enchanted ground. *Thomson.*  
2. Confusion of thought; uncertainty; perplexity.  
He left in himself nothing but a maze of longings, and a dungeon of sorrow. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
While they study how to bring to pass that religion may seem but a matter made, they lose themselves in the very maze of their own discourses, as if reason did even purposely forsake them, who of purpose forsake God, the author thereof. *Hooker, b. v.*  
I have thrust myself into this maze,  
Haply to wive and thrive as best I may. *Shakespeare.*  
To MAZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewilder; to confuse.  
Much was I *maz'd* to see this monster kind,  
In hundred forms to change his fearful hue. *Spenser.*  
MA'ZY. *adj.* [from *maze*.] Perplexed; confused.  
The Laphine to chariots add the state  
Of his and bridles, taught the steed to bound,  
To run the ring, and trace the *mazy* round. *Dryden.*  
MA'ZER. *n. f.* [*maeser*, Dutch, a knot of maple.] A maple cup.  
Then, lo! Perigot, the pledge which I plight,  
A *mazer* ywrought of the maple ware,  
Wherein is enshafed many a fair fight  
Of bears and tigers that make fierce war. *Spenser's Faerie.*  
Virgil observes, like Theocritus, a just decorum, both of the subject and the persons, as particularly in the third pastoral, where one of his shepherds describes a bowl, or *mazer*, curiously carved. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
M. D. *Medicine doctor*, doctor of physick.  
ME.  
1. The oblique case of *I*.  
Me, only me, the hand of fortune bore,  
Unblest to tread an interdicted shore. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
For me the fates severely kind, ordain  
A cool suspence. *Pope.*  
2. Me is sometimes a kind of ludicrous expletive.  
He thrusts me himself into the company of three or four gentlemanlike dogs, under the duke's table. *Shakespeare.*  
He presently, as greatness knows itself,  
Steps me a little higher than his vow  
Made to my father, while his blood was poor. *Shakespeare.*  
I, having been acquainted with the smell before, knew it was Crab, and goes me to the fellow that whips the dogs. *Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*  
I followed me close, came in foot and hand, and, with a thought, seven of the eleven I paid. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
3. It is sometimes used ungrammatically for *I*; as, methinks.  
Me rather had, my heart might feel your love,  
Than my unpleas'd eye see your courtesy. *Shakespeare.*  
ME'ACOCK. *n. f.* [*mes eq.* Skimmer.] An uxorious or effeminate man.  
ME'ACOCK. *adj.* Tame; timorous; cowardly.  
'Tis a world to see,  
How tame, when men and women are alone,  
A *meacock* wretch can make the curliest shrew. *Shakespeare.*  
MEAD. *n. f.* [*maeo*, Saxon; *meithe*, Dutch; *metb*, German; *hydrant*, Lat.] A kind of drink made of water and honey.  
Though not so salutary a drink as *mead*, yet it will be more grateful to the stomach. *Bacon.*  
He sheers his over-burden'd sheep;  
Or *mead* for cooling drink prepares,  
Of virgin honey in the jars. *Dryden.*  
MEAD. *n. f.* [*maeo*, Sax.] Ground somewhat watery, not MEADOW. } plowed, but covered with grass and flowers.  
Where all thing in common do rest,  
Come feed with the pasture and *mead*,  
Yet what doth it stand you in stead?  
A hand select from forage drives  
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,  
From a fat *meadow* ground. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*  
Paints her, 'tis true, with the same hand which spreads,  
Like glorious colours, through the flow'ry *meads*,  
When lavish nature with her best attire  
Cloaths the gay spring, the season of desire.  
Yet ere to-morrow's sun shall shew his head,  
The dewy paths of *meadows* we will tread,  
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy bed. *Waller.*  
MEADOW-SAFFRON. *n. f.* [*colchicum*, Lat.] A plant.  
The *meadow-saffron* hath a flower consisting of one leaf, shaped like a lily, rising in form of a small tube, and is gradually widened into six segments: it has likewise a solid, bulbous root, covered with a membranous skin. *Miller.*  
MEADOW-SWEET. *n. f.* [*alnaria*, Lat.] A plant.

## MEA

- The *meadow-sweet* hath a flower composed of several leaves placed in a circular order, and expanding in form of a rose, out of whose empalement rises the pointal, which becomes a fruit composed of many little membranous crooked husks gathered into an head, each of which generally contains one seed. *Miller.*  
ME'AGER. *adj.* [*maigre*, French; *macer*, Latin.]  
1. Lean; wanting flesh; starven.  
Thou art so lean and *meagre* waxen late,  
That scarce thy legs uphold thy feeble gate. *Hubbard.*  
Now will the canker sorrow eat my bud,  
And chafe the native beauty from his cheek,  
And he will look as hollow as a ghozt,  
As dim and *meagre* as an ague's fit. *Shakespeare. King John.*  
The recking entrails  
Meager were his looks, *Shakespeare.*  
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones. *Shakespeare.*  
Whatsoever their neighbour gets, they lose, and the very bread that one eats makes t'other *meager*. *L'Estrange.*  
He to his *meagre* maliffs made a prey.  
Fierce famine with her *meagre* face,  
And fevers of the fiery race,  
In swarms th' offending wretch surround,  
All brooding on the blasted ground:  
And limping death, lash'd on by fate,  
Comes up to shorten half our date. *Dryden.*  
2. Poor; hungry.  
Canaan's happy land, when worn with toil,  
Requir'd a Sabbath year to mend the *meagre* soil. *Dryden.*  
To ME'AGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make lean.  
It cannot be, that I should be so shamefully betrayed, and as a man *meagered* with long watching and painful labour, laid himself down to sleep. *Knales's Hist. of the Turks.*  
ME'ACERNES. *n. f.* [from *meager*.]  
1. Leanness; want of flesh.  
2. Scantness; bareness.  
Poynings, the better to make compensation of the *meagerness* of his service in the wars by acts of peace, called a parliament. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
MEAK. *n. f.* A hook with a long handle.  
A make for the penic, and to swing up the brake. *Tuff.*  
MEAL. *n. f.* [male, Saxon, repast or portion.]  
1. The act of eating at a certain time.  
Boaz said unto her at *meal* time, Come eat, and dip thy morsel. *Ruth ii. 14.*  
The quantity of aliment necessary to keep the animal in a due state of vigour, ought to be divided into *meals* at proper intervals. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
2. A repast.  
What strange fish  
Hath made his *meal* on thee? *Shakespeare. Tempest.*  
Give them great *meals* of beef, and iron and steel, they will eat like wolves, and fight like devils. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*  
They made m' a mifer's feast of happiness,  
And cou'd not furnish out another *meal*. *Dryden.*  
3. A part; a fragment.  
That yearly rent is still paid into the hanaper, even as the former casualty itself was wont to be, in parcel *meal*, brought in, and answered there. *Bacon.*  
4. [Malepe, Saxon; *mael*, Dutch; *mahlen*, to grind, German.] The flower or edible part of corn.  
In the bolting and sifting of near fourteen years of such power and favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure and fine *meal*, but must have a mixture of padar and bran in this lower age of human fragility. *Patten.*  
An old weazel conveys himself into a *meal*-tub for the mice to come to her, since she could not go to them. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
To MEAL. *v. a.* [*meler*, French.] To sprinkle; to mingle.  
Were he *meal'd*  
With that which he corrects, then were he tyrannous. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*  
ME'ALMAN. *n. f.* [*meal* and *man*.] One that deals in meal.  
ME'ALY. *adj.* [from *meal*.]  
1. Having the taste or soft insipidity of meal; having the qualities of meal.  
The *mealy* parts of plants dissolved in water make too viscid an aliment. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
2. Besprinkled, as with meal.  
With four wings, as all farinaceous and *mealy*-winged animals, as butterflies and moths. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors.*  
Like a gay insect, in his summer thine,  
The top light fluttering spreads his *mealy* wings. *Thomson.*  
MEALY-MOUTHED. *adj.* [imagined by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *mild-mouthed* or *mellow-mouthed*; but perhaps from the fore mouths of animals, that, when they are unable to comminute their grain, must be fed with meal.] Soft mouthed; unable to speak freely.  
She was a fool to be *mealy-mouthed* where nature speaks so plain. *L'Estrange.*  
MEALY-MOUTHEDNESS. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Bathfulness; restraint of speech.



M E A

- MEAN. *adj.* [meane, Saxon.]  
 1. Wanting dignity; of low rank or birth.  
 She was tricked with most obstinate love to a young man  
 but of mean parentage, in her father's court, named Anti-  
 philus; so mean, as that he was but the son of her nurse,  
 and by that means, without other desert, became known of  
 her.  
 This fairest maid of fairer mind;  
 By fortune mean, in nature born a queen. *Sidney.*  
 Let pale-face'd fear keep with the mean-born man,  
 And find no harbour in a royal heart. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*  
 True hope is swift, and flies with swallow wings;  
 Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures, kings. *Shak.*  
 The shepherd knows not thunder from a tabor,  
 More than I know the sound of Marcius' tongue  
 From every meaner man. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
 Can you imagine I to mean could prove,  
 To fave my life by changing of my love? *Dryden.*  
 We fast not to please men, nor to promote any mean,  
 worldly interest. *Smalridge's Sermons.*  
 2. Low-minded; base; ungenerous; spiritless.  
 The Roman legions, and great Caesar found  
 Our fathers no mean foes. *Philips.*  
 I have sacrificed much of my own self-love, in preventing  
 not only many mean things from seeing the light, but many  
 which I thought tolerable. *Pope.*  
 3. Contemptible; despicable.  
 The lands he not holden of her majesty in chief, but by a  
 mean tenure in foggage, or by knight's service at the most.  
 By this extortion he suddenly grew from a mean to a mighty  
 estate, inasmuch that his ancient inheritance being not one  
 thousand marks yearly, he became able to dispense ten thou-  
 sand pounds. *Davies on Ireland.*  
 To peaceful Rome new laws ordain;  
 Call'd from his mean abode a sceptre to sustain. *Dryden.*  
 4. [Mean, French.] Middle; moderate; without excess.  
 He saw this gentleman, one of the properest and best-  
 graced men that ever I saw, being of middle age and a mean  
 stature. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 Now read with them those organick arts which enable  
 men to discourse and write, and according to the fittest style  
 of lofty, mean, or lowly. *Milton on Education.*  
 5. Intervening; intermediate.  
 In the mean while the heaven was black with clouds and  
 wind, and there was a great rain. *1 Kings xviii. 45.*  
 There is French wheat, which is bearded, and requieth  
 the best soil, recompensing the same with a profitable plenty;  
 and not wheat, so termed because it is unbearded, is content-  
 ed with a meaner earth, and contenting with a suitable gain.  
*Carew on Cornwall.*  
 MEAN. *n. f.* [mean, French.]  
 1. Mediocrity; middle rate; medium.  
 Our mean securities, and our mere defects  
 Prove our commodities. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
 Temperance with golden square,  
 Betwixt them both can measure out a mean. *Shaksp.*  
 There is a mean in all things, and a certain measure  
 wherein the good and the beautiful consist, and out of which  
 they never can depart. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
 But no authority of gods or men  
 Allow of any mean in poeie. *Roscommon.*  
 Against her then her forces prudence joins,  
 And to the golden mean herself confines. *Denham.*  
 2. Measure; regulation.  
 The rolling sea rebounding soft,  
 In his big bafe them fully answered,  
 And on the rock the waves breaking aloft,  
 A solemn mean unto them measured. *Fairy Queen.*  
 3. Interval; interim; mean time.  
 But fith this wretched woman overcome,  
 Of anguish rather than of crime hath been,  
 Reserve her cause to her eternal doom,  
 And in the mean vouchsafe her honourable tomb. *Fairy Queen.*  
 4. Instrument; measure; that which is used in order to any  
 end.  
 Pamela's noble heart would needs gratefully make known  
 the valiant mean of her safety. *Sidney, b. i.*  
 As long as that which Christians did was good, and no  
 way subject to just reproach, their virtuous conversation was a  
 mean to work the Heathens conversion unto Christ. *Hooker.*  
 It is no excuse unto him who, being drunk, committeth  
 inebriety, and alledgeth that his wits were not his own; in as  
 much as himself might have chosen whether his wits should  
 by that mean have been taken from him. *Hooker, b. i.*

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- He tempering goodly well  
 Their contrary dislikes with loved means,  
 Did place them all in order, and compell  
 To keep themselves within their fundry reigns,  
 Together link'd with adamant chains. *Spenser.*  
 I'll devise a mean to draw the Moor  
 Out of the way, that your converse and business  
 May be more free. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
 No place will please me so, no mean of death,  
 As here by Caesar and by you cut off. *Shaksp.*  
 Nature is made better by no mean,  
 But nature makes that mean; so over that art  
 Which, you say, adds to nature, is an art  
 That nature makes. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*  
 Your doctrine leads them to look on this end as essential,  
 and on the means as indifferent. *Lord Bolingbroke to Swift.*  
 5. It is often used in the plural, and by some not very gram-  
 matically with an adjective singular.  
 The more base art thou,  
 To make such means for her as thou hast done,  
 And leave her on such slight conditions. *Shaksp.*  
 By this means he had them the more at vantage, being  
 tired and harraided with a long march. *Bacon's Henry III.*  
 Because he wanted means to perform any great action, he  
 made means to return the sooner. *Davies on Ireland.*  
 Strong was their plot,  
 Their parties great, means good, the season fit,  
 Their practice close, their faith suspected not. *Daniel.*  
 By this means not only many helpless persons will be pro-  
 vided for, but a generation will be bred up not perverted by  
 any other hopes.  
 Who is there that hath the leisure and means to collect all  
 the proofs concerning most of the opinions he has, so as  
 safely to conclude that he hath a clear and full view. *Locke.*  
 A good character, when established, should not be rested in  
 as an end, but only employed as a means of doing still farther  
 good. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
 It renders us careless of approving ourselves to God by re-  
 ligious duties, and, by that means, securing the continuance  
 of his goodness. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
 6. By all MEANS. Without doubt; without hesitation; with-  
 out fail.  
 7. By no MEANS. Not in any degree; not at all.  
 The wine on this side of the lake is by no means so good as  
 that on the other. *Addison on Italy.*  
 8. Means are likewise used for revenue; fortune; probably from  
 defmes.  
 Your means are very slender, and your waste is great. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
 Rust sword; cool blushes; and, parolles, live  
 Safest in flame! being fool'd, by fool'ry thrive;  
 There's place and means for every man alive. *Shaksp.*  
 For competence of life I will allow you,  
 That lack of means enforce you not to evil;  
 And, as we hear you do reform yourselves,  
 Give you advancement. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
 Eliza did not build or adorn any house; the queen per-  
 chance spending his time, and himself his means. *Watson.*  
 9. MEAN-TIME. In the intervening time: sometimes from  
 MEAN-WHILE. } adverbial mode of speech.  
 The world shall burn, and from her ashes spring  
 New heav'n and earth. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii.*  
 Mean-time the rapid heav'n's rowl'd down the light,  
 And on the shaded ocean rush'd the night. *Dryden.*  
 Mean-time her warlike brother on the seas,  
 His waving streamers to the winds displays. *Dryden.*  
 Mean time, in shades of night Æneas lies;  
 Care seiz'd his soul, and sleep forsook his eyes. *Dryden.*  
 Mean-while I'll draw up my Numidian troops,  
 And, as I see occasion, favour thee. *Addison's Cato.*  
 The Roman legions were all recalled to help their country  
 against the Goths; mean-time the Britons, left to shift for  
 themselves, and daily harraided by cruel invaders from the  
 Picts, were forced to call in the Saxons for their defence. *Swift.*  
 To MEAN. *v. n.* [meanen, Dutch.] To have in the mind; to  
 intend; to purpose.  
 When your children shall say, What mean you by this ser-  
 vice? ye shall say, It is the passover. *Exod. xii. 26.*  
 These delights if thou canst give,  
 Mirth, with thee I mean to live. *Milton.*  
 To MEAN. *v. a.*  
 1. To purpose; to intend; to design.  
 To purpose evil against me; but God meant it unto good. *Gen. i. 20.*  
 To fave much people alive.  
 And life more perfect had attain'd than fate  
 Meant me, by venturing higher than my lot. *Milton.*  
 I practis'd it to make you taste your cheer  
 With double pleasure, first prepar'd by fear:  
 So loyal subjects often seize their prince,  
 Yet mean his sacred person not the least offence. *Dryden.*  
 2. To

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2. To intend; to hint covertly; to understand.  
 I more easily forlake an argument on which I could delight  
 to dwell; I mean your judgment in your choice of friends. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*  
 Whatever was meant by them, it could not be that Cain,  
 as elder, had a natural dominion over Abel. *Locke.*  
 MEANDER. *n. f.* [Mæander is a river in Phrygia remarkable  
 for its winding course.] Maze; labyrinth; flexuous passage;  
 serpentine windings; winding course.  
 Physicians, by the help of anatomical dissections, have  
 searched into those various meanders of the veins, arteries,  
 and integrals of the body. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
 'Tis well, that while mankind  
 Through fate's perverse meander errs,  
 He can imagin'd pleasures find,  
 To combat against real cares. *Prior.*  
 While ling'ring rivers in meanders glide,  
 They scatter verdant life on either side;  
 The vallies smile, and with their flow'ry face,  
 And wealthy births confest the floods embrace. *Blackmore.*  
 Law is a bottomless pit: John Bull was flattered by the  
 lawyers, that his suit would not last above a year; yet ten  
 long years did Heus steer his cause through all the meanders  
 of the law, and all the courts. *Arbutnot.*  
 MEANDROUS. *adj.* [from meander.] Winding; flexuous.  
 MEANING. *n. f.* [from mean.]  
 1. Purpose; intention.  
 I am no honest man, if there be any good meaning toward  
 you. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
 2. Habitual intention.  
 Some whole meaning hath at first been fair,  
 Grow knaves by use, and rebels by despair. *Roscommon.*  
 3. The sense; the thing understood.  
 The meaning, not the name, I call: for thou,  
 Not of the Muses mine. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*  
 These lost the sense their learning to display,  
 And those explain'd the meaning quite away. *Pope.*  
 No word more frequently in the mouths of men than con-  
 science; and the meaning of it is, in some measure, under-  
 stood: however, it is a word extremely abused by many, who  
 apply other meanings to it which God Almighty never in-  
 tended. *Swift's Miscel.*  
 MEANLY. *adv.* [from mean.]  
 1. Moderately; not in a great degree.  
 Dr. Metcalfe, master of St. John's College, a man meanly  
 learned himself, but not meanly affectioned to set forward  
 learning in others. *Acham's Schoolmaster.*  
 In the reign of Domitian, poetry was but meanly cultiva-  
 ted, but painting eminently flourished. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
 2. Without dignity; poorly.  
 It was the winter wild,  
 While the heav'n-born child,  
 All meanly wrapt in the rude manger lies. *Milton.*  
 The Persian state will not endure a king  
 So meanly born. *Denham's Sophy.*  
 3. Without greatness of mind; ungenuinely.  
 Would you meanly thus rely  
 On power, you know I must obey. *Prior.*  
 4. Without respect.  
 Our kindred, and our very names, seem to have some-  
 thing delectable in them: we cannot bear to have others think  
 meanly of them. *Watts's Legick.*  
 MEANNESS. *n. f.* [from mean.]  
 1. Want of excellence.  
 The minister's greatness or meanness of knowledge to do  
 other things, standeth in this place as a stranger, with whom  
 our form of common prayer hath nothing to do. *Hooker.*  
 This figure is of a later date by the meanness of the work-  
 manship. *Addison on Italy.*  
 2. Want of dignity; low rank; poverty.  
 No other nymphs have title to meins hearts,  
 But as their meanness larger hopes imparts. *Waller.*  
 Poverty, and meanness of condition, expose the wisest  
 scorn, it being natural for men to place their esteem rather  
 upon things great than good. *South's Sermons.*  
 3. Lowliness of mind.  
 The name of servants has of old been reckoned to imply  
 a certain meanness of mind, as well as lowliness of condition. *South's Sermons.*  
 4. Sordidness; negligenceness.  
 MEANT, perf. and part. pass. of to mean.  
 By Silvia if thy charming self be meant;  
 If friendship be thy virgin vows extent:  
 O! let me in Aminta's praises join;  
 Her's my esteem shall be, my passion thine. *Prior.*  
 MEASURE. *n. f.* [probably a corruption of measure: as, a measure  
 of herings is five hundred.]  
 MEASLES. *n. f.* [measles, Latin.]  
 Measles are a critical eruption in a fever, well known in  
 the common practice, and bear this name, which is a dimi-  
 nutive of morbus, because it hath been accounted a species

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- of such malignant and pestilential fevers, to which compara-  
 tively this is in a much inferior degree. *Quincy.*  
 My lungs  
 Coin words till their decay, against those measles,  
 Which we disdain should tetter us, yet seek  
 The very way to catch them. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
 Before the plague of London, inflammations of the lungs  
 were rife and mortal, as likewise the measles. *Arbutnot.*  
 2. A disease of swine.  
 One, when he had an unlucky old grange, would needs  
 sell it, and proclaimed the virtues of it; nothing ever thrived  
 on it, no owner of it ever died in his bed; the swine died of  
 the measles, and the sheep of the rot. *B. Johnson's Discovery.*  
 3. A disease of trees.  
 Fruit-bearers are often infected with the measles, by being  
 scorched with the sun. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 MEASLED. *adj.* [from measles.] Infected with the measles.  
 Thou vermin wretched,  
 As e'er in measled pork was hatched;  
 Thou tail of worthip, that dost grow  
 On rump of justice as of cow. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
 MEASLY. *adj.* [from measles.] Scabbed with the measles.  
 Last trotted forth the gentle swine,  
 To ease her against the stumps,  
 And distantly was heard to whine,  
 All as the scrubb'd her measly rump. *Swift.*  
 MEASURABLE. *adj.*  
 1. Such as may be measured; such as may admit of computa-  
 tion.  
 God's eternal duration is permanent and indivisible, not  
 measurable by time and motion, nor to be computed by num-  
 ber of successive moments. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
 2. Moderate; in small quantity.  
 MEASURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from measurable.] Quality of ad-  
 mitting to be measured.  
 MEASURABLY. *adv.* [from measurable.] Moderately.  
 Wine measurably drunk, and in season, bringeth gladness  
 of the heart. *Ecclesi. xxxi. 28.*  
 MEASURE. *n. f.* [measure, French; mensura, Latin.]  
 1. That by which any thing is measured.  
 A taylor's news,  
 Who stood with shears and measure in his hand,  
 Standing on flippers, which his nimble hatte  
 Had fallily thrust upon contrary feet,  
 Told of many a thousand. *Shaksp. King John.*  
 A concave measure, of known and denominated capacity,  
 serves to measure the capaciousness of any other vessel. *Holder.*  
 All magnitudes are capable of being measured; but it is  
 the application of one to another which makes actual mea-  
 sures. *Holder on Time.*  
 When Moses speaks of measures, for example, of an ephah,  
 he presumes they knew what measure he meant: that he him-  
 self was skilled in weights and measures, arithmetic and geo-  
 metry, there is no reason to doubt.  
 2. The rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned.  
 God's goodness is the measure of his providence. *Mare.*  
 I expect, from those that judge by first light and rash mea-  
 sures, to be thought fond or insolent. *Glanville's Scip.*  
 3. Proportion; quantity settled.  
 Measure is that which perfecteth all things, because every  
 thing is for some end; neither can that thing be available to  
 any end, which is not proportionable thereunto; and to pro-  
 portion as well excesses as defects are opposite. *Hooker.*  
 I enter not into the particulars of the law of nature, or its  
 measures of punishment; yet it is certain there is such a law. *Locke.*  
 4. A stated quantity: as, a measure of wine.  
 Be large in mirth, anon we'll drink a measure  
 The table round. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 5. Sufficient quantity.  
 I'll never pause again,  
 Till either death hath clos'd these eyes of mine.  
 Or fortune given me measure of revenge. *Shaksp. Measure.*  
 Allotment; portion allotted.  
 Good Kent, how shall I live and work  
 To match thy goodness? life will be too short,  
 And every measure fail me. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
 We will not boast of things without our measure, but ac-  
 cording to the measure of the rule which God hath distribu-  
 ted to us, a measure to reach even unto you. *2 Cor. x. 13.*  
 If else thou seek'st  
 Ought, not surpassing human measure, say. *Milton.*  
 Our religion sets before us not the example of a stupid  
 stoic, who had, by obstinate principles, hardened himself  
 against all pain beyond the common measures of humanity,  
 but an example of a man like ourselves. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
 7. Degree.  
 I have laid down, in some measure, the description of the  
 old world. *Alber's Description of the World.*  
 There is a great measure of discretion to be used in the per-  
 formance of confession, so that you neither omit it when your  
 own



# ME A

- own heart may tell you that there is something amiss, nor over-scrupulously pursue it when you are not conscious to yourself of notable failings. *Taylor's Guide to a Penitent.*
- The rains were but preparatory in some measure, and the violence and conflagration of the deluge depended upon the disruption of the great abyss. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
8. Proportionate time; musical time.
- Amaryllis breathes thy secret pains,  
And thy fond heart beats measure to thy strains. *Prior.*
9. Motion harmonically regulated.
- My legs can keep no measure in delight,  
When my poor heart no measure keeps in grief:  
Therefore no dancing, girl, some other sport.  
As when the stars in their ethereal race,  
At length have roll'd around the liquid space,  
From the same point of heav'n their course advance,  
And move in measures of their former dance. *Dryden.*
10. A stately dance. This sense is, I believe, obsolete.
- Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is as a Scotch jig, a measure and a cinque pace; the first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding mannerly, modest as a measure, full of state and anchentury. *Shakespeare.*
- Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,  
Our stern alarms chang'd to merry meetings,  
Our dreadful marches to delightful measures. *Shakespeare.*
11. Moderation; not excess.
- O love, be moderate, allay thy ecstacy;  
In measure rein thy joy, scant this excess;  
I feel too much thy blessing, make it leis,  
For fear I surfeit. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*
- Hell hath enlarged herself, and opened her mouth without measure. *Isa. vi. 14.*
12. Limit; boundary. In the same sense is
- Τὸ ἐν τῷ δεκάδῳ τριάζει δὲ, μέτρον ἔσται  
Ἡμεῖς τοὺς δεκάδῳ τριάζει δὲ, μέτρον ἔσται  
Ἀρκεῖται τὸ δεκάδῳ.
- Lord, make me to know mine end, and the measure of my days what it is, that I may know how frail I am. *Psal.*
13. Any thing adjusted.
- He only lived according to nature, the other by ill customs, and measures taken by other mens eyes and tongues. *Taylor's holy living.*
- Christ reveals to us the measures according to which God will proceed in dispensing his rewards. *Smalbridge's Sermons.*
14. Syllables metrically numbered; metre.
- I addressed thee to a lady, and affected the softness of expression, and the smoothness of measure, rather than the height of thought. *Dryden.*
- The numbers themselves, though of the heroic measure, should be the smoothest imaginable. *Pope.*
15. Tune; proportionate notes.
- The joyous nymphs and light-foot fairies,  
Which thither came to hear their music sweet,  
And to the measures of their melodies  
Did learn to move their nimble-shifting feet. *Spenser.*
16. Mean of action; means to an end.
- His majesty found what wrong measures he had taken in the conferring that trust, and lamented his error. *Clarendon.*
17. To have hard measure; to be hardly dealt by.
18. To measure, *v. a.* [measure, French; mensura, Latin.]
- To compute the quantity of any thing by some settled rule.
- Archidamus having received from Philip, after the victory of Cheronea, proud letters, writ back, that if he measured his own shadow he would find it no longer than it was before his victory. *Bacon's Apophth.*
2. To pass through; to judge of extent by marching over.
- A true devoted pilgrim is not weary  
To measure kingdoms with his feeble steps. *Shakespeare.*
- I'll tell thee all my whole device  
At the park-gate; and therefore haste away,  
For we must measure twenty miles to-day. *Shakespeare.*
- The vessel ploughs the sea,  
And measures back with speed her former way. *Dryden.*
3. To judge of quantity or extent, or greatness.
- Great are thy works, Jehovah; infinite  
Thy power! What thought can measure thee, or tongue  
Relate thee? *Milton's Par. Lost, l. vii.*
4. To adjust; to proportion.
- To secure a contented spirit, measure your desires by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your desires. *Taylor.*
- Silver is the instrument as well as measure of commerce; and 'tis by the quantity of silver he gets for any commodity in exchange that he measures the value of the commodity he sells. *Locke.*
5. To mark out in stated portions.
- What thou seest is that portion of eternity which is called time, measured out by the sun, and reaching from the beginning of the world to its consummation. *Addison's Spectator.*
6. To allot or distribute by measure.

# ME C

- With what measure you mete, it shall be measured to you again.
- MEASURELESS. *adj.* [from measure.] Immenſe; immeaſurable.
- He shut up the measures of content.
- MEASUREMENT. *n. f.* [from measure.] Mensuration; act of measuring.
- MEASURER. *n. f.* [from measure.] One that measures.
- MEASURING. *adj.* [from measure.] It is applied to a cast not to be distinguished in its length from another but by measuring.
- When lusty shepherds throw  
The bar by turns, and none the rest out-go  
So far, but that the best are measuring casts,  
Their emulation and their pasture lasts. *Wallis.*
- MEAT. *n. f.* [met, French.]
1. Flesh to be eaten.
- To his father he sent ten the asses laden with corn, and bread, and meat, for his father by the way. *Gen. xlv. 23.*
- Carnivores, and birds of prey, are no good meat; but the reason is, rather the cholerick nature of those birds than their feeding upon flesh; for pews and ducks feed upon flesh, and yet are good meat.
- There was a multitude of excises; as, the vegetable, a tax upon meat.
2. Food in general.
- Never words were musick to thine ear,  
And never meat sweet-favour'd in thy taste,  
Unless I spake or carv'd. *Shakespeare. Comedy of Errors.*
- Meats for the belly, and the belly for meats; but God shall destroy both. *1 Cor. vi. 13.*
- MEATED. *adj.* [from meat.] Fed; foddered.
- Strong oxen and horses, well shod and well clad,  
Well meat and used. *Tusser's Hyst.*
- MEATHE. *n. f.* [medd, Welsh, unde mede, meddwi ebrius sum.] Drink.
- For drink the grape  
She crushes, inoffensive must, and meath.
- MEAZLING. *part.* generally called mizzling. See MIZZLE.
- The air feels more moist when the water is in small than in great drops; in meazling and soaking rain, than in great showers. *Arbutnot on Air.*
- MECHANICAL. *adj.* [mechanicus, Lat. mecanique, French;]
- MECHANICK. *n. f.* [from μηχανη.]
1. Mean; servile; of mean occupation.
- Know you not, being mechanical, you ought not walk upon a labouring day, without the sign of your profession? *Shakespeare.*
- Hang him, mechanical salt-butter rogue; I will stare him out of his wits; I will hew him with my cudgel. *Shakespeare.*
- Mechanick slaves,  
With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers, shall  
Uplift us to the view. *Milton's Par. Lost, l. v.*
- To make a god, a hero, or a king,  
Descend to a mechanick dialect. *Rowson.*
2. Constructed by the laws of mechanics.
- Many a fair precept in poetry is, like a seeming demonstration in mathematics, very specious in the diagram, but failing in the mechanick operation. *Dryden.*
- The main business of natural philosophy, is to argue from phenomena without feigning hypotheses, and to deduce causes from effects till we come to the very first cause, which certainly is not mechanical; and not only to unfold the mechanism of the world, but chiefly to resolve these, and such like questions. *Newton's Opticks.*
3. Skilled in mechanicks.
- MECHANICK. *n. f.* A manufacturer; a low workman.
- Do not bid me  
Dismiss my soldiers, or capitate *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
- Again with Rome's mechanicks. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
- A third proves a very heavy philosopher, who possibly would have made a good mechanick, and have done well enough at the useful philosophy of the spade or the anvil. *South.*
- MECHANICKS. *n. f.* [mechanica, Latin.]
- Dr. Wallis defines mechanicks to be the geometry of motion, a mathematical science, which shews the effects of powers, or moving forces, so far as they are applied to engines, and demonstrates the laws of motion. *Harris.*
- The rudiments of geography, with something of mechanicks, may be easily conveyed into the minds of acute young persons. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
- Salmones was a great proficient in mechanicks, and inventor of a vessel which imitated thunder. *Brown.*
- MECHANICALLY. *adv.* [from mechanick.] According to the laws of mechanick.
- They suppose even the common animals that are in being, to have been formed mechanically among the rest. *Ray.*
- Later philosophers feign hypotheses for explaining all things mechanically, and refer other causes to metaphysics. *Newton.*

MECHANICALNESS.

# MED

- MECHANICALNESS. *n. f.* [from mechanick.]
1. Agreeableness to the laws of mechanick.
2. Meanness.
- MECHANICIAN. *n. f.* [mechanician, French.] A man professing or studying the construction of machines.
- Some were figured like male, others like female screws, as mechanicians speak. *Boyle.*
- MECHANISM. *n. f.* [mechanisme, French.]
1. Action according to mechanick laws.
- After the chyle has passed, through the lungs, nature continues her usual mechanism, to convert it into animal substances. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- He acknowledges nothing besides matter and motion; so that all must be performed either by mechanism or accident, either of which is wholly unaccountable. *Bentley.*
2. Construction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabrick.
- MECHANICAN. *n. f.*
- Mechanican is a large root, twelve or fourteen inches long, and of the thickness of a man's wrist, usually divided into two branches at the bottom: what we see of it is commonly cut transversely into slices for the convenience of drying it: its first introduction into Europe was about two hundred and twenty years ago: it is brought from the province of Mechacan in South America, from whence it has its name: the plant which affords it is a species of bindweed, and its stalks, which are angular, and full of a refinous milky juice, climb upon every thing which stands near them: the root in powder is a gentle and mild purgative. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
- MEDONUM. *n. f.* [μεδώνιον.]
1. Expresed juice of poppy.
2. The first excrement of children.
- Infants new-born have a medonium, or sort of dark-coloured excrement in the bowels. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
- MEDAL. *n. f.* [medaille, Fr. probably from metallum, Lat.]
1. An ancient coin.
- The Roman medals were their current money: when an action deserved to be recorded on a coin, it was stamped, and issued out of the mint. *Addison's Guard. N. 96.*
2. A piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance.
- MEDALLICK. *n. f.* [from medal.] Pertaining to medals.
- You will never, with all your medallick eloquence, persuade Eugenius, that it is better to have a pocketful of Otho's than of Jacobus's. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
- MEDALLION. *n. f.* [medaillon, Fr.] A large antique stamp or medal.
- Medallions, in respect of the other coins, were the same as modern medals in respect of modern money. *Addison.*
- MEDALLIST. *n. f.* [medalliste, Fr.] A man skilled or curious in medals.
- In the language of a medallist, you are not to look upon a cabinet of medals as a treasure of money, but of knowledge. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
- To MEDDLE. *v. n.* [middeelen, Dutch.]
1. To have to do: in this sense it is always followed by with.
- It is reported that cassia, when gathered, is put into the skins of beasts newly flayed, which breeding worms, they devour the pith and marrows, and so make it hollow; but meddle not with the back, because it is bitter. *Bacon.*
- With the power of it upon the spirits of men we will only meddle. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 945.*
- I have thus far been an upright judge, not meddling with the design nor disposition. *Dryden.*
2. To interpose; to act in any thing.
- For my part, I'll not meddle nor make any farther. *Shakespeare.*
- In every turn of state, without meddling on either side, he has always been favourable to merit. *Dryden.*
- The civil lawyers have pretended to determine concerning the succession of princes; but, by our author's principles, have meddled in a matter that belongs not to them. *Locke.*
- What hast thou to do to meddle with the affairs of my family? to dispose of my estate, old boy? *Arbutnot.*
3. To interpose or intervene importunately or officiously.
- Why shouldst thou meddle to thy hurt? *2 Kings xiv. 10.*
- It is an honour for a man to cease from strife: but every fool will be meddling. *Prov. xx. 3.*
- This meddling priest longs to be found a fool. *Rowe.*
- Let me shake off th' intrusive cares of days,  
And lay the meddling senses all aside. *Thomson's Winter.*
- To MEDDLE. *v. a.* [from meddler, Fr.] To mix; to mingle.
- Obsolete.
- A meddled state of the orders of the gospel, and the ceremonies of popery, is not the best way to banish popery. *Hester, b. iv.*
- He that had well ycon'd his lere,  
Thus medled his talk with many a teare. *Spenser.*
- MEDDLER. *n. f.* [from meddle.] One who buſies himself with things in which he has no concern.
- Do not drive away such as bring thee information, as meddlers, but accept of them in good part. *Bacon.*
- This may be applied to those that assume to themselves

# MED

- the merits of other mens services, meddlers, boasters, and impertinents. *L'Estrange.*
- MEDDLESOME. *adj.* Intermeddling: as, a meddlesome busy body. *Ans.*
- MEDIASTINE. *n. f.* [French; mediastinum, Latin.] The fibrated body about which the guts are convolved.
- None of the membranes which invest the inside of the breast but may be the seat of this disease, the mediastine as well as the pleura. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
- To MEDIATE. *v. n.* [from medius, Latin.]
1. To interpose as an equal friend to both parties; to act indifferently between contending parties; to intercede.
- The corruption of manners in the world, we shall find owing to some mediating schemes that offer to comprehend the different interests of sin and religion. *Rogers.*
2. To be between two.
- By being crowded, they exclude all other bodies that before mediate between the parts of their body. *Digby.*
- To MEDIATE. *v. a.*
1. To form by mediation.
- The earl made many professions of his desire to interpose, and mediate a good peace between the nations. *Clarendon.*
- I possess chemists and corpulcularians of advantages by the confederacy I am mediating between them. *Boyle.*
2. To limit by something in the middle.
- They styled a double step, that is, the space from the elevation of one foot to the same foot set down again, mediated by a step of the other foot a pace equal to five feet. *Holder on Time.*
- MEDIATE. *adj.* [mediat, French; medius, Latin.]
1. Interposed; intervening.
- Soon the mediate clouds shall be dispell'd;  
The sun shall soon be face to face beheld. *Prior.*
2. Middle; between two extremes.
- Anxious we hover in a mediate state,  
Betwixt infinity and nothing. *Prior.*
2. Acting as a means. Unusual.
- The most important care of a new and vigorous king, was his marriage for mediate establishment of the royal line. *Watson's Life of Buckingham.*
- MEDIATELY. *adv.* [from mediate.] By a secondary cause; in such a manner that something acts between the first cause and the last effect.
- God worketh all things amongst us mediately by secondary means; the which means of our safety being shipping and sea-forces, are to be esteemed as his gifts, and then only available and beneficial when he vouchsafeth his grace to use them aright. *Raleigh's Essays.*
- Pestilent contagion is propagated immediately by conversing with infected persons, and mediately by pestilent seminaries propagated through the air. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
- MEDIATION. *n. f.* [mediation, French, from medius, Lat.]
1. Interposition; intervention; agency between two parties, practised by a common friend.
- Some nobler token I have kept apart  
For Livia and Octavia, to induce  
Their mediation. *Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*
- Noble offices thou may'st effect  
Of mediation, after I am dead,  
Between his greatness and thy other brethren. *Shakespeare.*
- The king fought unto them to compose those troubles between him and his subjects; they accordingly interposed their mediation in a round and princely manner. *Bacon.*
2. Agency; an intervenient power.
- The passions have their residence in the sensitive appetite: for inasmuch as man is a compound of flesh as well as spirit, the soul, during its abode in the body, does all things by the mediation of these passions. *South's Sermon.*
- It is utterly unconceivable, that inanimate brute matter, without the mediation of some immaterial being, should operate upon other matter without mutual contact. *Bentley.*
3. Intercession; entreaty for another.
- MEDIATOR. *n. f.* [mediator, French.]
1. One that intervenes between two parties.
- You had found by experience the trouble of all mens concurrence, and for all matters to yourself, as a mediator between them and their sovereign. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
2. An intercessor; an entreator for another; one who uses his influence in favour of another.
- It is against the sense of the law, to make saints or angels to be mediators between God and them. *Stillingsfleet.*
3. One of the characters of our blessed Saviour.
- Man's friend, his mediator, his design'd,  
Both ransom and redeemer voluntary. *Milton.*
- MEDIATORIAL. *adj.* [from mediator.] Belonging to a mediator.
- All other effects of Christ's mediatorial office are accounted for from the truth of his resurrection. *Fiddes's Sermons.*
- MEDIATORSHIP. *n. f.* [from mediator.] The office of a mediator.
- MEDIAATRIX. *n. f.* [mediatrix, Lat.] A female mediator. *Ans.*



# MED

**MEDIC.** *n. f.* [*medica*, Latin.] A plant.

The *medic* hath a papilionaceous or butterfly flower, out of which empalement rises the pointal, which afterward becomes an intorted pod, sometimes like a ram's horn, in which are lodged kidney-shaped seeds. *Miller.*

**MEDICAL.** *adj.* [*medicus*, Lat.] Physical; relating to the art of healing; medicinal.

In this work attempts will exceed performances, it being composed by snatches of time, as medical vacation would permit.

**MEDICALLY.** *adv.* [from *medical*.] Physically; medicinally.

That which promoted this consideration, and medically advanced the same, was the doctrine of Hippocrates. *Brycne.*

**MEDICAMENT.** *n. f.* [*medicamentum*, Fr. *medicamentum*, Latin.] Any thing used in healing; generally topical applications.

Admonitions, fraternal or paternal, then more publick reprehensions; and, upon the unsuccessfulness of these milder *medicaments*, the use of that stronger physick, the censures.

*Hammond's Fundamentals.*

A cruel wound was cured by scalding *medicaments*, after it was putrified; and the violent swelling and bruise of another was taken away by scalding it with milk. *Temple's Miscel.*

**MEDICAMENTAL.** *adj.* [*medicamentum*, Fr. from *medicamentum*.] Relating to medicine, internal or topical.

**MEDICAMENTALLY.** *n. f.* [from *medicamentum*.] After the manner of medicine; with the power of medicine.

The substance of gold is invincible by the powerfullest action of natural heat; and that not only accidentally in a substantial mutation, but also *medicamentally* in any corporeal conversion.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. ii.

**TO MEDICATE.** *v. a.* [*medico*, Lat.] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.

The fumes, steams, and fumes of London, do so *medicate* and impregnate the air about it, that it becomes capable of little more.

*Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To this may be ascribed the great effects of medicated waters.

She secured the whiteness of my hand by medicated gloves.

*Rambler.*

**MEDICATION.** *n. f.* [from *medicate*.]

1. The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients.

The watering of the plant with an infusion of the medicine may have more force than the rest, because the *medication* is oft renewed.

*Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. The use of physick.

He advieth to observe the times of the equinoxes and solstices, and to declare *medication* ten days before and after.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iv.

**MEDICINABLE.** *adj.* [*medicinalis*, Lat.] Having the power of physick.

Old oil is more clear and hot in *medicinal* use. *Bacon.*

Accept a bottle made of a serpentine stone, which gives any wine infused therein for four and twenty hours the taste and operation of the Spaw water, and is very *medicinal* for the cure of the spleen.

*Watson.*

The jaw-bones, hearts, and galls of pikes are *medicinal*.

*Walton's Angler.*

**MEDICINAL.** *adj.* [*medicinalis*, Latin:] this word is now commonly pronounced *medicinal*, with the accent on the second syllable; but more properly, and more agreeably to the best authorities, *medicinal*.

1. Having the power of healing; having physical virtue.

Come with words as *medicinal* as true,

Honest as either; to purge him of that humour

That presses him from sleep. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*

Thoughts my tormentors arm'd with deadly stings,

Mangle my apprehensive tender parts;

Exasperate, exulcerate and raise

Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb

Nor *medicinal* liquor can alluage. *Milton's Agonistes.*

The second causes took the swift command,

The *medicinal* head, the ready hand;

All but eternal doom was conquer'd by their art. *Dryden.*

2. Belonging to physick.

Learn'd he was in *medicinal* lore,

For by his side a pouch he wore,

Replete with strange hermetick powder,

That wounds nine miles point-blank with folder. *Butler.*

Such are called *medicinal-days* by some writers, wherein no crisis or change is expected, so as to forbid the use of medicines: but it is most properly used for those days wherein purging, or any other evacuation, is more conveniently complied with.

*Quincy.*

*Medicinal-hours* are those wherein it is supposed that medicines may be taken, commonly reckoned in the morning fasting, about an hour before dinner, about four hours after dinner, and going to bed; but times are to be governed by the symptoms and aggravation of the distemper.

*Quincy.*

**MEDICINALLY.** *adv.* [from *medicinal*.] Physically.

The witnesses that leech-like liv'd on blood,

Sucking for them were *medicinally* good. *Dryden.*

**MEDICINE.** *n. f.* [*medicina*, Fr. *medicina*, Latin.] It is generally

# MED

rally pronounced as if only of two syllables, *med-ic-ine*.] Physick; any remedy administered by a physician.

O, my dear father! restoration, hang

Thy *medicine* on my lips; and let this kiss

Repair those violent harms. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

Let's make us *medicines* of our great revenge,

To cure this deadly grief. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

A merry heart doth good like a *medicine*; but a broken

spirit drieth the bones. *Prov. xvii. 22.*

I wish to die, yet dare not death endure;

Detest the *med-ic-ine*, yet desire the cure. *Dryden.*

To *MEDICINE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To operate as physick.

Not used.

Not all the drowsy syrups of the world,

Shall ever *medicate* thee to that sweet sleep

Which thou owdest yesterday. *Shakespeare.*

**MEDICITY.** *n. f.* [*medietas*, Fr. *medietas*, Lat.] Middle state; participation of two extremes; half.

They contained no fishy compofure, but were made up of man and bird; the human *medicity* variously placed not only above but below.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**MEDICRITY.** *n. f.* [*mediocritas*, French; *mediocritas*, Lat.] 1. Small degree; middle rate; middle state.

Men of age seldom drive business home to the full period, but content themselves with a *medicrity* of success. *Bacon.*

There appeared a sudden and marvellous conversion in the duke's case, from the most exalted to the most depressed, as if his expedition had been capable of no *medicrity*. *Watson.*

He likens the *medicrity* of wit to one of a mean fortune, who manages his store with great parsimony; but who, with fear of running into profusion, never arrives to the magnificence of living.

*Dryden's State of Innocence.*

Getting and improving our knowledge in substances only by experience and history, is all that the weakness of our faculties in this state of *medicrity*, while we are in this world, can attain to.

*Locke.*

2. Moderation; temperance. Obsolete.

Left appetite, in the use of food, should lead us beyond that which is meet, we owe, in this case, obedience to that law of reason which teacheth *medicrity* in meats and drinks.

*Hobbes, b. i.*

When they urge us to extreme opposition against the church of Rome, do they mean we should be drawn into it only for a time, and afterwards return to a *medicrity*. *Hobbes.*

**TO MEDITATE.** *v. a.* [*meditari*, French; *meditari*, Lat.] To plan; to scheme; to contrive.

Blessed is the man that doth *meditate* good things in wisdom, and that reasoneth of holy things by his understanding.

*Ecclus. xiv. 20.*

Some affirmed that I *meditated* a war; God knows, I did not then think of war.

*King Charles.*

Like a lion that unheeded lay,

And that's the right virtue of the *medlar*.

Now will he sit under a *medlar* tree,

And with his mistress were that kind of fruit,

Which maids call *medlars*. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*

I was fain to forswear it; they would else have married me to the rotten *medlar*.

*Shakespeare.*

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; with a basket of services, *medlars*, and chestnuts.

*Peacham.*

No rotten *medlars*, whilst there be

Whole orchards in virginity.

*Cleveland.*

Men have gather'd from the hawthorn's branch

Large *medlars*, imitating regal crowns.

*Philips.*

**TO MEDLE.** } *v. a.* To mingle. *Spenser.*

**TO MEDLY.** } *v. a.* To mingle. *Spenser.*

**MEDLY.** *n. f.* [from *meddle* for *minge*.] A mixture; a miscellany; a mingled mass. It is commonly used with some degree of contempt.

Some imagined that the powder in the armory had taken fire; others, that troops of horsemen approached: in which *medly* of conceits they bare down one upon another, and jostled many into the tower ditch.

*Hayward.*

Love is a *medley* of endearments, jars,

Suspensions, quarrels, reconcilments, wars;

Then peace again. *Walsh.*

They count their toilsome marches, long fatigues,

Unusual fastings, and will bear no more

This *medley* of philosophy and war. *Addison's Cato.*

Mahomet began to knock down his fellow citizens, and to fill all Arabia with an unnatural *medley* of religion and bloodshed.

*Frederick, No. 50.*

There are that a compounded fluid drain

From different mixtures: the blended streams,

Each mutually correcting each, create

A pleasurable *medley*. *Philips.*

**MEDLEY.** *adj.* Mingled; confused.

I'm strangely discomposed;

Qualms at my heart, convulsions in my nerves,

Within my little world make *medley* war. *Dryden.*

**MEDULLAR.** } *adj.* [*medullaire*, Fr. from *medulla*, Latin.]

**MEDULLARY.** } Pertaining to the marrow.

# MED

**MEDITERRANEAN.** } *adj.* [*medius* and *terra*, *mediterraneus*, Fr.]

**MEDITERRANEUS.** }

1. Encircled with land.

In all that part that lieth on the north side of the *mediterranean* sea, it is thought not to be the vulgar tongue. *Brerewood.*

2. Inland; remote from the sea.

It is found in mountains and *mediterranean* parts; and so it is a fat and unctuous sublimation of the earth. *Brown.*

We have taken a less height of the mountains than is requisite, if we respect the *mediterranean* mountains, or those that are at a great distance from the sea. *Burnet.*

**MEDIVM.** *n. f.* [*medium*, Latin.]

1. Any thing intervening.

Whether any other liquors, being made *mediums*, cause a diversity of sound from water, it may be tried. *Bacon.*

I must bring together

All these extremes; and must remove all *mediums*,

That each may be the other's object. *Denham.*

Seeing requires light and a free *medium*, and a right line to the objects; we can hear in the dark, immured, and by curve lines.

*Holder.*

He, who looks upon the soul through its outward actions, often sees it through a deceitful *medium*, which is apt to discolour the object.

*Addison's Spect.* No. 257.

The parts of bodies on which their colours depend, are denser than the *medium* which pervades their interstices. *Newt.*

Against filling the heavens with fluid *mediums*, unless they be exceeding rare, a great objection arises from the regular and very lasting motions of the planets and comets in all manner of courses through the heavens. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Any thing used in ratiocination, in order to a conclusion; the middle term in an argument, by which propositions are connected.

This cannot be answered by those *mediums* which have been used. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

We, whose understandings are short, are forced to collect one thing from another, and in that process we seek out proper *mediums*.

*Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

3. The middle place or degree; the just temperature between extremes.

The just *medium* of this case lies betwixt the pride and the abjection, the two extremes. *L'Estrange.*

**MEDLAR.** *n. f.* [*medulus*, Latin.]

1. A tree.

The leaves of the *medlar* are either whole, and shaped like those of the laurel, as in the manured sorts; or laciniated, as in the wild sorts: the flower consists of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose: the fruits are umbellated, and are not eatable till they decay; and have, for the most part, five hard seeds in each. *Miller.*

2. The fruit of that tree.

You'll be rotten ere you be half ripe,

And that's the right virtue of the *medlar*.

Now will he sit under a *medlar* tree,

And with his mistress were that kind of fruit,

Which maids call *medlars*. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*

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# MEE

These little emissaries, united together at the cortical part of the brain, make the *medullary* part, being a bundle of very small, thread-like canals or fibres. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

The back, for the security of that *medullary* substance that runs down its cavity, is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

**MEED.** *n. f.* [meb, Saxon; *mieste*, Teutonic.] Reward; recompence. Now rarely used.

He knows his *meed*, if he be spide,

To be a thousand deaths, and shame beside. *Hubbard.*

Whether in beauties glory did exceed,

A rosy garland was the victor's *meede*. *Fairy Queen.*

Thanks to men

Of noble minds is honourable *meed*.

He must not float upon his wat'ry bier

Unwept, and welter to the parching wind,



# MEL

I knew not, till I met  
My friends, at Ceres' now deserted feat.  
Not look back to see,  
When what we love we never must meet again. *Dryden.*

3. To close one with another.  
The nearer you come to the end of the lake, the moun-  
tains on each side grow higher, till at last they meet. *Addison.*

4. To find; to be treated with; to light on.  
Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,  
I could not half those horrid crimes repeat,  
Nor half the punishments those crimes have met. *Dryden.*  
Of vice or virtue, whether blest or curst,  
Which meets contempt, or which compassion first. *Pope.*

Than that your labours meet a prosperous end. *Prior.*  
To me no greater joy,  
Than that your labours meet a prosperous end. *Granville.*

5. To assemble from different parts.  
Met from all parts to solemnize this feast. *Milton.*

TO MEET. *v. n.*  
1. To encounter; to close face to face.  
2. To encounter in hostility.  
3. To assemble; to come together.  
They appointed a day to meet in together. *2 Mac. xiv. 21.*  
The materials of that building happily met together, and  
very fortunately ranged themselves into that delicate order,  
that it must be a very great chance that parts them. *Tillotson.*

4. To MEET with. To light on; to find.  
When he cometh to experience of service abroad, he maketh  
as worthy a soldier as any nation he meeteth with. *Spenser.*  
We met with many things worthy of observation. *Bacon.*  
A little sun you mourn, while most have met  
With twice the loss, and by as vile a cheat. *Creech.*  
Hercules' meeting with pleasure and virtue, was invented by  
Prodicus, who lived before Socrates. *Addison.*  
What a majesty and force does one meet with in these short  
inscriptions: are not you amazed to see so much history ga-  
thered into so small a compass? *Addison on ancient Medals.*

5. To MEET with. To join.  
Falls at that oak shall meet with us. *Shakespeare.*

6. To MEET with. To encounter; to engage.  
He, that hath suffered this disordered spring,  
Hath now himself met with the fall of leaf. *Shakespeare.*

Royal mistresses,  
Prepare to meet with more than brutal fury  
From the fierce prince. *Rome's Ambitious Step-mother.*

7. A latinism. To obviate; occurere objectis.  
Before I proceed farther, it is good to meet with an objec-  
tion, which if not removed, the conclusion of experience  
from the time past to the present will not be found. *Bacon.*

8. To advance half way.  
He yields himself to the man of business with reluctance,  
but offers himself to the visits of a friend with facility, and  
all the meeting readiness of desire. *South.*

Our meeting hearts  
Confessed soon, and marriage made us one. *Rome.*

9. To unite; to join: as, these rivers meet at such a place and  
join.

MEETERS. *n. f.* [from *meet*.] One that accosts another.  
There are beside  
Lascivious meters, to whose venom'd sound  
The open ear of youth doth always listen. *Shakespeare.*

MEETING. *n. f.* [from *meet*.]  
1. An assembly; a convention.  
If the fathers and husbands of those, whose relief this  
your meeting intends, were of the household of faith, then  
their relicts and children ought not to be strangers to the  
good that is done in it, if they want it. *Sprat's Sermons.*  
Since the ladies have been left out of all meetings except  
parties at play, our conversation hath degenerated. *Swift.*

2. A congress.  
Let's be revenged on him; let's appoint him a meeting,  
and lead him on with a fine baited delay. *Shakespeare.*

3. A conventicle; an assembly of dissenters.

4. A conflux: as, the meeting of two rivers.

MEETING-HOUSE. *n. f.* [meeting and *house*.] Place where Dis-  
senters assemble to worship.  
His heart misgave him that the churches were so many  
meeting-houses; but I soon made him easy. *Addison.*

MEETLY. [from the adjective.] Fitly; properly.

MEETNESS. *n. f.* [from *meet*.] Fitness; propriety.

MEGRIM. *n. f.* [from *Hemicranium*, *migrain*, *megrin*, *μειγμα-  
νία*.] Disorder of the head.  
In every megrim or vertigo there is an obtenebation joined  
with a semblance of turning round. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
There screen'd in shades from day's detested glare,  
Spleen sighs for ever on her pensive bed,  
Pain at her side, and megrim at her head. *Pope.*

TO MEINE. *v. a.* To mingle.

MEINY. *n. f.* [meiniu, Saxon. See *MANY*.] *Mesites*, Fr.]  
A retinue; domestick servants.  
They summon'd up their meiny; strait took horse;  
Commanded me to follow, and attend. *Shakespeare.*

# MEL

MELANAGOGUES. *n. f.* [from *μῆλαγος* and *ἄγος*.] Such medi-  
cines as are supposed particularly to purge off black choler.

MELANCHOLICK. *adj.* [from *melancholy*.] Disordered with  
melancholy; fanciful; hypochondriacal; gloomy.  
The king found himself in the head of his army, after so  
many accidents and melancholick perplexities. *Clarendon.*  
If he be mad, or angry, or melancholick, or spiteful, he  
will paint whatsoever is proportionable to any one. *Dryden.*

The commentators on old Ari-  
Stotle, 'tis urg'd, in judgment vary:  
They to their own conceits have brought  
The image of his general thought:  
Just as the melancholick eye  
Sees fleets and armies in the sky. *Prior.*

MELANCHOLY. *n. f.* [melancholie, Fr. from *μῆλας* and *χολή*.]  
1. A disease, supposed to proceed from a redundancy of black  
bile; but it is better known to arise from too heavy and too  
viscid blood; its cure is in evacuation, nervous medicines,  
and powerful stimuli. *Quincy.*

2. A kind of madness, in which the mind is always fixed  
on one object.  
I have neither the scholar's melancholy, which is emulation;  
nor the musician's, which is fantastical; nor the courtier's,  
which is proud; nor the soldier's, which is ambitious; nor  
the lawyer's, which is politic; nor the lady's, which is  
nice; nor the lover's, which is all these; but it is a melan-  
choly of mine own, compounded of many simples, extracted  
from many objects, and indeed, the sundry contemplation  
of my travels, in which my often rumination wraps me in a  
most humorous sadness. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

3. A gloomy, pensive, discontented temper.  
He protested unto them, that he had only been to seek fo-  
linary places by an extreme melancholy that had possessed him.  
*Sidney, b. ii.*

All these gifts come from him; and if we murmur here,  
we may at the next melancholy be troubled that God did not  
make us angels. *Taylor's holy Living.*

This melancholy flatters, but unmans you;  
What is it else but penury of soul,  
A lazy frost, a numbness of the mind? *Dryden.*

MELANCHOLY. *adj.* [melancholique, French.]  
1. Gloomy; dismal.  
Think of all our miseries  
But as some melancholy dream, which has awak'd us  
To the renewing of our joys. *Denham's Sophy.*  
If in the melancholy shades below,  
The flames of friends and lovers cease to glow;  
Yet mine shall sacred last, mine undecay'd,  
Burn on through death, and animate my shade. *Pope.*

2. Diseased with melancholy; fanciful; habitually dejected.  
How now, sweet Frank; art thou melancholy. *Shakespeare.*  
He observes Lamech more melancholy than usual, and ima-  
gines it to be from a suspicion he has of his wife Adah,  
whom he loved. *Lodge.*

MELICERIS. *n. f.* [μελικερής.]  
Meliceris is a tumour inclosed in a cystis, and consisting of  
matter like honey; it gathers without pain, and gives way  
to pressure, but returns again. If the matter forming it  
resembles milk curds, the tumour is called atheroma; if like  
honey, meliceris; and if composed of fat, or a fleshy sub-  
stance, steatomata. *Sharp's Surgery.*

MELILOT. *n. f.* [melilot, Fr. melilotus, Latin.] A plant.  
The melilot hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose  
empanement arises the pointal, which afterward becomes a  
naked capsule, that is, not hid in the empanement, as in tre-  
foil, pregnant with one or two roundish seeds: the leaves  
grow by threes on the foot-stalks, and the flowers are pro-  
duced in a spike. *Miller.*

TO MELIORATE. *v. a.* [meliorer, Fr. from *melior*.] To bet-  
ter; to improve.  
Grafting meliorates the fruit; for that the nourishment is  
better prepared in the stock than in the crude earth. *Bacon.*  
But when we graft, or buds inoculate,  
Nature by art we nobly meliorate. *Denham.*  
A man ought by no means to think, that he should be able  
so much as to alter or meliorate the humour of an ungrateful  
person by any acts of kindness. *South's Sermons.*  
Castration serves to meliorate the flesh of those beasts that  
suffer it. *Graunt.*

Much labour is requir'd in trees.  
Well must the ground be digg'd, and better dress'd,  
New soil to make, and meliorate the rest. *Dryden's Virg.*

MELIORATION. *n. f.* [melioration, Fr. from *meliorare*.] Im-  
provement; act of bettering.  
For the melioration of mankind there is yet much left, in  
this point of exquisite comforts, to try. *Bacon.*

MELIORITY. *n. f.* [from *melior*.] State of being better.  
Men incline unto them which are softest, and least in their  
way, in despite of them that hold them hardest to it; so that  
this colour of meliority and pre-eminence is a sign of weak-  
ness. *Bacon's Collection of Good and Evil.*

# MEL

The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world,  
the discernable ends of them, the melody above what was  
necessary to be, do evince, by a reflex argument, that it is  
the workmanship not of blind mechanism, but of an intelli-  
gent and benign agent. *Bentley.*

TO MELL. *v. n.* [meller, se meler, Fr.] To mix; to meddle.  
Obsolete.  
With fathers fits not with such things to mell. *Spenser.*  
Here is a great deal of good matter  
Lost for lack of telling.  
Now I see thou dost but clatter,  
Harm may come of melling. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

MELLIFEROUS. *adj.* Productive of honey. *Did.*

MELLIFICATION. *n. f.* [mellifico, Latin.] The art or practice  
of making honey; production of honey.  
In judging of the constitution of the air, many things be-  
sides the weather ought to be observed: in some countries,  
the silence of grasshoppers, and want of mellification in bees.  
*Arbutnot on Air.*

MELLIFLUENCE. *n. f.* [mel and *fluere*, Latin.] A honied flow;  
a flow of sweetness.

MELLIFLUIT. *adj.* [mel and *fluere*, Latin.] Flowing with  
mellifluous. } honey; flowing with sweetness.

A mellifluous voice, as I am a true knight. *Shakespeare.*  
As all those things which are most mellifluous are soonest  
changed into choler and bitterness, so are our vanities and  
pleasures converted into the bitterest sorrows and repentances.  
*Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Innumerable songsters, in the freshening shade  
Of new-sprung leaves, their modulations mix  
Mellifluous. *Thomson's Spring, l. 605.*

MELLOW. *adj.* [mearra, soft, Saxon, *Slimmer*: more nearly  
from *melle*, melle, mellow, mellow; though *r* is indeed easily  
changed into *l* in common speech.]  
1. Soft with ripeness; full ripe.  
A form, or robbery, call it what you will,  
Shook down my mellow hangings, nay, my leaves. *Shak.*  
An apple in my hand works different effects upon my  
senses: my eye tells me it is green; my nose, that it hath a  
mellow scent; and my taste, that it is sweet.  
A little longer,  
And nature drops him down without your fin,  
Like mellow fruit, without a winter storm. *Dryden.*

2. Soft in sound.  
Of seven smooth joints a mellow pipe I have,  
Which with his lively breath Dametas gave. *Dryden.*

3. Soft; unctuous.  
Camomile sheweth mellow grounds fit for wheat. *Bacon.*

4. Drunk; melted down with drink.  
Greedy of physicians frequent fees,  
From female mellow praise he takes degrees. *Roscommon.*  
In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,  
Thou'rt such a testy, touchy, pleasant fellow;  
Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,  
There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Addison.*

TO MELLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To ripen; to mature; to soften by ripeness; to ripen by age.  
Lord Aubrey Vere  
Was done to death, and more than so, my father;  
Even in the downfall of his mellow'd years. *Shakespeare.*  
The royal tree hath left us royal fruits,  
Which mellow'd by the stealing hours of time,  
Will well become the feat of majesty. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*  
On foreign mountains may the sun refine  
The grape's soft juice, and mellow it to wine. *Addison.*

2. To soften.  
They plow in the wheat stubble in December; and if the  
weather prove frosty to mellow it, they do not plow it again  
till April. *Mortimer's Flyb.*

3. To mature to perfection.  
This episode is not only now the most pleasing entertain-  
ment of the Æneis, but was so accounted in his own age,  
and before it was mellowed into that reputation which time  
has given it. *Dryden.*

TO MELLOW. *v. n.* To be matured; to ripen.  
Though no stone tell thee what I was, yet thou  
In my grave's inside see'st, what thou art now;  
Yet thou'rt not yet so good, till us death lay  
To ripe and mellow there, we're stubborn clay. *Donne.*

MELLOWNESS. *n. f.* [from *mellow*.]  
1. Maturity of fruits; ripeness; softness by maturity.  
My reason can consider greenness, mellowness, sweetness,  
or coldness, singly, and without relation to any other quality  
that is painted in me by the same apple. *Digby of Bodley.*  
The Spring, like youth, fresh blossoms doth produce,  
But Autumn makes them ripe, and fit for use:  
So age a mature mellowness doth fet  
On the green promises of youthful heat. *Denham.*

2. Maturity; full age.

MELOCOTON. *n. f.* [melocotone, Spanish; *malum cotoneum*,  
Latin.] A quince. Obsolete.  
In apricots, peaches, or melocotones upon a wall, the greatest

# MEL

fruits are towards the bottom. *Bacchi.*

MELODIOUS. *adj.* [from *melody*.] Musical; harmonious.  
Fountains! and ye that warble, as ye flow, *Milton.*  
Melodious murmur! warbling tune his praise.  
And oft with holy hymns he charm'd their ears; *Dryden.*  
A musick more melodious than the spheres.

MELODIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *melodious*.] Musically; harmo-  
niously.

MELODIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *melodious*.] Harmoniousness;  
musicalness.

MELODY. *n. f.* [μελωδία.] Musick; harmony of sound.  
The prophet David having singular knowledge not in poe-  
try alone but in musick also, judged them both to be things  
most necessary for the house of God, left behind him for that  
purpose a number of divinely indited poems, and was farther  
the author of adding unto poetry melody in publick prayer,  
melody both vocal and instrumental, for the raising up of  
mens hearts, and the sweetening of their affections towards  
God. *Hooker, b. v.*  
Singing and making melody in your hearts to the Lord.  
*Eph. v. 19.*

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs,  
And hudst with buzzing night flies to thy slumber;  
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,  
And lull'd with founds of sweetest melody. *Shakespeare.*  
Lend me your songs, ye nightingales: Oh pour  
The mazy-running soul of melody  
Into my varied verse. *Thomson's Spring, l. 570.*

MELON. *n. f.* [melon, Fr. melo, Latin.]  
1. A plant.  
The flower of the melon consists of one leaf, which is of  
the expanded bell shape, cut into several segments, and ex-  
actly like those of the cucumber: some of these flowers are  
barren, not adhering to the embryo; others are fruitful, grow-  
ing upon the embryo, which is afterwards changed into a  
fruit, for the most part of an oval shape, smooth or wrinkled,  
and divided into three feminal apartments, which seem to be  
cut into two parts, and contain many oblong seeds. *Miller.*

2. The fruit.  
We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt freely;  
the cucumbers and the melons. *Num. xi. 5.*

MELON-THISTLE. *n. f.* [melocotus, Latin.]  
The whole plant of the melon-thistle hath a singular ap-  
pearance, is very succulent, and hath many angles, which are  
beset with sharp thorns. *Miller.*

TO MELT. *v. a.* [mylan, Saxon.]  
1. To dissolve; to make liquid; commonly by heat.  
How they would melt me out of my fat drop by drop, and  
liquor fishermen's boots with me! *Shakespeare.*  
When the melting fire burneth, the fire causeth the waters  
to boil. *Isa. lxiv. 2.*  
This price, which is given above the value of the silver in  
our coin, is given only to preserve our coin from being melt-  
ed down. *Lodge.*  
Will a goldsmith give one ounce and a quarter of coined  
silver for one ounce of bullion, when, by putting it into his  
melting pot, he can make it bullion? *Lodge.*

2. To take in pieces this frame of nature, and melt it down  
into its first principles; and then to observe how the divine  
wisdom wrought all these things into that beautiful composi-  
tion; is a kind of joy, which pierceth the mind. *Burnet.*

3. To soften to love or tenderness.  
The mighty master smil'd to see  
That love was in the next degree:  
'Twas but a kindred found to move,  
For pity melts the mind to love. *Dryd. Alexander's Feast.*  
Alas! thy story melts away my soul. *Addison's Cato.*

4. To waste away.  
Thou would'st have plung'd thyself  
In general riot, melted down thy youth  
In different beds of lust. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*

TO MELT. *v. n.*  
1. To become liquid; to dissolve; to be made fluid.  
Let them melt away as waters which run continually. *Psal.*  
The rose is fragrant, but it fades in time;  
The violet sweet, but quickly past the prime;  
While lilies hang their heads and soon decay,  
And whiter snow in minutes melts away. *Dryden.*

2. To be softened to pity, or any gentle passion; to grow ten-  
der, mild, or gentle. *L. melt*, and am not  
Of stronger earth than others. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Albeit, they were flesh villains, bloody dogs,  
Melting with tenderness and mild compassion,  
Wept like two children in their death's sad story. *Shakespeare.*  
This said; the mov'd affluents melt in tears. *Dryden.*  
Melting



## MEM

- Melting into tears, the pious man  
Deplor'd to sad a sight.  
3. To be dissolved; to lose substance.  
Whether are they vanish'd?  
Into the air: and what seem'd corporal  
Melted as breath into the wind.  
Beauty is a witch,  
Against whose charms faith melteth into blood.  
4. To be subdued by affliction.  
My soul melteth for heaviness: strengthen thou me.  
MELTER. *n. f.* [from *melt*.] One that melts metals.  
Miso and Mopla, like a couple of forefawt melters, were  
getting the pure silver of their bodies out of the ore of their  
garments.  
This the author attributes to the remissness of the former  
melters, in not exhausting the ore.  
MELTINGLY. *adv.* [from *melting*.] Like something melting.  
Zelmiane lay upon a bank, with her face so bent over Lad-  
don, that her tears falling into the water, one might have  
thought she began meltingly to be metamorphosed to the run-  
ning river.  
MELTLE. *n. f.* A kind of fish.  
MELTLE. *n. f.* [from *melt*, French; *membrum*, Latin.]  
1. A limb; a part appendant to the body.  
The tongue is a little member, and boasteth great things.  
2. A part of a discourse or period; a head; a clause.  
Where the respondent limits or distinguishes any propo-  
sition, the opponent must prove his own proposition accord-  
ing to that member of the distinction in which the respondent  
denied it.  
3. Any part of an integral.  
In poetry as in architecture, not only the whole but the  
principal members, and every part of them, should be great.  
4. One of a community.  
My going to demand justice upon the five members, my  
enemies loaded with obloquies.  
Mean as I am, yet have the Muses made  
Me free, a member of the tuneful trade.  
Sienna is adorned with many towers of brick, which, in  
the time of the commonwealth, were erected to such of the  
members as had done any considerable service to their country.  
MEMBRANE. *n. f.* [from *membrum*, Fr. *membrana*, Latin.]  
A membrane is a web of several sorts of fibres, interwoven  
together for the covering and wrapping up some parts: the  
fibres of the membranes give them an elasticity, whereby they  
can contract, and closely grasp, the parts they contain, and  
their nervous fibres give them an exquisite sense, which is  
the cause of their contraction; they can, therefore, scarcely  
suffer the sharpness of medicines, and are difficultly united  
when wounded.  
The chorion, a thick membrane obscuring the formation,  
the dam doth after tear asunder.  
Of membrane, joint, or limb, exclusive bars:  
Easier than air with air, if spirits embrace,  
Total they mix.  
The inner membrane that involved the several liquors of  
the egg remained unbroken.  
MEMBRANACEOUS. *adj.* [from *membrum*, Fr. *membrana*, Latin.]  
MEMBRANE. *n. f.* [from *membrum*, Fr. *membrana*, Latin.]  
Lute strings, which are made of the membranous parts of  
the guts strongly wreathed, swell so much as to break in wet  
weather.  
Great conceits are raised of the involution or membranous  
covering called the filly-hov.  
Such birds as are carnivorous have no gizzard, or muscu-  
lous, but a membranous stomach; that kind of food being torn  
into small flakes by the beak, may be easily concocted by a  
membranous stomach.  
Anodyne substances, which take off contractions of the  
membranous parts, are diuretic.  
Birds of prey have membranous, not muscular stomachs.  
MEMENTO. *n. f.* [Latin.] A memorial notice; a hint to  
awaken the memory.  
Our gracious master, for his learning and piety, is not  
only a precedent to his own subjects, but to foreign princes;  
yet he is still but a man, and seasonable mementos may be  
useful.  
Is not the frequent spectacle of other peoples deaths a me-  
mento sufficient to make you think of your own? *L'Estrange*.  
MEMOIR. *n. f.* [from *memoire*, French.]  
1. An account of transactions familiarly written.  
Be our great master's future charge  
To write his own memoirs, and leave his heirs  
High schemes of government and plans of wars.  
2. Hint; notice; account of any thing.

## MEM

- There is not in any author a computation of the revenues  
of the Roman empire, and hardly any memoirs from whence  
it might be collected.  
MEMORABLE. *adj.* [from *memorabile*, Fr. *memorable*, Lat.] Wor-  
thy of memory; not to be forgotten.  
Nothing I so much delight to recount, as the memorable  
friendship that grew betwixt the two princes.  
From this desire, that main desire proceeds,  
Which all men have surviving fame to gain,  
By tombs, by books, by memorable deeds,  
For the that this desires doth still remain.  
Dares Ulysses for the prize contend,  
In sight of what he durst not once defend;  
But lately fled that memorable day,  
When I from Hector's hands redeem'd the flaming prey.  
MEMORABLY. *adv.* [from *memorable*.] In a manner worthy of  
memory.  
MEMORANDUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A note to help the me-  
mory.  
I resolved to new pave every street within the liberties, and  
entered a memorandum in my pocket-book accordingly.  
Nature's fair table-book, our tender souls,  
We scrawl all o'er with old and empty rules,  
Stale memorandums of the schools.  
MEMORIAL. *adj.* [from *memoria*, Fr. *memorialis*, Latin.]  
1. Prefervative of memory.  
Thy master now lies thinking in his bed  
Of thee and me, and sighs, and takes my glove,  
And gives memorial dainties to his glove.  
May I, at the conclusion of a work, which is a kind of  
monument of Pope's partiality to me, place the following  
lines as an inscription memorial of it.  
The tomb with many arms and trophies raise;  
There high in air memorial of my name  
Fix the smooth oar, and bid me live to fame.  
2. Contained in memory.  
The cafe is the fame with the memorial possessions of the  
greatest part of mankind: a few useful things mixed with  
many trifles fill up their memories.  
MEMORIAL. *n. f.*  
1. A monument; something to preserve memory.  
All churches have had their names; some as memorials of  
peace, some of wisdom, some in memory of the trinity itself,  
some of Christ under sundry titles; of the blessed Virgin not  
a few; many of one apostle, saint, or martyr; many of all.  
A memorial unto Israel, that no stranger offer incense be-  
fore the Lord.  
All the laws of this kingdom have some monuments or  
memorials thereof in writings, yet all of them have not their  
original in writing; for some of those laws have obtained  
their force by immemorial usage.  
In other parts like deeds deserv'd  
Memorial, where the might of Gabriel fought.  
Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitting conscience, and  
feed upon the ineffable comforts of the memorial of a cou-  
quered temptation.  
Medals are so many monuments consigned over to eterni-  
ty, that may last when all other memorials of the same age  
are worn out or lost.  
2. Hint to assist the memory.  
He was a prince sad, serious, and full of thoughts and se-  
cret observations, and full of notes and memorials of his own  
hand touching persons.  
Memorials written with king Edward's hand shall be the  
ground of this history.  
MEMORIALIST. *n. f.* [from *memorial*.] One who writes me-  
morials.  
I must not omit a memorial setting forth, that the memo-  
rialist had, with great dispatch, carried a letter from a cer-  
tain lord to a certain lord.  
MEMORIZE. *v. a.* [from *memory*.] To record; to commit to  
memory by writing.  
They neglect to memorize their conquest of the Indians,  
especially in those times in which the fame was supported.  
Let their names that were bravely lost be rather memo-  
rized in the full table of time; for my part, I love no ambi-  
tious pains in an eloquent description of miseries.  
MEMORY. *n. f.* [from *memoria*, Fr. *memoria*, Latin.]  
1. The power of retaining or recollecting things past; reten-  
tion; reminiscence; recollection.  
Memory is the power to revive again in our minds those  
ideas which after imprinting have disappeared, or have been  
laid aside out of sight.  
The memory is perpetually looking back, when we have no-  
thing present to entertain us: it is like those repositories in  
animals that are filled with stores of food, on which they may  
ruminate, when their present pasture fails.  
2. Exemption

## MEN

- Exemption from oblivion.  
That ever-living man of memory,  
Henry the Fifth!  
3. Time of knowledge.  
Thy request think now fulfill'd, that ask'd  
How first this world, and face of things, began,  
And what, before thy memory, was done.  
4. Memorial; monumental record.  
Be better suited;  
These weeds are memories of those worse hours:  
I pry'thee put them off.  
A swan in memory of Cygnus shines;  
The mourning sisters weep in wat'ry signs.  
5. Reflection; attention. Not in use.  
When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains  
Will I with wine and waffle to convince,  
That memory, the warbler of the brain,  
Shall be a flame.  
MEN, the plural of man.  
We live obscurely men know not how; or die obscurely  
men mark not when.  
For men, there are to be considered the valour and num-  
ber: the old observation is not untrue, that the Spaniards va-  
lour lieth in the eye of the looker-on; but the English va-  
lour lieth about the soldiers heart.  
He thought fit that the king's affairs should entirely be con-  
ducted by the soldiers and men of war.  
MEN-PLACER. *n. f.* [from *men* and *placer*.] One too careful to  
please others.  
Servants be obedient to them that are your masters: not  
with eye-service, as men-pleasers; but as the servants of Christ,  
doing the will of God from the heart.  
To MEN-PLACER. *v. a.* [from *men* and *placer*.] To threaten; to threat.  
Who ever knew the heavens menace to?  
Your eyes do menace me: why look you pale?  
Who sent you hither?  
My master knows not but I am gone hence,  
And fearfully did menace me with death,  
If I did stay to look on his intents.  
From this league  
Peep'd harms that menac'd him.  
What should he do? 'Twas death to go away,  
And the god menac'd if he dar'd to stay.  
MENACE. *n. f.* [from *menace*, Fr. from the verb.] Threat.  
He that would not believe the menace of God at first, it  
may be doubted whether, before an ocular example, he be-  
lieved the curse at last.  
The Trojans view the dusty cloud from far,  
And the dark menace of the distant war.  
MENACER. *n. f.* [from *menace*, Fr. from *menace*.] A threatener;  
one that threatens.  
Hence menacer! nor tempt me into rage:  
This roof protects thy rashness. But begone!  
MENAGE. *n. f.* [French.] A collection of animals.  
I saw here the largest menage that I met with any-where.  
MENAGOGUE. *n. f.* [from *menage* and *gogue*.] A medicine that pro-  
motes the flux of the menses.  
To MEND. *v. a.* [from *mend*, Latin.]  
1. To repair from breach or decay.  
They gave the money to the workmen to repair and mend  
the house.  
2. To correct; to alter for the better.  
The best service they could do to the state, was to mend  
the lives and manners of the persons who composed it.  
You need not despair, by the assistance of his growing  
reason, to master his timoroussness, and mend the weakness of  
his constitution.  
Though in some lands the graft is but short, yet it mends  
garden herbs and fruit.  
Their opinion of Wood, and his project, is not mended.  
3. To help; to advance.  
Whatever is new is unlooked for; and ever it mends some,  
and impairs others: and he that is helped takes it for a for-  
tune, and he that is hurt for a wrong.  
If, to avoid succession in eternal existence, they recur to  
the punctum fans of the schools, they will thereby very little  
mend the matter, or help us to a more positive idea of infinite  
duration.  
4. To improve; to increase.  
Death comes not at call; justice divine  
Mends not her slowest pace, for pray'r, or cries.  
Sees the high sea come rolling from afar,  
The land grow short, he mends his weary pace,  
While death behind him covers all the place.  
He saw the monster mend his pace, he springs,  
As terror had increas'd his feet with wings.  
To MEND. *v. n.* To grow better; to advance in any good;  
to be changed for the better.

## MEN

- Name a new play and he's the poet's friend;  
Nay, show'd his faults—but when wou'd poets mend?  
ME'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *mend*.] Capable of being mended. A  
low word.  
ME'NDACITY. *n. f.* [from *mendax*, Latin.] Falsehood.  
In this delivery there were additional mendacities; for  
the commandment forbid not to touch the fruit, and po-  
sitively said, Ye shall surely die; but she, extenuating, re-  
plied, Left ye die.  
ME'NDER. *n. f.* [from *mend*.] One who makes any change for  
the better.  
What trade art thou? A trade that I may use with a safe  
conscience; a mender of bad soils.  
ME'NDICANT. *adj.* [from *mendicant*, Latin.] Begging; poor to a  
state of beggary.  
Be not righteous over-much, is applicable to those who,  
out of an excess of zeal, practise mortifications, whereby  
they macerate their bodies; or to those who voluntarily re-  
duce themselves to a poor, and perhaps mendicant, state.  
ME'NDICANT. *n. f.* [from *mendicant*, Fr.] A beggar; one of some  
begging fraternity in the Romish church.  
To ME'NDICATE. *v. a.* [from *mendicare*, Lat. *mendier*, Fr.] To beg;  
to ask alms.  
ME'NDICITY. *n. f.* [from *mendicare*, Lat. *mendicité*, Fr.] The life  
of a beggar.  
MENDS for amends.  
Let her be as she is: If she be fair, 'tis the better for her;  
and if she be not, she has the mends in her own hands.  
MENIAL. *adj.* [from *menial* or *menial*; menial, Saxon, or *meine*,  
old French.]  
1. Belonging to the retinue, or train of servants.  
Two menial dogs before their master prefd;  
Thus clad, and guarded thus, he seeks his kingly guest.  
2. Swift seems not to have known the meaning of this word.  
The women attendants perform only the most menial of-  
fices.  
MENIAL. *n. f.* One of the train of servants.  
MENINGES. *n. f.* [from *meninx*, Latin.] The meninges are the two mem-  
branes that envelope the brain, which are called the pia ma-  
ter and dura mater; the latter being the exterior involucre,  
is, from its thickness, so denominated.  
The brain being exposed to the air groweth fluid, and is  
thrust forth by the contraction of the meninges.  
MENOLOG. *n. f.* [from *menologion*, French.] A register  
of months.  
In the Roman martyrology we find, at one time, many  
thousand martyrs destroyed by Dioclesian: the menology saith  
they were twenty thousand.  
MENOW. *n. f.* commonly *menow*. A fish.  
MENSA. *adj.* [from *mensa*, Latin.] Belonging to the table; trans-  
acted at table. A word yet scarcely naturalised.  
Conversation either mental or mensal.  
MENSTRUAL. *adj.* [from *menstruus*, Fr. *menstruus*, Latin.]  
1. Monthly; happening once a month; lasting a month.  
She turns all her globe to the sun, by moving in her men-  
strual orb, and enjoys night and day alternately, one day of  
her's being equal to about fourteen days and nights of ours.  
2. Pertaining to a menstruum. [from *menstruus*, Fr.]  
The distents of the menstrual or strong waters hinder the  
incorporation, as well as those of the metal.  
MENSTRUOUS. *adj.* [from *menstruus*, Lat.] Having the catamenia.  
O thou of late belov'd,  
Now like a menstrual woman art remov'd.  
Many, from being women, have proved men at the first  
point of their menstrual eruptions.  
MENSTRUUM. *n. f.* [This name probably was derived from  
some notion of the old chemists about the influence of the  
moon in the preparation of dissolvents.]  
All liquors are called *menstruums* which are used as dissol-  
vents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion, de-  
coction.  
Inquire what is the proper menstrual to dissolve metal, what  
will touch upon the one and not upon the other, and what  
several menstrual will dissolve any metal.  
White metalline bodies must be excepted, which, by rea-  
son of their excessive density, seem to reflect almost all the  
light incident on their first superficies, unless by solution in  
the menstrual they be reduced into very small particles, and then  
they become transparent.  
MENSTRUALITY. *n. f.* [from *menstruus*, French.] Capacity of  
being measured.  
ME'NSURABLE. *adj.* [from *mensura*, Latin.] Measurable; that may  
be measured.  
We measure our time by law and not by nature. The so-  
lar month is no periodical motion, and not easily mensurable,  
and the months unequal among themselves, and not to be  
measured by even weeks or days.



## MER

**ME'NSURAL**, *adj.* [from *mensura*, Latin.] Relating to measure.  
**TO ME'NSURATE**, *v. a.* [from *mensura*, Latin.] To measure; to take the dimension of any thing.  
**MENSURA'TION**, *n. f.* [from *mensura*, Lat.] The act or practice of measuring; result of measuring.  
 After giving the *mensuration* and argumentation of Dr. Cumberland, it would not have been fair to have suppressed those of another prelate.  
**ME'NTAL**, *adj.* [mentis, French; mentis, Lat.] Intellectual; existing in the mind.

What a mental power  
 This eye shoots forth? How big imagination  
 Moves in this lip? To the dumbness of the gesture  
 One might interpret.  
 So deep the pow'r of these ingredients pierc'd,  
 Ev'n to the inmost seat of mental light,  
 That Adam now enforc'd to close his eyes,  
 Sunk down, and all his spirits became entranc'd.  
 The metaphor of taste would not have been so general, had there not been a very great conformity between the mental taste and that sensitive taste that affects the palate.

If the ideas be not innate, there was a time when the mind was without those principles; for where the ideas are not, there can be no knowledge, no assent, no mental or verbal propositions about them.

Of placid forms, and mental powers.  
 Those inward representations of spirit, thought, love, and hatred, are pure and mental ideas, belonging especially to the mind, and carry nothing of shape or sense in them.

**ME'NTALLY**, *adv.* [from *mental*.] Intellectually; in the mind; not practically, but in thought or meditation.

If we consider the heart the first principle of life, and mentally divide it into its constituent parts, we find nothing but what is in any muscle of the body.

**ME'NTION**, *n. f.* [mention, Fr. *mentie*, Latin.] Oral or written expression, or recital of any thing.

Think on me when it shall be well with thee; and make mention of me unto Pharaoh, and bring me out of this house.

The Almighty introduces the proposal of his laws rather with the mention of some particular acts of kindness, than by reminding mankind of his severity.

**TO ME'NTION**, *v. a.* [mentioner, Fr. from the noun.] To write or express in words or writing.

I will mention the loving-kindnesses of the Lord, and the praises of the Lord.

These mentioned by their names were princes in their families.

The rest of the acts of Jehoshaphat are written in the book of Jehu, who is mentioned in the book of Kings.

All his transgressions shall not be mentioned.

**METH'ICAL**, *adj.* [mephitis, Lat.] Ill favoured; stinking. Mephitical exhalations are poisonous or noxious steams issuing out of the earth, from what cause soever.

**MERA'CIOUS**, *adj.* [meracius, Latin.] Strong; racy.

**MER'CALE**, *adj.* [mercor, Lat.] To be sold or bought.

**MER'CANANT**, *n. f.* [mercantite, Ital.] This word in Shakespeare seems to signify a foreigner, or foreign trader.

What is he?  
 — A mercantant, or else a pedant.

I know not what but formal in apparel.

**MER'CANILE**, *adj.* Trading; commercial.

The expedition of the Argonauts was partly mercantile, partly military.

Let him travel and fulfil the duties of the military or mercantile life; let prosperous or adverse fortune call him to the most distant parts of the globe, still let him carry on his knowledge, and the improvement of his soul.

**MER'CAT**, *n. f.* [mercatus, Latin.] Market; trade.

With irresistible majesty and authority our Saviour removed the exchange, and drove the *mercato* out of the temple.

**MER'CATORE**, *n. f.* [mercatura, Latin.] The practice of buying and selling.

**MER'CNARINESS**, *n. f.* [from *mercenary*.] Venality; respect to hire or reward.

To forego the pleasures of sense, and undergo the hardships that attend a holy life, is such a kind of *mercenariness*, as none but a resigned, believing soul is likely to be guilty of; if fear itself, and even the fear of hell, may be one justifiable motive of men's actions.

**MERCENARY**, *adj.* [mercenaire, Fr. *mercenarius*, Lat.] Venal; hired; sold for money; acting only for hire.

Most mercies of women Wyden hight,  
 Her other son fast sleeping did oppress,  
 And with most cruel hand him murdered pitiless.

The foe is mercies, and will not pity.

## MER

denotes such an one as makes his reward both the sole motive and measure of his obedience.

I still must own a mercenary mind.

**MERCENARY**, *n. f.* [mercenaire, Fr.] A hireling; one retained or serving for pay.

He a poor mercenary serves for bread;  
 For all his travel, only cloth'd and fed.

**MERCER**, *n. f.* [mercior, French.] One who sells silks.

The draper and mercer may measure religion as they please, and the weaver may call her upon what loom he pleases.

**MERCERY**, *n. f.* [mercerie, Fr. from *mercier*.] Trade of mercers; dealing in silks.

The mercery is gone from out of Lombard-street and Cheapside into Paternoster-row and Fleet-street.

**MERCHANDISE**, *n. f.* [marchandise, French.] Trade of merchants; commerce; trade.

If a son, that is sent by his father about merchandise, fall into some lewd action, his wickedness, by your rule, should be imposed upon his father.

If he pay thee to the utmost farthing, thou hast forgiven nothing: it is merchandise, and not forgiveness, to restore him that does as much as you can require.

Wares; any thing to be bought or sold.

Fair when her breast, like a rich laden bark  
 With precious merchandise, the forth doth lay.

Thou shalt not sell her at all for money; thou shalt not make merchandise of her.

As for any merchandise you have brought, ye shall have your return in merchandise or in gold.

So active a people will always have money, whilst they can find what merchandise they please to Mexico.

**TO MERCHANDISE**, *v. n.* To trade; to traffick; to exercise commerce.

The Phoenicians, of whose exceeding merchandising we read so much in ancient histories, were Canaanites, whose very name signifies merchants.

**MERCHANT**, *n. f.* [marchand, French.] One who trafficks to remote countries.

France hath flaw'd the league, and hath attach'd  
 Our merchants goods at Bourdeaux.

The Lord hath given a commandment against the merchant city to destroy the strong holds thereof.

The most celebrated merchants in the world were situated in the island of Tyre.

**MERCHANTLY**, *adj.* [from *merchant*.] Like a merchant.

**MERCHANTLIKE**, *adj.* [from *merchant* and *like*.] Like a merchant.

**MERCHANT-MAN**, *n. f.* [merchant and man.] A ship of trade. Pirates have fair winds and a calm sea, when the just and peaceful merchant-man hath them.

In the time of Augustus and Tiberius, the southern coasts of Spain sent great fleets of merchant-men to Italy.

**MERCHANTABLE**, *adj.* [mercabilis, Lat. from *merchant*.] Fit to be bought or sold.

Why they placed this invention in the beaver, beside the medical and merchantable commodity of castor, or parts conceived to be bitten away, might be the sagacity of that animal.

**MERCIABLE**, *adj.* [from *mercy*.] This word in Spenser signifies merciful.

Nought but well mought him beight:  
 He is so meek, wife, merciable,

And with his word his work is conveyable.

**MER'CIFUL**, *adj.* [mercy and full.] Compassionate; tender; kind; unwilling to punish; willing to pity and spare.

Be merciful, O Lord, unto thy people thou hast redeemed.

**MER'CIFULNESS**, *n. f.* [from *merciful*.] Tenderness; willingness to spare.

The band that ought to knit all these excellencies together is a kind of *mercifulness* to such a one, as is in his soul devoted to such perfections.

Use the means ordinary and lawful, among which *mercifulness* and liberality is one, to which the promise of secular wealth is made frequently made.

**MER'CLESS**, *adj.* [from *mercy*.] Void of mercy; pitiless; hard hearted; cruel; severe.

His mother mercies,  
 Most mercies of women Wyden hight,  
 Her other son fast sleeping did oppress,  
 And with most cruel hand him murdered pitiless.

The foe is mercies, and will not pity.

## MER

Think not their rage so desperate t' essay  
 An element more mercies than they.

So mercies a tyrant to obey!

Whatever ravages a mercies distemper may commit, the shall have one man as much her admirer as ever.

The torrent mercies imbibes  
 Commotions, perquillities, and bribes.

**MERC'LESSLY**, *adv.* [from *mercies*.] In a manner void of pity.

**MERC'LESSNESS**, *n. f.* [from *mercies*.] Want of pity.

**MERC'RIAL**, *adj.* [mercurialis, Lat.] Trade of mercury; formed under the influence of mercury; active; sprightly.

I know the shape of 's leg: This is his hand,  
 His foot mercerial, his martial thigh,  
 The brawns of Hercules.

This youth was such a *mercurial*, as could make his own party, if at any time he chanced to be out.

Tully considered the dispositions of a sincere, more ignorant, and less mercurial nation, by dwelling on the pathetic part.

**MERCURY**, *n. f.* [mercurius, Latin.] The chemist's name for quicksilver is mercury.

The gall of animals and mercury kill worms; and the water in which mercury is boiled has this effect.

**MERCURY**, *n. f.* [mercury, Saxon.] The act of mixing any thing with quicksilver.

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## MER

wards, seemed to form a throne for the majesty of God, who in scripture is represented as sitting between the cherubims, and the ark was his footstool: it was from hence that God gave his oracles to Moses, or to the high-priest that consulted him.

Make a mercy-seat of pure gold.

**MERE**, *adj.* [merus, Latin.] That or this only; such and nothing else; this only.

This avarice  
 Strikes deeper, grows with more pernicious root  
 Than Summer-teeming lust; and it hath been  
 The sword of our slain kings; yet do not fear,  
 Scotland hath fountains to fill up your will  
 Of your mere own.

I have engag'd myself to a dear friend,  
 Engag'd my friend to his mere enemy,  
 To feed my means.

The mere Irish were not admitted to the benefit of the laws of England, until they had purchased charters of denization.

From mere success nothing can be concluded in favour of any nation upon whom it is bestowed.

What if the head, the eye, or ear repin'd,  
 To serve mere engines to the ruling mind.

Let Eastern tyrants from the light of heav'n  
 Seclude their bosom slaves, meanly possess'd  
 Of a mere, lifeless, violated form.

**MERE** or *mers*, whether in the beginning, middle, or end, always signify the same with the Saxon *mere*, a pool or lake.

**MERE**, *n. f.* [mere, Saxon.] A pool; commonly a large pool or lake: as, *Winander mere*.

I may say nothing of *meres* stored both with fish and fowl.

A boundary.

The mislayer of a mere-stone is to blame: but it is the unjust judge that is the capital remover of land-marks, who defineth amis of lands.

**MERELY**, *adv.* [from *mere*.] Simply; only; thus and no other way; for this and for no other end or purpose.

Which thing we ourselves would grant, if the use thereof had been merely and only mystical.

These external manners of laments  
 Are merely shadows to the unseen grief,  
 That swells with silence in the tortur'd soul.

It is below reasonable creatures to be conversant in such diversions as are merely innocent, and have nothing else to recommend them.

Above a thousand bought his almanack merely to find what he said against me.

Prize not your life for other ends  
 Than merely to oblige your friends.

**MERETRICIOUS**, *adj.* [meretricius, meretrix, Latin.] Whorish; such as is practised by prostitutes; alluring by false show.

Our degenerate understandings having suffered a sad divorce from their dearest object, defile themselves with every meretricious semblance, that the variety of opinion presents them with.

Not by affected, meretricious arts,  
 But strict harmonious symmetry of parts.

**MERETRICIOUSLY**, *adv.* [from *meretricious*.] Whorishly; after the manner of whores.

**MERETRICIOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [from *meretricious*.] False allurement like those of trumpets.

**MERIDIAN**, *n. f.* [meridian, French; meridian, Lat.] 1. Noon; mid-day.

He promis'd in his East a glorious race,  
 Now sunk from his meridian, sets apace.

The line drawn from North to South, which the Sun crosses at noon.

The true meridian is a circle passing through the poles of the world, and the zenith or vertex of any place, exactly dividing the East from the West.

The Sun or Moon, rising or setting, our idea represents bigger than when on the meridian.

The particular place or state of any thing.

All other knowledge merely serves the concerns of this life, and is fitted to the meridian thereof: they are such as will be of little use to a separate soul.

The highest point of glory or power.

I've touch'd the highest point of all my greatness,  
 And from that full meridian of my glory  
 I haste now to my setting.

Your full majesty at once breaks forth  
 In the meridian of your reign.

**MERIDIAN**, *adj.*

1. At the point of noon.

Sometimes towards Eden, which now in his view  
 Lay pleasant, his griev'd look he fixes sad;

Sometimes



## MER

- Sometimes tow'rd heav'n, and the full blazing Sun,  
Which now sat high in his meridian tow'r. *Milton.*
2. Extended from North to South.  
Compare the meridian line afforded by magnetical needles  
with one mathematically drawn, and observe the variation of  
the needle, or its declination from the true meridian line. *Boyle.*
3. Raised to the highest point.  
MERIDIONAL. *adj.* [meridional, French.]
1. Southern.  
In the southern coast of America or Africa, the southern  
point varieth toward the land, as being disposed that way by  
the meridional or proper hemisphere. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
2. Southerly; having a southern aspect.  
All offices that require heat, as kitchens, stillatories, and  
stoves, would be meridional. *Watson's Architect.*
- MERIDIONALITY. *n. f.* [from meridional.] Position in the  
South; aspect towards the South.
- MERIDIONALLY. *adv.* [from meridional.] With a southern  
aspect.  
The Jews, not willing to lie as their temple stood, do  
place their bed from North to South, and delight to sleep  
meridionally. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*
- MERIT. *n. f.* [meritum, Latin; merite, French.]
1. Desert; excellence deserving honour or reward.  
You have the captives; use them  
As we shall find their merits and our safety  
May equally determine. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
- She deem'd I well deserv'd to die,  
And made a merit of her cruelty. *Dryden.*
- Recommon, not more learn'd than good,  
With manners gen'rous as his noble blood;  
To him the wife of Greece and Rome was known,  
And ev'ry author's merit but his own. *Pope.*
- She valu'd nothing less  
Than titles, figure, shape, and drefs;  
That merit should be chiefly plac'd  
In judgement, knowledge, wit, and taste. *Swift.*
2. Reward deserved.  
These laurel groves, the merits of thy youth,  
Which thou from Mahomet didst greatly gain,  
While bold assertor of restless truth,  
Thy sword did godlike liberty maintain. *Prior.*
3. Claim; right.  
As I am studious to promote the honour of my native  
country, I put Chaucer's merits to the trial, by turning some  
of the Canterbury tales into our language. *Dryden.*
- When a point hath been well examined, and our own  
judgment settled, after a large survey of the merits of the  
cause, it would be a weakness to continue fluttering. *Watts.*
- To MERIT. *v. a.* [meritor, French.]
1. To deserve; to have a right to claim any thing as deserved.  
Amplify have merited of me, of all  
Th' infernal empire. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*
- A man at best is incapable of meriting any thing from  
God. *South's Sermons.*
2. To deserve; to earn: it is used generally of good, but some-  
times of ill.  
Whatsoever jewels I have merited, I am sure I have re-  
ceived none, unless experience be a jewel; that I have pur-  
chased at an infinite rate. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*
- If such rewards to vanquish'd men are due,  
What prize may Nisus from your bounty claim,  
Who merited the first rewards, and fame? *Dryden.*
- MERITORIOUS. *adj.* [meritoire, Fr. from merit.] Deserving of  
reward; high in desert.  
Instead of so great and meritorious a service, in bringing all  
the Irish to acknowledge the king for their liege, they did  
great hurt. *Spenser on Ireland.*
- The war that hath such a foundation will not only be re-  
puted just, but holy and meritorious. *Raleigh's Essays.*
- A most sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by  
the satisfactory and meritorious death and obedience of the  
incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ, God blessed for ever.  
*Bishop Sander's.*
- This is not only the most prudent, but the most meritorious  
charity, which we can practice. *Addison's Spect.*
- MERITORIOUSLY. *adv.* [from meritorious.] In such a manner  
as to deserve reward.  
He carried himself meritoriously in foreign employments  
in time of the interdict, which held up his credit among the  
patriots. *Watson.*
- MERITORIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from meritorious.] The act or state  
of deserving well.  
There was a full persuasion of the high meritoriousness of  
what they did; but still there was no law of God to ground  
it upon, and consequently it was not confidence. *South.*
- ME'RLIN. *n. f.* [merlin, Lat.] A kind of play. *Ains.*
- ME'RLIN. *n. f.* A kind of hawk.  
Not yielding over to old age his country delights, he was  
at that time following a merlin. *Sidney.*

## MER

- ME'RLAID. *n. f.* [mer, the sea, and maid.] A sea woman; an  
animal with a woman's head and fish's tail.  
I'll drown more sailors than the mermaid shall. *Shakespeare.*
- Thou rememberest,  
Since once I sat upon a promontory,  
Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath,  
That the rude sea grew civil at her song;  
Didst thou perchance Ulysses not to hear? *Shakespeare.*
- The mermaid's songs, which to his men did please,  
That they were all persuaded, through the ear,  
To quit the ship and leap into the sea? *Dryden.*
- Few eyes have escaped the picture of a mermaid: Horace  
his monster, with woman's head above and fishy extremity  
below, answers the shape of the ancient tyrens that attempt-  
ed upon Ulysses. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v.*
- MERMAID'S TRUMPET. *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Ains.*
- MERRILY. *adv.* [from merry.]
1. Gaily; civilly; cheerfully; with mirth; with gaiety; with  
laughter.  
Merrily, merrily, shall we live now,  
Under the blossom that hangs on the bough. *Shakespeare.*
- Yet there, merrily, I hear her singing loud. *Sidney.*
- Merrily by my side a royal maid,  
Her dainty limbs full softly down did lay. *Fairy Queen.*
- To that general subjection of the land merrily the  
custom or tenure can be no bar nor impeachment. *Spenser.*
- MES'ENTERY. *n. f.* [mesenterion; mesenteric, Fr.] That round  
which the guts are convolved.  
When the chyle passeth through the mesentery, it is mixed  
with the lymph. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- MES'ENTERIC. *adj.* [mesenterique, French, from mesentery.]  
Relating to the mesentery.  
They are carried into the glands of the mesentery, receiving  
a fine lymph from the lymphatic ducts, which dilutes this  
chylous fluid, and scours its containing vessels, which, from  
the mesenteric glands, unite in large channels, and pass di-  
rectly into the common receptacle of the chyle. *Chene.*
- MESH. *n. f.* [mesche, Dutch; made, old French: it were  
therefore better written, as it is commonly pronounced, mesh.]  
The interstice of a net; the space between the threads of a  
net.  
The drovers hang square nets athwart the tide, thorough  
which the shoal of pilchard passing, leave many behind en-  
tangled in the meshes. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
- Such a hate is madness the youth, to skip o'er the meshes of  
good counsel the cingle. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.*
- He spreads his subtle nets from sight,  
With twinkling glasses to betray  
The larks that in the meshes light. *Dryden.*
- With all their mouths the nerves the spirits drink,  
Which through the cells of the fine strainers sink:  
These all the channel'd fibres ev'ry way,  
For motion and sensation, fill convey:  
The greatest portion of th' arterial blood,  
By the close fracture of the parts withstood,  
Whose narrow meshes stop the grosser flood. *Blackmore.*
- To MESH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch in a net; to en-  
fine.  
The flies by chance mesh in her hair,  
By the bright radiance thrown  
From her clear eyes, rich jewels were,  
They lo like diamonds shone. *Dryden.*
- ME'SHY. *adj.* [from mesh.] Reticulated; of net-work.  
Some build his house, but thence his issue barre,  
Some make his meshy bed, but reave his rest. *Carew.*
- Caught in the meshy snare, in vain they beat  
Their idle wings. *Thomson.*
- ME'SLIN. *n. f.* [from mesler, French, to mix; or rather cor-  
ruptly pronounced for mesellene. See MASLIN.] Mixed corn:  
as, wheat and rie.  
What reason is there which should but induce, and there-  
fore much less enforce, us to think, that care of old diffimi-  
litude between the people of God and the heathen nations  
about them, was any more the cause of forbidding them to  
put on garments of sundry stuff, than of charging them withal  
not to sow their fields with meslin. *Hooker, b. iv.*
- If work for the thrasher ye mind for to have,  
Of wheat and of meslin unthresh'd go save. *Tyffr.*
- MESOLEUCY. *n. f.* [mesoleuca, Gr.] A precious stone, black,  
with a streak of white in the middle. *Dider.*
- MESOLOGARITHMS. *n. f.* [mesologarithmos, Gr.]  
The logarithms of the cosines and tangents, so denominated  
by Kepler. *Harris.*
- MESOMELAS. *n. f.* [mesomelas, Gr.] A precious stone with a black  
vein parting every colour in the midst. *Bailey.*
- MES'PRISE. *n. f.* [probably misprinted for mesprise; mesprise, Fr.]  
Contempt; scorn.  
Mammon was much displeas'd, yet note he chose  
But bear the rigour of his bold mesprise.  
And thence him forward led, him further to entice. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

## MES

- MERRYTHOUGHT. *n. f.* [merry and thought.] A forked bone  
on the body of fowls; so called because boys and girls pull  
in play at the two sides, the longest part broken off betoken-  
ing priority of marriage.  
Let him not be breaking merrythoughts under the table with  
my cousin. *Eachard's Content of the Clergy.*
- MES'RA'ICK. *n. f.* [mesaraique; mesaraque, Fr. analogy re-  
quires it mesaraick.] Belonging to the mesentery.  
It taketh leave of the permanent parts at the mouths of the  
mesentericks, and accompanieth the inconvertible portion into  
the sieve.  
The most subtle part of the chyle passeth immediately into  
the blood by the absorbent vessels of the guts, which discharge  
themselves into the mesaraick veins. *Arbutnot.*
- MES'RON. *n. f.* [mesro, Lat.] The act of sinking, or thrust-  
ing over head.  
MESSEMS. *imperfect verb.* [me and seems, or it seems to me:  
for this word it is now too common to use methinks or me-  
thought, an ungrammatical word.] I think; it appears to me;  
methinks.  
Alas, of ghosts I hear the gaffly cries;  
Yet there, mesems, I hear her singing loud. *Sidney.*
- Mesemed by my side a royal maid,  
Her dainty limbs full softly down did lay. *Fairy Queen.*
- To that general subjection of the land mesems the  
custom or tenure can be no bar nor impeachment. *Spenser.*
- MES'ENTERY. *n. f.* [mesenterion; mesenteric, Fr.] That round  
which the guts are convolved.  
When the chyle passeth through the mesentery, it is mixed  
with the lymph. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- MES'ENTERIC. *adj.* [mesenterique, French, from mesentery.]  
Relating to the mesentery.  
They are carried into the glands of the mesentery, receiving  
a fine lymph from the lymphatic ducts, which dilutes this  
chylous fluid, and scours its containing vessels, which, from  
the mesenteric glands, unite in large channels, and pass di-  
rectly into the common receptacle of the chyle. *Chene.*
- MESH. *n. f.* [mesche, Dutch; made, old French: it were  
therefore better written, as it is commonly pronounced, mesh.]  
The interstice of a net; the space between the threads of a  
net.  
The drovers hang square nets athwart the tide, thorough  
which the shoal of pilchard passing, leave many behind en-  
tangled in the meshes. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
- Such a hate is madness the youth, to skip o'er the meshes of  
good counsel the cingle. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.*
- He spreads his subtle nets from sight,  
With twinkling glasses to betray  
The larks that in the meshes light. *Dryden.*
- With all their mouths the nerves the spirits drink,  
Which through the cells of the fine strainers sink:  
These all the channel'd fibres ev'ry way,  
For motion and sensation, fill convey:  
The greatest portion of th' arterial blood,  
By the close fracture of the parts withstood,  
Whose narrow meshes stop the grosser flood. *Blackmore.*
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Contempt; scorn.  
Mammon was much displeas'd, yet note he chose  
But bear the rigour of his bold mesprise.  
And thence him forward led, him further to entice. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

## MET

- MESS. *n. f.* [mes, old French; messo, Italian; missus, Latin;  
mes, Gothick; meye, Saxon, a dish.] A dish; a quantity  
of food sent to table together.  
The bounteous hufwife, nature, on each bush  
Lays her full mess before you. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*
- Now your traveller,  
He and his toothpick at my worship's mess. *Shakespeare.*
- I had as lief you should tell me of a mess of porridge.  
*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
- Herbs, and other country messes,  
Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses. *Milton.*
- Had either of the crimes been cooked to their palates,  
they might have changed messes. *Decay of Piety.*
- From him he next receives it thick or thin,  
As pure a mess almost as it came in. *Pope.*
- To MESS. *v. n.* To eat; to feed.
- ME'SSAGE. *n. f.* [message, Fr.] An errand; any thing commit-  
ted to another to be told to a third.  
She doth display  
The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight,  
Through which her words so wife do make their way,  
To bear the message of her spright. *Spenser, Sonnet 81.*
- May one, that is a herald and a prince,  
Do a fair message to his kingly ears! *Shakespeare.*
- She is fair, and, fairer than that word,  
Of wondrous virtues; sometimes from her eyes  
I did receive fair speechless messages. *Shakespeare.*
- Gently haft thou told  
Thy message, which might else in telling wound,  
And in performing us. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*
- Let the minister be low, his interest inconsiderable, the  
word will suffer for his sake; the message will still find recep-  
tion according to the dignity of the messenger. *South.*
- The welcome message made, was soon receiv'd;  
'Twas to be with'd and hop'd, but scarce believ'd. *Dryden.*
- ME'SSENGER. *n. f.* [messager, French.] One who carries an  
errand; one who comes from another to a third; one who  
brings an account or foretoken of any thing; an harbinger;  
a forerunner.  
Came running in, much like a man difmaid,  
A messenger with letters, which his message said. *Pa. Qu.*
- Yon grey lines,  
That fret the clouds, are messengers of day. *Shakespeare.*
- Run after that same peevish messenger,  
The duke's man. *Shakespeare.*
- The earl dispatched messengers one after another to the king,  
with an account of what he heard and believed he saw; and  
yet thought not fit to stay for an answer. *Clarendon.*
- Joy touch'd the messenger of heav'n; he stay'd  
Entranc'd, and all the blissful haunt survey'd. *Pope.*
- MESSIAH. *n. f.* [from the Hebrew.] The Anointed; the  
Christ; the Saviour of the world; the Prince of peace.  
Great and publick opposition the magistrates made against  
Jesus the man of Nazareth, when he appeared as the Mes-  
siah. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
- MESSIEURS. *n. f.* [Fr. plural of monsieur.] Sirs; gentle-  
men.
- ME'SSMATE. *n. f.* [messi and mate.] One who eats at the same  
table.
- ME'SSUAGE. *n. f.* [messuagium, law Latin; formed perhaps  
message by mistake of the n in court-hand for u, they being  
written alike, message from maison, French.] The house and  
ground set apart for household uses.  
MET, the preterite and part. of meet.  
A set of very well-meaning gentlemen in England, not to  
be met with in other countries, take it for granted they can  
never be in the wrong so long as they can oppose ministers of  
state. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 48.*
- METAGRAMMATISM. *n. f.* [μεταγραμματισμός, Gr.]  
Anagrammatism, or metagrammatism, is a dissolution of a  
name truly written into its letters, as its elements, and a new  
connexion of it by artificial transposition, without addition,  
subtraction, or change of any letter into different words,  
making some perfect sense applicable to the person named.
- METABASIS. *n. f.* [Greek.] In rhetoric, a figure by which  
the orator passes from one thing to another. *Dider.*
- METABOLA. *n. f.* [μεταβολή, Gr.] In medicine, a change of time,  
air, or disease.
- METACARPUS. *n. f.* [μετακαρπιον, Gr.] In anatomy, a bone of  
the arm made up of four bones, which are joined to the fin-  
gers. *Dider.*
- The conjunction is called synarthrosis; as in the joining of  
the carpus to the metacarpus. *Wise's Surgery.*
- METACARPAL. *adj.* [from metacarpus.] Belonging to the me-  
tacarpus. *Dider.*
- It will facilitate the separation in the joint, when you cut  
the finger from the metacarpal bone. *Sharp's Surgery.*
- METAL. *n. f.* [metal, French; metallum, Latin.]  
We understand by the term metal a firm, heavy, and hard  
substance, opaque, fusible by fire, and concreting again when  
cold.



# MET

cold into a solid body such as it was before, which is malleable under the hammer, and is of a bright, glossy, and glittering substance where newly cut or broken. The *metals* are six in number: 1. gold; 2. silver; 3. copper; 4. tin; 5. iron; and, 6. lead; of which gold is the heaviest, lead the second in weight, then silver, then copper, and iron is the lightest except tin: some have added mercury or quicksilver to the number of *metals*; but as it wants malleability, the criterion of *metals*, it is more properly ranked among the semi-*metals*.  
Hill's *Mat. Med.*

Metallists use a kind of terrace in their vessels for fining *metals*, that the melted *metal* run not out.  
Maxon.

2. Courage; spirit. In this sense it is more frequently written *mettle*. See *METTLÉ*.

Being glad to find their companions had so much *metals*, after a long debate the major part carried it.  
Clarendon.

3. Upon this signification the following ambiguity is founded.

Both kinds of *metal* be prepar'd,  
Either to give blows or to ward;  
Courage and feel both of great force,  
Prepar'd for better or for worse.  
Hudibras, p. i.

METALÉPSIS. *n. f.* [μετάληψις.] A continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations.  
Bailey.

METALLICAL. *adj.* [from *metallum*, Lat. *metallique*, French.] METALLICK. *adj.* Partaking of *metal*; containing *metal*; consisting of *metal*.

The ancients observing in that material a kind of *metallical* nature, or fulfibility, seem to have resolved it to nobler use; an art now utterly lost.  
Watson's *Architecture*.

The lofty lines abound with endless store  
Of min'ral treasure, and *metallick* oar.  
Blackmore.

METALLIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *metallum* and *fero*, Latin.] Producing *metals*.  
Ditt.

METALLINE. *adj.* [from *metal*.]  
1. Impregnated with *metal*.

*Metallic* waters have virtual cold in them; put therefore wood or clay into smith's water, and try whether it will not harden.  
Bacon's *Nat. Hist.* No. 84.

2. Consisting of *metal*.

Though the quicksilver were brought to a very close and lovely *metalline* cylinder, not interrupted by interspersed bubbles, yet having caused the air to be again drawn out of the receiver, several little bubbles disclosed themselves.  
Boyle.

METALLIST. *n. f.* [from *metal*; *metalliste*, Fr.] A worker in *metals*; or skilled in *metals*.

*Metalists* use a kind of terrace in their vessels for fining *metals*, that the melted *metal* run not out; it is made of quick lime and ox blood.  
Maxon's *Mech. Exercises*.

METALLOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *metallum* and *γραφω*.] An account or description of *metals*.  
Ditt.

METALLURGIST. *n. f.* [from *metallum* and *ργον*.] A worker in *metals*.

METALLURGY. *n. f.* [from *metallum* and *ργον*.] The art of working *metals*, or separating them from their ore.

To METAMORPHOSE. *v. a.* [from *metamorphosis*, Fr. *μεταμορφώω*.] To change the form or shape of any thing.

Thou, Julia, thou hast *metamorphos'd* me;  
Made me neglect my studies, lose my time.  
Shakespeare.

They became degenerate and *metamorphos'd* like Nebuchadnezzar, who, though he had the face of a man, had the heart of a beast.  
Davies on *Ireland*.

The impossibility to conceive so great a prince and favourite to suddenly *metamorphos'd* into travellers, with no greater train, was enough to make any man unbelieve his five senses.  
Watson's *Buckingham*.

From such rude principles our form began;  
And earth was *metamorphos'd* into man.  
Dryden's *Ovid*.

METAMORPHOSIS. *n. f.* [from *metamorphosis*, Fr. *μεταμορφωσις*.] 1. Transformation; change of shape.

His whole oration flood upon a short narration, what was the cause of this *metamorphosis*.  
Sidney.

Obscene talk is grown so common, that one would think we were fallen into an age of *metamorphosis*, and that the brutes did not only poetically but really speak.  
Gov. *Tongue*.

The fifteenth book is the master-piece of the whole *metamorphosis*.  
Dryden.

What! my noble colonel in *metamorphosis*! On what occasion are you transformed?  
Dryden's *Spanish Fryar*.

There are probable machines in epick poems, where the gods are no less actors than the men; but the less credible sorts, such as *metamorphoses*, are far more rare.  
Pope's *Odyssey*.

2. It is applied, by *Harvey*, to the changes an animal undergoes, both in its formation and growth; and by several to the various shapes some insects in particular pass through, as the silk-worm, and the like.  
Quincy.

METAPHOR. *n. f.* [from *metaphora*, Fr. *métaphore*.] The application of a word to an use to which, in its original import, it cannot be put: as, he *bridles* his anger; he *deadens* the found; the spring *awakes* the flowers. A metaphor is a simile comprized in a word; the spring putting in action the powers of vegetation, which were torpid in the *winter*, as the powers of a sleeping animal are excited by awaking him.

# MET

The work of tragedy is on the passions, and in a dialogue; both of them abhor strong *metaphors*, in which the epocœa delights.  
Dryden's *Ded. to Virgil's Æneid*.

METAPHORICAL. *adj.* [from *metaphor*, Fr. *métaphorique*.] METAPHORICK. *adj.* Not literal; not according to the primitive meaning of the word; figurative.

The words which were to continue; the only difference is, that whereas before they had a literal, they now have a *metaphorical* use.  
Hobbes.

METAPHRA'SE. *n. f.* [μετάφρασις.] A mere verbal translation from one language into another.  
Hobbes.

This translation is not so loose as paraphrase, nor so close as *metaphrase*.  
Dryden.

METAPHRAST. *n. f.* [from *metaphrase*, Fr. *métaphraste*.] A literal translator; one who translates word for word from one language into another.

METAPHYSICAL. *adj.* METAPHYSICK. *adj.* 1. Verified in metaphysics; relating to metaphysics.

2. In *Shakespeare* it means supernatural or preternatural.

He thee hither,  
To chaff with the valour of my tongue  
All that impedes thee from the golden round,  
Which fate, and metaphysical aid, doth seem  
To have crown'd thee withal.  
Shakespeare, *Macbeth*.

METAPHYSICK. *n. f.* [from *metaphysique*, Fr. *métaphysique*.] METAPHYSICKS. *s.* tology; the doctrine of the general affections of substances existing.

The mathematics and the *metaphysics*,  
Fall to them as you find your stomach serves you.  
Shakespeare.

Call her the *metaphysics* of her sex,  
And say she tortures wits, as quartsans vex  
Physicians.  
Cleaveland.

If light be caused by intrinission, or receiving in, the form of contrary species should be received confusedly together, which how absurd it is, Aristotle shews in his *metaphysics*.  
Peacham on *Drawing*.

See *physick* beg the Stagyrice's defence!  
See *metaphysick* call for aid on sense!  
Pope's *Danield*.

The topics of ontology or *metaphysick*, are cause, effect, action, passion, identity, opposition, subject, adjunct, and sign.

METAPHYSICS. *n. f.* [μετάφυσικα.] Transformation; metamorphosis.  
Ditt.

METAPLASM. *n. f.* [μεταπλασμός.] A figure in rhetoric, wherein words or letters are transposed contrary to their natural order.  
Ditt.

METASTASIS. *n. f.* [μετάστασις.] Translation or removal.

His disease was a dangerous asthma; the cause a *metastasis*, or translation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs.  
Harvey on *Consumption*.

METATARSAL. *adj.* [from *metatarsus*.] Belonging to the metatarsus.

The bones of the toes, and part only of the *metatarsal* bones, may be carious, in which case cut off only so much of the foot as is disordered.  
Sharp's *Surgery*.

METATARSUS. *n. f.* [μετάταρσος.] The middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot.  
Ditt.

The conjunction is called synarthrosis, as in the joining the tarsus to the *metatarsus*.  
Wiseham's *Surgery*.

METATHESIS. *n. f.* [μετάθεσις.] A transposition.

To METE. *v. a.* [μετέω, Latin.] To measure; to reduce to measure.

I will divide Shechem, and *mete* the valley of Succoth. *Psal.*  
To measure any distance by a line, apply some known measure wherewith to *mete* it.  
Heldr.

Though you many ways pursue  
To find their lengths, you'll never *mete* the true,  
But thus; take all that space the sun  
Meets out, when every daily round is run.  
Creech.

METEWAND. *n. f.* [μετέω and *wand*.] A staff of a certain length wherewith measures are taken.

A true touchstone, a sure *metewand* lieth before their eyes.  
Achan's *Schoolmaster*.

Ye shall do no unrighteousness in *meteward*, weight, or measure.  
Lev. xix. 35.

To METEMPSYCHO'SE. *v. a.* [from *metempsychosis*.] To translate from body to body. A word not received.

The souls of usurers after their death, Lucian affirms to be *metempsychos'd*, or translated into the bodies of asses, and be *metempsychos'd*, for poor men to take their pennyworth out of their bones.  
Peacham on *Blazoning*.

METEMPSYCHOSIS. *n. f.* [μετεμψύχωσις.] The transmigration of souls from body to body.

From the opinion of *metempsychosis*, or transmigration of the souls of men into the bodies of beasts, most suitable under their human condition, after his death Orpheus the musician became a swan.  
Brown's *Vulgar Errors*, b. iii.

METEOR. *n. f.* [μετέωρος, Fr. *météore*.] Any bodies in the air or sky that are of a flux and transitory nature.  
Lock'd

# MET

Look'd he or red, or pale, or sad, or merrily?  
What observation mad'st thou in this case?  
Shakespeare.

Of his heart's *meteors* tilting in his face?  
She began to cast with herself from what coast this blazing star must rise upon the horizon of Ireland; for there had the like *meteor* strong influence before.  
Bacon's *Henry VII.*

These burning fits but *meteors* be,  
Whole matter in thee soon is pent:  
Thy beauty, and all parts which are in thee,  
Are an unchangeable firmament.  
Donne.

Then flaming *meteors*, hung in air, were seen,  
And thunders rattled through a sky serene.  
Dryden's *Æn.*

Why was I rais'd the *meteor* of the world,  
Hung in the skies, and blazing as I travell'd,  
Till all my fires were spent; and then cast downward  
To be trod out by Cæsar?  
Dryden's *All for Love*.

O poet, thou hadst been disreputeer,  
Hanging the monarch's hat so high,  
If thou hadst dubb'd thy star a *meteor*,  
Which did but blaze, and rove, and die.  
Prior.

METEOROLOGICAL. *adj.* [from *meteorology*.] Relating to the doctrine of *meteors*.

Many others are considerable in meteorological divinity.  
Brown's *Vulgar Errors*, b. vii.

Make distinction whether these unusual lights be new-come guests, or old inhabitants in heaven, or meteorological impressions not transcribing the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celestial bodies.  
Hovel's *Vocal Forest*.

METEOROLOGIST. *n. f.* [from *meteorology*.] A man skilled in *meteors*, or studious of them.

The meteorologist observe, that amongst the four elements which are the ingredients of all sublunary creatures, there is a notable correspondency.  
Hovel's *Vocal Forest*.

METEOROLOG. *n. f.* [μετεωρολόγος.] The doctrine of *meteors*.

In animals we deny not a natural meteorology, or innate presentation of wind and weather.  
Brown's *Vulgar Errors*.

METEOROUS. *adj.* [from *meteor*.] Having the nature of a meteor.

From the o'er hill  
To their first station, all in bright array,  
The cherubim descended, on the ground  
Gliding *metecorous*, as evening mists,  
Ris'n from a river.  
Milton's *Par. Lost*, b. xii.

METER. *n. f.* [from *meteo*.] A measurer: as, a coal-meter, a land-meter.

METHEGLIN. *n. f.* [meddyghu, Welch, from *medd* and *glyn*, glutinare ait Minthew, vel a medley medicus & llyn potus quia potus medicinalis.] Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

White handed mistress, one sweet word with thee.  
—Honey, and milk, and sugar, there is three.  
—Nay then two treys; and if you grow so nice,  
*Metheglins*, wort, and malnicity.  
Shakespeare.

To ally the strength and hardness of the wine,  
And with old Bacchus new *metheglins* join.  
Dryden.

METHINKS, verb impersonal. [me and thinks.] This is imagined to be a Norman corruption, the French being apt to confound me and I. I think; it seems to me; methinks. See *MESEEMS*, which is more strictly grammatical, though less in use. *Methinks* was used even by those who used like-wise *methinks*.

In all ages poets have been had in special reputation, and, *methinks*, not without great cause; for, besides their sweet inventions, and most witty lays, they have always used to set forth the praises of the good and virtuous.  
Spenser on *Ireland*.

If he choose out some expression which does not vitiate the sense, I suppose he may stretch his chain to such a latitude; but by innovation of thoughts, *methinks*, he breaks it.  
Dryden.

There is another circumstance, which, *methinks*, gives us a very high idea of the nature of the soul, in regard to what passes in dreams, that innumerable multitude and variety of ideas which then arise in her.  
Addison's *Spect.* No. 487.

*Methinks* already I your tears survey.  
Pope.

METHOD. *n. f.* [methode, Fr. *méthode*.] 1. *Method*, taken in the largest sense, implies the placing of several things, or performing several operations in such an order as is most convenient for the attainment of some end.

To see wherein the harm which they feel consisteth, the seeds from which it sprang, and the *method* of curing it, belongeth to a skill the study whereof is full of toil, and the practice beset with difficulties.  
Hobbes, b. v.

If you will jest with me know my aspect,  
And fashion your demeanour to my looks,  
Or I will beat this *method* in your conscience.  
Shakespeare.

It will be in vain to talk to you concerning the *method* I think best to be observed in schools.  
Locke on *Education*.

Notwithstanding a faculty be born with us, there are several *methods* for cultivating and improving it, and without which it will be very uncertain.  
Addison's *Spect.* No. 400.

METHODOICAL. *adj.* [methodique, Fr. *méthodique*.] Ranged or proceeding in due or just order.

# MET

The observations follow one another without that *methodical* regularity requisite in a prose author.  
Addison's *Spect.*

He can take a body to pieces, and dispose of them where he pleases; to us, perhaps, not without the appearance of irretrievable confusion; but, with respect to his own knowledge, into the most regular and *methodical* repositories.  
Rogers.

Let me appear, great Sir, I pray,  
*Methodical* in what I say.  
Addison's *Rosamon*.

METHODOICALLY. *adv.* [from *methodical*.] According to method and order.

All the rules of painting are *methodically*, concisely, and clearly delivered in this treatise.  
Dryden's *Du Fresnoy*.

To begin *methodically*, I should enjoin you travel; for absence doth remove the cause, removing the object.  
Suckling.

To METHODISE. *v. a.* [from *method*.] To regulate; to dispose in order.

Resolv'd his unripe vengeance to defer,  
The royal spy retir'd unseen,  
To brood in secret on his gather'd spleen,  
And *methodize* revenge.  
Dryden's *Boccace*.

The man who does not know how to *methodise* his thoughts, has always a barren superfluity of words; the fruit is lost amidst the exuberance of leaves.  
Spectator, No. 476.

One who brings with him any observations which he has made in his reading of the poets, will find his own reflections *methodized* and explained, in the works of a good critic.  
Addison's *Spect.* No. 291.

Those rules of old discover'd, not devis'd,  
Are nature still, but nature *methodis'd*.  
Pope.

METHODIST. *n. f.* [from *method*.] 1. A physician who practises by theory.

Our warriest physicians, not only chemists but *methodists*, give it inwardly in several constitutions and distempers.  
Boyle.

2. One of a new kind of puritans lately arisen, so called from their profession to live by rules and in constant method.

METHOUGHT, the preterite of *methinks*. See *METHINKS* and *MESEEMS*. I thought; it appeared to me. I know not that any author has *methought*, though it is more grammatical, and deduced analogically from *methinks*.

*Methought*, a serpent eat my heart away,  
And you sat smiling at his cruel prey.  
Shakespeare.

Since I fought  
By pray'r th' offended deity t' appease;  
Kneel'd, and before him humbly'd all my heart.  
*Methought*, I saw him placable, and mild;  
Bending his ear: persuasion in me grew  
That I was heard with favour; peace return'd  
Home to my breast; and to my memory  
His promise, "That thy feed shall bruise our foe."  
Milton.

In these  
I found not what, *methought*, I wanted fill.  
Milton.

*Methought* I stood on a wide river's bank,  
Which I must needs o'erpass, but knew not how.  
Dryden.

METONYMICAL. *adj.* [from *metonymy*.] Put by metonymy for something else.

METONYMICALLY. *adv.* [from *metonymical*.] By metonymy; not literally.

The disposition of the coloured body, as that modifies the light, may be called by the name of a colour *metonymically*, or efficiently; that is, in regard of its turning the light that rebounds from it, or passes through it, into this or that particular colour.

METONYMY. *n. f.* [metonymie, Fr. *métonymie*.] A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate; he *died by steel*, that is, by a sword.

They differ only as cause and effect, which by a *metonymy* usual in all sorts of authors, are frequently put one for another.

METOPOSCOPY. *n. f.* [metoposcopia, Fr. *métoposcopie* and *oxinôscopia*.] The study of physiognomy; the art of knowing the characters of men by the countenance.

METRE. *n. f.* [metrum, Latin; μέτρον, Greek.] Speech confined to a certain number and harmonic disposition of syllables; verse; measure; numbers.

For the *metre* sake, some words be driven awry which require a straighter placing in plain prose.  
Achan's *Schoolmaster*.

He taught his Romans in much better *metre*,  
To laugh at fools.  
Pope.

METRICAL. *adj.* [metricus, Latin; metrique, Fr.] Pertaining to metre or numbers.

METROPOLIS. *n. f.* [metropolis, Latin; metropole, French; μέτρον and πόλις.] The mother city; the chief city of any country or district.

His eye discovers unaware  
The goodly prospect of some foreign land,  
First seen: or some renown'd *metropolis*,  
With glittering spires and pinnacles adorn'd.  
Milton.

Reduc'd in careful watch  
Round their *metropolis*.  
Milton's *Par. Lost*, b. x.

We stopped at Pavia, that was once the *metropolis* of a kingdom, but at present a poor town.  
Addison on *Italy*.

METROPOLITAN.



## MEW

**METROPOLITAN.** *n. f.* [*metropolitanus*, Latin.] A bishop of the mother church; an archbishop.

He was promoted to Canterbury upon the death of Dr. Bancroft, that *metropolitan*, who understood the church excellently, and counteracted men of the greatest parts in learning.

**METROPOLITAN.** *adj.* Belonging to a metropolis.

Their patriarch, of a covetous desire to enrich himself, had forborn to institute *metropolitan* bishops.

**METROPOLITICAL.** *adj.* [from *metropolis*.] Chief or principal of cities.

He fearing the power of the Christians was gone as far as Gratia, the *metropolitan* city of Siria.

**METTTLE.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *mettle*, but commonly written so when the metaphorical sense is used.]

1. Spirit; spiritlines; courage.

What a blunt fellow is this grown to be?

He was quick *mettle* when he went to school.

I had rather go with fir priest than fir knight: I care not who knows so much of my *mettle*.

Upon this heaviness of the king's forces, interpreted to be fear and want of *mettle*, divers resorted to the feditious.

He had given so frequent testimony of signal courage in several actions, that his *mettle* was never suspected.

'Tis more to guide than spur the muse's speed, Retrain his fury, than provoke his speed;

The winged courier, like a gen'rous horse, Shows most true *mettle* when you check his course.

2. Substance: this at least should be *mettle*.

Oh thou! whose self-same *mettle*, Whereof thy proud-child, arrogant man, is puff,

Engenders the black toad, and adder blue.

**METTTLED.** *adj.* [from *mettle*.] Spiritely; courageous; full of ardour; full of fire.

Such a light and *mettled* dance Saw you never.

Nor would you find it easy to compose The *mettled* steeds, when from their nostrils flows

The scorching fire that in their entrails glows.

**METTTLESOME.** *adj.* [from *mettle*.] Spiritely; lively; gay; brisk; airy; fiery; courageous.

Their force differs from true spirit, as much as a vicious from a *mettlesome* horse.

**METTTLESOMELY.** *adv.* [from *mettlesome*.] With spiritlines.

**MEW.** *n. f.* [*mue*, French.]

1. A cage; an inclosure; a place where any thing is confined.

Forth-coming from her darkness *meu*, Where she all day did hide her hated brow,

And horribly mis-shapes with ugly sights, Captiv'd eternally in iron *meus*,

And darkness dens, where Titan his face never shews.

Her lofty hand would of itself refuse To touch the dainty needle or nice thread;

She hated chambers, closets, secret *meus*, And in broad fields prefer'd her maidenhead.

2. [Met, Saxon.] A sea-fowl.

Among the first sort we reckon coots, sanderlings, and *meus*.

The vessel sticks, and shews her open'd side, And on her shatter'd mast the *meus* in triumph ride.

To **MEW.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut up; to confine; to imprison; to inclose.

He in dark corners *meu'd*, Mutter'd of matters as their books them shew'd.

Unto the bush her eye did fudden glance, In which vain Braggadocio was *meu'd*.

And saw it first.

Why should your fears, which, as they say, attend The steps of wrong, then move you to *meu* up

Your tender kinsman.

Fair Hermia, question your desires; Know of your youth, examine well your blood,

Whether if you yield not to your father's choice, You can endure the livery of a nun;

For aye to be in shady cloister *meu'd*, To live a barren sister all your life,

Chanting faint hymns to the cold, fruitless moon.

More pity that the eagle should be *meu'd*, While kites and buzzards prey at liberty.

Feign them sick, Close *meu'd* in their sedans, for fear of air.

It is not possible to keep a young gentleman from vice by a total ignorance of it, unless you will all his life *meu* him up

in a closet, and never let him go into company.

2. To fledge the feathers. It is, I believe, used in this sense, because birds are, by close confinement, brought to shed their feathers.

I should discourse of hawks, and then treat of their ayres, *meuings*, cutting, and renovation of their feathers.

## MIC

The sun hath *meu'd* his beams from off his lamp, And majesty defac'd the royal stamp.

Nine times the moon had *meu'd* her horns, at length With travel weary, unsuppl'd with strength,

And with the burden of her womb oppress, Sabean fields afford her needful rest.

3. [*Miauler*, French.] To cry as a cat.

Let Hercules himself do what he may, The cat will *meu*, the dog will have his day.

They are not improveable beyond their own genius: a dog will never learn to *meu*, nor a cat to bark.

To **MEW.** *v. n.* [*miauler*, French.] To squall as a child.

The infant *Meu*ling and puking in the nurse's arms.

**MEZE'RON.** *n. f.* A species of purple laurel.

*Mezeron* is common in our gardens, and on the Alps and Pyrenean mountains: every part of this shrub is acrid and pungent, and inflames the mouth and throat.

**MEZZOTINTO.** *n. f.* [Italian.] A kind of engraving, so named as nearly resembling paint, the word importing half-painted: it is done by beating the whole into asperity with a hammer, and then rubbing it down with a stone to the resemblance intended.

**MEYNT.** *adv.* Mingled. Obsolete.

The salt Medway, that trickling streams Adown the dales of Kent,

'Till with the elder brother Thames His brackish waves be *meint*.

**M'ASM.** *n. f.* [from *maison*, inquisito, to infect.] Such particles or atoms as are supposed to arise from disordered, putrefying, or poisonous bodies, and to affect people at a distance.

The plague is a malignant fever, caused through pestilential *miasms* insinuating into the humoral and consistent parts of the body.

**MICE,** the plural of *mouse*.

*Mice* that mar the land.

**MICHA'ELMASS.** *n. f.* [*Michael* and *mass*.] The feast of the archangel *Michael*, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September.

They compounded to furnish ten oxen after *Michaelmas* for thirty pounds price.

To **MICHE.** *v. n.* To be secret or covered; to lie hid.

Marry this is *micbing* malice; it means mischief.

**M'CHER.** *n. f.* [from *miche*.] A lazy loiterer, who skulks about in corners and by-places, and keeps out of sight; a hedge-creep.

*Mitch* or *Mick* is still retained in the cant language for an indolent, lazy fellow.

How tenderly her tender hands between In ivory cage she did the *mich*er bind.

Shall the blessed sun of heav'n prove a *mich*er, and eat blackberries? a question not to be asked. Shall the son of England prove a thief, and take purses? a question to be asked.

**M'CKLE.** *adj.* [mice], Saxon.] Much; great. Obsolete. In Scotland it is pronounced *muckle*.

This reade is rife that oftentime Great cumburs fall unlost:

In humble dales is footing fast, The trode is not so tickle,

And though one fall through heedless haste, Yet is his misf not *mickle*.

Many a little makes a *mickle*. If I to-day die with Frenchmens rage,

To-morrow I shall die with *mickle* age.

O, *mickle* is the pow'rful grace, that lies In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities.

All this tract that fronts the falling sun, A noble peer, of *mickle* trust and power,

Has in his charge.

**MICROCO'SM.** *n. f.* [*micro* and *cosmos*.] The little world.

Man is so called as being imagined, by some fanciful philosophers, to have in him something analogous to the four elements.

You see this in the map of my *microcosm*. She to whom this world must itself refer,

As suburbs, or the *microcosm* of her; She, she is dead; she's dead, when thou know'st this,

Thou know'st how lame a creple this world is.

As in this our *microcosm*, the heart Heat, spirit, motions gives to every part:

So Rome's victorious influence did disperse All her own virtues through the universe.

Philosophers say, that man is a *microcosm*, or little world, resembling in miniature every part of the great; and the body natural may be compared to the body politic.

**MICROGRAPHY.** *n. f.* [*micro* and *grapho*.] The description of the parts of such very small objects as are discernable only with a microscope.

## MID

The honey-bag is the stomach, which they always fill to satisfy and to spare, vomiting up the greater part of the honey to be kept against winter: a curious description and figure of the sting-see in Mr. Hook's *microscopy*.

**MICROSCOPE.** *n. f.* [*micro* and *scopos*, microscope, Fr.] An optick instrument, contrived various ways to give to the eye a large appearance of many objects which could not otherwise be seen.

If the eye were so acute as to rival the finest *microscope*, and to discern the smallest hair upon the leg of a gnat, it would be a curse, and not a blessing, to us; it would make all things appear rugged and deformed; the most finely polished crystal would be uneven and rough; the sight of our own selves would affright us; the smoothest skin would be beset all over with ragged scales and bristly hairs.

The critic eye, that *microscope* of wit, Sees hairs and pores, examines bit by bit.

**MICROMETER.** *n. f.* [*micro* and *metron*, micrometre, French.] An instrument contrived to measure small spaces.

**MICROSCO'PICAL.** *n. f.* [from *microscope*.]

**MICROSCO'PICK.** *n. f.* [from *microscope*.]

1. Made by a microscope.

Make *microscopical* observations of the figure and bulk of the constituent parts of all fluids.

2. Affixed by a microscope.

Evading even the *microscopic* eye! Full nature swarms with life.

3. Resembling a microscope.

Why has not man a *microscopick* eye? For this plain reason, Man is not a fly.

Say what the use, were finer opticks given, 'T' inspect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n?

**MID.** *adj.* [contracted from *middle*, or derived from *mid*, Dutch.]

1. Middle; equally between two extremes.

No more the mounting larks, while Daphne sings, Shall, lifting in *mid* air, suspend their wings.

Ere the *mid* hour of night, from tent to tent, Unweary'd, through th'num'rous host he past.

2. It is much used in composition.

**MID-COURSE.** *n. f.* [*mid* and *course*.] Middle of the way.

Why in the East Darknes ere day's *mid-course*? and morning light,

More orient in yon western cloud, that draws O'er the blue firmament a radiant white.

**MID-DAY.** *n. f.* [*mid* and *day*.] Noon; meridian.

Who shoots at the *mid-day* sun, though he be sure he shall never hit the mark, yet as sure he is he shall shoot higher than he who aims but at a bush.

His sparkling eyes, replete with awful fire, More dazzled and drove back his enemies,

Than *mid-day* sun fierce bent against their faces.

Who have before, or shall write after thee, Their works, though roughly labour'd, will be

Like infancy or age to man's firm stay, Or early or late twilights to *mid-day*.

Did he not lead you through the *mid-day* sun, And clouds of dust? Did not his temples glow

In the same sultry winds and scorching heats?

Yet the stout fairy 'mongst the *middest* crowd, Thought all their glory vain in knightly view.

**MIDDELE.** *adj.* [mesele, Saxon.]

1. Equally distant from the two extremes.

The lowest virtues draw praise from the common people; the middle virtues work in them astonishment; but of the highest virtues they have no sense.

A middle station of life, within reach of those conveniences which the lower orders of mankind must necessarily want, and yet without embarrassment of greatness.

To deliver all his fleet to the Romans, except ten *middle-sized* brigantines.

I like people of *middle* understanding and *middle* rank.

2. Intermediate; intervening.

Will, seeking good, finds many *middle* ends.

3. Middle finger; the long finger.

You first introduce the *middle* finger of the left-hand.

**MIDDE.** *n. f.*

1. Part equally distant from two extremities; the part remote from the verge.

There come people down by the *middle* of the land.

With roof so low that under it They never stand, but lie or sit;

And yet to foul, that who is in, Is to the *middle* leg in prison.

2. The time that passes, or events that happen, between the beginning and end.

The causes and designs of an action are the beginning; the effects of these causes, and the difficulties that are met with in the execution of these designs, are the *middle*; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties are the end.

*Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

## MID

**MIDDLE-AGED.** *adj.* [*middle* and *age*.] Placed about the middle of life.

A *middle-aged* man, that was half grey, half brown, took a fancy to marry two wives.

The *middle-aged* support fasting the best, because of the oily parts abounding in the blood.

I found you a very young man, and left you a *middle-aged* one: you knew me a *middle-aged* man, and now I am an old one.

**MIDDLEMOST.** *adj.* [from *middle*.] Being in the middle.

Why have not some beasts more than four feet, suppose six, and the *middlemost* shorter than the rest.

The outmost fringe vanished first, and the *middlemost* next, and the innermost last.

The outward flars, with their systems of planets, must necessarily have defended toward the *middlemost* system of the universe, whither all would be most strongly attracted from all parts of a finite space.

**MIDDLING.** *adj.* [from *middle*.]

1. Of middle rank.

A *midling* sort of a man, left well enough to pass by his father, could never think he had enough so long as any man had more.

2. Of moderate size; having moderate qualities of any kind.

The bigness of a church ought to be no greater than that (into which the voice of a preacher of *midling* lungs will easily extend.

Longinus preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs, to the *midling* or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but seldom rises to any excellence.

*Midling* his head, and prone to earth his view.

**MIDLAND.** *adj.* [*mid* and *land*.]

1. That which is remote from the coast.

The same name is given to the inlanders, or *midland* inhabitants of this island, by Caesar.

The *midland* towns abounding in wealth, shews that her riches are intern and domestic.

The various dialects of the English in the North and West, render their expressions many times unintelligible to the other, and both scarce intelligible to the *midland*.

2. In the midst of the land; mediterranean.

There was the Plymouth squadron now come in, Which twice on Biscay's working bay had been,

And on the *midland* sea the French had aw'd.

**MIDGE.** *n. f.* [*miege*, Saxon.] A gnat.

**MID-HEAVEN.** *n. f.* [*mid* and *heaven*.] The middle of the sky.

But the hot hell that always in him burns, Though in *mid-heaven*, soon ended his delight.

**MIDLEG.** *n. f.* [*mid* and *leg*.] Middle of the leg.

He had fifty attendants, young men all, in white fatten, loose coats to the *midleg*, and stockings of white silk.

**MIDMOST.** *adj.* [from *mid*, or contracted from *middlemost*: this is one of the words which have not a comparative, though they seem to have a superlative degree.] The middle.

Now van to van the foremost squadrons meet, The *midmost* battles halting up behind.

At fate's unequal laws; and at the clue, Which, merciless in length, the *midmost* filter drew.

What dulness dropt among her sons impress, Like motion, from one circle to the rest:

So from the *midmost* the mutation spreads Round, and more round o'er all the sea of heads.

**MIDNIGHT.** *n. f.* [*mid* and *night*.] Milton seems to have accented this last syllable.] The noon of night; the depth of night; twelve at night.

To be up after *midnight*, and to go to bed then, is early; so that to go to bed after *midnight*, is to go to bed betimes.

How now, you secret, black and *midnight* hags? What is't you do?

I hope my *midnight* studies, to make our countries flourish in mythenous and beneficent arts, have not ungratefully affected your intellects.

By night he fled, and at *midnight* returned From compassing the earth; cautious of day.

After this time came on the *midnight* of the church, wherein the very names of the councils were forgotten, and men did only dream of what had past.

Some solitary cloister will I chuse, Coarse my attire, and short shall be my sleep,

Broke by the melancholy *midnight* bell.

In all that dark *midnight* of popery there were still some gleams of light, some witnesses that arose to give testimony to the truth.

They can tell precisely what altitude the dog-star had at *midnight* or midnoon in Rome when Julius Caesar was slain.

**MIDRIFT.** *n. f.* [*mid* and *rift*, Saxon.] The diaphragm.

The *midriff* divides the trunk of the body into two cavities, the thorax and abdomen: it is composed of two muscles; the



## MID

the first and superior of these arises from the sternum, and the ends of the last ribs on each side: its fibres, from this semicircular origination, tend towards their centre, and terminate in a tendon or aponeurosis, which hath always been taken for the nervous part of the *midriff*. The second and inferior muscle comes from the vertebrae of the loins by two productions, of which that on the right side comes from the first, second, and third vertebrae of the loins; that on the left side is somewhat shorter; and both these productions join and make the lower part of the *midriff*, which joins its tendons with the tendon of the other, so as that they make but one membrane, or rather partition.

Whereat he inly rag'd, and as they talk'd,  
Smote him into the *midriff* with a stone  
That beat out life. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. xi.  
In the gullet, where it perforateth the *midriff*, the carnosus fibres of that muscular part are inflected. *Ray*.

MID-SEA. *n. f.* [*mid* and *sea*.] The Mediterranean sea.

Our Tyrrhene Pharos, that the *mid-sea* meets  
With its embrace, and leaves the land behind. *Dryden*.

MIDSHIPMAN. *n. f.* [*from mid*, *ship*, and *man*.]

*Midshipmen* are officers aboard a ship, whose station, when they are on duty, is some on the quarter-deck, others on the poop, &c. Their business is to mind the braces, to look out, and to give about the word of command from the captain and other superior officers: they also assist on all occasions, both in sailing the ship, and in storing and rummaging the hold. They are usually young gentlemen, who having served their time as volunteers, are now upon their preferment. *Harris*.

MIDST. *n. f.* Middle.

All is well when nothing pleases but God, being thankful in the *midst* of his afflictions. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion*.

Anise, ye subtle spirits, that can spy  
When love is enter'd in a female's eye;  
You that can read it in the *midst* of doubt,  
And in the *midst* of frowns can find it out. *Dryden*.

MIDST. *adj.* [*contracted from midst*, the superlative of *mid*.]

Midmost; being in the middle.

On earth join all ye creatures to extol  
Him first, Him last, Him *midst*, and without end. *Milton*.

In the Slighted Maid, there is nothing in the first act but what might have been said or done in the fifth; nor any thing in the *midst* which might not have been placed in the beginning. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.

MIDSTREAM. *n. f.* [*mid* and *stream*.] Middle of the stream.

The *midstream*'s his; I creeping by the side,  
And shoulder'd off by his impetuous tide. *Dryden*.

MIDSUMMER. *n. f.* [*mid* and *summer*.] The summer solstice, popularly reckoned to fall on June the twenty-fourth.

However orthodox my sentiments relating to publick affairs may be while I am now writing, they may become criminal enough to bring me into trouble before *Midsommer*. *Swift*.

At eve last *Midsommer* no sleep I fought. *Gay's Post*.

MIDWAY. *n. f.* [*mid* and *way*.] The part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end.

No *midway* 'twixt these extremes at all. *Shakespeare*.

He were an excellent man that were made in the *midway* between him and Benedict; the one is too like an image, and says nothing; and the other too like my lady's eldest son, evermore tattling. *Shakespeare*.

Pity and shame! that they, who to live well  
Stood so fair, should turn aside to tread  
Paths indirect, or in the *midway* faint! *Milton's Par. Lost*.

The hare laid himself down about *midway*, and took a nap; for I can fetch up the tortoise when I please. *L'Estrange's Fables*.

How didst thou arrive at this place of darkness, when so many rivers of the ocean lie in the *midway*. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey*.

MIDWAY. *adj.* Middle between two places.

How fearful  
And dizzy 'tis, to cast one's eyes so low!  
The crows and choughs that wing the *midway* air,  
Shew scarce so gross as beetles. *Shakespeare*.

MIDWAY. *adv.* In the middle of the passage.

With dry eyes, and with an open look,  
She met his glance *midway*. *Dryden's Boccaccio*.

MIDWIFE. *n. f.* [This is derived, both by *Skinner* and *Juvenius*, from *mid* or *meas*, a reward, and *pus*, Saxon.] A woman who assists women in childbirth.

When man doth die, our body, as the womb,  
And as a *midwife*, death directs it home. *Dante*.

Without a *midwife* these their throws sustain,  
And bowing, bring their issue forth with pain. *Sandys*.

There saw I how the secret felon wrought,  
And treason lab'ring in the traitor's thought,  
And *midwife* time the ripen'd plot to murder brought. *Dryden's Knight's Tale*.

I had as clear a notion of the relation of brothers between them, as if I had all the skill of a *midwife*. *Locke*.

## MIG

But no man, sure! e'er left his house  
And fadd'd ball with thoughts so wild,  
To bring a *midwife* to his spouse,  
Before he knew she was with child. *Prior*.

MIDWIFERY. *n. f.* [*from midwife*.]

1. Assistance given at childbirth.

2. Act of production; help to production; co-operation in production.

So hasty fruits, and too ambitious flows,  
Scorning the *midwifery* of rip'ning shows,  
In spite of frosts, spring from th' unwilling earth. *Stepney*.

There was never any thing propounded for publick good, that did not meet with opposition; arising from the humour of such as would have nothing brought into the world but by their own *midwifery*. *Child's Discourse on Trade*.

3. Trade of a midwife.

MIDWINTER. *n. f.* [*mid* and *winter*.] The winter solstice.

Begin when the flow waggoner descends,  
Nor cease your fowing till *Midwinter* ends. *Dryden*.

MIEN. *n. f.* [*miens*, French.] Air; look; manner.

In her alone that owns this book is seen  
Clorinda's spirit, and her lofty *mien*. *Waller*.

What can have more the figure and *mien* of a ruin than craggs, rocks, and cliffs. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.

One, in whom an outward *mien* appear'd,  
And turn superior to the vulgar herd. *Prior*.

What winning graces, what majestic *mien*,  
She moves a goddess, and she looks a queen. *Pope*.

MIGHT. the preterite of *may*.

Matters of such consequence should be in plain words, as little liable as *might* be to doubt. *Locke*.

MIGHT. *n. f.* [*might*, Saxon.] Power; strength; force.

What so strong,  
But wanting rest, will also want of *might*. *Spenser*.

Quoth this, great grief will not be told,  
And can more easily be thought than said;  
Right so, quoth he, but he that never would,  
Could never; will to *might* gives greatest aid. *Fa. Q.*

An oath of mickle *might*. *Shakespeare*.

Wherefore should not strength and *might*  
There fail, where virtue fails. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. vi.

With *might* and main they chac'd the murd'rous fox,  
With brazen trumpets and inflated box. *Dryden*.

This privilege the clergy in England formerly contended for with all *might* and main. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

MIGHTLY. *adv.* [*from mighty*.]

1. With great power; powerfully; efficaciously; forcibly.

With whom ordinary means will prevail, surely the power of the word of God, even without the help of interpreters, in God's church worketh *mightily*, not unto their confirmation alone which are converted, but also to their conversion which are not. *Hooker*, b. v.

2. Vehemently; vigorously; violently.

Do as adversaries do in law, strive *mightily*, but eat and drink as friends. *Shakespeare*.

3. In a great degree; very much. This is a sense scarcely to be admitted but in low language.

Therein thou wrong'st if thy children *mightily*. *Shakespeare*.

There's ne'er a one of you but trusts a knave,  
That *mightily* deceives you. *Shakespeare*.

An ass and an ape conferring grievances: the ass complaining *mightily* for want of horns, and the ape for want of a tail. *L'Estrange's Fables*.

These happening nearer home made so lasting impressions upon their minds, that the tradition of the old deluge was *mightily* obscured, and the circumstances of it interwoven and confounded with those of these later deluges. *Woodward*.

I was *mightily* pleas'd with a story applicable to this piece of philosophy. *Spektator*, No. 578.

MIGHTINESS. *n. f.* [*from mighty*.] Power; greatness; height of dignity.

Think you see them great,  
And follow'd with gent'ral throng and sweat  
Of thousand friends; then in a moment see,  
How soon this *mightiness* meets misery! *Shak. Henry VIII*.

Will't please your *mightiness* to wash your hands? *Shak.*

MIGHTY. *adj.* [*from might*.]

1. Powerful; strong.

Nimrod began to be a *mighty* one in the earth. *Gen. x. 8*.

Great is truth, and *mighty* above all things. *1 Esd. iv. 41*.

He is wise in heart and *mighty* in strength. *Jeb. ii. 1*.

2. Excellent, or powerful in any act.

The *mighty* master smil'd. *Dryden*.

MIGHTY. *adv.* In a great degree. Not to be used but in very low language.

Lord of his new hypothesis he reigns:  
He reigns; how long? Till some usurper rise,  
And he too *mighty* thoughtful, *mighty* wise. *Prior*.

Studies new lines. *Bacon*.

MIGRATION. *n. f.* [*migratio*, *migre*, Lat.] Act of changing place.

## MIL

Aristotle distinguisheth their times of generation, latitancy, and migration, fainty, and venation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
Although such alterations, transitions, migrations of the centre of gravity, and elevations of new islands, had actually happened, yet these shells could never have been repop'd thereby in the manner we find them. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

MILCH. *adj.* [*from milk*.] Giving milk.

Herne doth, at still of midnight,  
Walk round about an oak, with ragged horns;  
And then he blasts the tree, and takes the cattle,  
And makes *milk* kine yield blood. *Shakespeare*.

When the saw Pyrrhus make malicious sport,  
In mincing with his sword her husband's limbs,  
The instant burst of clamour that the made,  
Would have made *milk* the burning eyes of heav'n. *Shak.*

The best mixtures of water in ponds for cattle, to make them more *milk*, fatten, or keep them from murrain, may be chalk and nitre. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* No. 778.

Not above fifty-one have been starved, excepting infants at nurse, caused rather by carelessness and infirmity of the *milk* women. *Grant's Bills of Mortality*.

With the turneps they feed sheep, *milk*-cows, or fatten cattle. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

MILD. *adj.* [*mils*, Saxon.]

1. Kind; tender; good; indulgent; merciful; compassionate; clement; soft; not severe; not cruel.

The execution of justice is committed to his judges, which is the fever part; but the *milder* part, which is mercy, is wholly left in the king. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*.

If that *mild* and gentle god thou be,  
Who dost mankind below with pity see,  
It teaches us to adore him as a *mild* and merciful being, of infinite love to his creatures. *Rogers's Sermon*.

2. Soft; gentle; not violent.

The rosy morn reigins her light,  
And *milder* glory to the noon. *Waller*.

Nothing reserv'd or fullen was to see,  
But sweet regards, and pleasing sanctity;  
*Mild* was his accent, and his action free. *Dryden*.

Sylvia's like autumn ripe, yet *mild* as May,  
More bright than noon, yet fresh as early day. *Pope*.

The folding gales diffus'd a silver light,  
And with a *milder* gleam refresh'd the light. *Addison*.

3. Not acid; not corrosive; not acrimonious; demulcent; assuasive; mollifying; lenitive.

Their qualities are changed by rendering them acrimonious or *mild*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

4. Not sharp; mellow; sweet; having no mixture of acidity.

The Irish were transplanted from the woods and mountains into the plains, that, like fruit trees, they might grow the *milder*, and bear the better and sweeter fruit. *Davies*.

Suppose your eyes sent equal rays  
Upon two distant pots of ale,  
Not knowing which was *mild* or stale. *Prior*.

MILDERNAX. *n. f.* Cannabum nauticum.

MILDEW. *n. f.* [*milscape*, Saxon.]

*Mildew* is a disease that happens in plants, and is caused by a dewy moisture which falls on them, and continuing, for want of the sun's heat, to draw it up, by its acrimony corrodes, gnaws, and spoils, the inmost substance of the plant, and hinders the circulation of the nutritive sap; upon which the leaves begin to fade, and the blossoms and fruit are much prejudic'd; or, *mildew* is rather a concrete substance, which exudes through the pores of the leaves. What the gardeners commonly call *mildew* is an insect, which is frequently found in great plenty, preying upon this exudation. Others say, that *mildew* is a thick, clammy vapour, exhaled in the Spring and Summer from the plants, blossoms, and even the earth itself, in close, still weather, where there is neither sun enough to draw it upwards to any considerable height, nor wind of force strong enough to disperse it: it condenses and falls on plants, and with its thick, clammy substance stops the pores, and by that means prevents perspiration. Miller thinks the true cause of the *mildew* appearing most upon plants which are exposed to the East, is a dry temperature in the air when the wind blows from that point, which stops the pores of the plants, and prevents their perspiration; whereby the juices of the plants are concentered upon the surface of their leaves, which being of a sweetish nature, insects are intic'd thereto, where finding proper nutriment they deposit their eggs, and multiply so fast as to cover the whole surfaces of the plants, and, by corroding the vessels, prevent the motion of the sap. It is observable, that whenever a tree has been greatly affected by this *mildew*, it seldom recovers it in two or three years, and many times never is intirely clear from it after. *Hill*.

Down fell the *mildew* of his fuged words. *Fairfax*.

The *mildew* cometh by closeness of air; and therefore in hills, or champaign grounds, it seldom cometh. *Bacon*.

Soon blasting *mildew* black'ned all the grain. *Dryden*.

## MIL

To MILDEW. *v. a.* To taint with mildew.

Here is your husband, like a *mildew'd* ear,  
Blasting his wholesome brother. *Shakespeare*.

He *mildews* the white wheat, and hurts the poor creatures of the earth. *Shakespeare*.

Morals snatch from Plutarch's tatter'd page,  
A *mildew'd* Bacon, or Stagyra's sage. *Gray's Trivia*.

MILDLY. *adv.* [*from mild*.]

1. Tenderly; not severely.

Prince, too *mildly* reigning,  
Cease thy sorrow and complaining. *Dryden*.

2. Gently; not violently.

The air once heated maketh the flame burn more *mildly*, and so helpeth the continuance. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* No. 375.

MILDNESS. *n. f.* [*from mild*.]

1. Gentleness; tenderness; mercy; clemency.

This milky gentleness and course of yours;  
You are much more at task for want of wisdom,  
Than prais'd for harmful *mildness*. *Shakespeare*.

The same majestic *mildness* held its place;  
Nor lost the monarch in his dying face. *Dryden*.

His probity and *mildness* flows  
His care of friends and scorn of foes. *Addison*.

I saw with what a brow you brav'd your fate;  
Ye with what *mildness* bore your father's hate. *Dryden*.

2. Contrariety to acrimony.

MILE. *n. f.* [*mill passus*, Latin.] The usual measure of roads in England, one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards, or, five thousand two hundred and eighty feet.

We must measure twenty *miles* to-day. *Shakespeare*.

Within this three *mile* may you see it coming,  
A moving grove. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

When the enemy appeared, the foot and artillery was four *miles* behind. *Clarendon*, b. ii.

Millions of *miles*, so rapid is their race,  
To cheer the earth they in few moments pass. *Blackmore*.

MILESTONE. *n. f.* [*mile* and *stone*.] Stone set to mark the *miles*.

MILFOIL. *n. f.* [*millesfolium*, Latin.] A plant, the same with yarrow.

*Milfoil* and honey-suckles pound,  
With these alluring favours strew the ground. *Dryden*.

MILIARY. *adj.* [*millium* millet, Latin; *militaire*, Fr.] Small; resembling a millet seed.

The scurf-dain is composed of small scales, between which the excretory ducts of the *miliary* glands open. *Clyne*.

MILIARY fever. A fever that produces small eruptions.

MILICE. *n. f.* [*French*.] Standing force. A word innovat'd by Temple, but unworthy of reception.

The two-and-twentieth of the prince's age is the time assigned by their constitutions for his entering upon the publick charges of their *milice*. *Temple's Miscel*.

MILITANT. *adj.* [*militans*, Latin; *militante*, Fr.]

1. Fighting; prosecuting the business of a soldier.

Against foul fiends they aid us *militant*;  
They for us fight; they watch and duly ward,  
And their bright squadrons round about us plant. *Fa. Q.*

2. Engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the church of Christ on earth, as opposed to the church triumphant.

Then are the publick duties of religion best ordered, when the *militant* church doth resemble, by sensible means, that hidden dignity and glory wherewith the church triumphant in heaven is beautified. *Hooker*, b. v.

The state of a Christian in this world is frequently compared to a warfare: and this allusion has appeared so just, that the character of *militant* has obtained as the common distinction of that part of Christ's church sojourning here in this world from that part of the family at rest. *Rogers*.

MILITAR. *adj.* [*militaris*, Latin; *militaire*, Fr.]

MILITARY. *adj.* [*is now wholly out of use*.]

1. Engaged in the life of a soldier; soldierly.

In the time of Severus and Antoninus, many, being soldiers, had been converted unto Christ, and notwithstanding continued still in that *military* course of life. *Hooker*, b. ii.

He will maintain his argument as well as any *military* man in the world. *Shakespeare*.

2. Suited a soldier; pertaining to a soldier; warlike.

Although he were a prince in *military* virtue approved, yet his cruelties weigh'd down his virtues. *Bacon's Henry VII*.

Numbers numberless  
The city gates out-pour'd, light-armed troops  
In coats of mail and *military* pride. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

The wreaths his granular knew to reap  
By active toil, and *military* sweat,  
Pining incline their fickle leaves. *Prior*.

3. Effected by soldiers.

He was with general applause, and great cries of joy, in a kind of *militar* election or recognition, saluted king. *Bacon*.



## MIL

**MILITIA**. *n. f.* [Latin.] The trainbands; the standing force of a nation.

Let any prince think soberly of his forces, except his militia be good and valiant soldiers. *Bacon's Essays*, N<sup>o</sup>. 30.

The militia was so settled by laws, that a sudden army could be drawn together. *Clarendon*.

Unnumbered spirits round thee fly,  
The light militia of the lower sky. *Pope's Rape of the Lock*.

**MILK**. *n. f.* [miele, Saxon; melk, Dutch.]  
1. The liquor with which animals feed their young from the breast.

Come to my woman's breasts,  
And take my milk for gall, you murdering ministers!  
Where-ever in your sightless substances  
You wait on nature's mischief. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.

I fear thy nature,  
It is too full o' th' milk of human kindness  
To catch the nearest way. *Shakespeare, King Lear*.

*Milk* is the occasion of many tumours of divers kinds. *Wiseham's Surgery*.

When milk is dry'd with heat,  
In vain the milkmaid tugs an empty teat. *Dryden*.

I concluded, if the gout continued, to confine myself wholly to the milk diet. *Temple's Miscel.*

Broths and milk-meats are windy to stomachs troubled with acid ferments. *Floyer on the Humours*.

2. Emulsion made by confusion of seeds.  
Pistachoes, so they be good and not muffy, joined with almonds in almond milk, or made into a milk of themselves, like unto almond milk, are an excellent nourisher. *Bacon*.

To MILK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To draw milk from the breast by the hand.

Capacious chargers all around were laid  
Full pails, and vessels of the milking trade. *Pope's Odyssey*.

2. To suck.  
I have given suck, and know  
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me. *Shakespeare*.

**MILKEN**. *adj.* [from milk.] Consisting of milk.  
The remedies are to be proposed from a constant course of the milken diet, continued at least a year. *Temple*.

**MILKER**. *n. f.* [from milk.] One that milks animals.  
His kine with swelling udders ready stand,  
And lowing for the pail invite the milker's hand. *Dryden*.

**MILKINESS**. *n. f.* [from milky.] Softness like that of milk; approach to the nature of milk.

Would I could share thy balmy, even temper,  
And milkiness of blood. *Dryden's Cleomenes*.

The fatness and oiliness of the blood absorbing the acid of the chyle, it loses its milkiness. *Floyer on the Humours*.

**MILK-LIVERED**. *adj.* [milk and liver.] Cowardly; timorous; faint-hearted.

Milk-livered man!  
That bear't a cheek for blows, a head for wrongs. *Shak.*

**MILKMAID**. *n. f.* [milk and maid.] Woman employed in the dairy.

When milk is dry with heat,  
In vain the milkmaid tugs an empty teat. *Dryden's Virg.*

A lovely milkmaid he began to regard with an eye of mercy. *Addison's Freeholder*, N<sup>o</sup>. 44.

**MILKMAN**. *n. f.* [milk and man.] A man who sells milk.

**MILKPAIL**. *n. f.* [milk and pail.] Vessel into which cows are milked.

That very substance which last week was grazing in the field, waving in the milkpail, or growing in the garden, is now become part of the man. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind*.

**MILK-PAN**. *n. f.* [milk and pan.] Vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy.

Sir Fulke Grevil had much and private access to Queen Elizabeth, and did many men good; yet he would say merrily of himself, that he was like Robin Goodfellow; for when the maids split the milkpans, or kept any racket, they would lay it upon Robin: so what tales the ladies about the queen told her, or other bad offices that they did, they would put it upon him. *Bacon's Apophth.*

**MILK-POTAGE**. *n. f.* [milk and pottage.] Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.

For breakfast and supper, milk and milk-pottage are very fit for children. *Locke*.

**MILKSCORE**. *n. f.* [milk and score.] Account of milk owed for, scored on a board.

He ordered the lord high treasurer to pay off the debts of the crown, particularly a milk-score of three years standing. *Addison's Freeholder*, N<sup>o</sup>. 36.

He is better acquainted with the milk-score than his steward's accounts. *Addison's Spect.*, N<sup>o</sup>. 482.

**MILKSOP**. *n. f.* [milk and sop.] A soft, mild, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

Of a most notorious thief, which lived all his life-time of spoils, one of their bards in his praise will say, that he was none of the idle milk-sops that was brought up by the fire-side.

## MIL

but that most of his days he spent in arms, and that he did never eat his meat before he had won it with his sword. *Speiser on Ireland*.

A milk-sop, one that never in his life  
Felt so much cold as over shoes in snow. *Shak. Rich. III.*

We have as good passions as yourself; and a woman was never designed to be a milk-sop. *Addison's Spect.*

But give him port and potent sack;  
From milk-sop he starts up maback. *Prior*.

**MILK-TOOTH**. *n. f.* [milk and tooth.]  
Milk-teeth are those small teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old, and which he begins to cast about two years and a half after, in the same order as they grew. *Farrier's Dict.*

**MILK-THISTLE**. *n. f.* [milk and thistle:] plants that have a white juice are named milky. An herb. *Farrier's Dict.*

**MILK-VEGETABLE**. *n. f.* [milk and vegetable, Latin.]  
The milk-vegetable hath a papilionaceous flower, consisting of the standard, the keel, and the wings; out of the flower-cup arises the point covered with a sheath, which becomes a bicapular pod filled with kidney-shaped seeds: the leaves grow by pairs along the middle rib, with an odd one at the end. *Miller*.

**MILKWEED**. *n. f.* [milk and weed.] A plant.  
She a black silk cap on him began  
To set, for soil of his milk-white to serve. *Sidney*.

Then will I raise aloft the milk-white rose,  
With whose sweet smell the air shall be perfum'd. *Shakespeare*.

Where the bull and cow are both milk-white,  
They never do beget a cole-black calf. *Shakespeare*.

The bolt of Cupid fell,  
It fell upon a little western flower;  
Before milk-white, now purple with love's wound;  
And maidens call it love in idleness. *Shakespeare*.

A milk-white kid ran flisking by her side. *Dryden*.

**MILKWORD**. *n. f.* [milk and word.]  
Milkword is a bell-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, whose brims are expanded, and cut into several segments; from the centre arises the point, which afterward becomes a round fruit or husk, opening from the top downwards, and filled with small seeds. *Miller*.

**MILKWOMAN**. *n. f.* [milk and woman.] A woman whose business is to serve families with milk.

Even your milkwoman and your nursery-maid have a fellow-feeling. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

**MILKY**. *adj.* [from milk.]  
1. Made of milk.  
2. Resembling milk.

Not tasteful herbs that in these gardens rise,  
Which the kind soil with milky sap supplies,  
Can move the god. *Pope*.

Some plants upon breaking their vessels yield a milky juice. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

3. Yielding milk.  
Perhaps my passion he disdains,  
And courts the milky mothers of the plains. *Reveries*.

4. Soft; gentle; tender; timorous.  
Has friendship such a faint and milky heart,  
It turns in less than two nights. *Shakespeare*.

This milky gentleness and course of yours,  
You are much more at task for want of wisdom,  
Than prais'd for harmful mildness. *Shakespeare, King Lear*.

**MILKY-WAY**. *n. f.* [milky and way.] The galaxy.

The milky-way, or via lactea, is a broad white path or track, encompassing the whole heavens, and extending itself in some places with a double path, but for the most part with a single one. Some of the ancients, as Aristotle, imagined that this path consisted only of a certain exhalation hanging in the air; but, by the telescopic observations of this age, it hath been discovered to consist of an innumerable quantity of fixed stars, different in situation and magnitude, from the confused mixture of whose light its whole colour is supposed to be occasioned. It passes through the constellations of Cassiopeia, Cygnus, Aquila, Perseus, Andromeda, part of Ophiucus and Gemini, in the northern hemisphere; and in the southern it takes in part of Scorpio, Sagittarius, Centaurus, the Argo Navis and the Ara. The galaxy hath usually been the region in which new stars have appeared; as that in Cassiopeia, which was seen in A. D. 1572; that in the breast of the Swan, and another in the knee of Serpentarius; which have appeared for a while, and then become invisible again. *Harris*.

Nor need we with a prying eye survey  
The distant skies to find the milky-way: *Creech's Manilius*.

It forcibly intrudes upon our sight.  
How many stars there must be, a naked eye may give us  
Some faint glimpse, but much more a good telescope, directed towards that region of the sky called the milky-way. *Cheyne*.

## MIL

**MILL**. *n. f.* [mûlin; mola, Lat. melin, Welsh; myln, Saxon; meulin, Fr. melon, Dutch.] An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted.

The table, and we about it, did all turn round by water which ran under, and carried it about as a mill. *Sidney*.

More water glideth by the mill  
Than wots the miller of. *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*.

Olives ground in mills their fatness boast. *Dryden*.

A miller had his arm and scapula torn from his body by a rope twisted round his wrist, and suddenly drawn up by the mill. *Shakespeare's Surgery*.

To MILL. *v. a.* [from the noun; μωλεῖν; mola, Islandick.]  
1. To grind; to comminute.  
2. To beat up chocolate.  
3. To stamp coin in the mints.

It would be better for your milled medals, if they carried the whole legend on their edges; but at the same time that they are lettered on the edges, they have other inscriptions on the face and the reverse. *Addison*.

Wood's halpence are not milled, and therefore more easily counterfeited. *Suiff*.

**MILL-COG**. *n. f.* [mill and cog.] The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.

The timber is useful for mill-cogs. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

**MILL-DAM**. *n. f.* [mill and dam.] The mound, by which the water is kept up to raise it for the mill.

A layer of lime and of earth is a great advantage in the making heads of ponds and mill-dams. *Mortimer*.

**MILL-HORSE**. *n. f.* Horse that turns a mill.  
His impressa was a mill-horse, still bound to go in one circle. *Sidney, b. ii.*

**MILLMOUNTAINS**. *n. f.* An herb. *Anf.*

**MILL-TEETH**. *n. f.* [mill and teeth.] The grinders; dentes molares, double teeth.

The best instruments for cracking bones and nuts are grinders or mill-teeth. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

**MILLENAIRIAN**. *n. f.* [from millenarius, Lat. millenaire, Fr.] One who expects the millennium.

**MILLENNARY**. *adj.* [millenaire, Fr. millenarius, Latin.] Consisting of a thousand.

The millenary letterium, in good manuscripts, is marked with a line cross the top thus H̄.

**MILLENNIUM**. *n. f.* [Latin.] A thousand years; generally taken for the thousand years, during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypse, our blessed Saviour shall reign with the faithful upon earth after the resurrection, before the final completion of beatitude. *Arbutnot on Coins*.

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## MIM

**MILLINER**. *n. f.* [I believe from Milaner, an inhabitant of Milan, as a Lombard is a banker.] One who sells ribbands and dresses for women.

He was perfumed like a milliner;  
And, 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held  
A pouncet box, which ever and anon  
He gave his nose. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. p. i.*

The mercers and milliners complain of her want of public spirit. *Tatler*, N<sup>o</sup>. 52.

**MILLION**. *n. f.* [million, Fr. milliogne, Italian.]  
1. The number of an hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand.

Within thine eyes sat twenty thousand deaths,  
In thy hands clutch'd as many millions, in  
Thy lying tongue both numbers. *Shakespeare*.

2. A proverbial name for any very great number.  
That the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones, is a truth more evident than many of those propositions that go for principles; and yet there are millions who know not this at all. *Locke*.

There are millions of truths that a man is not concerned to know. *Locke*.

She found the polish'd glass, whose small convex  
Enlarges to ten millions of degrees  
The mite, invisible else. *Philips*.

Midst thy own flock, great shepherd, be receiv'd;  
And glad all heav'n with millions thou hast sav'd. *Prior*.

**MILLIONTH**. *adj.* [from million.] The ten hundred thousandth.

The first embryo of an ant is supposed to be as big as that of an elephant; which nevertheless can never arrive to the millionth part of the other's bulk. *Bentley's Sermons*.

**MILLSTONE**. *n. f.* [mill and stone.] The stone by which corn is comminuted.

No man shall take the nether or the upper millstone to pledge. *Deut. xxiv. 6.*

Æolus's beasts saw farther into a millstone than our mobile. *L'Estrange's Fables*.

**MILT**. *n. f.* [mildt, Dutch.]  
1. The sperm of the male fish.

You shall scarce take a carp without a melt, or a female without a roe or spawn. *Walton's Angler*.

2. [Milt, Saxon.] The spleen.

To MILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.

**MILTER**. *n. f.* [from milt.] The he of any fish, the she being called spawner.

The spawner and milter labour to cover their spawn with sand. *Walton's Angler*.

**MILTWORK**. *n. f.* An herb. *Anf.*

**MIME**. *n. f.* [mime, Fr. mime; mimus, Latin.] A buffoon who practises gesticulations, either representative of some action, or merely contrived to raise mirth.

Think't thou, mime, this is great? *Benj. Johnson*.

To MIME. *v. n.* To play the mime.

Think't thou, mime, this is great? or that they strive  
Whole noise shall keep thy miming most alive,  
Whilst thou dost raise some player from the grave,  
Out-dance the babion, or out-boast the brave. *B. Johnson*.

**MIMER**. *n. f.* [from mime.] A mimick; a buffoon.

Jugglers and dancers, antics, mummers, mimers. *Milton's Samson Agonistes*.

**MIMICAL**. *adj.*



# MIN

**MIMICKRY.** *n. f.* [from *mimick*.] Burlesque imitation.  
By an excellent faculty in *mimickry*, my correspondent tells me he can assume my air, and give my taciturnity a slyness which diverts more than any thing I could say. *Speilator.*

**MIMOGRAPHER.** *n. f.* [*mimus* and *γραφω*.] A writer of farces. *Diſt.*

**MINACIOUS.** *adj.* [*minax*, Lat.] Full of threats.

**MINACITY.** *n. f.* [from *minax*, Latin.] Disposition to use threats.

**MINATORY.** *adj.* [*minor*, Latin.] Threatening.  
The king made a statute minatory and minatory, towards justices of peace, that they should duly execute their office, inviting complaints against them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**TO MINCE.** *v. a.* [contracted, as it seems, from *minish*, or from *mincer*; *mince*, French, small.]  
1. To cut into very small parts.  
She saw Pyrrhus make malicious sport,  
In *mincing* with his sword her husband's limbs. *Shakeſp.*  
With a good chopping-knife *mince* the two capons as small as ordinary *minced* meat. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*  
What means the service of the church so imperfectly, and by halves, read over? What makes them *mince* and mangle that in their practice, which they could swallow whole in their subscriptions? *South's Sermons.*  
Revive the wits;  
But murder first, and *mince* them all to bits. *Dunciad.*  
2. To mention any thing scrupulously, by a little at a time; to palliate; to extenuate.  
I know no ways to *mince* it in love, but directly to say I love you. *Shakeſp.'s Henry V.*  
Think it a bastard, whom the oracle  
Hath doubtfully pronounc'd thy throat shall cut,  
And *mince* it. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*  
Behold yon simpering dame, whose face between her forks  
prefages snow; that *minces* virtue, and does shake the head  
to hear of pleasure's name. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*  
Iago,  
Making it light to Cassio.  
These gifts,  
Saving your *mincing*, the capacity  
Of your soft cheveril conscience would receive,  
If you might please to stretch it. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*  
I'll try to force you to your duty:  
For so it is, howe'er you *mince* it,  
Ere we part, I shall evince it. *Hydibras, p. ii.*  
Siren; now *mince* the sin,  
And mollify damnation with a phrase.  
Say you consented not to Sancho's death,  
But barely not forbade it. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
If, to *mince* his meaning, I had either omitted some part  
of what he said, or taken from the strength of his expression,  
I certainly had wronged him. *Dryden.*  
These, seeing no where water enough to effect a general  
deluge, were forced to *mince* the matter, and make only a  
partial one of it, restraining it to Asia. *Woodward.*

**TO MINCE.** *v. n.*  
1. To walk nicely by short steps; to act with appearance of  
scrupulousness and delicacy; to affect nicety.  
By her side did sit the bold Saniloy,  
Fit mate for such a *mincing* minion,  
Who in her looseness took exceeding joy. *Fairy Queen.*  
I'll turn two *mincing* steps  
Into a manly stride. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*  
A harlot form soft sliding by,  
With *mincing* step, small voice, and languid eye. *Dunciad.*  
2. To speak small and imperfectly.  
The reeve, miller, and cook, are as much distinguished  
from each other, as the *mincing* lady prioreſs and the broad-  
speaking wife of Bath. *Dryden's Fables.*

**MINCEFULLY.** *adv.* [from *mince*.] In small parts; not fully.  
Justice requireth nothing *mincingly*, but all with pressed,  
and heaped, and even over-enlarged measure. *Hooker, b. i.*

**MIND.** *n. f.* [gemine, Saxon.]  
1. The intelligent power.  
I am a very foolish, fond old man;  
I fear I am not in my perfect *mind*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*  
This word being often used for the soul giving life, is at-  
tributed abusively to madmen, when we say that they are of  
a distracted *mind*, instead of a broken understanding: which  
word, *mind*, we use also for opinion; as, I am of this or  
that *mind*: and sometimes for mens conditions or virtues;  
as, he is of an honest *mind*, or a man of a just *mind*: some-  
times for affection; as, I do this for my *mind's* sake: some-  
times for the knowledge of principles, which we have with-  
out discourse: oftentimes for spirits, angels, and intelligences;  
but as it is used in the proper signification, including both the  
understanding agent and passive, it is described to be a pure,  
simple, substantial act, not depending upon matter, but having  
relation to that which is intelligible, as to his first object: or

# MIN

more at large thus; a part or particle of the soul, whereby it  
doth understand, not depending upon matter, nor needing  
any organ, free from passion coming from without, and apt  
to be delivered as eternal from that which is mortal. *Raleigh.*  
2. Liking; choice; inclination; propension; affection.  
Our question is, whether all be in which is done without  
direction by scripture, and not whether the Israelites did  
at any time amiss, by following their own *minds* without affec-  
ting counsel of God. *Hooker, b. ii.*  
We will consider of your suit:  
And come some other time to know our *mind*. *Shakeſp.*  
Being so hard to me that brought your *mind*,  
I fear she'll prove as hard to you in telling her *mind*.  
I will have nothing else but only this;  
And now methinks I have a *mind* to it. *Shakeſp.*  
Be of the same *mind* one towards another. *Rom. xii. 16.*  
Hast thou a wife after thy *mind*? forlake her not. *Eachſ.*  
They had a *mind* to French Britain; but they have let fall  
their bit. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
Sudden *mind* arose  
In Adam, net to let th' occasion pass,  
Given him by this great conference, to know  
Of things above this world. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. v.*  
Walker coasted on the other side of the river, but at such  
a distance that he had no *mind* to be engaged. *Clarendon.*  
He had a great *mind* to do it. *Clarendon.*  
All the arguments to a good life will be very insignificant  
to a man that hath a *mind* to be wicked, when remission of  
sins may be had upon such cheap terms. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
Suppose that after eight years peace he hath a *mind* to in-  
fringe any of his treaties, or invade a neighbouring state,  
what opposition can we make? *Addison.*

3. Thoughts; sentiments.  
Th' ambiguous god,  
In these mysterious words, his *mind* expreſt,  
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the rest. *Dryden.*

4. Opinion.  
The earth was not of my *mind*,  
If you suppose as fearing you, it shook. *Shakeſp.*  
These men are of the *mind*, that they have clearer ideas  
of infinite duration than of infinite space, because God has  
existed from all eternity; but there is no real matter coex-  
tended with infinite space. *Locke.*  
The gods permitting traitors to succeed,  
Become not parties in an impious deed;  
And, by the tyrant's murder, we may find,  
That Cato and the gods were of a *mind*. *Graville.*

5. Memory; remembrance.  
The king knows their disposition; a small touch will put  
him in *mind* of them. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
When he brings  
Over the earth a cloud, will therein set  
His triple-coloured bow, whereon to look,  
And call to *mind* his covenant. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. xi.*  
These, and more than I to *mind* can bring,  
Menalcas has not yet forgot to sing. *Dryden.*  
The cavern's mouth alone was hard to find,  
Because the path diſus'd was out of *mind*. *Dryden.*  
They will put him in *mind* of his own waking thoughts,  
ere these dreams had as yet made their impressions on his  
fancy. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
A wholesome law time out of *mind*;  
Had been confirm'd by fate's decree. *Swift's Miſcel.*

**TO MIND.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To mark; to attend.  
His mournful plight is swallowed up unware,  
Forgetful of his own that *minds* another's cares. *Fa. Q.*  
Not then mistrust, but tender love enjoins,  
That I should *mind* thee oft; and *mind* thou me! *Milton.*  
If, in the raving of a frantick muse,  
And *mind*ing more his verses than his way,  
Any of these should drop into a well. *Rescommen.*  
Cease to request me; let us *mind* our way;  
Another song requires another day. *Dryden.*  
He is daily called upon by the word, the ministers, and  
inward suggestions of the holy spirit, to attend to those pro-  
phecies, and *mind* the things that belong to his peace. *Rogers.*

2. To put in mind; to remind.  
Let me be punished, that have *mind*ed you  
Of what you should forget. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*  
I desire to *mind* those persons of what Saint Austin hath  
said. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
This *mind* me of a cobbling colonel of famous memory.  
I shall only *mind* him, that the contrary supposition, if it  
could be proved, is of little use. *Locke.*

**TO MIND.** *v. n.* To incline; to be disposed.  
When one of them *mindeth* to go into rebellion, he will  
convey away all his lordships to scoundrels in trust. *Spryſer.*

# MIN

**MIND'D.** *adj.* [from *mind*.] Disposed; inclined; affected.  
We come to know  
How you stand *mind*ed in the weighty diff'rence  
Between the king and you. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*  
Whose fellowship therefore unmeet for thee,  
Good reason was thou freely should'st dislike,  
And be so *mind*ed still. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. viii.*  
If men were *mind*ed to live virtuously, to believe a God  
would be no hindrance to any such design, but very much for  
its advancement. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
Pyrrhus is nobly *mind*ed; and I fain  
Would live to thank him. *Philips.*

**MINDFUL.** *adj.* [*mind* and *full*.] Attentive; having memory.  
I acknowledge the usefulness of your directions, and I  
promise you to be *mind*ful of your admonitions. *Hammond.*

**MINDFULLY.** *adv.* [from *mindful*.] Attentively.

**MINDFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *mindful*.] Attention; regard.

**MINDLESS.** *adj.* [from *mind*.]  
1. Inattentive; regardless.  
Curſed Athens, *mind*less of thy worth,  
Forget now thy great deeds, when neighbour states,  
But for thy sword and fortune, trod upon them. *Shakeſp.*  
As the strong eagle in the silent wood,  
*Mind*less of warlike rage, and hostile care,  
Plays round the rocky cliff, or crystal flood. *Prior.*  
2. Not endued with a mind; having no intellectual powers.  
Pronounce thee a gross lowly, a *mind*less slave,  
Or else a hovering temporizer. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*  
God first made angels bodiless, pure, *mind*less;  
Then other things, which *mind*less bodies be:  
Last, he made man. *Dacier.*

**MIND-STRIKEN.** *adj.* [*mind* and *stricken*.] Moved; affected  
in his mind.  
He had been so *mind*-stricken by the beauty of virtue in that  
noble king, though not born his subject, he ever professed  
himself his servant. *Sidney, b. ii.*

**MINE.** pronoun possessive. [myn, Saxon; mein, German;  
*mien*, French; *meus*, Latin.] It was anciently the practice  
to use *my* before a consonant and *mine* before a vowel, which  
euphony still requires to be observed. *Mine* is always used  
when the substantive precedes: as, this is my cat; this cat is  
*mine*.  
The devil himself could not pronounce a title  
More hateful to *mine* ear. *Shakeſp.'s Macbeth.*  
Thou art a foul in bliss, but I am bound  
Upon a wheel of fire; that *mine* own tears  
Do scald like molten lead. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*  
When a wife man gives thee better counsel, give me *mine*.  
If thou be't slain, and with no stroke of *mine*,  
My wife and children's ghosts will haunt me still. *Shakeſp.*  
A friend of *mine* is come to me, and I have nothing to  
set before him. *Luke xi. 6.*  
That palm is *mine*. *Dryden.*

**MINE.** *n. f.* [*mine*, French; *muyn* or *mun*, Welsh, from *maen*,  
*lapis*, in the plural *mini*.]  
1. A place or cavern in the earth which contains metals or mi-  
nerals.  
Though freighter bounds your fortune did confine,  
In your large heart was found a wealthy *mine*. *Waller.*  
A workman, to avoid idleness, worked in a groove or *mine*-  
pit therabouts, which was little esteemed. *Boyle.*  
A *mine*-digger may meet with a gem, which he knows not  
what to make of. *Boyle.*  
The heedless *mine*-man aims only at the obtaining a quan-  
tity of such a metal as may be vendible. *Boyle.*  
2. A cavern dug under any fortification that it may sink for  
want of support, or, in modern war, that powder may be  
lodged in it, which being fired at a proper time, whatever is  
over it may be blown up and destroyed.  
By what eclipse shall that sun be defac'd?  
What *mine* hath erst thrown down so fair a tower?  
What sacrilege hath such a saint disgrac'd? *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Build up the walls of Jerusalem, which you have broken  
down, and fill up the *mines* that you have digg'd. *Whitgift.*  
Others to a city strong  
Lay siege, encamp'd; by batt'ry, scale and *mine*,  
Assaulting. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. xi.*  
**TO MINE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dig mines or burrows;  
to form any hollows underground.  
The ranging stoik in stately beeches dwells;  
The climbing goats on hills securely feed;  
The *mining* conies shroud in rocky cells.  
Of this various matter the terrestrial globe consists, from  
its surface down to the greatest depth we ever dig or *mine*.  
*Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*  
**TO MINE.** *v. a.* To sap; to ruin by mines; to destroy by  
flow degrees, or secret means.  
It will but skin and film the ulcerous place,  
While rank corruption *mining* all within,  
Infects unseen. *Shakeſp.'s Hamlet.*

# MIN

They *mined* the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the  
mouth; but the citizens made a countermine. *Hayward.*  
The flow fever *mines* the constitution. *Bolingbroke.*

**MINER.** *n. f.* [*mineur*, Fr. from *mine*.]  
1. One that digs for metals.  
By me kings palaces are push'd to ground,  
And *miners* crush'd beneath their mines are found. *Dryden.*  
2. One who makes military mines.  
As the bombardier levels his mischief at cities, the *miner*  
buries himself in ruining private houses. *Tatler.*

**MINERAL.** *n. f.* [*minerals*, Lat.] Fossile body; matter dug  
out of mines. All metals are minerals, but all minerals are  
not metals.  
She did confess, she had  
For you a mortal *mineral*, which, being took,  
Should by the minute seed on life, and ling'ring  
By inches waste you. *Shakeſp.'s Cymbeline.*  
The *minerals* of the kingdom, of lead, iron, copper, and  
tin, are of great value. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
Part hidden veins digg'd up, nor hath this earth  
Entrails unlike, of *mineral* and stone. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*  
*Minerals*; nitre with vitriol; common salt with alum; and  
sulphur with vitriol. *Woodward.*

**MINERAL.** *adj.* Consisting of fossile bodies.  
By experience upon bodies in any mine, a man may  
conjecture at the metallick or *mineral* ingredients of any mass  
found there. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

**MINERALIST.** *adj.* [from *mineral*.] One skilled or employed  
in minerals.  
A mine-digger may meet with a gem or a mineral, which  
he knows not what to make of till he shews it a jeweller or  
a *mineralist*. *Boyle.*  
The metals and minerals which are lodged in the perpen-  
dicular intervals do still grow, to speak in the *mineralist's*  
phrase, or receive additional increase. *Woodward.*

**MINERALOGIST.** *n. f.* [*mineralogie*, French; from *mineral* and  
*λογος*.] One who discourses on minerals.  
Many authors deny it, and the exactest *mineralogists* have  
rejected it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

**MINERALOGY.** *n. f.* [from *mineral* and *λογος*.] The doctrine  
of minerals.  
**MINER.** *n. f.* A skin with specks of white. *Ains.*  
**TO MINGLE.** *v. a.* To mix; to join; to compound; to  
unite with something so as to make one mass.  
Wo unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men  
of strength to *minge* strong drink. *Iſa. v. 22.*  
Lament with me! with me your sorrows join,  
And *minse* your united tears with mine! *Watts.*  
The best of us appear contented with a *mingled*, imperfect  
virtue. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
Our sex, our kindred, our houses, and our very names,  
we are ready to *minge* with ourselves, and cannot bear to  
have others think meanly of them. *Watts's Logic.*  
He wooses the bird of Jove  
To *minge* woes with his. *Thomson's Spring, l. 1035.*  
To *minge*. *v. n.* To be mixed; to be united with.  
Ourselves will *minge* with society,  
And play the humble host. *Shakeſp.'s Macbeth.*  
Alcimus had defiled himself wilfully in the times of their  
*mingling* with the Gentiles. *2 Mac. xiv. 13.*  
Nor priests, nor statesmen,  
Could have completed such an ill as that,  
If women had not *mingled* in the mischief. *Rowe.*  
She, when she saw her sister nymphs, suppress'd  
Her rising fears, and *mingled* with the rest. *Addison.*

**MINGLE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Mixture; medley; confused  
mass.  
Trumpeters,  
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,  
Make *minge* with our rattling tabourines. *Shakeſp.*  
Neither can I defend my Spanish Fryar; though the comi-  
cal parts are diverting, and the serious moving, yet they are  
of an unnatural *minge*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

**MINGLER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who mingles.

**MINIATURE.** *n. f.* [*miniature*, French.]  
1. Representation in a small compass; representation less than  
the reality.  
The water, with twenty bubbles, not content to have the  
picture of their face in large, would in each of these bubbles  
set forth the *miniature* of them. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
If the ladies should once take a liking to such a diminutive  
race, we should see mankind epitomized, and the whole spec-  
ies in *miniature*: in order to keep our posterity from dwin-  
dling, we have instituted a tall club. *Addison's Guard.*  
The hidden ways  
Of nature would'st thou know? how first the frames  
All things in *miniature*? thy specular orb  
Apply to well dissected kernels: lo!  
Strange forms arise, in each a little plant  
Unfolds its boughs: observe the slender threads  
Of first beginning trees, their roots, their leaves,  
In narrow seeds describ'd. *Philips.*  
2. Gay



# MIN

2. Gay has improperly made it a substantive.  
Here shall the pencil bid its colours flow,  
And make a *miniature* creation grow. *Gay.*  
**MINIKIN.** *adj.* 1. Small; diminutive. Used in slight contempt.  
Sleepest, or wakest thou, jolly shepherd,  
Thy sheep be in the corn;  
And for one blast of thy *minikin* mouth,  
Thy sheep shall take no harm. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
**MINIKIN.** *n. f.* A small fort of pins.  
**MINIM.** *n. f.* [from *minimus*, Lat.]  
1. A small being; a dwarf.  
Not all  
*Minims* of nature; some of serpent-kind,  
Wond'rous in length, and corpulence, involv'd  
Their snaky folds, and added wings. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
2. This word is applied, in the northern counties, to a small  
fort of fish, which they pronounce *minim*. See *MINNOW*.  
**MINIMUS.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A being of the least size.  
Get you gone, you dwarf,  
You *minimus* of hind'ring knot-grass made;  
You bead, you acorn. *Shakespeare.*  
**MINION.** *n. f.* [*mignon*, French.] A favourite; a darling; a  
low dependant; one who pleases rather than benefits. A  
word of contempt, or of slight and familiar kindness.  
*Minion*, said she; indeed I was a pretty one in those days;  
I fee a number of lads that love you. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
They were made great courtiers, and in the way of *min-*  
*nions*, when advancement, the most mortal offence to envy,  
stirred up their former friend to overthrow them. *Sidney.*  
One, who had been a special *minion* of Andromanas, hated  
us for having dispossest him of her heart. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Go rate thy *minions*;  
Becomes it thee to be thus bold in terms  
Before thy sovereign. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
Duncan's horses,  
Beauteous and swift, the *minions* of the race,  
Turn'd wild in nature. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
His company must do his *minions* grace,  
Whilst I at home starve for a merry look. *Shakespeare.*  
Edward sent one army into Ireland; not for conquest, but  
to guard the person of his *minion* Piers Gaveston. *Davies.*  
If a man should launch into the history of human nature,  
we should find the very *minions* of princes linked in conspira-  
cies against their master. *L'Estrange's Fable.*  
The drowly tyrant by his *minions* led,  
To regal rage devotes some patriot's head. *Swift.*  
**MINIOUS.** *adj.* [from *minium*, Latin.] Of the colour of red  
lead or vermilion.  
Some conceive, that the Red Sea receiveth a red and *mi-*  
*nious* tincture from springs that fall into it. *Brown.*  
**TO MINISH.** *v. a.* [from *diminish*, minus, Latin.] To lessen;  
to lop; to impair.  
Ye shall not *minish* ought from your bricks of your daily  
task. *Exod. v. 19.*  
They are *minished* and brought low through oppression.  
*Psal. cvii. 39.*  
Another law was to bring in the silver of the realm to the  
mint, in making all clipp, *minished*, or impaired coins of sil-  
ver, not to be current in payments. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
**MINISTER.** *n. f.* [*minister*, Latin; *ministre*, Fr.]  
1. An agent; one who is employed to any end; one who acts  
not by any inherent authority, but under another.  
You, whom virtue hath made the princeps of felicity, be  
not the *minister* of ruin. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Rumble thy belly full; spit fire, spout rain,  
Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire, are my daughters;  
I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness:  
But yet I call you servile *ministers*,  
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd  
Your high-engender'd battles, 'gainst a head  
So old and white as this. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
Th' infernal *minister* advanc'd,  
Seiz'd the due victim. *Dryden's Theodora and Honoria.*  
Other spirits govern'd by the will,  
Shoot through their tracks, and distant muscles fill;  
This sovereign, by his arbitrary nod,  
Restrains or lends his *ministers* abroad. *Blackmore.*  
2. One who is employed in the administration of govern-  
ment.  
Kings must be answerable to God, but the *ministers* to  
kings, whose eyes, ears, and hands they are, must be an-  
swerable to God and man. *Bacon.*  
3. One who serves at the altar; one who performs sacerdotal  
functions.  
Epaphras, a faithful *minister* of Christ. *1 Cor. i. 7.*  
The *ministers* are always preaching, and the governors  
putting forth edicts against dancing and gaming.  
The *ministers* of the gospel are especially required to shine  
as lights in the world, because the distinction of their station

# MIN

renders their conduct more observable; and the presumption  
of their knowledge, and the dignity of their office, gives a  
peculiar force and authority to their example. *Rogers.*  
4. A delegate; an official.  
If wrongfully  
Let God revenge; for I may never lift  
An angry arm against his *minister*. *Shakefp. Rich. II.*  
5. An agent from a foreign power, without the dignity of an  
ambassador.  
**TO MINISTER.** *v. a.* [*ministre*, Latin.] To give; to supply;  
to afford.  
All the customs of the Irish would *minister* occasion of a  
most ample discourse of the original and antiquity of that  
people. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Now he that *ministereth* seed to the sower, both *minister*  
bread for your food and multiply your seed sown. *2 Cor. ix.*  
The wounded patient bears  
The artist's hand that *ministers* the cure. *Oruay's Orphan.*  
**TO MINISTER.** *v. n.*  
1. To attend; to serve in any office.  
Certain of them had the charge of the *ministering* vessels,  
to bring them in and out by tale. *1 Chron. ix. 28.*  
They which *minister* about holy things, live of the things  
of the temple. *1 Cor. ix. 13.*  
At table Eve  
*Minister'd* naked, and their flowing cups  
With pleasant liquors crown'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*  
2. To give medicines.  
Can't thou not *minister* to a mind diseas'd,  
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,  
Raze out the written troubles of the brain? *Shak. Macb.*  
3. To give supplies of things needful; to give assistance; to  
contribute; to conduce.  
Others *ministered* unto him of their substance. *Luke viii. 3.*  
He who has a soul wholly void of gratitude, should let his  
soul to learn of his body; for all the parts of that *minister* to  
one another. *South's Sermons.*  
There is no truth which a man may more evidently make  
out than the existence of a God; yet he that shall con-  
tent himself with things as they *minister* to us pleasures and  
passions, and not make enquiry a little farther into their  
causes and ends, may live long without any notion of such  
a being. *Locke.*  
Those good men, who take such pleasure in relieving the  
miserable for Christ's sake, would not have been less forward  
to *minister* unto Christ himself. *Atterbury.*  
Fasting is not absolutely good, but relatively, and as it  
*ministers* to other virtues. *Snodgrass's Sermons.*  
4. To attend on the service of God.  
Whether prophesy, let us prophesy according to the pro-  
portion of faith; or ministry, let us wait on our *ministering*.  
*Rom. xii. 7.*  
**MINISTERIAL.** *adj.* [from *minister*.]  
1. Attendant; acting at command.  
Understanding is required in a man; courage and vivacity  
in the lion; service, and *ministerial* officiousness, in the ox.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
From effences unseen, celestial names,  
Enlight'ning spirits, and *ministerial* flames,  
Lift we our reason to that sovereign cause,  
Who blest'd the whole with life. *Prior.*  
2. Acting under superior authority.  
For the *ministerial* officers in court there must be an eye  
unto them. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
Abstinence, the apostle determines, is of no other real  
value in religion, than as a *ministerial* cause of moral effects;  
as it recalls us from the world, and gives a serious turn  
to our thoughts. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
3. Sacerdotal; belonging to the ecclesiastics or their office.  
These speeches of Jerom and Chrysostom plainly allude  
unto such *ministerial* garments as were then in use. *Hosker.*  
4. Pertaining to ministers of state, or persons in subordinate au-  
thority.  
**MINISTRY.** *n. f.* [*ministerium*, Lat.] Office; service. This  
word is now contracted to *ministry*, but used by Milton as  
four syllables.  
They that will have their chamber filled with a good scent,  
make some odoriferous water be blown about it by their ser-  
vants mouths that are dextrous in that *ministry*. *Digby.*  
This temple to frequent  
With *ministries* due, and solemn rites. *Milton, b. xii.*  
**MINISTRAL.** *adj.* [from *minister*.] Pertaining to a minister.  
**MINISTRANTS.** *adj.* [from *minister*.] Attendant; acting at  
command.  
Him thrones, and pow'rs,  
Princedom, and dominations *ministrant*,  
Accompany'd to heav'n-gate. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*  
*Ministrant* to their queen with busy care,  
Four faithful handmaids the soft rites prepare. *Pope.*  
**MINISTRATION.**

# MIN

**MINISTRATION.** *n. f.* [from *ministre*, Latin.]  
1. Agency; intervention; office of an agent delegated or com-  
missioned by another.  
God made him the instrument of his providence to me, as  
he hath made his own-land to him, with this difference, that  
God, by his *ministration* to me, intends to do him a favour.  
*Taylor's living heli.*  
Though sometimes effected by the immediate fiat of the  
divine will, yet I think they are most ordinarily done by the  
*ministration* of angels. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
2. Service; office; ecclesiastical function.  
If the present *ministration* be more glorious than the for-  
mer, the minister is more holy. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
**MINIUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.]  
Melt lead in a broad earthen vessel unglazed, and stir it  
continually till it be calcined into a grey powder; this is  
called the calx of lead; continue the fire, stirring it in the  
same manner, and it becomes yellow; in this state it is used  
in painting, and is called mafficot or mafficot; after this put  
it into a reverberatory furnace, and it will calcine further,  
and become of a fine red, which is the common *minium* or  
red lead: among the ancients *minium* was the name for cin-  
nabar: the modern *minium* is used externally, and is excel-  
lent in cleansing and healing old ulcers. *Hill's Mat. Med.*  
**MINISTRY.** *n. f.* [contracted from *ministry*; *ministerium*, Lat.]  
1. Office; service.  
So far is an indistinction of all persons, and, by conse-  
quence, an anarchy of all things, so far from being agree-  
able to the will of God, declared in his great household, the  
world, and especially in all the *ministries* of his proper house-  
hold the church, that there was never yet any time, I be-  
lieve, since it was a number, when some of its members  
were not more facerd than others. *Sprad's Sermons.*  
2. Office of one set apart to preach; ecclesiastical function.  
Their *ministry* perform'd, and race well run,  
They die. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*  
Saint Paul was miraculously called to the *ministry* of the  
gospel, and had the whole doctrine of the gospel from God  
by immediate revelation; and was appointed the apostle of  
the Gentiles for propagating it in the heathen world. *Locke.*  
3. Agency; interposition.  
The natural world he made after a miraculous manner;  
but directs the affairs of it ever since by standing rules, and  
the ordinary *ministry* of second causes.  
The poets introduced the *ministry* of the gods, and taught  
the separate existence of human souls. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
4. Business.  
He safe from loud alarms,  
Abhor'd the wicked *ministry* of arms. *Dryden's Zen.*  
5. Persons employed in the public affairs of a state.  
I converse in full freedom with many considerable men of  
both parties; and if not in equal number, it is purely acci-  
dental, as happening to have made acquaintance at court  
more under one *ministry* than another. *Swift.*  
**MINNOCK.** *n. f.* Of this word I know not the precise mean-  
ing. It is not unlikely that *minnock* and *minx* are originally  
the same word.  
An ass's hole I fixed on his head;  
Anon his Thistle must be answered,  
And forth my *minnock* comes. *Shakespeare.*  
**MINNOW.** *n. f.* [*menue*, French.] A very small fish; a pink;  
a corruption of *minim*, which see.  
Hear you this triton of the *minnows*? *Shakespeare.*  
The *minnow*, when he is in perfect season, and not sick,  
which is only presently after spawning, hath a kind of dappled  
or waved colour, like a panther, on his sides, inclining to a  
greenish and sky-colour, his belly being milk-white, and his  
back almost black or blackish: he is a sharp biter at a small  
worm in hot weather, and in the Spring they make excellent  
*minnow* tansies; for being washed well in salt, and their heads  
and tails cut off, and their guts taken out, being fried with  
yolks of eggs, primroses and tansy. *Walton's Angler.*  
The nimble turning of the *minnow* is the perfection of *min-*  
*now* fishing. *Watson's Angler.*  
**MINOR.** *adj.* [Latin.]  
1. Petty; inconsiderable.  
If there are petty errors and *minor* lapses, not consider-  
ably injurious unto faith, yet is it not safe to condemn infer-  
riour falsities. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v.*  
2. Less; smaller.  
They altered this custom from cases of high concernment  
to the most trivial debates, the *minor* part ordinarily entering  
their protest.  
The difference of a third part in so large and collective an  
account is not strange, if we consider how differently they  
are set forth in *minor* and less mistakeable numbers.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**MINOR.** *n. f.*  
1. One under age; one whose youth cannot yet allow him to  
manage his own affairs.

# MIN

King Richard the Second, the first ten years of his reign;  
was a *minor*. *Davies on Ireland.*  
He and his mule might be *minors*, but the libertines are  
full grown. *Collier's View of the Stage.*  
Long as the year's dull circle seems to run,  
When the brisk *minor* pants for twenty-one. *Pope.*  
The noblest blood of England having been shed in the  
grand rebellion, many great families became extinct, or sup-  
ported only by *minors*. *Swift.*  
A *minor* or infant cannot be said to be contumacious, be-  
cause he cannot appear as a defendant in court, but by his  
guardian. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
2. The second or particular proposition in the syllogism:  
The second or *minor* proposition was, that this kingdom  
hath cause of just fear of overthrow from Spain. *Bacon.*  
He supposed that a philosopher's brain was like a forest,  
where ideas are ranged like animals of several kinds; that  
the major is the male, the *minor* the female, which copulate  
by the middle term, and engender the conclusion. *Arbutnot.*  
**TO MINORATE.** *v. a.* [from *minor*, Lat.] To lessen; to di-  
minish. A word not yet admitted into the language.  
This it doth not only by the advantageous assistance of a  
tube, but by shewing in what degrees distance *minimates* the  
object. *Glanville's Scryp.*  
**MINORATION.** *n. f.* [from *minorate*.] The act of lessening;  
diminution; decrease. A word not admitted.  
Bodies emit virtue without abatement of weight, as is most  
evident in the loadstone, whose efficiencies are communicable  
without a *minoration* of gravity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
We hope the mercies of God will confider our degenerated  
integrity unto some *minoration* of our offences. *Brown.*  
**MINORITY.** *n. f.* [*minorité*, Fr. from *minor*, Latin.]  
1. The state of being under age.  
I mov'd the king, my master, to speak in the behalf of  
my daughter, in the *minority* of them both. *Shakespeare.*  
He is young, and his *minority*  
Is put into the trust of Richard Gloster. *Shakespeare.*  
These changes in religion should be staid, until the king  
were of years to govern by himself: this the people apprehend-  
ing worse than it was, a question was raised, whether,  
during the king's *minority*, such alterations might be made or  
no. *Hayward's Edw. VI.*  
Henry the Eighth, doubting he might die in the *minority* of  
his son, procured an act to pass, that no statute made during  
the *minority* of the king should bind him or his successors, ex-  
cept it were confirmed by the king at his full age. But the  
first act that passed in king Edward the Sixth's time, was a  
repeal of that former act; at which time nevertheless the  
king was *minor*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
If there be evidence, that it is not many ages since nature  
was in her *minority*, this may be taken for a good proof that  
she is not eternal. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
Their counsels are warlike and ambitious, though some-  
thing tempered by the *minority* of their king. *Temple.*  
2. The state of being less.  
From this narrow time of gestation may ensue a *minority*,  
or smallness in the exclusion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*  
3. The smaller number: as, the *minority* held for that question  
in opposition to the majority.  
**MINOTAUR.** *n. f.* [*minotaurus*, French; *minos* and *taurus*.] A  
monster invented by the poets, half man and half bull, kept  
in Dædalus's labyrinth.  
Thou may'st not wander in that labyrinth,  
There *minotaurs*, and ugly treasons lurk. *Shakespeare.*  
**MINSTER.** *n. f.* [*mynstre*, Saxon.] A monastery; an eccle-  
siastical fraternity; a cathedral church. The word is yet re-  
tained at York and Lichfield.  
**MINSTREL.** *n. f.* [*menestrel*, Spanish; *menestrallas*, low Latin.]  
A musician; one who plays upon instruments.  
Hark how the *minstrels* 'gin to thrill aloud  
Their merry mulick that rebounds from far,  
The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling croud,  
That well agree withouten breach or jar. *Spenser's Epithal.*  
I will give you the *minstrel*.  
—Then I will give you the serving creature. *Shakespeare.*  
I to the vulgar am become a jelt;  
Esteemed as a *minstrel* at a feast. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*  
These fellows  
Were once the *minstrels* of a country show;  
Follow'd the prizes through each paltry town,  
By trumpet-checks and bloated faces known. *Dryden.*  
Often our seers and poets have confess'd,  
That mulick's force can tame the furious beast;  
Can make the wolf, or foaming boar refrain  
His rage; the lion drop his crested mane,  
Attentive to the song; the lynx forget  
His wrath to man, and lick the *minstrel's* feet. *Prior.*  
**MINSTRELSEY.** *n. f.* [from *minstrel*.]  
1. Mulick; instrumental harmony.  
Apollo's self will envy at his play,  
And all the world applaud his *minstrelse*. *Davies.*  
That



# MIN

That loving wretch that swears,  
Tis not the bodies marry, but the minds,  
Which he in her angelick finds,  
Would swear as justly, that he hears,  
In that day's rude hoarse *minstrelsy*, the spheres. *Donne.*  
I began,  
Wrapt in a pleasing fit of melancholy,  
To meditate my rural *minstrelsy*,  
Till fancy had her fill. *Milton.*  
2. A number of musicians.  
Ministring spirits train'd up in feast, and song!  
Such haſt thou arm'd the *minstrelsy* of heav'n. *Milton.*  
MINT. *n. f.* [*mince*, Saxon; *menthe*, Fr. *mentha*, Latin.] A plant.  
The *mint* is a verticillate plant with labiated flowers, consisting of one leaf, whose upper-lip is arched, and the under-lip divided into three parts; but both of them are so cut, that the flower seems to be divided into four parts, the two lips scarcely appearing: these flowers are collected into thick whorles in some species, but in others they grow in a spike; each flower having four feeds succeeding it, which are inclosed in the flower-cup: it hath a creeping root, and the whole plant has a strong aromatick scent. *Miller.*  
Then rubb'd it o'er with newly-gather'd *mint*,  
A wholesome herb, that breath'd a grateful scent. *Dryden.*  
MINT. *n. f.* [*minnte*, Dutch; *mynecian*, to coin, Saxon.]  
1. The place where money is coined.  
What is a person's name or face, that receives all his reputation from the *mint*, and would never have been known had there not been medals. *Addison on ancient Medals.*  
2. Any place of invention.  
A man in all the world's new fashion planted,  
That hath a *mint* of phrases in his brain. *Shakespeare.*  
As the *mint* of calumny are at work, a great number of curious inventions are issued out, which grow current among the party. *Addison's Freeholder*, No. 7.  
To MINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To coin; to stamp money.  
Another law was, to bring in the silver of the realm to the mint, in making all clipped coins of silver not to be current in payments, without giving any remedy of weight; and so to let the mint on work, and to give way to new coins of silver which should be then *minted*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
2. To invent; to forge.  
Look into the titles whereby they hold these new portions of the crown, and you will find them of such natures as may be easily *minted*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
MINTAGE. *n. f.* [from *mint*.]  
1. That which is coined or stamped.  
Its pleasing poison  
The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,  
And the inglorious likeness of a beast  
Fixes instead, un moulding reasons *mintage*  
Character'd in the face. *Milton.*  
2. The duty paid for coining.  
MINTER. *n. f.* [from *mint*.] Coiner.  
Sterling ought to be of pure silver as is called leaf silver, and the *mint* must add only weight, if the silver be not pure. *Camden's Remains.*  
MINTMAN. *n. f.* [*mint* and *man*.] One skilled in coining.  
He that thinketh Spain to be some great over-match for this estate, is no good *mintman*; but takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and currency, and not after their intrinsic value. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
MINTMASTER. *n. f.* [*mint* and *master*.]  
1. One who presides in coining.  
That which is coined, as *mintmasters* confessed, is alloyed with about a twelfth part of copper. *Boyle.*  
2. One who invents.  
The great *mintmasters* of these terms, the schoolmen and metaphysicians, have wherewithal to content him. *Locke.*  
MINUET. *n. f.* [*minuet*, French.] A stately regular dance.  
The tender creature could not see his fate,  
With whom she'd danc'd a *minuet* so late. *Stepney.*  
John Trot has the assurance to set up for a *minuet* dancer. *Spektator*, No. 308.  
MINUM. *n. f.*  
1. [With printers.] A small sort of printing letter.  
2. [With musicians.] A note of flow time, two of which make a semibreve, as two crotchets make a minim; two quavers a crotchet, and two semiquavers a quaver. *Bailey.*  
Oh, he's the courageous captain of compliments; he fights as you sing pricksongs, keeps time, distance, and proportion; rests his *minim*, one, two, and the third in your bosom. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*  
MINUTE. *adj.* [*minutus*, Lat.] Small; little; slender; small in bulk; small in consequence.  
Some *minute* philosophers pretend,  
That with our days our pains and pleasures end. *Denham.*  
Such an universal superintendency has the eye and hand of providence over all, even the most *minute* and inconsiderable things. *South's Sermons.*

# MIR

Into small parts the wondrous stone divide,  
Ten thousand of *minute* size express  
The same propension which the large posses. *Blackmore.*  
The serum is attenuated by circulation, so as to pass into the *minute* channels, and become fit nutriment for the body. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
In all divisions we should consider the larger and more immediate parts of the subject, and not divide it at once into the more *minute* and remote parts. *Watt's Logic.*  
MINUTE. *n. f.* [*minutus*, Latin.]  
1. The sixtieth part of an hour.  
This man so complete,  
Who was enroll'd 'mongst wonders, and when we,  
Almost with lifting ravish'd, could not find  
His hour of speech a *minute*. *Shakespeare Henry VIII.*  
2. Any small space of time.  
They walk'd about me ev'ry *minute* while;  
And if I did but stir out of my bed  
Ready they were to shoot me to the heart. *Shakespeare.*  
The speed of gods  
Time counts not, though with swiftest *minutes* wing'd.  
Gods! that the world should turn  
On *minutes* and on moments. *Denham's Sephy.*  
Experience does every *minute* prove the sad truth of this assertion. *South's Sermons.*  
Tell her, that I some certainty may bring;  
I go this *minute* to attend the king. *Dryden's Aurengzebr.*  
3. The first draught of any agreement in writing; this is common in the Scottish law: as, have you made a *minute* of that contract?  
To MINUTE. *v. a.* [*minuter*, French.] To set down in short hints.  
I no sooner heard this critic talk of my works, but I *minuted* what he had said, and resolv'd to enlarge the plan of my speculations. *Spektator*, No. 418.  
MINUTE-BOOK. *n. f.* [*minute* and *book*.] Book of short hints.  
MINUTE-GLASS. *n. f.* [*minute* and *glass*.] Glass of which the sand measures a minute.  
MINUTELY. *adv.* [from *minute*.] To a small point; exactly; to the least part; nicely.  
In this posture of mind it was impossible for him to keep that slow pace, and observe *minutely* that order of ranging all he said, from which results an obvious peripetia. *Locke.*  
Change of night and day,  
And of the seasons ever circulating round,  
Minutely faithful. *Thomson's Summer*, l. 40.  
MINUTELY. *adv.* [from *minute*, the substantive.]  
1. Every minute; with very little time intervening.  
What is it but a continued perpetuated voice from heaven, resounding for ever in our ears? As if it were *minutely* proclaimed in thunder from heaven, to give men no rest in their sins, no quiet from Christ's importunity till they arise from so mortiferous a state. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
2. In the following passage it seems rather to be an adjective, as *hourly* is both the adverb and adjective.  
Now *minutely* revolts upbraid his faith-breach,  
Those he commands, move only in command,  
Nothing in love. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
MINUTENESS. *n. f.* [from *minute*.] Smallness; exility; inconsiderableness.  
The animal spirit and insensible particles never fall under our senses by reason of their *minuteness*. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
MINUTE-WATCH. *n. f.* [*minute* and *watch*.] A watch in which minutes are more distinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour.  
Casting our eyes upon a *minute-watch*, we found that from the beginning of the pumping, about two minutes after the coals had been put in glowing, to the total disappearing of the fire, there had pass'd but three minutes. *Boyle.*  
MINX. *n. f.* [contracted, I suppose, from *minxer*.] A young, pert, wanton girl.  
Lewd *minx*!  
Come, go with me apart. *Shakespeare.*  
Some torches bore, some links,  
Before the proud virago *minx*. *Hudibras*, p. ii.  
She, when but yet a tender *minx*, began  
To hold the door, but now sets up for man. *Dryden.*  
MIRACLE. *n. f.* [*miracle*, Fr. *miraculum*, Latin.]  
1. A wonder; something above human power.  
Nothing almost fees *miracles*  
But misfery. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Virtuous and holy, chosen from above,  
To work exceeding *miracles* on earth. *Shakespeare Henry VI.*  
Be not offended, nature's *miracle*,  
Thou art allotted to be ta'en by me. *Shakespeare Henry VI.*  
2. [In theology.] An effect above human or natural power, performed in attestation of some truth.  
The *miracles* of our Lord are peculiarly eminent above the lying wonders of demons, in that they were not made out of vain ostentation of power, and to raise unprofitable amazement of power, and to raise unprofitable amazement; but for the real benefit and advantage of men, by feeding

# MIR

feeding the hungry, healing all sorts of diseases, ejecting of devils, and reviving the dead. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
MIRACULOUS. *adj.* [*miraculeux*, Fr. from *miracle*.] Done by miracle; produced by miracle; effected by power more than natural.  
Arithmetical progression might easily demonstrate how fast mankind would increase, overpassing as *miraculous*, though indeed natural, that example of the Israelites, who were multiplied in two hundred and fifteen years from seventy unto six hundred thousand able men. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
Before this day, for thy great name,  
Unto his ancient and *miraculous* right. *Herbert.*  
Why this strength  
Miraculous yet remaining in those locks?  
His might continues in thee not for naught. *Milton's Ag.*  
At the first planting of the Christian religion in the world, God was pleas'd to accompany it with a *miraculous* power. *Tillotson.*  
MIRACULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *miraculous*.] By miracle; by power above that of nature.  
It was a singular providence of God, to draw those northern heathen nations down into those Christian parts, where they might receive Christianity, and to mingle nations so remote *miraculously*, to make one blood and kindred of all people, and each to have knowledge of him. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Turnus was to be slain that very day; and *Aeneas*, wounded as he was, could not have engaged him in single combat, unless his hurt had been *miraculously* healed. *Dryden.*  
MIRACULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *miraculous*.] The state of being effected by miracle; superiority to natural power.  
MIRADOR. *n. f.* [Spanish, from *mirar*, to look.] A balcony; a gallery whence ladies see shows.  
Mean time your valiant son, who had before  
Gain'd fame, rode round, to ev'ry *mirador*;  
Beneath each lady's stand a stop he made,  
And bowing, took th' applauses which they paid. *Dryden.*  
MIRE. *n. f.* [*myer*, Dutch.] Mud; dirt at the bottom of water.  
He his rider from her lofty feed  
Would have cast down, and trod in dirty *mire*. *Fa. Qu.*  
Here's that, which is too weak to be a finer, honest water, which ne'er left man i' th' *mire*. *Shak. Timon of Athens.*  
I'm Ralph himself, your trusty squire,  
Wh' has dragg'd your donship out o' th' *mire*. *Hudibras.*  
I appeal to any man's reason, whether it be not better that there should be a distinction of land and sea, than that all should be *mire* and water. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*  
Now plung'd in *mire*, now by sharp brambles torn.  
To MIRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To whelm in the mud; to soil with mud.  
Why had I not, with charitable hand,  
Took up a beggar's stifle at my gates?  
Who smother'd thus, and *mir'd* with infamy,  
I might have said no part of it is mine. *Shakespeare.*  
MIRE. *n. f.* [*myr*, Welsh; *myra*, Saxon; *mier*, Dutch.] An ant; a pismire.  
MIRINESS. *n. f.* [from *miry*.] Dirtiness; fullness of mire.  
MIRKSOME. *n. f.* [*mark*, dark, Danish.] In the derivatives of this set, no regular orthography is observed: it is common to write *murky*, to which the rest ought to conform.] Dark; obscure.  
Through *mirksome* air her ready way she makes. *F. Qu.*  
MIRROR. *n. f.* [*mirair*, French; *mirar*, Spanish, to look.]  
1. A looking-glass; any thing which exhibits representations of objects by reflection.  
And in his waters which your *mirror* make,  
Behold your faces as the crystal bright.  
That pow'r which gave me eyes the world to view,  
To view myself infus'd an inward light,  
Whereby my soul, as by a *mirror* true,  
Of her own form may take a perfect sight. *Davies.*  
Lest bright the moon,  
But opposite in level'd West was set  
His *mirror*, with full face borrowing her light  
From him. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. vii.  
Mirror of poets, *mirror* of our age,  
Which her whole face beholding on thy stage,  
Pleas'd and displeas'd with her own faults, endures  
A remedy like those whom music cures. *Waller.*  
By chance he spy'd a *mirror* while he spoke,  
And gazing there beheld his alter'd look;  
Wond'ring, he saw his features and his hue,  
So much were chang'd, that scarce himself he knew.  
Late as I rang'd the crystal wilds of air -  
In the clear *mirror* of thy ruling fate,  
I saw, alas! some dread event impending.  
2. It is used for pattern; for that on which the eye ought to be fixed; an exemplar; an archetype.  
The works of nature are no less exact, than if she did both behold and study how to express some absolute shape or *mirror* always present before her. *Hooker*, b. i.

# MIS

O goddess, heavenly bright,  
Mirror of grace and majesty divine. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.  
How far'st thou, *mirror* of all martial men? *Shakespeare.*  
Mirror of ancient faith in early youth. *Dryden.*  
MIRROR-STONE. *n. f.* [*sclenites*, Lat.] A kind of transparent stone. *Lin.*  
MIRTH. *n. f.* [*myrthos*, Saxon.] Merriment; jollity; gaiety; laughter.  
To give a kingdom for a *mirth*, to sit,  
And keep the turn of tipping with a slave. *Shakespeare.*  
Be large in *mirth*, anon we'll drink a measure  
The table round. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
His eye begets occasion for his wit;  
For every object that the one doth catch,  
The other turns to a *mirth*-moving jest. *Shakespeare.*  
Most of the appearing *mirth* in the world is not *mirth* but art: the wounded spirit is not seen, but walks under a disguise. *South's Sermons.*  
With genial joy to warm the soul,  
Bright Helen mix'd a *mirth*-inspiring bowl. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
MIRTHFUL. *adj.* [*mirth* and *full*.] Merry; gay; cheerful.  
No simple word,  
That shall be utter'd at our *mirthful* board,  
Shall make us sad next morning. *B. Johnson, Epigr.* 101.  
The feast was serv'd; the bowl was crown'd;  
To the king's pleasure went the *mirthful* round. *Prior.*  
MIRTHLESS. *adj.* [from *mirth*.] Joyless; cheerless.  
MIRY. *adj.* [from *mir*.]  
1. Deep in mud; muddy.  
Thou should'st have heard how her horse fell, and the under her horse: thou should'st have heard in how *miry* a place, how she was bemoiled. *Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew.*  
All men who lived lazy lives, and died natural deaths, by sickness or by age, went into vast caves under-ground, all dark and *miry*, full of noisome creatures, and there grovel'd in endless stench and misery. *Temple.*  
Deep, through a *miry* lane she pick'd her way,  
Above her ankle rose the chalky clay. *Gay's Trivia.*  
So have I seen ill-coupled hounds  
Drag different ways in *miry* grounds. *Swift.*  
2. Consisting of mire.  
Shall thou and I sit round about some fountain,  
Looking all downwards to behold our cheeks,  
How they are stain'd like meadows, yet not dry,  
With *miry* slime left on them by a flood?  
Mis, an inseparable particle used in composition to mark an ill sense, or deprivation of the meaning: as, *chance*, luck; *mischance*, ill luck; *computation*, reckoning; *miscomputation*, false reckoning; *to like*, to be pleased; *to dislike*, to be offended; from *mes* in Teutonic and French, used in the same sense. Of this it is difficult to give all the examples; but those that follow will sufficiently explain it.  
MISACCEPTATION. *n. f.* [*mis* and *acceptation*.] The act of taking in a wrong sense.  
MISADVENTURE. *n. f.* [*misadventure*, Fr. *mis* and *adventure*.]  
1. Mischance; misfortune; ill luck; bad fortune.  
Your looks are pale and wild, and do import  
Some *misadventure*. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*  
When a commander, either upon necessity or *misadventure*, falleth into danger, it much advanceth both his reputation and enterprize, if bravely he behave himself. *Hayward.*  
The body consisteth, after all the losses and *misadventures*, of no less than six thousand foot. *Clarendon*, b. viii.  
Distinguishing betwixt actions of *misadventure* and of design. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
The trouble of a *misadventure* now and then, that reaches not his innocence or reputation, may not be an ill way to teach him more caution. *Locke on Education.*  
2. [In law.] Manslaughter.  
MISADVENTURED. *adj.* [from *misadventure*.] Unfortunate.  
From forth the fatal loins of these two foes,  
A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life;  
Whose *misadventure*'d piteous overthrows  
Do with their death bury their parents' strife. *Shakespeare.*  
MISADVISED. *adj.* [*mis* and *advised*.] Ill directed.  
MISAIMED. *adj.* [*mis* and *aim*.] Not aimed rightly.  
The idle stroke enforcing furious way,  
Missing the mark of his *misaimed* light,  
Did fall to ground.  
MISANTHROPE. *n. f.* [*misanthrope*, French; *μισανθρωπος*, Gr.]  
MISANTHROPOS. *n. f.* [*mis* and *anthropos*.] A hater of mankind.  
I am *misanthrope*, and hate mankind.  
Alas, poor dean! his only scope  
Was to be held a *misanthrope*;  
This into gen'ral odium drew him. *Swift's Miscel.*  
MISANTHROPY. *n. f.* [*misanthropia*, Fr. from *misanthrope*.] Hatred of mankind.  
MISAPPLICATION. *n. f.* [*mis* and *application*.] Application to a wrong purpose.  
The indistinction of many in the community of name, or the *misapplication* of the act of one unto another, hath made some doubt thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. v.  
The



# MIS

The vigilance of those who preside over these charities is so exemplary, that persons disposed to do good can entertain no suspicions of the misapplication of their bounty. *Atterbury.*  
It is our duty to be provident for the future, and wisely to guard against whatever may lead us into misapplications of it. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To MISAPPLY, *v. a.* [*mis* and *apply*.] To apply to wrong purposes.  
Virtue itself turns vice, being misapplied, *Shakespeare.*  
And vice sometimes by action's dignified.  
The holy treasure was to be reserved, and issued for holy uses, and not misapplied to any other ends. *Herivel.*  
He that knows, that whiteness is the name of that colour he has observed in snow, will not misapply that word as long as he retains that idea. *Locke.*

To MISAPPREHEND, *v. a.* [*mis* and *apprehend*.] Not to understand rightly.  
That your reasonings may lose none of their force by my misapprehending or misrepresenting them, I shall give the reader your arguments. *Locke.*

MISAPPREHENSION, *n. f.* [*mis* and *apprehension*.] Mistake; not right apprehension.  
It is a good degree of knowledge to be acquainted with the causes of our ignorance: and what we have to say under this head, will equally concern our misapprehensions and errors. *Glanville's Sleep.*

To MISASCRIBE, *v. a.* [*mis* and *ascribe*.] To ascribe falsely.  
That may be misascribed to art which is the bare production of nature. *Boyle.*

To MISASSIGN, *v. a.* [*mis* and *assign*.] To assign erroneously.  
We have not misassigned the cause of this phenomenon. *Boyle.*

To MISBECOME, *v. a.* [*mis* and *become*.] Not to become; to be unbecomely; not to suit.  
Either she has a possibility in that which I think impossible, or else impossible loves need not misbecome me. *Sidney.*  
What to the dauphin from England?  
—Scorn and defiance, slight regard, contempt,  
And any thing that may not misbecome  
The mighty fender. *Shak. Henry V.*  
That boldness which lads get amongst their play-fellows, has such a mixture of rudeness and an ill-turn'd confidence, that those misbecoming and dissingenuous ways of shifting in the world must be unlearned to make way for better principles. *Locke.*

Portius, thou may'st rely upon my conduct;  
Thy father will not act what misbecomes him. *Addison.*

MISBEGOTTEN, *adj.* [*begot* or *begotten* with *mis*.] Unlawfully MISBEGOTTEN, *n. f.* or irregularly begotten.  
Contaminated, base,  
And misbegotten blood, I spill of thine. *Shakespeare Henry VI.*  
Your words have taken such pains, as if they labour'd  
To bring man-slaughter into form, for quarrelling  
Upon the head of valour; which, indeed,  
Is valour misbegot, and came into the world  
When sects and factions were but newly born. *Shakespeare.*  
The misbegotten infant grows,  
And, ripe for birth, distends with deadly throes  
The swelling rind, with unavailing strife,  
To leave the wooden womb, and pushes into life. *Dryden.*

To MISBEHAVE, *v. n.* [*mis* and *behave*.] To act ill or improperly.  
MISBEHAVED, *adj.* [*mis* and *behave*.] Untaught; ill-bred; uncivil.  
Happiness courts thee in her best array;  
But, like a misbehave'd and fullen wench,  
Thou pou'st upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shakespeare.*

MISBEHAVIOUR, *n. f.* [*mis* and *behaviour*.] Ill conduct; bad practice.  
The misbehaviour of particular persons does not at all affect their cause, since a man may act laudably in some respects, who does not so in others. *Addison's Freeholder.*

MISBELIEF, *n. f.* [*mis* and *belief*.] False religion; a wrong belief.  
MISBELIEVER, *n. f.* [*mis* and *believer*.] One that holds a false religion, or believes wrongly.  
Yes, if I drew it with a curs'd intent  
It must be so. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

To MISCALULATE, *v. a.* [*mis* and *calculate*.] To reckon wrong.  
After all the care I have taken, there may be, in such a multitude of passages, several misquoted, misinterpreted, and miscalculated. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

To MISCALL, *v. a.* [*mis* and *call*.] To name improperly.  
My heart will sigh when I miscall it so. *Shak. Rich. II.*  
The third act, which connects propositions and deduceth conclusions from them, the schools call discourse; and we shall not miscall it if we name it reason. *Glanville's Sleep.*  
What you miscall their folly is their care. *Dryden.*

# MIS

MISCHANCE, *n. f.* [*mis* and *chance*.] Ill luck; ill fortune; misfortune; mishap.  
The lady Cécropia sent him to excuse the mischance of her beasts ranging in that dangerous fort. *Sidney, b. i.*  
Extreme dealing had driven her to put herself with a great lady, by which occasion she had stumbled upon such mischances as were little for the honour of her family. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
View these letters, full of bad mischance.  
France is revolted. *Shakespeare Henry VI. p. i.*  
Sleep rock thy brain,  
And never come mischance between us twain. *Shakespeare.*  
Nothing can be a reasonable ground of despising a man but some fault chargeable upon him; and nothing can be a fault that is not naturally in a man's power to prevent; otherwise, it is a man's unhappiness, his mischance or calamity, but not his fault. *South's Sermons.*

MISCHIEF, *n. f.* [*mischievous*, old French.]  
1. Harm; hurt; whatever is ill and injuriously done.  
The law in that case punisheth the thought; for better is a mischief than an inconvenience. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Come you murdering ministers!  
Wherever in your sightless mischiefs  
You wait on nature's mischief. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Thy tongue deviseth mischief.  
Was I the cause of mischief, or the man,  
Whose lawless lust the fatal war began? *Dryden's Zen.*  
Come not thou with mischief-making beauty,  
To interpose between us, look not on him. *Rowe.*

2. Ill consequence; vexatious affair.  
States call in foreigners to assist them against a common enemy; but the mischief was, these allies would never allow that the common enemy was subdued. *Swift.*

To MISCHIEF, *v. a.* [*from* the noun.] To hurt; to harm; to injure.  
If the greatest inward heat be not sweetened by meekness, or not governed by prudence, can it bring to our souls any benefit? rather it mischiefs them. *Spratt's Sermons.*

MISCHIEFMAKER, *n. f.* [*from* mischief and *make*.] One who causes mischief.  
MISCHIEVOUS, *adj.* [*from* mischief.]  
1. Harmful; hurtful; destructive; noxious; pernicious; injurious; wicked.  
This false, wily, doubling disposition is intolerably mischievous to society. *South's Sermons.*  
I'm but a half-strain'd villain yet;  
But mongrel mischievous.  
He had corrupted or deluded most of his servants, telling them that their master was run mad; that he had disinherited his heir, and was going to settle his estate upon a parish-boy; that if he did not look after their master he would do some very mischievous thing. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

2. Spiteful; malicious.  
MISCHIEVOUSLY, *adv.* [*from* mischief.] Noxiously; hurtfully; wickedly.  
Not was the cruel destiny content  
To sweep at once her life and beauty too;  
But like a harden'd felon took a pride  
To work more mischievously slow,  
And plundered first, and then destroy'd. *Dryden.*

MISCHIEVOUSNESS, *n. f.* [*from* mischievous.] Hurtfulness; perniciousness; wickedness.  
Compare the harmfulness, the tenderness, the modesty, and the ingenuous pliancy, which is in youth, with the mischievousness, the slyness, the craft, the impudence, the falsehood, and the confirmed obduracy found in an aged, long-practised sinner. *South's Sermons.*

MISCHIEF, *adj.* [*from* mischievous, Latin.] Possible to be mischievous.  
Acid spirits are subtle liquors which come over in distillations, not inflammable, miscible with water. *Arbutnot.*

MISCHIEF, *n. f.* [*mis* and *chance*.] Unfair or false quotation.  
Being charged with misquotation and unfair dealing, it was requisite to say something; for honesty is a tender point. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

To MISCHIEF, *v. a.* [*mis* and *chance*.] To quote wrong.  
MISCLAIM, *n. f.* [*mis* and *claim*.] Mistaken claim.  
Error, misclaim and forgetfulness, become suitors for some remission of extreme rigour. *Bacon.*

MISCOMPUTATION, *n. f.* [*mis* and *computation*.] False reckoning.  
It was a general misfortune and miscomputation of that time, that the party had so good an opinion of their own reputation and interest. *Clarendon.*

To MISCONCEIVE, *v. a.* [*mis* and *conceive*.] To mis-judge; to have a false notion of.  
Ne let false whispers, breeding hidden fears,  
Break gentle sleep with misconceived doubt. *Spenser.*  
Our endeavour is not so much to overthrow them with whom we contend, as to yield them just and reasonable causes of those things, which, for want of due consideration heretofore, they misconceived. *Hooker, b. v.*

# MIS

MISCONCEIVED Joan of Arc hath been  
A virgin from her tender infancy. *Shakespeare Henry VI.*

MISCONCEIT, *n. f.* [*mis* and *conceit*, and *conception*.] False opinion; wrong notion.  
The other which instead of it we are required to accept, is only by error and misconception named the ordinance of Jesus Christ; no one proof as yet brought forth, whereby it may clearly appear to be so in very deed. *Hooker.*  
It cannot be that our knowledge should be other than an heap of misconception and error. *Glanville's Sleep.*  
Great errors and dangers result out of a misconception of the names of things. *Harvey on Consumptions.*  
It will be a great satisfaction to see those pieces of most ancient history, which have been chiefly preserved in scripture, confirmed anew, and freed from those misconceptions or misrepresentations which made them fit uneasy upon the spirits even of the best men. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

MISCONDUCT, *n. f.* [*mis* and *conduct*.] Ill behaviour; ill management.  
They are industriously proclaimed and aggravated by such as are guilty or innocent of the same slips or misconducts in their own behaviour. *Addison's Spectator, No. 256.*  
It highly concerned them to reflect, how great obligations both the memory of their past misconducts, and their present advantages, laid on them, to walk with care and circumspection. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To MISCONDUCT, *v. a.* [*mis* and *conduct*.] To manage amiss; to carry on wrong.  
MISCONJECTURE, *n. f.* [*mis* and *conjecture*.] A wrong guess.  
I hope they will plausibly receive our attempts, or candidly correct our misconceptions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To MISCONJECTURE, *v. a.* [*mis* and *conjecture*.] To guess wrong.  
MISCONSTRUCTION, *n. f.* [*mis* and *construction*.] Wrong interpretation of words or things.  
It pleas'd the king his matter very lately  
To strike at me upon his misconstruction,  
When he conjunct, and flatt'ring his displeasure,  
Tript me behind. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Others conceive the literal acceptance to be a misconstruction of the symbolical expression. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Those words were very weakly inserted where they are so liable to misconstruction. *Stillinger.*

To MISCONSTRUCT, *v. a.* [*mis* and *construct*.] To interpret wrong.  
That which by right exposition buildeth up Christian faith, being misconstrued breedeth error; between true and false construction the difference reason must shew. *Hooker, b. iii.*  
We would have had you heard  
The manner and the purpose of his treasons;  
That you might well have signified the same  
Unto the citizens, who, haply, may  
Misconstrue us in him. *Shakespeare Rich. III.*  
Many of the unbelieving Israelites would have misconstrued this story of mankind. *Kalish.*  
Do not, great Sir, misconstrue his intent,  
Nor call rebellion what was prudent care,  
To guard himself by necessary war. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*  
A virtuous emperor was much afflicted to find his actions misconstrued and defamed by a party. *Addison.*

MISCONTINUANCE, *n. f.* [*mis* and *continuance*.] Cessation; intermission.  
To MISCONSEL, *v. a.* [*mis* and *counsel*.] To advise wrong.  
Every thing that is begun with reason  
Will come by ready means unto his end,  
But things misconseled must needs miswend. *Spenser.*

To MISCOUNT, *v. a.* [*mis* and *count*.] To reckon wrong.  
MISCREANCE, *n. f.* [*from* miscreancy or miscreancy, suspicion, French.] Unbelief; false faith; adherence to a false religion.  
If thou wilt renounce thy miscreancy,  
And my true liegeman yield thyself for ay,  
Life will I grant thee for thy valiance. *Spenser.*  
The more usual causes of depravation are murder, manslaughter, heresy, miscreancy, atheism, simony. *Ayliffe.*

MISCREANT, *n. f.* [*miscreant*, French.]  
1. One that holds a false faith; one who believes in false gods.  
Their prophets justly condemned them as an adulterous seed, and a wicked generation of miscreants, which had forsaken the living God. *Hooker, b. v.*  
2. A vile wretch.  
Now by Apollo, king,  
Thou swear'st it thy gods in vain.  
—O vassal! miscreant!  
If extraordinary lenity proves ineffectual, those miscreants ought to be made sensible that our constitution is armed with force. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 50.*

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To interpose between us, look not on him. *Rowe.*

2. Ill consequence; vexatious affair.  
States call in foreigners to assist them against a common enemy; but the mischief was, these allies would never allow that the common enemy was subdued. *Swift.*

To MISCHIEF, *v. a.* [*from* the noun.] To hurt; to harm; to injure.  
If the greatest inward heat be not sweetened by meekness, or not governed by prudence, can it bring to our souls any benefit? rather it mischiefs them. *Spratt's Sermons.*

MISCHIEFMAKER, *n. f.* [*from* mischief and *make*.] One who causes mischief.  
MISCHIEVOUS, *adj.* [*from* mischief.]  
1. Harmful; hurtful; destructive; noxious; pernicious; injurious; wicked.  
This false, wily, doubling disposition is intolerably mischievous to society. *South's Sermons.*  
I'm but a half-strain'd villain yet;  
But mongrel mischievous.  
He had corrupted or deluded most of his servants, telling them that their master was run mad; that he had disinherited his heir, and was going to settle his estate upon a parish-boy; that if he did not look after their master he would do some very mischievous thing. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

2. Spiteful; malicious.  
MISCHIEVOUSLY, *adv.* [*from* mischief.] Noxiously; hurtfully; wickedly.  
Not was the cruel destiny content  
To sweep at once her life and beauty too;  
But like a harden'd felon took a pride  
To work more mischievously slow,  
And plundered first, and then destroy'd. *Dryden.*

MISCHIEVOUSNESS, *n. f.* [*from* mischievous.] Hurtfulness; perniciousness; wickedness.  
Compare the harmfulness, the tenderness, the modesty, and the ingenuous pliancy, which is in youth, with the mischievousness, the slyness, the craft, the impudence, the falsehood, and the confirmed obduracy found in an aged, long-practised sinner. *South's Sermons.*

MISCHIEF, *adj.* [*from* mischievous, Latin.] Possible to be mischievous.  
Acid spirits are subtle liquors which come over in distillations, not inflammable, miscible with water. *Arbutnot.*

MISCHIEF, *n. f.* [*mis* and *chance*.] Unfair or false quotation.  
Being charged with misquotation and unfair dealing, it was requisite to say something; for honesty is a tender point. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

To MISCHIEF, *v. a.* [*mis* and *chance*.] To quote wrong.  
MISCLAIM, *n. f.* [*mis* and *claim*.] Mistaken claim.  
Error, misclaim and forgetfulness, become suitors for some remission of extreme rigour. *Bacon.*

MISCOMPUTATION, *n. f.* [*mis* and *computation*.] False reckoning.  
It was a general misfortune and miscomputation of that time, that the party had so good an opinion of their own reputation and interest. *Clarendon.*

To MISCONCEIVE, *v. a.* [*mis* and *conceive*.] To mis-judge; to have a false notion of.  
Ne let false whispers, breeding hidden fears,  
Break gentle sleep with misconceived doubt. *Spenser.*  
Our endeavour is not so much to overthrow them with whom we contend, as to yield them just and reasonable causes of those things, which, for want of due consideration heretofore, they misconceived. *Hooker, b. v.*



# MIS

MISCREATE. } *adj.* [*mis* and *created*.] Formed unnaturally or  
MISCREATED. } illegitimately; made as by a blunder of  
nature.

Then made he head against his enemies,  
And Ymmer flew or Logris miscreate.  
Eftoons he took that miscreated fair,  
And that false other sprite, on whom he spread  
A seeming body of the subtle air.  
God forbid, my lord,  
That thou shouldst fashion, wrest, or bow your reading;  
With opening titles miscreate, whose right  
Suits not in native colours with the truth.  
MISDEED. *n. f.* [*mis* and *deed*.] Evil action.

O God,  
If thou wilt be aveng'd on my misdeeds,  
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone.  
Evils, which our own misdeeds have wrought,  
Chas'd from a throne, abandon'd, and exil'd  
For foul misdeeds, were punishments too mild.  
To MISDEEM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *deem*.] To judge ill of; to mis-  
take.

All unweeting an enchanter bad  
His sense abus'd, and made him to misdeem  
My loyalty, not such as it did seem.  
Besides, were we unchangeable in will,  
And of a wit that nothing could mislead,  
Equal to God, whose wisdom shineth still  
And never errs, we might ourselves esteem.  
To MISDEMEAN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *demean*.] To behave ill.  
From frailty

And want of wisdom, you, that best should teach us,  
Have misdeemean'd yourself.  
MISDEMEANOR. *n. f.* [*mis* and *demean*.] Offence; ill beha-  
viour; something less than an atrocious crime.

The house of commons have only power to censure the  
members of their own house, in point of election or misde-  
meanors, in or towards that house.  
It is no real disgrace to the church merely to lose her priv-  
ileges, but to forfeit them by her fault or misdeemeanor.  
These could never have touched the head, or stopped the  
source of these unhappy misdeemeanors, for which the punish-  
ment was sent.

A place, where misdevotion frames  
A thousand prayers to fairs, whose very names  
The church knew not, heav'n knows not yet.  
MISDEVOTION. *n. f.* [*mis* and *devotion*.] Mistaken piety.  
A drop through his flesh did flow,  
Which by misdiety daily greater grew.  
To MISDISTINGUISH. *v. a.* [*mis* and *distinguish*.] To make  
wrong distinctions.

If we imagine a difference where there is none, because  
we distinguish where we should not, it may not be denied  
that we misdistinguish.  
To MISDO. *v. a.* [*mis* and *do*.] To do wrong; to commit a  
crime; to offend.

Afford me place to shew what recompence  
T'wards thee I intend for what I have misdone.  
To MISDO. *v. n.* To commit faults.  
Try the erring soul  
Not wilfully misdoing, but unaware  
Milled.

The worst is, to think ourselves safe so long as we keep  
our injuries from the knowledge of men, and out of our own  
view, without any awe of that all-seeing eye that observes all  
our misdoings.  
I have misdone, and I endure the smart,  
Loth to acknowledge, but more loth to part.  
To MISDOUBT. *n. f.* [*mis* and *doubt*.] An offender; a criminal; a  
malefactor.

Were they not contained in duty with a fear of law, which  
inflicteth sharp punishments to misdoers, no man should enjoy  
any thing.  
To MISDOUBT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *doubt*.] To suspect of deceit  
or danger.

If she only misdoubted me, I were in heaven; for quickly I  
would bring sufficient assurance.  
I do not misdoubt my wife, but I would be loth to turn  
them both together; a man may be too confident.  
The bird that hath been limed in a bush,  
With trembling wings misdoubteth ev'ry bush;  
And I, the hapless male to one sweet bird,  
Have now the fatal object in my eye,  
Where my poor young was lim'd, was caught, and kill'd.

If you misdoubt me that I am not free,  
I know not how I shall assure you farther.  
Is to misdoubt my reason or my love.  
MISDOUBT. *n. f.* [*mis* and *doubt*.]  
1. Suspicion of crime or danger.

He cannot so precisely weed this land,

# MIS

As his misdoings present occasion;  
His foes are so enrooted with his friends,  
That, plucking to unfix an enemy,  
He doth unfasten so and shake a friend.  
2. Irresolution; hesitation.  
York, steel thy fearful thoughts,  
And change misdoubt to resolution.  
MISDE. *n. f.* [*French*.] Issue. Law term.  
To MISEMPLY. *v. a.* [*mis* and *employ*.] To use to wrong  
purposes.

Their frugal fathers gains they misplay,  
And turn to point and pearl, and ev'ry female toy.  
Some taking things upon trust, misplay their power by  
lazily enslaving their minds to the dictates of others.  
That vain and foolish hope, which is misplayed on tem-  
poral objects, produces many sorrows.  
They grew dissolute and prophane; and by misplaying the  
advantages which God had thrown into their lap, provoked  
him to withdraw them.

MISEMPLYMENT. *n. f.* [*mis* and *employment*.] Improper ap-  
plication.  
An improvident expence, and misplayment of their time  
and faculties.  
MISER. *n. f.* [*mis* and *er*.] Latin.]

1. A wretched person; one overwhelmed with calamity.  
Do not disdain to carry with you the woful words of a  
miser now despairing; neither be afraid to appear before her,  
bearing the base title of the fender.  
I wish that it may not prove some ominous foretoken of  
misfortune to have met with such a miser as I am.  
Fair son of Mars, that seek with warlike spoil  
And great achievements, great yourself to make,  
Vouchsafe to stay your steed for humble miser's sake.

A wretch; a mean fellow.  
Decrepit miser! base ignoble wretch!  
I am descended of a gentler blood,  
3. A wretch covetous to extremity; one who in wealth makes  
himself miserable by the fear of poverty.  
Though she be dearer to my soul than rest  
To weary pilgrims, or to miser's gold,  
Rather than wrong Castilio I'd forget her.  
No silver fairs by dying misers giv'n,  
Here brib'd the rage of ill-requited heav'n;  
But such plain roofs as piety could raise,  
And only vocal with the Maker's praise.

MISERABLE. *adj.* [*miserable*, French; *miser*, Latin.]  
1. Unhappy; calamitous; wretched.  
O nation miserable,  
With an untitled tyrant, bloody scepter'd!

When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again?  
Most miserable is the desire that's glorious.  
What's more miserable than discontent?  
It is probable that there will be a future state, and then  
how miserable is the voluptuous unbeliever left in the lurch.

What hopes delude thee, miserable man? Dryden's *Eu*.  
2. Wretched; worthless.  
Miserable comforters are ye all.  
3. Culpably parsimonious; stingy.  
MISERABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from miserable*.] State of misery.  
MISERABLY. *adv.* [*from miserable*.]

1. Unhappily; calamitously.  
Of the five employed by him, two of them quarrell'd, one  
of which was slain, and the other hanged for it; the third  
drowned himself; the fourth, though rich, came to beg his  
bread; and the fifth was miserably stabbed to death.

2. Wretchedly; meanly.  
As the love I bear you makes me thus invite you; so the  
same love makes me ashamed to bring you to a place, where  
you shall be so, not spoken by ceremony but by truth, mis-  
erably entertained.

3. Covetously.  
MISERY. *n. f.* [*miseria*, Latin; *miser*, French.]  
1. Wretchedness; unhappiness.  
My heart is drown'd with grief,  
My body round engirt with misery.  
Happiness, in its full extent, is the utmost pleasure we are  
capable of, and misery the utmost pain.

2. Calamity; misfortune; cause of misery.  
When we our betters see bearing our woes,  
We scarcely think our miseries our foes.  
The gods from heav'n survey the fatal strife,  
And mourn the miseries of human life.  
3. From miser.] Covetousness; avarice. Not in use.

He look'd upon things precious, as they were  
The common muck of th' world: he covets less  
Than misery itself would give.  
In a fabric of forty thousand pounds charge, I with thirty  
pounds laid out before in an exact model; for a little misery  
may easily breed some absurdity of greater charge.

# MIS

MISESTIMATE. *n. f.* [*mis* and *esteem*.] Disregard; slight.  
To MISFACTION. *v. a.* [*mis* and *factious*.] To form wrong.  
A thing in reason impossible, though their misfashioned  
preconceit, appeared unto them no less certain, than if nature  
had written it in the very foreheads of all the creatures of  
God.

To MISFORM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *form*.] To put in an ill form.  
His monstrous scalp down to his teeth it tore,  
And that misform'd shape misshap'd more.  
MISFORTUNE. *n. f.* [*mis* and *fortune*.] Calamity; ill luck;  
want of good fortune.

Fortune thus 'gan say, misery and misfortune is all one,  
And of misfortune, fortune hath only the gift.  
What world's delight, or joy of living speech,  
Can heart so plung'd in sea of sorrows deep,  
And heaped with so huge misfortunes reach?  
Consider why the change was wrought,  
You'll find it his misfortune, not his fault.

To MISGIVE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *give*.] To fill with doubt; to  
deprive of confidence. It is used always with the reciprocal  
pronoun.  
As Henry's late prefacing prophecy  
Did glad my heart with hope of this young Richmond;  
So doth my heart misgive me in these conflicts  
What may befall him, to his harm or ours.  
This is strange! Who hath got the right Anne?  
My heart misgives me. Merry Wives of Windsor.  
Yet oft his heart divine of something ill,

Misgave him.  
If a conscience thus qualified and informed, be not the  
measure by which a man may take a true estimate of his ab-  
solution, the sinner is left in the plunge of infinite doubts,  
suspensions, and misgivings, both as to the measures of his  
present duty, and the final issues of his future reward.

His heart misgives him, that there were so many meeting-  
houses; but, upon communicating his suspicions, I soon made  
him easy.  
To MISGOVERN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *govern*.] To govern ill; to  
administer unfaithfully.  
Solymen charged him bitterly, that he had misgoverned the  
state, and inverted his treasures to his own private use.

MISGOVERNED. *adj.* [*from misgovern*.] Rude; uncivilized.  
Rude, misgovern'd hands, from window tops,  
Threw dust and rubbish on king Richard's head.  
MISGOVERNANCE. *n. f.* [*mis* and *governance*.] Irregularity.  
Thy mule too long slumbereth in slowness,  
Lulled asleep through love's misgovernance.

MISGOVERNMENT. *n. f.* [*mis* and *government*.]  
1. Ill administration of public affairs.  
Men lay the blame of those evils whereof they know not  
the ground, upon public misgovernment.  
2. Ill management.  
Men are miserable, if their education hath been so undi-  
ciplined, as to leave them unprovided of skill to spend their  
time; but most miserable, if such misgovernment and unskil-  
fulness make them fall into vicious company.

3. Irregularity; inordinate behaviour.  
There is not chastity enough in language  
Without offence to utter them: thus, pretty lady,  
I am sorry for thy much misgovernment.  
MISGUIDANCE. *n. f.* [*mis* and *guidance*.] False direction.  
The Nicene council fixed the equinox the twenty-fifth of  
March for the finding out of Easter; which has caused the  
misguidance from the fun which we lie under in respect of  
Easter, and the moveable feasts.

Whoever deceives a man, makes him ruin himself; and  
by causing an error in the great guide of his actions, his judg-  
ment, he causes an error in his choice, the misguidance of  
which must naturally engage him to his destruction.

To MISGUIDE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *guide*.] To direct ill; to lead  
the wrong way.  
Hunting after arguments to make good one side of a  
question, and wholly to neglect those which favour the other,  
is wilfully to misguide the understanding; and is so far from  
giving truth its due value, that it wholly debases it.

Misguided prince! no longer urge thy fate,  
Nor tempt the hero to unequal war.  
Of all the causes which conspire to blind  
Man's erring judgment, and misguide the mind,  
What the weak head with strongest bias rules,  
Is pride, the never-failing vice of fools.

MISHAPE. *n. f.* [*mis* and *hap*.] Ill chance; ill luck; cala-  
mity.  
To tell you what miserable mishaps fell to the young prince  
of Macedon his cousin, I should too much fill your ears with  
strange horrors.

Since we are thus far entered into the consideration of her  
mishaps, tell me, have there been any more such tempests  
wherein she hath thus wretchedly been wrecked.

# MIS

Sir knight, take to you wonted strength,  
And master these mishaps with patient might.  
Rome's readiest champions, repose you here,  
Secure from worldly chances and mishaps.

It cannot be  
But that success attends him: if mishap,  
Ere this he had return'd, with fury driv'n  
By his avengers; since no place like this  
Can fit his punishment, or your revenge.

If the worst of all mishaps hath fallen,  
Speak; for he could not die unlike himself.  
MISHMASH. *n. f.* [*mis* and *haph*.] A low word. A mingle or hotch-  
potch.

To MISINFER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *infer*.] To infer wrong.  
Nestorius teaching rightly, that God and man are distinct  
natures, did thereupon misinfer, that in Christ those natures  
can by no conjunction make one person.

To MISINFORM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *inform*.] To deceive by false  
accounts.  
Some belonged to a man of great dignity, and not as that  
wicked Simon had misinformed.

By no means trust to your servants, who mislead you, or  
misinform you; the reproach will lie upon yourself.  
Bid her well beware,  
Left by some fair-appearing good surpris'd,  
She dictate false; and misinform the will  
To do what God expressly hath forbid.

MISINFORMATION. *n. f.* [*from misinform*.] False intelligence;  
false accounts.  
Let not such be discouraged as deserve well, by misinfor-  
mation of others, perhaps out of envy or treachery.

The vengeance of God, and the indignation of men, will  
join forces against an insulting bafeness, when backed with  
greatness, and set on by misinformation.

To MISINTERPRET. *v. a.* [*mis* and *interpret*.] To explain to  
a wrong sense.  
The gentle reader rests happy to hear the worthiest works  
misinterpreted, the clearest actions obscured, and the inno-  
centest life traduced.

After all the care I have taken, there may be several pas-  
sages misquoted and misinterpreted.

To MISJOIN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *join*.] To join unfitly or improp-  
erly.  
In reason's absence mimic fancy wakes  
To imitate her; but misjoining shapings,  
Wild work produces oft, and most in dreams;  
Ill-matching words, and deeds, long past, or late.

Luther, more mistaking what he read,  
Misjoins the sacred body with the bread.  
To MISJUDGE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *judge*.] To form false opinions;  
to judge ill.

Where we misjudge the matter, a miscarriage draws pity  
after it; but when we are transported by pride, our ruin lies  
at our own door.

You see through love, and that deludes your sight;  
As, what is straight, seems crooked through the water.  
By allowing himself in what is innocent, he breeds offence  
to his weak and misjudging neighbour.

Too long misjudging have I thought thee wife,  
But sure relentless folly steals thy breath.

To MISLAY. *v. a.* [*mis* and *lay*.] To lay in a wrong place.  
Mean time my worthy wife, our arms mislay'd,  
And from beneath my head my sword convey'd,  
The fault is generally mislaid upon nature; and there is  
often a complaint of want of parts, when the fault lies in  
want of a due improvement.

If the butler be the tell-tale, mislay a spoon, so as he may  
never find it.

MISLAY. *n. f.* [*from mislay*.] One that puts in the wrong  
place.  
The mislayer of a mere-stone is to blame: but the unjust  
judge is the capital remover of land-marks, when he despoils  
amids of lands.

To MISLEAD. *v. a.* [*mis* and *lead*.] To guide a wrong way;  
to betray to mischief or mistake.  
Take, oh take those lips away,  
That so sweetly were forsworn;  
And those eyes, the break of day,  
Lights that do mislead the morn.

Those we love,  
That are misled upon your cousin's part.

Poor misled men: your states are yet worthy pity.  
If you would hear, and change your savage minds,  
Leave to be mad.

Trust not to your servants who mislead or misinform you.



## MIS

O thievish night,  
Why should'st thou but for some felonious end,  
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars,  
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps  
With everlasting oil, to give due light  
To the *misled* and lonely traveller? *Milton.*  
What can they teach and not *mislead*:  
Ignorant of themselves, of God much more? *Milton.*  
Thou who hast taught me to forgive the ill,  
And recompense, as friends, the good *misled*;  
If mercy be a precept of thy will,  
Return that mercy on thy servant's head. *Dryden.*  
The imagination, which is of simple perception, doth  
never of itself, and directly, *mislead* us; yet it is the almost  
fatal means of our deception. *Glavinville's Scep.*  
Whatever necessity determines to the pursuit of real bliss,  
the same necessity establishes suspense, and scrutiny of each  
successive desire, whether the satisfaction of it does not inter-  
fere with our true happiness, and *mislead* us from it. *Locke.*  
'Tis hard to say, if greater want of skill  
Appear in writing or in judging ill:  
But of the two less dang'rous is th' offence  
To tire our patience, than *mislead* our sense. *Pope.*  
*MISLEADER. n. f.* [from *mislead*.] One that leads to ill.  
When thou dost hear I am as I have been,  
Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast,  
The tutor and the feeder of my riots;  
Till then I banish thee on pain of death,  
As I have done the rest of my *misleaders*. *Shakespeare.*  
They have disclaimed and abandoned those heretical phan-  
tasies touching our Saviour, wherein by their *misleaders* they  
had been anciently plunged. *Brerewood on Languages.*  
*TO MISLIKE. v. a.* [*mis* and *like*.] To disapprove; to be not  
pleased with; to dislike.  
It was hard to say, whether he more liked his doings, or  
*misliked* the effect of his doings. *Sidney.*  
Tertullian was not deceived in the nature of the place;  
but Aquinas, who *misliked* this opinion, followed a worse.  
*Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
Judge not the preacher, for he is thy judge:  
If thou *mislike* him, thou conceiv'st him not. *Herbert.*  
*MISLIKE. n. f.* [from the verb.] Disapprobation; dislike.  
Setting your scorn and your *mislike* aside,  
Tell me some reason, why the lady Gray  
Should not become my wife. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*  
Their angry gestures with *mislike* disclose,  
How much his speech offends their noble ears. *Fairfax.*  
*MISLIKER. n. f.* [from *mislike*.] One that disapproves.  
Open flatterers of great men, privy *mislikers* of good men,  
fair speakers with smiling countenances. *Asham.*  
*MISLEN. n. f.* [corrupted from *miscellaneous*.] Mixed corn: as,  
wheat and rie.  
They commonly sow those lands with wheat, *mislen*, and  
barley. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
*TO MISLIE. v. n.* [from *misli*.] To rain in imperceptible drops,  
like a thick mist: properly *misli*.  
Ynough, thou mourned hast,  
Now ginnest to mizzle, hie we homeward fast. *Spenser.*  
The very small drops of a *misling* rain descending through  
a freezing air, do each of them shoot into one of those  
figured icicles.  
This cold precipitates the vapours either in dews, or, if  
the vapours more copiously ascend, they are condensed into  
*misling*, or into showers of small rain, falling in numerous,  
thick, small drops. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*  
In *misling* days when I my thrasher heard,  
With nappy beer I to the barn repair'd. *Gay's Pastorals.*  
*TO MISLIVE. v. n.* [*mis* and *live*.] To live ill.  
Should not thilke God, that gave him that good,  
Eke cherish his child if in his ways he stood,  
For if he *mislive* in leudness and lust,  
Little boots all the wealth and the trust. *Spenser's Poet.*  
*TO MISMANAGE. v. a.* [*mis* and *manage*.] To manage ill.  
The debates of most princes councils would be in danger  
to be *mismanaged*, since those who have a great stroke in them  
are not always perfectly knowing in the forms of syllogism.  
*Locke.*  
*MISMANAGEMENT. n. f.* [*mis* and *management*.] Ill manage-  
ment; ill conduct.  
It is *mismanagement* more than want of abilities, that men  
have reason to complain of in those that differ from them. *Locke.*  
The falls of fav'rites, projects of the great,  
Of old *mismanagements*, taxations new. *Pope.*  
*TO MISMARK. v. a.* [*mis* and *mark*.] To mark with the wrong  
token.  
Things are *mismarked* in contemplation and life for want  
of application or integrity. *Collier on human Reason.*  
*TO MISMATCH. v. a.* [*mis* and *match*.] To match unlit-  
ably.

## MIS

What at my years forsaken! had I  
Ugly, or old, *mispatch* to my desires,  
My natural defects had taught me  
To let me down contented. *Southern's Spartan Dame.*  
*TO MISNAME. v. a.* [*mis* and *name*.] To call by the wrong  
name.  
They make one man's fancies, or perhaps failings, confining  
laws to others, and convey them as such to their successors,  
who are bold to *misname* all unobsequiousness to their inco-  
nistency, presumption. *Boyle on Colours.*  
*MISNOMER. n. f.* [French.] In law, an indictment, or any  
other act vacated by a wrong name.  
*TO MISOMER. v. a.* [*mis* and *omere*.] Not to observe ac-  
curately.  
They understand it as early as they do language; and, if  
I *misomere* not, they love to be treated as rational creatures  
sooner than is imagined. *Locke on Education.*  
*MISOGAMIST. n. f.* [*misos* and *gamos*.] A marriage hater.  
*MISOGYNY. n. f.* [*misos* and *gyn*.] Hatred of women.  
*TO MISORDER. v. a.* [*mis* and *order*.] To conduct ill; to ma-  
nage irregularly.  
If the child *mis* either in forgetting a word, or *misorder-*  
ing the sentence, I would not have the master frown. *Asham.*  
Yet few of them come to any great age, by reason of their  
*misordered* life when they were young. *Asham.*  
The time *misorder'd* doth in common sense  
Crowd us, and crush us to this monstrous form,  
To hold our safety up. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. p. ii.*  
*MISORDER. n. f.* [from the verb.] Irregularity; disorderly pro-  
ceedings.  
When news was brought to Richard the second, that his  
uncles, who fought to reform the *misorders* of his coun-  
sillers, were assembled in a wood near unto the court, merrily  
demanded of one Sir Hugh a Linne, who had been a good  
military man, but was then somewhat distraught of his wits,  
what he would advise him to do? Illue out, quoth Sir Hugh,  
and slay them every mother's son; and when thou hast so  
done, thou hast killed all the faithful friends thou hast in  
England. *Camden's Remains.*  
*MISORDERLY. adj.* [from *misorder*.] Irregular.  
His over-much fearing of you drives him to seek some *mis-*  
orderly shift, to be helped by some other book, or to be  
prompted by some other scholar. *Asham's Schoolmaster.*  
*TO MISPEL. v. a.* [*mis* and *pell*.] To spell wrong.  
She became a profest enemy to the arts and sciences, and  
scarce ever wrote a letter to him without wilfully *mispeeling*  
his name. *Spectator, No. 635.*  
*TO MISPEND. v. a.* preterite and part. passive *mispend*. [*mis*  
and *pend*.]  
1. To spend ill; to waste; to consume to no purpose; to throw  
away.  
What a deal of cold business doth a man *mispend* the bet-  
ter part of life in? In scattering compliments, tendering visits,  
gathering and venting news. *Boyle, Johnson's Dictionary.*  
First guilty conscience does the narrow bring;  
Then sharp remorse shoots out her angry sting;  
And anxious thoughts, within themselves at strife,  
Upbraid the long *mispend*, luxurious life. *Dryden.*  
I this writer's want of sense arraign,  
Treat all his empty pages with disdain,  
And think a grave reply *mispend* and vain. *Blackmore.*  
He who has lived with the greatest care will find, upon a  
review of his time, that he has something to redeem; but he  
who has *mispend* much has still a greater concern. *Rogers.*  
Wife men retrieve, as far as they are able, every *mispend*  
or unprofitable hour which has slipped from them. *Rogers.*  
2. To waste, with the reciprocal pronoun.  
Now let the arched knife their thirty limbs  
Dissever, for the genial moisture due  
To apples, otherwise *mispend* itself  
In barren twigs. *Philips.*  
*MISPENDER. n. f.* [from *mispend*.] One who spends ill or  
prodigally.  
I very much suspect the excellency of those mens parts  
who are dissolute, and careless *mispenders* of their time. *Norris's Misch.*  
*MISPERSUASION. n. f.* [*mis* and *persuasion*.] Wrong notions;  
false opinion.  
Some *mispersuasions* concerning the Divine Attributes tend  
to the corrupting mens manners. *Decay of Piety.*  
*TO MISPLACE. v. a.* [*mis* and *place*.] To put in a wrong place.  
I'll have this crown of mine cut from my shoulders.  
Before I'll see the crown so foul *misplace'd*. *Shakespeare.*  
What little arts govern the world! we need not  
An armed enemy or corrupted friend,  
When service but *misplace'd*, or love mistaken,  
Performs the work. *Denham's Sophy.*  
Is a man betrayed by such agents as he employs? He *mis-*  
placed his confidence, took hypocrisy for fidelity, and so re-  
lied upon the services of a pack of villains. *South's Sermons.*

## MIS

Shall we repine at a little *misplaced* charity; we, who could  
no way foresee the effect? *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
*TO MISPOINT. v. a.* [*mis* and *point*.] To confuse sentences  
by wrong punctuation.  
*TO MISPRISE. v. a.* Sometimes it signifies mistaken, from  
the French verb *mispriandre*; sometimes undervalued or dis-  
dained, from the French verb *mepriiser*. *Hammer.* It is in  
both senses wholly obsolete.  
1. To mistake.  
You spend your passion on a *mispri'd* mood;  
I am not guilty of Lyfander's blood. *Shakespeare.*  
2. To slight; to scorn; to despise.  
He's so much in the heart of the world, and especially of  
my own people who best know him, that I am altogether  
*mispri'd*. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*  
Pluck indignation on thy head;  
By the *mispri'ing* of a maid, too virtuous  
For the contempt of empire. *Shakespeare.*  
*MISPRISON. n. f.* [from *mispri'ise*.]  
1. Scorn; contempt.  
Here take her hand,  
Proud scornful boy, unworthy this good gift!  
That doth in vile *mispri'ison* shackle up  
My love, and her desert. *Shakespeare.*  
2. Mistake; misconception.  
Thou hast mistaken quite,  
And laid thy love juice on some true love's sight;  
Of thy *mispri'ison* must perforce ensue  
Some true love turn'd, and not a false turn'd true. *Shakespeare.*  
We feel such or such a sentiment within us, and heretofore  
no cheat or *mispri'ison*; it is truly so, and our sense concludes  
nothing of its file. *Glavinville's Scep.*  
3. [In common law.] It signifies neglect, negligence, or over-  
sight. *Mispri'ison* of treason is the concealment, or not dis-  
closing, of known treason; for the which the offenders are  
to suffer imprisonment during the king's pleasure, lose their  
goods and the profits of their lands during their lives. *Mispri-*  
*son* of felony, is the letting any person, committed for  
treason or felony, or suspicion of either, to go before he be  
indicted. *Cowel.*  
*TO MISPROPORTION. v. a.* [*mis* and *proportion*.] To join  
without due proportion.  
*MISPROUD. adj.* [*mis* and *proud*.] Vitiously proud. Obsolete.  
Now I fall, thy tough commixtures melt,  
Impairing Henry, strengthning *misproud* York. *Shakespeare.*  
*TO MISQUOTE. v. a.* [*mis* and *quote*.] To quote falsely.  
Look how we cut, or fail, or merrily,  
Interpretation will *misquote* our looks. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*  
After all the care I have taken, there may be several pas-  
sages *misquod*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
*TO MISRECITE. v. a.* [*mis* and *recite*.] To recite not accord-  
ing to the truth.  
He *misrecites* the argument, and denies the consequence,  
which is clear. *Bishop Bramhall against Hobbes.*  
*TO MISRECKON. v. a.* [*mis* and *reckon*.] To reckon wrong;  
to compute wrong.  
Whoever finds a mistake in the sum total, must allow him-  
self out, though after repeated trials he may not see in which  
article he has *misreckoned*. *Swift.*  
*TO MISRELATE. v. a.* [*mis* and *relate*.] To relate inaccurately  
or falsely.  
To satisfy me that he *misrelated* not the experiment, he  
brought two or three small pipes of glass, which gave me the  
opportunity of trying it. *Boyle.*  
*MISRELATION. n. f.* [from *misrelate*.] False or inaccurate nar-  
rative.  
Mine aim was only to press home those things in writing,  
which had been agitated between us by word of mouth; a  
course much to be preferred before verbal conferences, as be-  
ing less subject to mistakes and *misrelations*, and wherein pa-  
ralogisms are more quickly detected. *Bishop Bramhall.*  
*TO MISREMEMBER. v. a.* [*mis* and *remember*.] To mistake by  
trusting to memory.  
If I much *misremember* not, I had such a spirit from peas  
kept long enough to lose their verdure. *Boyle.*  
*TO MISREPORT. v. a.* [*mis* and *report*.] To give a false ac-  
count of; to give an account disadvantageous and false.  
His doctrine was *misreported*, as though he had every-  
where preached this, not only concerning the Gentiles, but  
also touching the Jews. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
A man that never yet  
Did, as he vouches, *misreport* your grace. *Shakespeare.*  
The wrong judgment that misleads us, and makes the will  
often fasten on the worse side, lies in *misreporting* upon the  
various comparisons of these. *Locke.*  
*MISREPORT. n. f.* [from the verb.] False account; false and  
malicious representation.  
We defend him not,  
Only desire to know his crime: 'tis possible  
It may be some mistake or *misreport*,  
Some false suggestion, or malicious scandal. *Denham.*

## MIS

As by flattery a man is usually brought to open his bosom  
to his mortal enemy, so by detraction, and a slanderous *mis-*  
*report* of persons, he is often brought to shut the same event  
to his best and truest friends. *South's Sermons.*  
*TO MISREPRESENT. v. a.* [*mis* and *represent*.] To represent  
not as it is; to falsify to disadvantage; *mis* often signifies  
not only error, but malice or mischief.  
Two qualities necessary to a reader before his judgment  
should be allowed are, common honesty and common sense;  
and that no man could have *misrepresented* that paragraph,  
unless he were utterly destitute of one or both. *Swift.*  
While it is so difficult to learn the springs of some facts,  
and so easy to forget the circumstances of others, it is no  
wonder they should be so grossly *misrepresented* to the publick  
by curious and inquisitive heads, who proceed altogether upon  
conjectures. *Swift.*  
*MISREPRESENTATION. n. f.* [from *misrepresent*.]  
1. The act of misrepresenting.  
They have prevailed by *misrepresentations*, and other arti-  
fices, to make the successor look upon them as the only per-  
sons he can trust. *Swift.*  
2. Account maliciously false.  
Since I have shewn him his foul mistakes and injurious  
*misrepresentations*, it will become him publickly to own and  
retract them. *Atterbury.*  
*MISRULE. n. f.* [*mis* and *rule*.] Tumult; confusion; revel;  
unjust domination.  
In the portal plac'd, the heav'n-born maid,  
Enormous riot, and *misrule* survey'd. *Pope.*  
And through his airy hall the loud *misrule*  
Of driving tempest, is for ever heard. *Thomson.*  
*MISS. n. f.* [contracted from *mistress*.] *Bailey.*  
1. The term of honour to a young girl.  
Where there are little masters and *misses* in a house, they  
are great impediments to the diversions of the servants. *Su.*  
2. A strumpet; a concubine; a whore; a prostitute.  
All women would be of one piece,  
The virtuous matron and the *miss*. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
This gentle cock, for solace of his life,  
Six *misses* had besides his lawful wife. *Dryden.*  
*TO MISS. v. a.* [*missen*, Dutch and German.] *Miss'd* preter.  
*miss* part.  
1. Not to hit by the mind; to mistake.  
Nor can I *miss* the way, so strongly drawn  
By this new-felt attraction, and instinct. *Milton.*  
2. Not to hit by manual aim.  
The life you boasted to your jav'lin giv'n,  
Prince, you have *miss'd*. *Pope.*  
3. To fail of obtaining.  
If the desired above all things to have Orgalus, Orgalus  
feared nothing but to *miss* Parthenia. *Sidney.*  
So may I, blind fortune leading me,  
*Miss* that, which one unworthier may attain;  
And die with grieving. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.*  
Where shall a maid's distracted heart find rest,  
If the can *miss* it in her lover's breast? *Dryden.*  
When a man *misses* his great end, happiness, he will ac-  
knowledge he judged not right. *Locke.*  
4. To discover something to be unexpectedly wanting.  
Without him I found a weakness, and a mistrustfulness of  
myself, as one strayed from his best strength, when at any  
time I *miss'd* him. *Sidney.*  
In vain have I kept all that this fellow hath in the wilder-  
ness, so that nothing was *miss'd*. *1 Sam. xxv. 21.*  
5. To be without.  
We cannot *miss* him; he does make our fire,  
Fetch in our wood. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
6. To omit.  
She would never *miss* one day,  
A walk so fine, a sight so gay. *Prior.*  
7. To perceive want of.  
My redoubt'd love and care,  
May ever tend about thee to old age  
With all things grateful cheer'd, and so supply'd,  
That what by me thou hast lost thou least shalt *miss*. *Mit.*  
He who has a firm, sincere friend, may want all the rest  
without *missing* them. *South's Sermons.*  
*TO MISS. v. n.*  
1. To fly wide; not to hit.  
Flying bullets now  
To execute his rage, appear too slow,  
They *miss* or sweep but common souls away. *Waller.*  
2. Not to succeed.  
The general root of superstition is, that men observe when  
things hit, and not when they *miss*; and commit to memory  
the one, and forget and pass over the other. *Bacon.*  
3. To fail; to mistake.  
4. To be lost; to be wanting.  
My lord,  
Upon my lady's *missing*, came to me  
With his sword drawn. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*  
16 P  
Thy



# MIS

Thy shepherds we hurt not, neither was there ought *mis-*  
*sing* unto them.  
 For a time caught up to God, as once  
 Moses was in the mount, and *missing* long,  
 And the great Thibite, who on fiery wheels  
 Rode up to heaven, yet once again to come. *Milt. Par. R.*  
 5. To miscarry; to fail.  
 Th' invention all admir'd, and each, how he  
 To be th' inventor *mis'd*, to easy it seem'd,  
 Once found, which yet unfound most would have thought  
 Impossible. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*  
 6. To fail to obtain, learn, or find: sometimes with *of* before  
 the object.  
 Gritus *missing* of the Moldavian fell upon Maylat. *Kneller.*  
 The moral and relative perfections of the Deity are easy  
 to be understood by us; upon the least reflection we cannot  
*miss* of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
*Miss*, *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Loss; want.  
 In humble dales is footing fast,  
 The rode is not so tickle,  
 And though one fall through heedless haste,  
 Yet is his *miss* not tickle. *Spenser's Pastoral.*  
 I could have better spar'd a better man.  
 Oh, I should have a heavy *miss* of thee,  
 If I were much in love with vanity. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*  
 If these papers have that evidence in them, there will be  
 no great *miss* of those which are lost, and my reader may be  
 satisfied without them. *Locke.*  
 2. Mistake; error.  
 He did without any great *miss* in the hardest points of  
 grammar. *Asham's Schoolmaster.*  
*Missal*, *n. f.* [*missale*, Lat. *missal*, Fr.] The mass book.  
 By the rubrick of the *missal*, in every solemn mass, the  
 priest is to go up to the middle of the altar. *Stillington.*  
 To *Miss*'y, *v. n.* [*mis* and *sey*.] To say ill or wrong.  
 Their ill haviour garres men *missy*,  
 Both of their doctrine and their fay. *Spenser's Poet.*  
 Diggon Davie, I bid her godday,  
 Or Diggon her is, or I *missy*. *Spenser's Poet.*  
 We are not dwarfs, but of equal stature, if Vives *missy*  
 not. *Hakewill on Providence.*  
 To *Miss*'em, *v. n.* [*mis* and *seem*.]  
 1. To make false appearance.  
 Foul Dueffa meet,  
 Who with her witchcraft and *missembling* sweet  
 Inveigled her to follow her desires unmeet. *Fairy Queen.*  
 2. To misbecome. Obsolete both.  
 Never knight I saw in such *missembling* plight. *Fa. Qu.*  
 To *Miss*'y, *v. a.* [*mis* and *serve*.] To serve unfaithfully.  
 Great men, who *misserved* their country, were fined very  
 highly. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
 To *Miss*'y, *v. a.* part. *misshapen* and *misshapen*. [*mis* and  
*shape*.] To shape ill; to form ill; to deform.  
 A rude *misshapen*, monstrous rablement. *Fa. Qu.*  
 His monstrous scalp down to his teeth it tore,  
 And that misformed shape, *misshapen* more. *Fairy Queen.*  
 Him then she does transform to monstrous hues,  
 And horribly *misshapen* with ugly fights,  
 Captiv'd eternally in iron mews. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
 This *misshapen* knave, *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
 His mother was a witch. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
 And will the yet debate her eyes on me,  
 On me that halt and am *misshapen* thus. *Shak. Rich. III.*  
 Let the *misshapen* trunk that bears this head  
 Be round impaled with a glorious crown. *Shakespeare.*  
 Pride will have a fall: the beautiful trees go all to the  
 wreck here, and only the *misshapen* and despicable dwarf is  
 left standing. *L'Estrange.*  
 Pluto hates his own *misshapen* race,  
 Her filter furies fly her hideous face. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 They make bold to destroy ill-formed and *misshapen* pro-  
 ductions. *Locke.*  
 The Alps broken into so many steps and precipices, form  
 one of the most irregular, *misshapen* scenes in the world. *Addis.*  
 We ought not to believe that the banks of the ocean are  
 really deformed, because they have not the form of a regular  
 bulwark; nor that the mountains are *misshapen*, because they  
 are not exact pyramids or cones. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
 Some figures monstrous and *misshapen* appear  
 Consider'd singly, or beheld too near,  
 Which but proportion'd to their site or place,  
 Due distance reconciles to form and grace. *Pope.*  
 2. In *Shakespeare*, perhaps, it once signifies ill directed: as, to  
*shape* a course.  
 Thy wit, that ornament to shape and love,  
*Misshapen* in the conduct of them both,  
 Like powder in a skill-less soldiers flask,  
 Is set on fire. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*  
*Missile*, *adj.* [*missilis*, Lat.] Thrown by the hand; striking  
 at distance.  
 We bend the bow, or wing the *missile* dart. *Pope.*

# MIS

*Mission*, *n. f.* [*missio*, Latin.]  
 1. Commission; the state of being sent by supreme authority.  
 Her son tracing the desert wild,  
 All his great work to come before him set,  
 How to begin, how to accomplish best,  
 His end of being on earth, and *mission* high. *Milt. Po. Reg.*  
 The divine authority of our *mission*, and the powers vested  
 in us by the high-priest of our profession, Christ Jesus, are  
 publicly disputed and denied. *Atterbury.*  
 2. Persons sent on any account, usually to propagate religion.  
 In these ships there should be a *mission* of three of the bre-  
 thren of Solomon's house, to give us knowledge of the  
 sciences, manufactures, and inventions of all the world, and  
 bring us books and patterns; and that the brethren should  
 stay abroad till the new *mission*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
 3. Dismission; discharge. Not in use.  
 In Celar's army, somewhat the soldiers would have had,  
 yet only demanded a *mission* or discharge, though with no in-  
 tention it should be granted, but thought to wrench him in  
 their other desires; whereupon with one cry they asked *mis-*  
*san*. *Bacon's Apophth.*  
 4. Faction; party. Not in use.  
 Glorious deeds, in these fields of late,  
 Made emulous *missions* amongst the gods themselves,  
 And drove great Mars to faction. *Shakespeare.*  
*MISSIONARY*, *n. f.* [*missionaire*, French.] One sent to propa-  
 gate religion.  
 You mention the presbyterian *missionary*, who hath been  
 persecuted for his religion. *Swift.*  
 Like mighty *missioner* you come,  
 Ad partes infidelium. *Dryden.*  
*MISSIVE*, *adj.* [*missive*, French.]  
 1. Such as may be sent.  
 The king grants a licence under the great seal, called a  
 congé d'ellire, to elect the person he has nominated by his  
 letters *missive*. *Asyliff's Paragon.*  
 2. Used at distance.  
 In vain with darts a distant war they try,  
 Short, and more short, the *missive* weapons fly. *Dryden.*  
*MISSIVE*, *n. f.* [French.]  
 1. A letter sent; it is retained in Scotland in that sense.  
 Great aids came in to him; partly upon *missives*, and  
 partly voluntaries from many parts. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 2. A messenger.  
 Rioting in Alexandria, you  
 Did pocket up my letters; and with taunts  
 Did gibe my *missive* out of audience. *Shakespeare.*  
 While wrapt in the wonder of it came *missives* from the  
 king, who all hail'd me thence of Cawder. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
*MISSPEAK*, *v. a.* [*mis* and *speak*.] To speak wrong.  
 It is not so; thou hast *misspoken*, misheard;  
 Tell o'er thy tale again. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
 A mother delights to hear  
 Her early child *misspeak* half-utter'd words. *Dante.*  
*MIST*, *n. f.* [*mys*, Saxon.]  
 1. A low thin cloud; a small thin rain not perceived in single  
 drops.  
 Old Chaucer, like the morning star,  
 To us discovers day from far;  
 His light those *mists* and clouds dissolv'd  
 Which our dark nation long involv'd. *Dante.*  
 And *mists* condens'd to clouds obscure the sky,  
 And clouds dissolv'd, the thirsty ground supply. *Reformation.*  
 As a *mist* is a multitude of small but solid globules, which  
 therefore descend; so a vapour, and therefore a watry cloud,  
 is nothing else but a congeries of very small and concave glo-  
 bules, which therefore ascend to that height, in which they  
 are of equal weight with the air, where they remain suspend-  
 ed, till by some motion in the air, being broken, they de-  
 scend in solid drops; either small, as in a *mist*, or bigger,  
 when many of them run together, as in rain. *Greene.*  
 But hovering *mists* around his brows are spread,  
 And night with sable shades involves his head. *Dryden.*  
 A cloud is nothing but a *mist* flying high in the air, as a  
*mist* is nothing but a cloud here below. *Locke.*  
 2. Any thing that dims or darkens.  
 My peoples eyes were once blinded with such *mists* of sus-  
 picion, they are soon misted into the most desperate actions. *King Charles.*  
 His passion cast a *mist* before his sense,  
 And either made or magnify'd th' offence. *Dryden.*  
 To *Mist*, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloud; to cover with a  
 vapour or steam.  
 Lend me a looking-glass;  
 If that her breath will *mist* or stain the stone,  
 Why then the lives. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
*MISTAKABLE*, *adj.* [from *mistake*.] Liable to be conceived  
 wrong.  
 It is not strange to see the difference of a third part in so  
 large an account, if we consider how differently they are set  
 forth in minor and less *mistakable* numbers. *Bacon.*  
 Tq

# MIS

To *MISTAKE*, *v. a.* [*mis* and *take*.] To conceive wrong; to  
 take something for that which it is not.  
 The towns, neither of the one side nor the other, willingly  
 opening their gates to strangers, nor strangers willingly en-  
 tering for fear of being *mistaken*. *Sidney.*  
 These did truly apprehend a great affinity between their  
 practice of invocation of saints and the heathen idolatry, or  
 else there was no danger one should be *mistaken* for the other.  
*Stillington.*  
 This if neglected will make the reader very much *mistake*,  
 and misunderstand his meaning, and render the sense very  
 perplexed. *Locke.*  
 Fancy passes for knowledge, and what is prettily said is *mis-*  
*taken* for solid. *Locke.*  
 Fools into the notion fall,  
 That vice or virtue there is none at all;  
 Ask your own heart, and nothing is so plain,  
 'Tis to *mistake* them costs the time and pain. *Pope.*  
 To *MISTAKE*, *v. n.* To err; not to judge right.  
 Seeing God found folly in his angels; mens judgments,  
 which inhabit these houses of clay, cannot be without their  
*mistakings*. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
 Seldom any one *mistakes* in his names of simple ideas, or  
 applies the name red to the idea green. *Locke.*  
 Servants *mistake*, and sometimes occasion misunderstanding,  
 among friends. *Swift.*  
*MISTAKEN*, *pret.* and *part.* *pass.* of *mistake* for *mistaken*, and so  
 retained in Scotland.  
 This dagger hath *mistaken*; for lo! the sheath  
 Lies empty on the back of Mountague,  
 The point mischeated in my daughter's bosom. *Shakespeare.*  
 To be *MISTAKEN*. To err.  
 England is so idly king'd.  
 — You are too much *mistaken* in this king:  
 Question, your grace, the late embassadors,  
 How modest in exception, and withal  
 How terrible in constant resolution. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*  
*Mistaken* Brutus thought to break their yoke,  
 But cut the band of union with that stroke. *Waller.*  
*MISTAKE*, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Misconception; error.  
 He never hath find out fit mate; but such  
 As some misfortune brings him, or *mistake*. *Milton.*  
 Infallibility is an absolute security of the understanding from  
 all possibility of *mistake* in what it believes. *Tilley.*  
 Those terrors are not to be charged upon religion, which  
 proceed either from the want of religion, or superstitious *mis-*  
*takes* about it. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
*MISTAKINGLY*, *adv.* [from *mistaking*.] Erroneously; falsely.  
 The error is not in the eye, but in the estimative faculty,  
 which *mistakingly* concludes that colour to belong to the wall  
 which does indeed belong to the object. *Boyle on Colours.*  
 To *MISTAKE*, *v. a.* [*mis* and *take*.] To state wrong.  
 They *mistake* the question, when they talk of preling cere-  
 monies. *Bishop Sanderson.*  
 To *MISTAKE*, *v. a.* [*mis* and *teach*.] To teach wrong.  
 Such guides shall be set over the several congregations as  
 will be sure to *misteach* them. *Bishop Sanderson.*  
 The extravagances of the lowliest life are the more con-  
 summate disorders of a *misteach* or neglected youth. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
 To *MISTE*, *v. a.* [*mis* and *tell*.] To tell unfaithfully or in-  
 accurately.  
 To *MISTEMPER*, *v. a.* [*mis* and *temper*.] To temper ill; to  
 disorder.  
 This inundation of *mistemper'd* humour  
 Refts by you only to be qualified. *Shakespeare, King John.*  
*MISTE*, *adj.* [from *mister*, trade, French.] What *mister*,  
 what kind of.  
 The redcross knight toward him crossed fast,  
 To weet what *mister* wight was so dismay'd,  
 There him he finds all senseless and aghast. *Spenser.*  
 To *MISTE*, *v. a.* [*mis* and *tem*.] To term erroneously.  
 Hence banished, is banish'd from the world;  
 And world exil'd is death. That banished  
 Is death *mistem'd*. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*  
 To *MISTHINK*, *v. a.* [*mis* and *think*.] To think ill; to think  
 wrong.  
 How will the country, for these woful chances,  
*Misthink* the king, and not be falsify'd. *Shakespeare.*  
 We, the greatest, are *misthought*. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
 For things that others do. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
 Thoughts! which how found they harbour in thy breast,  
 Adam! *Misthought* of her to thee so dear? *Milton.*  
 To *MISTIME*, *v. a.* [*mis* and *time*.] Not to time right; not  
 to adapt properly with regard to time.  
*Mistress*, *n. f.* [from *mys*.] Cloudiness; state of being  
 overcast.  
 The speedy depredation of air upon watry moisture, and  
 venion of the same into air, appeareth in the sudden vanish-  
 ing of vapours from glass, or the blade of a sword, such as  
 doth not at all detain or imbibe the moisture, for the *mistiness*  
 scattereth immediately. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 91.*

# MIS

*MISTION*, *n. f.* [from *mys*, Latin.] The state of being  
 mingled.  
 In animals many actions are mixt, and depend upon their  
 living form as well as that of *mysion*, and though they wholly  
 seem to retain unto the body, depart upon disunion. *Browne.*  
 Both bodies do, by the new texture resulting from their  
*mysion*, produce colour. *Boyle on Colours.*  
*MISTLETOE*, *n. f.* [*myrtelan*, Saxon; *mysel*, Danish, *bird-*  
*lime*, and *ran*, a twig.] A plant.  
 The flower of the *mistletoe* consists of one leaf, which is  
 shaped like a bafon, divided into four parts, and beset with  
 warts; the ovary which is produced in the female flowers is  
 placed in a remote part of the plant from the male flowers,  
 and consists of four shorter leaves; this becomes a round berry  
 full of a glutinous substance, inclosing a plain heart-shaped  
 seed: this plant is always produced from seed, and is not to  
 be cultivated in the earth, as most other plants, but will  
 always grow upon trees; from whence the ancients account-  
 ed it a super-plaut, who thought it to be an excrescence on  
 the tree without the seed being previously lodged there, which  
 opinion is now generally confuted. The manner of its propa-  
 gation is as follows, *viz.* the *mistletoe* thrush, which feeds  
 upon the berries of this plant in winter when it is ripe, doth  
 open the seed from tree to tree; for the viscous part of the  
 berry, which immediately surrounds the seed, doth sometimes  
 fasten it to the outward part of the bird's beak, which, to  
 get disengaged of, he strikes his beak at the branches of a  
 neighbouring tree, and so leaves the seed sticking by this vis-  
 cous matter to the bark, which, if it lights upon a smooth  
 part of the tree, will fasten itself, and the following winter  
 put out and grow: the trees which this plant doth most readi-  
 ly take upon are the apple, the ash, and some other smooth  
 rind trees: it is observable, that whenever a branch of an  
 oak tree hath any of these plants growing upon it, it is cut  
 off, and preserved by the curious in their collections of na-  
 tural curiosities. *Milner.*  
 If snow do continue, sheepe hardly that fare  
 Crave *mistle* and ivie for them to spare. *Tusser's Husb.*  
 A barren and detested vale, you see it is:  
 The trees, though Summer, yet forlorn and lean;  
 Overcome with mofs, and baleful *mistletoe*. *Shakespeare.*  
*Mistletoe* groweth chiefly upon crab trees, apple trees, some-  
 times upon hazles, and rarely upon oaks; the *mistletoe* whereof  
 is counted very medicinal: it is ever green Winter and Sum-  
 mer, and beareth a white glittering berry; and it is a plant  
 utterly differing from the plant upon which it groweth. *Bacon.*  
 All your temples shew  
 With laurel green, and sacred *mistletoe*. *Gay's Trivia.*  
*MISTLIKE*, *adj.* [*mysl* and *like*.] Resembling a mist.  
 Good Romeo, hide thyself!  
 — Not I, unless the breath of heart-sick groans,  
*Mistlike* unfold me from the search of eyes. *Shakespeare.*  
*MISTOLD*, *particip. pass.* of *mistle*.  
*MISTOK*, *particip. pass.* of *mistle*.  
 Look nymphs, and shepherds look,  
 What sudden blaze of majesty,  
 Too divine to be *mistook*. *Milton.*  
*MISTRESS*, *n. f.* [*maistrisse*, *maitresse*, French.]  
 1. A woman who governs: correlative to subject or to ser-  
 vant.  
 Here stood he in the dark, his sharp sword out,  
 Mumbling of wicked charms, conjuring the moon  
 To stand 's auspicious *mistress*. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
 Some welcome for the *mistress* of the house. *Shakespeare.*  
 Like the lily,  
 That once was *mistress* of the field and flourish'd,  
 I'll hang my head and perish. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*  
 He'll make your Paris louvre shake for it,  
 Were it the *mistress* court of mighty Europe. *Shakespeare.*  
 I will not charm my tongue; I'm bound to speak.  
 My *mistress* here lies murder'd in her bed. *Shakespeare, Othello.*  
 The late queen's gentlewoman! a knight's daughter!  
 To be her *mistress*! the queen's queen. *Shakespeare.*  
 Rome now is *mistress* of the whole world, sea and land,  
 to either pole. *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*  
 Wonder not, for *mistress*! if perhaps  
 Thou can't, who art sole wonder; much less arm  
 Thy looks, the heav'n of mildness, with disdain. *Milton.*  
 Those who assert the lunar orb presides  
 O'er humid bodies, and the ocean guides;  
 Whose waves obsequious ebb, or swelling run  
 With the declining or encreasing moon;  
 With reason seem her empire to maintain  
 As *mistress* of the rivers and the main.  
 What a miserable spectacle, for a nation that had been  
*mistress* at sea so long!  
 2. A woman who possesses faculties uninjured.  
 There had the enjoyed herself while she was *mistress* of  
 herself, and had no other thoughts but such as might arise  
 out of quiet senses. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 Ages







MOC

The cattle I found of good strength, having a great *moat* round about it, the work of a noble gentleman, of whose unthrifty son he had bought it. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 The fortrefs thrice himself in person form'd;  
 Your valour bravely did th' assault sustain,  
 And fill'd the *moats* and ditches with the slain. *Dryden.*  
 No walls were yet, nor fence, nor *mote*, nor mound,  
 Nor drum was heard. *Dryden's Ovid.*  
 To *MOAT*. *v. a.* [*moter*, French, from the noun.] To surround with canals by way of defence.  
 I will presently to St. Luke's; there at the *mated* Grange resides this dejected Mariana. *Shaksp. Meas. for Measure.*  
 An arm of Lethe, with a gentle flow,  
 The palace *moats*, and o'er the pebbles creeps,  
 And with soft murmurs calls the coming sleep. *Dryden.*  
 He sees he can hardly approach greatness, but, as a *mated* cattle, he must first pass the mud and filth with which it is encompassed. *Dryden's Pref. to Aurengzebe.*  
*MOB*. *n. f.* [contracted from *mobile*, Latin.] The crowd; a tumultuous rout.  
 Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the dawber; a very monster in a Bartholomew-fair, for the *mob* to gaze at. *Dryden.*  
 Dreams are but interludes, which fancy makes,  
 When monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes;  
 Compounds a medley of disjointed things,  
 A court of coblers, and a *mob* of kings. *Dryden.*  
 A cluster of *mob* were making themselves merry with their better. *Addison's Freeholders, N<sup>o</sup>. 44.*  
*MOB*. *n. f.* A kind of female head-dress.  
 To *MOB*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To harass, or overbear by tumult.  
*MO'BISH*. *adj.* [from *mob*.] Mean; done after the manner of the mob.  
 To *MOBLE*. *v. a.* [sometimes written *mable*, perhaps by a ludicrous allusion to the French *je m'habille*.] To dress grossly or inelegantly.  
 But who, oh! hath seen the nobled queen,  
 Run barefoot up and down. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
*MOBBY*. *n. f.* An American drink made of potatoes.  
*MO'BILE*. *n. f.* [*mobile*, French.] The populace; the rout; the mob.  
 Long experience has found it true of the unthinking *mobile*, that the clover they shut their eyes the wider they open their hands. *South's Sermons.*  
 The *mobile* are uneasy without a ruler, they are restless with one. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
*MOBILITY*. *n. f.* [*mobilité*, Fr. *mobilitas*, Latin.]  
 1. Nimbleness; activity.  
 Iron, having stood long in a window, being thence taken, and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free *mobility*, will bewray a kind of inquietude. *Watson.*  
 The present age hath attempted perpetual motions, whose revolutions might out-last the exemplary *mobility*, and out-measure time itself. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v.*  
 The Romans had the advantage by the bulk of their ships, and the fleet of Antiochus in the swiftness and *mobility* of theirs, which served them in great stead in the fight. *Arbut.*  
 You tell, it is ingenuit, active force,  
*Mobility*, or native power to move  
 Words, which mean nothing. *Blackmore.*  
 2. [In cant language.] The populace.  
 She singled you out with her eye as commander in chief of the *mobility*. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
 3. Fickleness; inconstancy.  
*MO'CHO-STONE*. *n. f.* [from *Mocha*, therefore more properly *Mocha-stone*.]  
*Mocha-stones* are nearly related to the agat kind, of a clear horny grey, with declinations representing mosses, shrubs, and branches, in black, brown, or red, in the substance of the stone. *Woodward.*  
 To *MOCK*. *v. a.* [*moquer*, French; *moccio*, Welsh.]  
 1. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule.  
 All the regions  
 Do seemingly revolt; and who resist  
 Are *mock'd* for valiant ignorance,  
 And perish constant fools. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*  
 Many thousand widows,  
 Shall this his mock, *mock* out of their dear husbands;  
 Mock mothers from their sons, *mock* castles down. *Shaksp.*  
 We'll dishorn the spirit,  
 And *mock* him home to Windfor. *Shakspere.*  
 Others had trial of cruel *mockings* and scourgings. *Hcb. xi.*  
 I am as one *mocked* of his neighbour; the just, upright man is *mocked* to scorn. *Job xii. 4.*  
 2. To deride by imitation; to mimic in contempt.  
 I long, till Edward fall by war's mischance,  
 For *mocking* marriage with a dame of France. *Shakspere.*  
 3. To defeat; to clude.  
 My father is gone into his grave,  
 And with his spirit sadly I survive,

MOC

To *mock* the expectations of the world;  
 To frustrate prophecies, and to raze out  
 Rotten opinion. *Shakspere's Henry IV. p. ii.*  
 4. To fool; to tantalize; to play on contemptuously.  
 He will not  
 Mock us with his blest fight, then snatch him hence,  
 Soon we shall see our hope return. *Milton's Par. Reg.*  
 Why do I overlive?  
 Why am I *mock'd* with death, and lengthen'd out  
 To deathless pain? *Milton's Par. Reg. b. x.*  
 Heav'n's fuller influence *mocks* our dazzl'd fight,  
 Too great its brightness, and too strong its light. *Prior.*  
 To *MOCK*. *v. n.* To make contemptuous sport.  
 Pluck down my officers, break my decrees;  
 For now a time is come to *mock* at form. *Shakspere.*  
 A stallion horse is as a *mocking* friend; he neighs under every one. *Ecclus. xxxii. 6.*  
 A reproach unto the heathen, and a *mocking* to all countries.  
 After I have spoken, *mock* on.  
 When thou *mockest*, shall no man make thee ashamed? *Job xi. 3.*  
*Mock*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Ridicule; act of contempt; sneer; gibe; flirt.  
 Tell the pleasant prince this *mock* of his  
 Hath turn'd his balls to gun-stones. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
 Oh, 'tis the spite of hell, the fiend's arch *mock*,  
 To lip a wanton, and suppose her chaste. *Shakspere.*  
 Fools make a *mock* at sin. *Prov. xiv. 9.*  
 What shall be the portion of those who have affronted God, derided his word, and made a *mock* of every thing that is sacred?  
 Colin makes *mock* at all her piteous smart,  
 A las! that Cic'ly hight, had won his heart. *Gog.*  
 2. Imitation; mimicry.  
 Now reach a strain, my lute,  
 Above her *mock*, or be for ever mute. *Cragshaw.*  
*Mock*. *adj.* False; counterfeit; not real.  
 The *mock* astrologer, El astrologo fingido. *Dryden.*  
 That superior greatness and *mock* majesty, which is ascribed to the prince of fallen angels, is admirably preserved. *Spett.*  
*MOCKABLE*. *adj.* [from *mock*.] Exposed to derision.  
 Those that are good manners at the court, are as ridiculous in the country, as the behaviour of the country is most *mockable* at court. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
*MOCK-PRIVET*. *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*  
*MOCK-WILLOW*. *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*  
*MOCKEL*. *adj.* [the same with *mickle*. See *MICKLE*. This word is variously written *mickle*, *mickel*, *machil*, *machel*, *muckle*.] Much; many.  
 The body bigg, and mightily pight,  
 Thoroughly rooted, and wondrous height,  
 Whilom had been the king of the field,  
 And *mockell* mast to the husband did yield. *Spenser.*  
*MO'CKER*. *n. f.* [from *mock*.]  
 1. One who mocks; a scoffer; a derider.  
 Our very priests must become *mockers*, if they shall encounter such ridiculous subjects as you are. *Shakspere.*  
 Let them have a care how they intrude upon so great and holy an ordinance, in which God is so seldom mocked but it is to the *mockers* confusion. *South's Sermons.*  
 2. A deceiver; an elusory impostor.  
*MOCKERY*. *n. f.* [*moquerie*, Latin.]  
 1. Derision; scorn; sportive insult.  
 The forlorn maiden, whom your eyes have seen  
 The laughing-stock of fortune's *mockeries*,  
 Am the only daughter of a king and queen. *Fa. Qu.*  
 Why should publick *mockery* in print be a better test of truth than severe railing sarcasms. *Watt.*  
 2. Ridicule; contemptuous merriment.  
 A new method they have of turning things that are serious into *mockery*; an art of contradiction by way of scorn, where-with we were long fustice forewarned. *Hooker, b. v.*  
 3. Sport; subject of laughter.  
 What cannot be preserv'd when fortune takes,  
 Patience her injury a *mockery* makes. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
 Of the holy place they made a *mockery*. *2 Mac. viii. 17.*  
 It is as the air, invulnerable;  
 And our vain blows malicious *mockery*. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 4. Vanity of attempt; delusory labour; vain effort.  
 Imitation; counterfeit appearance; vain show.  
 To have done, is to hang quite out of fashion,  
 Like rusty mail in monumental *mockery*. *Shakspere.*  
 What though no friends in fable weeds appear,  
 Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then mourn a year,  
 And bear about the *mockery* of woe  
 To midnight dances. *Pope's Misc.*  
*MO'CKING-BIRD*. *n. f.* [*mocking* and *bird*.] An American bird, which imitates the note of other birds.  
*MO'CKINGLY*. *adv.* [from *mockery*.] In contempt; petulantly; with insult. *MO'CKING-*

MOD

*MO'CKING-STOCK*. *n. f.* [*mocking* and *stock*.] A butt for merriment.  
*MO'DAL*. *adj.* [*modale*, Fr. *modalis*, Latin.] Relating to the form or mode, not the essence.  
 When we speak of faculties of the soul, we assert not with the schools their real distinction from it, but only a *modal* diversity. *Glanville's Scyp.*  
*MODALITY*. *n. f.* [from *modal*.] Accidental difference; modal accident.  
 The motions of the mouth by which the voice is discriminated, are the natural elements of speech; and the application of them in their several compositions, or words made of them, to signify things, or the modalities of things, and so to serve for communication of notions, is artificial. *Holder.*  
*MODE*. *n. f.* [*mode*, Fr. *modus*, Latin.]  
 1. Form; external variety; accidental discrimination; accident.  
 A *mode* is that which cannot subsist in and of itself, but is always effected as belonging to, and subsisting by, the help of some substance, which, for that reason, is called its subject. *Watt's Logick, p. i.*  
 Few allow *mode* to be called a being in the same perfect sense as a substance is, and some *modes* have evidently more of real entity than others. *Watt's Logick.*  
 2. Gradation; degree.  
 What *modes* of light betwixt each wide extreme,  
 The mole's dim curtain, and the linx's beam;  
 Of smell, the headlong lions between,  
 And hound fagacious on the tainted green. *Pope.*  
 3. Manner; method; form; fashion.  
 Our Saviour beheld  
 A table richly spread, in regal *mode*,  
 With dithes pil'd. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. ii.*  
 The duty itself being resolved upon, the *mode* of doing it may easily be found. *Taylor's Guide to a Penitent.*  
 4. State; appearance.  
 My death  
 Changes the *mode*; for what in me was purchas'd,  
 Falls upon thee in a much fairer sort,  
 For thou the garland wear'st successively. *Shakspere.*  
 5. [*Mode*, French.] Fashion; custom.  
 There are certain garbs and *modes* of speaking, which vary with the times; the fashion of our clothes being not more subject to alteration than that of our speech. *Dowbar.*  
 We are to prefer the blessings of Providence before the splendid curiosities of *mode* and imagination. *L'Estrange.*  
 They were invited from all parts; and the favour of learning was the humour and *mode* of the age. *Temple.*  
 As we see on coins the different faces of persons, we see too their different habits and dresses, according to the *mode* that prevailed. *Addison on ancient Medals.*  
 If faith itself has different dresses worn,  
 What wonder *modes* in wit should take their turn? *Pope.*  
*MODEL*. *n. f.* [*modele*, French; *modulus*, Latin.]  
 1. A representation in miniature of something made or done.  
 I'll draw the form and *model* of our battle;  
 Limit each leader to his several charge,  
 And part in just proportion our small strength. *Shaksp.*  
 You have the *models* of several ancient temples, though the temples and the gods are perished. *Addison.*  
 2. A copy to be imitated.  
 A fault it would be if some king should build his mansion-house by the *model* of Solomon's palace. *Hooker, b. v.*  
 They cannot see sin in those means they use, with intent to reform to their *models* what they call religion. *K. Charles.*  
 3. A mould; any thing which shows or gives the shape of that which it incloses.  
 Nothing can we call our own but death;  
 And that small *model* of the barren earth,  
 Which serves as paste and cover to our bones. *Shaksp.*  
 Standard; that by which any thing is measured.  
 As he who presumes steps into the throne of God, so he that despairs measures providence by his own little contracted *model*. *South's Sermons.*  
 4. In *Shakspere* it seems to have two unexampled senses.  
 Something formed or produced.  
 I have commended to his goodness  
 The *model* of our chaste loves, his young daughter. *Shak.*  
 5. Something small and diminutive; which, perhaps, is likewise the meaning of the example affixed to the third sense.  
 England! *model* to thy inward greatness,  
 Like little body with a mighty heart. *Shakspere.*  
 To *MO'DEL*. *v. a.* [*modeler*, French.] To plan; to shape; to mould; to form; to delineate.  
 When they come to *model* heav'n,  
 And calculate the stars, how they will wield  
 The mighty frame. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. viii.*  
 The government is *modelled* after the same manner with that of the Cantons, as much as to form a community can imitate those of so large an extent. *Addison on Italy.*

MOD

*MO'DELLER*. *n. f.* [from *model*.] Planner; schemer; contriver.  
 Our great *modellers* of gardens have their magazines of plants to dispose of. *Spectat. N<sup>o</sup>. 414.*  
*MODERATE*. *adj.* [*moderatus*, Lat. *moderé*, Fr.]  
 1. Temperate; not excessive.  
 Sound sleep cometh of *moderate* eating, but paings of the belly are with an insatiable man. *Ecclus. xxxi. 20.*  
 2. Not hot of temper.  
 A number of *moderate* members managed with so much art as to obtain a majority, in a thin house, for passing a vote, that the king's concessions were a ground for a future settlement. *Swift.*  
 3. Not luxurious; not expensive.  
 There's not so much left as to furnish out  
 A *moderate* table. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*  
 4. Not extreme in opinion; not sanguine in a tenet.  
 These are tenets which the *moderate*st of the Romanists will not venture to affirm. *Smalbridge.*  
 Fix'd to one part, but *moderate* to the rest. *Pope.*  
 5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean.  
 Quietly consider the trial that hath been thus long had of both kinds of reformation; as well this *moderate* kind, which the church of England hath taken, as that other more extreme and rigorous, which certain churches elsewhere have better liked. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
 6. Of the middle rate.  
 More *moderate* gifts might have prolong'd his date,  
 Too early fitted for a better state. *Dryden.*  
 To *MO'DERATE*. *v. a.* [*moderare*, Latin; *moderer*, Fr.]  
 1. To regulate; to restrain; to still; to pacify; to quiet; to repress.  
 With equal measure she did *moderate*  
 The strong extremities of their rage. *Spenser.*  
 By its affrighting quality it *moderates* the relaxing quality of warm water. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
 2. To make temperate.  
 Ye swarthy nations of the torrid zone,  
 How well to you is this great bounty known?  
 For frequent gales from the wide ocean rise  
 To fan your air, and *moderate* your skies. *Blackmore.*  
*MO'DERATELY*. *adv.* [from *moderate*.]  
 1. Temperately; mildly.  
 2. In a middle degree.  
 Each nymph but *moderately* fair,  
 Commands with no less rigor here. *Waller.*  
 Blood in a healthy state, when let out, its red part should congeal strongly and soon, in a *moderately* tough, and swim in the serum. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
*MO'DERATENESS*. *n. f.* [from *moderate*.] State of being moderate; temperateness.  
*MODERATION*. *n. f.* [*moderatio*, Latin.]  
 1. Forbearance of extremity; the contrary temper to party violence; state of keeping a due mean betwixt extremes.  
 Was it the purpose of these churches, which abolished all popish ceremonies, to come back again to the middle point of evenness and *moderation*? *Hooker, b. iv.*  
 A zeal in things pertaining to God, according to knowledge, and yet duly tempered with candor and prudence, is the true notion of that much talked of, much misunderstood virtue, *moderation*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
 In *moderation* placing all my glory,  
 While tories call me whigs, and whigs a tory. *Pope.*  
 2. Calmness of mind; equanimity. [*moderation*, Fr.]  
 Equally inur'd  
 By *moderation* either state to bear,  
 Prosperous, or adverse. *Milt. Par. Reg. b. xi.*  
 3. Frugality in expence. *Ainsworth.*  
*MODERATOR*. *n. f.* [*moderator*, Lat. *moderator*, Fr.]  
 1. The person or thing that calms or restrains.  
 Angling was, after tedious study, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a *moderator* of passions, and a procurer of contentedness. *Waller's Angler.*  
 2. One who presides in a disputation, to restrain the contending parties from indecency, and confine them to the question. Sometimes the *moderator* is more troublesome than the actor. *Bacon's Essays.*  
 How does Philopolis seasonably commit the opponent with the respondent, like a long-practised *moderator*? *Mort.*  
 The first person who speaks when the court is set, opens the case to the judge, chairman, or *moderator* of the assembly, and gives his own reasons for his opinion. *Watt.*  
*MO'DERN*. *n. f.* [*moderne*, Fr. from *modernus*, low Latin, supposed a casual corruption of *hithernus*. Vel potius ab *adverbio modo*, *modernus*, ut a *die diurnus*. *Ains.*]  
 1. Late; recent; not ancient; not antique.  
 Some of the ancient, and likewise divers of the *modern* writers, that have laboured in natural magic, have noted a sympathy between the sun and certain herbs. *Bacon.*  
 The glorious parallels then downward bring  
 To *modern* wonders, and to Britain's king. *Prior.*  
 2. In



## MOD

2. In *Shakespeare*, vulgar; mean; common.  
Trifles, such as we present *modern* friends withal. *Shakespeare*.  
The justice  
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,  
Full of wise laws and *modern* instances. *Shakespeare*.  
We have our philosophical persons to make *modern* and fam-  
iliar things supernatural and cauleless. *Shakespeare*.  
**MODERN**. *n. f.* [from *modern*.] Those who have lived lately, opposed to  
the ancients.  
There are *moderns* who, with a slight variation, adopt the  
opinion of Plato. *Boyle on Colours*.  
Some by old words to fame have made pretence;  
Ancients in phrase, mere *moderns* in their sense! *Pope*.  
**MODERNISM**. *n. f.* [from *modern*.] Deviation from the an-  
cient and classical manner. A word invented by *Swift*.  
Scribblers fend us over their trash in prose and verse, with  
abominable curtailings and quaint *modernisms*. *Swift*.  
To **MODERNISE**. *v. a.* [from *modern*.] To adapt ancient com-  
positions to modern persons or things; to change ancient to  
modern language.  
**MODEST**. *adj.* [*modeste*, Fr. *modestus*, Latin.]  
**MODERNNESS**. *n. f.* [from *modern*.] Novelty.  
1. Not arrogant; not presumptuous; not boastful; bashful.  
Of boasting more than of a tomb afraid;  
A soldier should be *modest* as a maid. *Young*.  
2. Not impudent; not forward.  
Resolve me with all *modest* haste, which way  
Thou might'st deserve, or they impose this usage. *Shakespeare*.  
Her face, as in a nymph, display'd  
A fair fierce boy, or in a boy betray'd.  
The blushing beauties of a *modest* maid. *Dryden's Ovid*.  
3. Not loose; not unchaste.  
Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the *modest* wife, the vir-  
tuous creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband.  
*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*.  
4. Not excessive; not extreme; moderate; within a mean.  
There appears much joy in him, even so much that joy  
could not shew itself *modest* enough without a badge of bit-  
terness. *Shakespeare, Much ado about nothing*.  
During the last four years, by a *modest* computation, there  
have been brought into Brest above six millions sterling in  
ballion. *Addison's State of the War*.  
**MODESTLY**. *adv.* [from *modest*.]  
1. Not arrogantly; not presumptuously.  
Though learn'd, well bred; and though well bred, sin-  
cere,  
*Modestly* bold, and humanly severe. *Pope*.  
I may *modestly* conclude, that whatever errors there may  
be in this play, there are not those which have been objected  
to it. *Dryden's Don Sebastian*.  
First he *modestly* conjectures,  
His pupil might be tir'd with lectures:  
Which help'd to mortify his pride,  
Yet gave him not the heart to chide. *Swift's Miscel.*  
2. Not impudently; not forwardly; with modesty.  
I, your glaze,  
Will *modestly* discover to yourself  
That of yourself, which yet you know not of. *Shakespeare*.  
3. Not loosely; not lewdly.  
4. Not excessively; with moderation.  
**MODESTY**. *n. f.* [*modestie*, Fr. *modestas*, Latin.]  
1. Not arrogance; not presumptuousness.  
They cannot, with *modesty*, think to have found out abso-  
lutely the best which the wit of men may devise. *Hooker*.  
2. Not impudence; not forwardness.  
3. Moderation; decency.  
A lord will hear you play;  
But I am doubtful of your *modesties*,  
Left over eying of his odd behaviour,  
You break into some merry passion. *Shakespeare*.  
4. Chastity; purity of manners.  
Would you not swear,  
All you that see her, that she were a maid,  
By these exterior shews? But she is more,  
Her blush is guiltiness, not *modesty*. *Shakespeare*.  
Of the general becoming care; for his amorous expressions  
go no farther than virtue may allow. *Dryden*.  
Talk not to a lady in a way that *modesty* will not permit  
her to answer. *Clarissa*.  
**MODESTY-PIECE**. *n. f.*  
A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the  
stays before, being a part of the tucker, is called the *modesty-  
piece*. *Addison's Guard*. N° 118.  
**MODICUM**. *n. f.* [Latin.] Small portion; pittance.  
What *modicum* of wit he utters: his evaluations have ears  
thus long. *Shakespeare, Troil. and Cressida*.  
Though hard their fate,  
A cruise of water, and an ear of corn,  
Yet still they grudge'd that *modicum*. *Dryden*.

## MOH

- MODIFIABLE**. *adj.* [from *modify*.] That may be diversified by  
accidental differences.  
It appears to be more difficult to conceive a distinct, visible  
image in the uniform, invariable, essence of God, than in  
variously *modifiable* matter; but the manner how I see either  
fill escapes my comprehension. *Lact.*  
**MODIFICABLE**. *adj.* [from *modify*.] Diversifiable by various  
modes.  
**MODIFICATION**. *n. f.* [*modification*, French.] The act of mo-  
difying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences of  
form or mode.  
The chief of all signs is human voice, and the several *mo-  
difications* thereof by the organs of speech, viz. the letters of  
the alphabet, formed by the several motions of the mouth. *Heller's Elements of Speech*.  
The phenomena of colours in refracted or reflected light,  
are not caused by new *modifications* of the light variously im-  
pressed, according to the various terminations of the light  
and shadow. *Newton's Optics*.  
If these powers of cogitation, volition and sensation, are  
neither inherent in matter as such, nor acquirable to matter  
by any motion and *modification* of it, it necessarily follows  
that they proceed from some cognitive substance, some in-  
corporeal inhabitant within us, which we call spirit. *Beault*.  
To **MODIFY**. *v. a.* [*modifier*, French.]  
1. To change the form or accidents of any thing; to shape.  
Yet there is that property in all letters, of aptness to be  
conjoined in syllables and words through the voluble motions  
of the organs, that they *modify* and differentiate the voice  
without appearing to discontinue it.  
The middle parts of the broad beam of white light which  
fell upon the paper, did, without any confine of shadow to  
*modify* it, become coloured all over with one uniform colour,  
the colour being always the same in the middle of the paper  
as at the edges. *Newton's Optics*.  
2. To soften; to moderate.  
After all this dilaunting and *modifying* upon the matter,  
there is hazard on the yielding side. *LEStrange*.  
Of his grace  
He *modifies* his first severe decree,  
The keener edge of battle to rebate. *Dryden*.  
**MODILLON**. *n. f.* [French; *modulus*, Lat.]  
*Modillions*, in architecture, are little brackets which are  
often set under the corinthian and composite orders, and serve  
to support the projection of the larnier or drip: this part  
must be distinguished from the great model, which is the di-  
ameter of the pillar; for, as the proportion of an edifice in  
general depends on the diameter of the pillar, so the size and  
number of the *modillions*, as also the interval between them,  
ought to have due relation to the whole fabric. *Harris*.  
The *modillions* or dentelli make a noble show by their grace-  
ful projections. *Speator*, N° 445.  
**MODISH**. *adj.* [from *mode*.] Fashionable; formed according  
to the reigning custom.  
But you, perhaps, expect a *modish* feast,  
With am'rous songs, and wanton dances grac'd. *Dryd*.  
Hypocrisy, at the fashionable end of the town, is very dif-  
ferent from hypocrisy in the city; the *modish* hypocrite endea-  
vours to appear more virtuous than he really is, the other kind  
of hypocrite more virtuous. *Addison's Spect.* N° 399.  
**MODISHLY**. *adv.* [from *modish*.] Fashionably.  
Young children should not be much perplexed about put-  
ting off their hats, and making legs *modishly*. *Lact.*  
**MODISHNESS**. *n. f.* [from *modish*.] Affectation of the fashion.  
To **MODULATE**. *v. a.* [*modulus*, Latin.] To form found to a  
certain key, or to certain notes.  
The nose, lips, teeth, palate, jaw, tongue, weasel, lungs,  
muscles of the chest, diaphragm, and muscles of the belly,  
all serve to make or *modulate* the found. *Gravel's Censur*.  
Could any person so *modulate* her voice as to derive so  
many. *Brown's Notes on the Othello*.  
Echo propagates around  
Each charm of *modulated* found. *Ann*.  
**MODULATION**. *n. f.* [from *modulate*; *modulation*, Fr.]  
1. The act of forming any thing to certain proportion.  
The number of the simple original minerals have not been  
rightly fixt: the matter of two or more kinds being mixed  
together, and by the different proportion and *modulation* of  
that matter variously diversified, have been reputed all dif-  
ferent kinds. *Whewell's Elem. of Nat. Phil.*  
The speech, as it is a found resulting from the *modulation*  
of the air, has most affinity to the spirit, but, as it is uttered  
by the tongue, has immediate cognation with the body, and  
so is the fittest instrument to manage a commerce between  
the invisible powers of human souls clothed in flesh. *Government of the Tongue*.  
2. Sound modulated; agreeable harmony.  
Innumerable songsters, in the freshening shade,  
Their *modulations* mix, mellifluous. *Thompson's Spring*.  
**MODULATOR**.

## MOI

- MODULATOR**. *n. f.* [from *modulate*.] He who forms founds to  
a certain key; a tuner; that which modulates.  
The tongue is the grand instrument of taste, the faithful  
judge of all our nourishment, the artful *modulator* of our  
voice, and the necessary servant of mastication. *Dryden*.  
**MODULUS**. *n. f.* [*modulus*, Latin.] An empty representation; a  
model.  
My heart hath one poor string to stay it by,  
Which holds but till thy news be uttered;  
And then, all this thou seest, is but a clod  
And *modulus* of confounded royalty. *Shakespeare, King John*.  
**MODUS**. *n. f.* [Latin.] Something paid as a compensation for  
rites on the supposition of being a moderate equivalent.  
One terrible circumstance of this bill, is turning the tithe  
of flax and hemp into what the lawyers call a *modus*, or a  
certain sum in lieu of a tenth part of the product. *Swift*.  
**MODVALL**. *n. f.* A bird. *Ans.*  
**MOE**. *adj.* [ma, Saxon. See *Mo*.] More; a greater number.  
The chronicles of England mention no *moe* than only six  
kings bearing the name of Edward since the conquest, there-  
fore it cannot be there should be more. *Hooker*, b. ii.  
**MOHAIR**. *n. f.* [*mohair*, mair, Fr.] Thread or stuff made  
of camels or other hair.  
She, while her lover pants upon her breast,  
Can mark the figures on an Indian chest,  
And when she sees her friend in deep despair,  
Observes how much a *chintz* exceeds *mohair*. *Pope*.  
**MOHOC**. *n. f.* The name of a cruel nation of America given  
to ruffians who infested, or rather were imagined to infest,  
the streets of London.  
From milk-top he starts up *mohock*. *Prior*.  
Who has not trembled at the *mohock's* name? *Gay*.  
Thou hast fallen upon me with the rage of a mad dog, or  
a *mohock*. *Dennis*.  
**MOHBERED**. *adj.* Crazed.  
**MOHORE**. *n. f.* [*mohore*, Fr.] A Portugal coin, rated at one  
pound seven shillings.  
**MOHETY**. *n. f.* [*mohety*, French, from *moien*, the middle.]  
Half; one of two equal parts.  
This company being divided into two equal *moheties*, the  
one before, the other since the coming of Christ; that part  
which, since the coming of Christ, partly hath embraced,  
and partly shall embrace, the Christian religion, we term as  
by a more proper name, the church of Christ. *Hooker*, b. iii.  
The death of Antony  
Is not a single doom, in that name lay  
A *mohety* of the world. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra*.  
Say, that were gone,  
Given to the fire, a *mohety* of my self  
Might come to me. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*.  
Touch'd with human gentleness and love,  
Forgive a *mohety* of the principal. *Shakespeare*.  
The militia was settled, a *mohety* of which should be nomi-  
nated by the king, and the other *mohety* by the parliament. *Cl.*  
As this is likely to produce a cessation of arms among one  
half of our island, it is reasonable that the more beautiful  
*mohety* of his majesty's subjects should establish a truce. *Addison*.  
To **MOIL**. *v. a.* [*moiller*, French.]  
1. To dawdle with dirt.  
All they which were left were *moiled* with dirt and mire  
by reason of the deepness of the rotten way. *Knutley*.  
2. To weary.  
No more tug one another thus, nor *moil* yourselves, re-  
ceive  
Prize equal. *Chapman's Iliad*.  
To **MOIL**. *v. n.* [*moiller*, French.]  
1. To labour in the mire.  
*Moil* not too much under-ground, for the hope of mines  
is very uncertain. *Bacon's Essays*.  
2. To toil; to drudge.  
They toil and *moil* for the interest of their masters, that  
in requital break their hearts; and the freer they are of their  
flesh, the more scandalous is the bondage. *LEStrange*.  
Oh the endless misery of the life I lead! cries the *moiling*  
husband; to spend all my days in ploughing.  
Now he must *moil*, and drudge, for one he loaths. *Dry*.  
With thee 'twas Marian's dear delight  
To *moil* all day, and merry-make at night. *Gay's Past*.  
**MOIST**. *adj.* [*moiste*, *moite*, French.]  
1. Wet, not dry; wet, not liquid; wet in a small  
degree.  
Why were the *moist* in number so outdone,  
That to a thousand dry they are but one. *Blackmore*.  
Many who live well in a dry air, fall into all the diffeates  
that depend upon a relaxation in a *moist* one. *Arbutnot*.  
Nor yet, when *moist* Arcturus clouds the sky,  
The woods and fields their pleating toils deny. *Pope*.  
2. Juicy; succulent. *Ans.*  
To **MOISTEN**. *v. a.* [from *moist*.] To make damp; to make  
Write till your ink be dry; and with your tears  
*Moist* it again; and frame some feeling line. *Shakespeare*.  
2

## MOL

- His breasts are full of milk, and his bones are *moistened*  
with marrow. *Jeb xxi. 24.*  
A pipe a little *moistened* on the inside, so as there be no  
drops left, maketh a more solemn sound than if the pipe  
were dry. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N° 230.  
When torrents from the mountains fall no more, the swell-  
ing river is reduced into his shallow bed, with scarce water  
to *moisten* his own pebbles. *Dryden's Aen.*  
**MOISTENER**. *n. f.* [from *moisten*.] The person or thing that  
moistens.  
**MOISTNESS**. *n. f.* [from *moist*.] Dampness; wetness in a small  
degree.  
Pleasure both kinds take in the *moistness* and density of the  
air. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N° 823.  
The small particles of brick or stone the least *moistness*  
would join together. *Addison's Guard*.  
**MOISTURE**. *n. f.* [*moiteur*, Fr. from *moist*.] Small quantity of  
water or liquid.  
Sometimes angling to a little river near hand, which, for  
the *moisture* it bestow'd upon roots of some flourishing trees,  
was rewarded with their shadow. *Sidney*.  
All my body's *moisture*  
Scarce serves to quench my furnace-burning heat. *Shak.*  
Set such plants as require much *moisture* upon sandy, dry  
grounds. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N° 526.  
While dryness *moisture*, coldness heat refits,  
All that we have, and that we are, subsists. *Denham*.  
If some penurious source by chance appear'd  
Scanty of waters, when you scoop'd it dry,  
And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,  
Did he not dash th' untasted *moisture* from him. *Addison*.  
**MOKE**. *n. f.* The meshes. *Ans.*  
**MOKEY**. *adj.* Dark: as, *mokey* weather. *Ans.* It seems a  
corruption of murky: and in some places they call it muggy,  
dusky.  
**MOLE**. *n. f.* [moel, Saxon; *mole*, Fr. *mola*, Lat.]  
1. A mole is a formless concretion of extravasated blood, which  
grows unto a kind of flesh in the uterus, and is called a false  
conception. *Quincy*.  
2. A natural spot or discolouration of the body.  
To nourish hair upon the *mole*s of the face, is the perpe-  
tuation of a very antient custom. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
Such in painting are the warts and *mole*s, which adding a  
likeness to the face, are not therefore to be omitted. *Dryden*.  
That Timothy Tim and Jack were the same person, was  
proved, particularly by a *mole* under the left pap. *Arbutnot*.  
The peculiarities in Homer are marks and *mole*s, by which  
every common eye distinguishes him. *Pope*.  
3. [From *mole*, Lat. *mole*, Fr.] A mound; a dyke.  
Sion is freightened on the north side by the sea-ruined  
wall of the *mole*. *Sandys*.  
With asphaltick slime the gather'd beach  
They fasten'd; and the *mole* immense wrought on  
Over the foaming deep high-arch'd; a bridge  
Of length prodigious. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. x.  
The great quantities of stones dug out of the rock could  
not easily conceal themselves, had they not been confum'd in the  
*mole*s and buildings of Naples. *Addison on Italy*.  
Bid the broad arch the dang'rous flood contain,  
The *mole* projected break the roaring main. *Pope*.  
4. A little beast that works under-ground.  
I read softly, that the blind *mole* may not  
Hear a foot fall; we now are near his cell. *Shakespeare*.  
What is more obvious than a *mole*, and yet what more  
palpable argument of Providence? *Moré*.  
*Mole*s have perfect eyes, and holes for them through the  
skin, not much bigger than a pin's head. *Ray on the Creation*.  
Thy art of building from the bee receive;  
Learn of the *mole* to plow, the worm to weave. *Pope*.  
**MOLEBAT**. *n. f.* A fish. *Ans.*  
**MOLECAST**. *n. f.* [*mole* and *cast*.] Hillock cast up by a mole.  
In Spring let the *molecasts* be spread, because they hinder  
the mowers. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
**MOLECATCHER**. *n. f.* [*mole* and *catcher*.] One whose employ-  
ment is to catch moles.  
Get *molecatcher* cunningly moule for to kill,  
And harrow and cast abroad every hill. *Tupper's Hud.*  
**MOLEHILL**. *n. f.* [*mole* and *hill*.] Hillock throwa up by the  
mole working underground.  
You feed your solitariness with the conceits of the poets,  
whose liberal pens can as easily travel over mountains as *mole-  
hills*. *Sidney*.  
The rocks, on which the salt-sea billows beat,  
And Atlas' tops, the clouds in height that pass,  
Compar'd to his huge person *molehill* be. *Fairfax*.  
A churchwarden, to express Saint Martin's in the fields,  
caused to be engraven a martin sitting upon a *molehill* between  
two trees. *Peacocks on Blazoning*.  
Our politician having baffled conscience, must not be non-  
plused with inferior obligations; and, having leapt over such  
mountains, lie down before a *molehill*. *South's Sermons*.  
Mountains,  
16 R



## M O L

Mountains, which to your Maker's view  
Seem less than *molehills* do to you. Roscammun.  
Strange ignorance ! that the same man who knows  
How far yond' mound above this *molehill* shows,  
Should not perceive a difference as great  
Between small incomes and a vast estate ! Dryden's Juv.  
To *MOLEST.* v. a. [*molest*, Fr. *molestus*, Lat.] To disturb ;  
to trouble ; to vex.  
If they will firmly persist concerning points which hitherto  
have been disputed of, they must agree that they have *molest-*  
*ed* the church with needless opposition. Hooker, b. iii.  
No man shall meddle with them, or *molest* them in any  
manner. 1 Mac. c. 35.  
Pleasure and pain signify whatsoever delights or *molests* us.  
Locke.  
Both are doom'd to death ;  
And the dead wake not to *molest* the living. Rowe.  
*MOLESTATION.* n. f. [*molestia*, Latin, from *molest*.] Distur-  
bance ; uneasiness caused by vexation.  
Though useless unto us, and rather of *molestation*, we re-  
frain from killing fallows. Browne's Vulgar Errors.  
An internal satisfaction and acquiescence, or dissatisfaction  
and *molestation* of spirit, attend the practice of virtue and vice  
respectively. Norris's Mysel.  
*MOLESTER.* n. f. [from *molest*.] One who disturbs.  
*MOLETRACK.* n. f. [*mole* and *track*.] Course of the mole un-  
derground.  
The pot-rat is a deep earthen vessel set in the ground,  
with the brim even with the bottom of the *moletracks*. Mort.  
*MOLEWARP.* n. f. [*mole* and *warpcan*, Saxon.] A mole.  
The *molewarp's* brains mist therewith all,  
And with the fame the pimper's gall. Dryden's Nymphid.  
*MO'LLIEN.* adj. [*mollis*, Latin.] Softening.  
*MO'LLIFIABLE.* adj. [from *mollify*.] That may be softened.  
*MO'LLIFICATION.* n. f. [from *mollify*.]  
1. The act of mollifying or softening.  
For induration or *mollification*, it is to be inquired what  
will make metals harder and harder, and what will make  
them softer and softer. Bacon.  
2. Pacification ; mitigation.  
Some *mollification*, sweet lady. Shakepeare.  
*MO'LLIFIER.* n. f. [from *mollify*.]  
1. That which softens ; that which appeases.  
The root hath a tender, dainty heat, when ; when it  
cometh above ground to the sun and air, vanisheth ; for it is  
a great *mollifier*. Bacon's Nat. Hist. N<sup>o</sup>. 863.  
2. He that pacifies or mitigates.  
To *MO'LLIFY.* v. a. [*mollio*, Latin ; *mollir*, Fr.]  
1. To soften ; to make soft.  
2. To allvage.  
Neither herb, nor *mollifying* plaister, restored them to  
health. Wyd. xvi. 12.  
Sores have not been clofed, neither bound up, neither *mo-*  
*lified* with ointment. Ibid. i. 6.  
3. To appease ; to pacify ; to quiet.  
Thinking her silent imaginations bound to work upon some  
fowhat, to *mollify* them, as the nature of mulck is to do,  
I took up my harp. Sidney, b. ii.  
He brought them to these favage parts,  
And with sweet science *mollify'd* their stubborn hearts.  
Fairy Queen, b. ii.  
The crone, on the wedding-night, finding the knight's  
aversion, speaks a good word for herself, in hope to *mollify*  
the fullen bridegroom. Dryden.  
4. To qualify ; to lessen any thing harsh or burdensome.  
They would, by yielding to some things, when they re-  
fused others, sooner prevail with the houles to *mollify* their  
demands, than at first to reform them. Clarendon, b. viii.  
Cowley thus paints Goliath :  
The valley, now, this monster seem'd to fill,  
And we, methought, look'd up to him from our hill ;  
where the two words, *feem'd* and *methought*, have *mollified*  
the figure. Dryden's Pref. to his State of Innocence.  
*MO'LTEN.* part. pass. from *to moly*.  
Brais is *moltew* out of the fcone. Jak xxviii. 2.  
In a small furnace made of a temperate heat ; let the heat  
be low, or may keep the metal *moltew*, and no more. Bacon.  
Fires my mystick from the arizans of Greece  
In wounded fcone, or *moltew* gold expris. Prior.  
*MO'LY.* n. f. [*molis*, Latin ; *moly*, French.]  
The *moly* hath pinnated leaves, like those of the lentiscus,  
but are terminated by an odd lobe : the flower expands in  
the form of a rose, and the fruit resembles a grain of pepper.  
Miller.  
*Moly*, or wild garlick, is of several sorts ; as the great  
*moly* of Homer, the Indian *moly*, the *moly* of Hungary, ser-  
pent's *moly*, the yellow *moly*, Spanish purple *moly*, Spanish  
silver-capped *moly*, Diofcorides's *moly*, the sweet *moly* of Mont-  
pelier : the roots are tender, and must be carefully defended

M O M

from flowers: as for the time of their flowering, the *myth* of Homer flows in May, and continues till July, and so do all the rest except the *lark*, which is late in September: they are hardy, and will thrive in any soil. *Mortimer's Hb.*  
The forevern plant he drew.  
And shew'd its nature, and its wondrous pow'r,  
Black was the root, but milky white the flow'r;  
Molly the name. *Pepet's Odiſſy.*  
MOLASSES. *n. f.* [*mellazzo*, Italian.] Treacle; the spume of *MOLA'SSES*. } scum of the juice of the sugar-cane.  
MOMME. *n. f.* A dull, stupid blockhead, a block; a poff: this owes its original to the French word *moman*, which fignifies the gaming at dice in malquerade, the custom and rule of which is, that a first fidence is to be observed; whatever sum one flakes another covers, but not a word is to be ſpoken; from hence alſo comes our word *mum* for flence. *Hamer.*  
Mome, malthorſe, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch!  
Either get thee from the door, or fit down at the hatch. *Shakeſpear's Comedy of Errors.*  
MOMENT. *n. f.* [*moment*, Fr. *momentum*, Latin.]  
1. Conſequence; importance; weight; value.  
We do not find that our Saviour reproved them of error, for thinking the judgment of the ſcribes to be worth the ob- jecting, for ſeeming it to be of any *moment* or value in mat- ters concerning God. *Hosier, b. ii.*  
I have been here twenty times upon far poorer nement. *Shakeſpear's Antony and Cleopatra.*  
What towns of any *nement* but we have? *Shakeſpear.*  
It is an abſtrufe ſpeculation, but alſo of far leſs nement and conſequence to us than the others; ſeeing that without this we can evince the exiſtence of God. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
2. Force; impulſive weight; actuating power.  
The place of publick prayer is a circumſtance in the out- ward form, which hath *nement* to help devotion. *Hosier.*  
Can theſe or ſuch be any aid to us?  
Look they as they were built to flake the world?  
Or be a *moment* to our enterprize? *Benj. Jofeph.*  
Touch with lightſome *moment* of impulle  
His free-will, to her own inclining left  
In even ſcale. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. x.*  
He is a capable judge; can hear both ſides with an indiſfer- ent ear; is determined only by the *moments* of truth, and fo retracts his paſt errors. *Norris's Miſſal.*  
3. An indiviſible particle of time.  
If I would go to help for an eternal *moment*, or fo, I could be knotted. *Shakeſpear, Merry Wives of Windſor.*  
The mighty purſue new to the cockle,  
Unleſs the deed go with it: from this *moment*  
The very firtings of my heart ſhall be  
The firtings of my hand. *Shakeſpear, Macbeth.*  
The imaginary reaſoning of brutes is not a diſtinct reaſon- ing, but performed in a phyſical *moment*. *Hale.*  
Yet thus receiving and returning blaſs  
In this great *moment*, in this golden now,  
When ev'ry trace of what, or when, or how,  
Shou'd from my foul by raging love be torn. *Prior.*  
MOMENTALLY. *adv.* [*from momentum*, Latin.] For a mo- ment.  
Air but *momentally* remaining in our bodies, hath no pro- portionable ſpace for its conſervation, only of length enough to refrigerate the heart. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*  
MOMENTANEOUS. } *adj.* [*momentaneus*, Fr. *momentaneus*, Lat.]  
MOMENTARY. } Laſting but a moment.  
Small difficulties, when exceeding great good is ſure to en- ſue; and, on the other ſide, *momentary* benefits, when the hurt which they draw after them is unſpeakable, are not at all to be reſpected.  
Flame above is durable and conſiſtent; but with uſ it is a *momentary* and *momentary*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt. N<sup>o</sup>. 31.*  
MOMENTARILY. *adv.* [*from moment*.] Laſting for a moment; done in a moment.  
*Momentary* as a found,  
Swift as a ſhadow, thoſt as any dream. *Shakeſpear.*  
Scarce could the ſturdy king  
The horrid fum of his intentions tell,  
But the, ſwift as the *momentary* wing  
Of lightning, or the words he ſpoke, left hell. *Crowham.*  
Swift as thought the fitting ſhade  
Through air his *momentary* journey made. *Dryden.*  
Onions, garlick, pepper, falt and vinegar, taken in green quantities, excite a *momentary* heat and fever. *Arbuthnot.*  
MOMENTOUS. *adj.* [*from momentum*, Latin.] Important; weighty; of conſequence.  
Great Anne, weighing th' events of war  
*Momentous*, in her prudent heart thee choſe. *Philips.*  
If any falſe ſtep be made in the more *momentous* concerns of life, the whole ſcheme of ambitious deſigns is broken. *Ad.*  
MoMMENTARY

## M O N

MONAMERY. *n. f.* [or *munnery*, from *munim*, *munerie*, Fr.] An entertainment in which makers play frolics. See *MONARCH*. All was jollity, Feasting and mirth, light wantonness and laughter, Piping and playing, mirthfully and making, Till life fled from us like an idle dream, A few of *munimery* without a meaning. *Roten.*

MONACHAL. *adj.* [*Monachal*, Fr. *monachalis*, Lat. *monachialis*.] Monastic; relating to monks, or conventual orders.

MONACHISM. *n. f.* [*monachisme*, Fr.] The state of monks; the monastic life.

MONAD. *n. f.* [*μνάς*, Gr.] An indivisible thing.]

MONADITY is the natural property of matter, which of itself is nothing else but an infinite congeries of physical monads. *Morley's Divine Dialogues.*

MONARCH. *n. f.* [*monarch*, Fr. *monarche*.] 1. A governor invested with absolute authority; a king. I was A morfel for a monarch. *Shaksf. Ant. and Cleopatra.* Your brother kings and monarchs of the earth Do all expect that you should roufe yourself. *Shakspeare.* The father of a family or nation, that uses his servants like children, and advises with them in what concerns the commonwealth, and thereby is willingly obeyed by them, is what the schools mean by a monarch. *Temple's Miscel.*

2. One superior to the rest of the same kind. The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees, Three centuries he grows, and three he stays Supreme in state, and in three more decays. *Dryden.* With safe distinguish'd is the regal race, One monarch wears an open, honest face; Shap'd to his size, and godlike to behold, His royal body shines with specks of gold. *Dryden's Virg.* Return'd with red remorfeless fway, The monarch savage rends the trembling prey. *Pope's Ody.*

3. President. Come, thou monarch of the vine, Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne, In thy vats our cares be drown'd. *Shaksf. Ant. and Cleop.*

MONARCHAL. *adj.* [from *monarch*.] Suiting a monarch; regal; princely; imperial. Satan, whom now transcendent glory rais'd Above his fellows, with monarchal pride, Conscious of highelt worth, unmov'd in this spake. *Milton.*

MONARCHICAL. *adj.* [*monarchique*, Fr. *monarchique*, from *monarch*.] Vefted in a fingle ruler. That flocks will only live in free states, is a pretty conceit to advance the opinion of popular policies, and from antipathies in nature to difparage monarchial government. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

The decretals refolve all into monarchial power at Rome. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

TO MONARCHISE. *v. n.* [from *monarch*.] To play the king. Allowing him a breath, a little leafe To monarchize, be fear'd, and kill with looks. *Shaksf.*

MONARCHY. *n. f.* [*monarchie*, Fr. *monarchie*.] 1. The government of a fingle perfon. While the monarchy flourifhed, there wanted not a protector. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Kingdom; empire. I paft Unto the kingdom of perpetual night. The firft that there did greet my stranger foul, Was my great father-in-law, renowned Warwick, Who cried aloud, What fource for perjury Can this dark monarchy afford falfe Clarence. *Shakspeare.* This fmall inheritance Contenteth me, and 's worth a monarchy. *Shakspeare.*

MONASTIC. *n. f.* [*monafterie*, Fr. *monasterium*, Lat.] Houfe of religious retirement; convent. It is ufually pronounced, and often written, *monaftry*. Then courts of kings were held in high renown; There, virgins honourable vows receiv'd; But chafte as maids in monafteries liv'd. *Dryden.* In a monaftry your devotions cannot carry you fo far toward the next world, as to make this life the fign of you. *Pope.*

MONASTICK. *adj.* [*monafique*, Fr. *monafique*, Latin.] Religious; religiously reclufe; pertaining to a monk. I drowse my fuitor to forfwear the full furrem of the world, and to live in a nook merely monafick. *Shak. As you like it.* The filicious and hairy velt of the frierdet orders of friers derive the infitution of their monafick life from the example of John and Elias. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v.*

Now then young, you led a life monafick, And were a wait ecclefiaftick; Now in your age you grow fantaftick. *Denham.*

MONASTICALLY. *adv.* [from *monafick*.] Reclufely; in the manner of a monk. I have a dozen years more to anfwer for, all monafically paft in this country of liberty and delight. *Swift.*

## MON

M<sup>O</sup>NDAY. *n.f.* [from *moon* and *-day*.] The second day of the week.  
 M<sup>O</sup>N<sup>E</sup>Y. *n.f.* [*monnaie*, French; *moneta*, Latin.] It has properly no plural except when money is taken for a single piece; but monies was formerly used for sums. Metal coined for the purposes of commerce.  
     Importune him for monies; be not caeft  
     With flight denial. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*  
     The jealous wittily knowe hath malles of mony. *Shaksp. I.*  
     You need my help, and you say,  
     Shylock, we would have monies. *Shaksp.peare.*  
     I will give thee the worth of it in money. *1 Kings xxii. 2.*  
     Wives the readiest helps  
     To betray heady husbands, rob the easy,  
     And lend the monies on return of luft. *Benj. Johnson.*  
     Money differs from uncoined silver, in that the quantity of silver in each piece of money is ascertained by the stamp it bears, which is a publick voucher. *Locke.*  
     My difcource to the hen-peck'd has produced many correspondents; such a difcource is of general use, and every married man's money. *Addis. n. Spect. No. 482.*  
     People are not obliged to receive any monies, except of their own choice by a publick mint. *Swift.*  
     Those hucksters or money jobbers will be found necessary, if this brass money is made current in the exchequer. *Swift.*  
 M<sup>O</sup>N<sup>E</sup>YBAG. *n.f.* [*money* and *bag*.] A large purse.  
     Look to my house; I am right loth to go;  
     There is some ill a brewing towards my reit,  
     For I did dream of moneybags to-night. *Shaksp.peare.*  
     My place was taken up by an ill-bred puppy, with a moneybag under each arm. *Addis. n. Guard. No. 106.*  
 M<sup>O</sup>N<sup>E</sup>YBOX. *n.f.* [*money* and *box*.] A till.  
 M<sup>O</sup>N<sup>E</sup>YCHANGER. *n.f.* [*money* and *change*.] A broker in money.  
     The usurers or moneychangers being a scandalous employment at Rome, is a reason for the high rate of interest. *Arbutnot.*  
 M<sup>O</sup>N<sup>E</sup>YED. *adj.* [from *money*.] Rich in money: often used in opposition to those who are possessed of lands.  
     Invite moneyed men to lend to the merchants, for the continuing and quickening of trade. *Bacon's Essays.*  
     If exportation will not balance importation, away must your silver go again, whether moneyed or not moneyed; for where goods do not, silver must pay for the commodities you spend. *Locke.*  
     Several turned their money into those funds, merchants as well as other moneyed men. *Swift.*  
     With these measures fell in all moneyed men; such as had raised vast sums by trading with stocks and funds, and lending upon great interest. *Swift.*  
 M<sup>O</sup>N<sup>E</sup>YER. *n.f.* [*moneyer*-*eur*, from *money*.]  
     1. One that deals in money; a banker.  
     2. A coiner of money.  
 M<sup>O</sup>N<sup>E</sup>YLESS. *adj.* [from *money*.] Wanting money; penniless.  
     The strong expectation of a good certain salary will outweigh the loss by bad reits received out of lands in moneyless time. *Swift.*  
 M<sup>O</sup>N<sup>E</sup>YMATTER. *n.f.* [*money* and *matter*.] Account of debtor and creditor.  
     What if we and I Nick should enquire how money matters stand between us? *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*  
 M<sup>O</sup>N<sup>E</sup>YSCRIVENER. *n.f.* [*money* and *scrivener*.] One who raises money for others.  
     Suppose a young inexperienced man in the hands of money-scriveners; such fellows are like your wire-drawing mills, if they get hold of a man's finger, they will pull in his whole body at last. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*  
 M<sup>O</sup>N<sup>E</sup>YWORTH. *n.f.* A plant.  
 M<sup>O</sup>N<sup>E</sup>YSWORTH. *n.f.* [*money* and *worth*.] Something valuable; something that will bring money.  
     There is either money or moneyworth in all the controversies of life; for we live in a mercenary world, and it is the price of all things in it. *L'Estrange.*  
 M<sup>O</sup>N<sup>E</sup>YGOORN. *n.f.* [*money*, Saxon, and *corn*.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rie.  
 M<sup>O</sup>N<sup>E</sup>YGER. *n.f.* [*mangeze*, Saxon, a trader; from *mangezan*, Saxon, to trade.] A dealer; a feller. It is used after the name of any commodity to expreis a feller of that commodity: as, a *shillingger*; and sometimes a medier in any thing: as, a *wobremonger*; a *newsmonger*.  
     Th' impatient states monger  
     Could now contain himself no longer. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
 M<sup>O</sup>N<sup>E</sup>YREL. *adj.* [*as mongern*, from *man*, Saxon, or *mengen*, to mix, Dutch.] Of a mixed breed.  
     This zealot  
     Is of a mongrel, divers kind,  
     Cleric before, and lay behind. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
     Ye mongrel work of heav'n, with human shapess,  
     That have but just enough of sense to know  
     The matter's virtue. *Dryden's Den Sebastian.*  
     I'm but a half-fraint'd villain yet,  
     But mongrel mischievous. *Dryden.*  
     Bale.



## MON

Bafe, groveling, worthless wretches;  
*Mongrels* in faction; poor faint-hearted traitors. *Addison.*  
 His friendship still to few confin'd,  
 Were always of the middling kind;  
 No fools of rank, or mongrel breed,  
 Who fain would pass for lords indeed. *Swift's Miscel.*  
**MONIMENT.** *n. f.* [from *mones*, Lat.] It seems here to signify inscription.  
 Some others were driven and diffent  
 Into great ingots and to wedges square,  
 Some in round plates withouten moniment. *Fairy Queen.*  
**TO MONISH.** *v. a.* [*mones*, Lat.] To admonish, of which it is a contraction.  
*Monish* him gently, which shall make him both willing to amend, and glad to go forward in love. *Alchem's Schoolmaster.*  
**MONISTER.** *n. f.* [from *monish*.] An admonisher; a monitor.  
**MONITION.** *n. f.* [*monitis*, Latin; *monition*, Fr.]  
 1. Information; hint.  
 We have no visible monition of the returns of any other periods, such as we have of the day, by successive light and darkness. *Holder on Time.*  
 2. Instruction; document.  
 Unruly ambition is deaf, not only to the advice of friends, but to the counsels and monitions of reason itself. *L'Estrange.*  
 After sage monitions from his friends,  
 His talents to employ for nobler ends,  
 He turns to politics his dangerous wit. *Swift.*  
**MONITOR.** *n. f.* [Latin.] One who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives useful hints. It is used of an upper scholar in a school commissioned by the master to look to the boys in his absence.  
 You need not be a monitor to the king; his learning is eminent: be but his scholar, and you are safe. *Bacon.*  
 It was the privilege of Adam innocent to have these notions also firm and untainted, to carry his monitor in his bosom, his law in his heart, and to have such a conscience as might be its own casuist. *South's Sermons.*  
 We can but divine who it is that speaks; whether Perseus himself, or his friend and monitor, or a third person. *Dryden.*  
 The pains that come from the necessities of nature, are monitory to us to beware of greater mischiefs. *Locke.*  
**MONITOR.** *adj.* [*monitoire*, Fr. *monitorius*, Lat.] Conveying useful instruction; giving admonition.  
 Losses, miscarriages, and disappointments, are monitory and instructive. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
 He is so taken up still, in spite of the monitory hint in my essay, with particular men, that he neglects mankind. *Pope.*  
**MONITORY.** *n. f.* Admonition; warning.  
 A king of Hungary took a bishop in battle, and kept him prisoner; whereupon the pope writ a monitory to him, for that he had broken the privilege of holy church. *Bacon.*  
**MONK.** *n. f.* [*monach*, Saxon; *monachus*, Latin; *μοναχός*.] One of a religious community bound by vows to certain observances.  
 'T would prove the verity of certain words,  
 Spoke by a holy monk. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
 Abdenieck, as one weary of the world, gave over all, and betook himself to a solitary life, and became a melancholy Mahometan monk. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
 The dross of monks, the scorn and shame of manhood,  
 Rouse and prepare once more to take possession,  
 And settle in their ancient hives again. *Rousse.*  
*Monks*, in some respects, agree with regulars, as in the substantial vows of religion; but in other respects, monks and regulars differ; for that regulars, vows excepted, are not tied up to so strict a rule of life as monks are. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*  
**MONKEY.** *n. f.* [*monikin*, a little man.]  
 1. An ape; a baboon; a jackanapes. An animal bearing some resemblance of man.  
 One of them shewed me a ring that he had of your daughter for a monkey: Tubal, it was my turquoise; I would not have given it for a wilderness of monkeys. *Shakespeare.*  
 More new-fangled than an ape; more giddy in my desires than a monkey. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*  
 Other creatures, as well as monkeys, destroy their young ones by senseless fondness. *Locke on Education.*  
 With glittering gold and sparkling gems they shine,  
 But apes and monkeys are the gods within. *Graville.*  
 2. A word of contempt, or slight kindness.  
 This is the monkey's own giving out; she is persuaded I will marry her. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
 Poor monkey! how wilt thou do for a father? *Shakespeare.*  
**MONKERY.** *n. f.* [from *monk*.] The monastic life.  
 Neither do I meddle with their evangelical perfection of vows, nor the dangerous servitude of their rash and impotent votaries, nor the inconveniences of their monkery. *Hall.*  
**MONKHOOD.** *n. f.* [*monk* and *hood*.] The character of a monk.  
 He had left off his monkhood too, and was no longer obliged to them. *Atterbury.*  
**MONASTICK.** *adj.* [from *monk*.] Monastick; pertaining to monks; taught by monks.  
 Those public charities are a greater ornament to this city

## MON

than all its wealth, and do more real honour to the reformed religion, than redounds to the church of Rome from all those monkish and superstitious foundations of which the vainly boasts.  
 Rise, rise, Roscommon, see the Blenheim muse,  
 The dull constraint of monkish rhyme refuse. *Atterbury's Sermon.*  
**MONK'S-HOOD.** *n. f.* A plant. *Smith.*  
**MONK'S-RHUBARB.** *n. f.* A species of dock: its roots are used in medicine. *Auf.*  
**MONOCHORD.** *n. f.* [*μόνος* and *χορδή*.]  
 1. An instrument of one string; as, the trumpet marine. *Har.*  
 2. A kind of instrument anciently of singular use for the regulating of sounds: the ancients made use of it to determine the proportion of sounds to one another; when the chord was divided into two equal parts, so that the terms were as one to one, they called them unisons; but if they were as two to one, they called them octaves or diapasons; when they were as three to two, they called them fifths or diatones; if they were as four to three, they called them fourths or diatessons; if the terms were as five to four, they called it diton, or a tierce major; but if the terms were as six to five, then they called it a demi-diton, or a tierce minor; and, lastly, if the terms were as twenty-four to twenty-five, they called it a demiton or dieze: the monochord being thus divided, was properly that which they called a system, of which there were many kinds, according to the different divisions of the monochord. *Harri.*  
**MONOCULAR.** *adj.* [*μόνος* and *oculus*.] One-eyed; having only one eye.  
 He was well served who, going to cut down an ancient white hawthorn tree, which, because the budded before others, might be an occasion of superstition, had some of the prickles flew into his eyes, and made him monocular. *Clarendon's Sup.*  
**MONODY.** *n. f.* [*μόνος* and *οἶκος*, Fr.] A poem sung by one person not in dialogue.  
**MONOGAMIST.** *n. f.* [*μόνος* and *γάμος*; *monogame*, Fr.] One who disallows second marriages.  
**MONOGAMY.** *n. f.* [*monogamie*, Fr. *μόνος* and *γάμος*.] Marriage of one wife.  
**MONOGRAM.** *n. f.* [*μόνος* and *γράμμα*; *monogramme*, Fr.] A cypher; a character compounded of several letters.  
**MONOLOGUE.** *n. f.* [*μόνος* and *λόγος*; *monologue*, Fr.] A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a soliloquy.  
 He gives you an account of himself, and of his returning from the country, in monologue; to which unnatural way of narration Terence is subject in all his plays. *Dryden.*  
**MONOMACHY.** *n. f.* [*μονομαχία*; *μόνος* and *μάχη*.] A duel; a single combat.  
**MONOME.** *n. f.* [*monome*, Fr.] In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name; as, *ab*, *aab*, *aab*, *aab*, *Harri.*  
**MONOPETALOUS.** *adv.* [*monopetalos*, Fr. *μόνος* and *πέταλον*.] It is used for such flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howsoever they may be seemingly cut into many small ones, and those fall off together. *Quincy.*  
**MONOPOLIST.** *n. f.* [*monopoleur*, French.] One who by engrossing or patent obtains the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.  
**TO MONOPOLIZE.** *v. a.* [*μονοποιέω* and *πωλέω*; *monopole*, Fr.] To have the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.  
 He has such a prodigious trade, that if there is not some stop put, he will monopolize; nobody will sell a yard of drapery, or mercery ware, but himself. *Arbutnot.*  
**MONOPOLY.** *n. f.* [*μονοπωλία*; *monopole*, Fr. *μόνος* and *πωλήω*.] The exclusive privilege of selling any thing.  
 Dost thou call me fool, boy?  
 —All thy other titles hast thou given away; that thou wast born with.  
 —Lords and great men will not let me; if I had a monopoly on't they would have part on't. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
 One of the most oppressive monopolies imaginable; all others can concern only something without us, but this fastens upon our nature, yea upon our reason. *Go. of the Tongue.*  
 Shakespeare rather writ happily than knowingly and justly; and Johnson, who by studying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, yet seemed to envy to posterity that knowledge, and to make a monopoly of his learning. *Dryden's Two.*  
**ΜΟΝΟΡΡΟΤΕ.** *n. f.* [*μόνος* and *ῥοτή*.] Is a noun used only in some one oblique case. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*  
**ΜΟΝΟΡΡΙΧΗ.** *n. f.* [*μόνος* and *ῥίχον*.] A composition of one verse.  
**ΜΟΝΟΣΥΛΛΑΒΙΚΗ.** *adj.* [from *monosyllable*.] Consisting of words of one syllable.  
**MONOSYLLABLE.** *n. f.* [*monosyllabe*, Fr. *μόνος* and *σύλλαβη*.] A word of only one syllable.  
 My name of Ptolemy!  
 It is so long it asks an hour to write it:  
 I'll change it into Jove or Mars!  
 Or any other civil monosyllable,  
 That will not tire my hand. *Dryden's Cymeline.*  
 These,

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These, although not insensible how much our language was already over-stocked with monosyllables, yet, to save time and pains, introduced that barbarous custom of abbreviating words, to fit them to the measure of their verses. *Swift.*  
 Monosyllable lines, unless artfully managed, are stiff or languishing; but may be beautiful to express melancholy. *Pope.*  
**MONOSYLLABLED.** *adj.* [*monosyllabe*, Fr. from *monosyllable*.] Consisting of one syllable.  
 Nine tailors, if rightly spell'd,  
 Into one man are monosyllabled. *Cleveland.*  
**MONOTONY.** *n. f.* [*μονωτονία*; *μόνος* and *τόνος*; *monotonie*, Fr.] Uniformity of sound; want of variety in cadence.  
 I could object to the repetition of the same rhymes within four lines of each other as tiresome to the ear through their monotony. *Pope's Letters.*  
**MONSIEUR.** *n. f.* [French.] A term of reproach for a Frenchman.  
 A Frenchman his companion;  
 An eminent monsieur, that, it seems, much loves  
 A Gallian girl. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
**MONSIEUR.** *n. f.* [*monsieur*, *monsieur*, Fr.]  
 The monsieurs and trade winds are constant and periodical even to the thirtieth degree of latitude all around the globe, and seldom transgress of full short of those bounds. *Ray.*  
**MONSTER.** *n. f.* [*monstre*, Fr. *monstrum*, Latin.]  
 1. Something out of the common order of nature.  
 It ought to be determined whether monsters be really a distinct species; we find, that some of these monstrous productions have none of those qualities that accompany the essence of that species from whence they derive. *Locke.*  
 2. Something horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief.  
 If the live long,  
 And, in the end, meet the old course of death,  
 Women will all turn monsters. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
 All human virtue  
 Finds envy never conquer'd but by death:  
 The great Alcides ev'ry labour pass'd,  
 Had still this monster to subdue at last. *Pope.*  
**TO MONSTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out of the common order of things. *Not in use.*  
 Her offence  
 Must be of such unnatural degree  
 That monsters it. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
 I had rather have one scratch my head 'till 'th sun,  
 When the alarm were struck, than idly sit  
 To hear my nothings monster'd. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
**MONSTROSITY.** *n. f.* [from *monstrous*.] The state of being monstrous; or out of the common order of the universe. *Monstrosity* is more analogous.  
 This is the monstrousness in love, that the will is infinite, and the execution confin'd. *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cressida.*  
 Such a tacit league is against such routs and shoals of people, as have utterly degenerated from nature, as have in their very body and frame of estate a monstrousness. *Bacon.*  
 We read of monstrous births, but we often see a greater monstrousness in education: thus, when a father has begot a man, he trains him up into a beast. *South's Sermons.*  
 By the same law monstrousness could not incapacitate from marriage, witness the case of hermaphrodites. *Arbutnot and Pope.*  
**MONSTROUS.** *adj.* [*monstreux*, Fr. *monstruosus*, Latin.]  
 1. Deviating from the stated order of nature.  
 Every thing that exists has its particular constitution; and yet some monstrous productions have few of those qualities which accompany the essence of that species from whence they derive their originals. *Locke.*  
 2. Strange; wonderful. Generally with some degree of dislike.  
 Is it not monstrous that this player here  
 But in a fiction, in a dream of passion,  
 Could force his soul to his own conceit,  
 That, from her working, all his visage wan'd. *Shakespeare. O. monstrosus* but one halfpenny worth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack. *Shakespeare.*  
 3. Irregular; enormous.  
 No monstrous height, or breadth, or length appear,  
 The whole at once is bold and regular. *Pope.*  
 4. Shocking; hateful.  
 This was an invention given out by the Spaniards, to save the monstrous scorn their nation received. *Bacon.*  
**MONSTROUS.** *adv.* Exceedingly; very much. A cant term.  
 Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a dram of each, turn into a mouldy substance, there residing a fair cloud in the bottom, and a monstrous thick oil on the top. *Bacon.*  
 She was easily put off the books, and monstrous hard to be pleased again. *L'Estrange.*  
 Add, that the rich have still a gibe in store,  
 And will be monstrous witty on the poor. *Dryden's Juv.*

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**ΜΟΝΣΤΡΟΥΣΙ.** *adv.* [from *monstruosus*.]  
 1. In a manner out of the common order of nature; shockingly; terribly; horribly.  
 He walks;  
 And that self chain about his neck;  
 Which he forsook most monstrously to have. *Shakespeare.*  
 Tiberius was bad enough in his youth, but superlatively and monstrously so in his old age. *South's Sermons.*  
 2. To a great or enormous degree.  
 These truths with his example you disprove,  
 Who with his wife is monstrously in love. *Dryden's Juv.*  
**MONSTROUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *monstruosus*.] Enormity; irregular nature or behaviour.  
 See the monstrousness of man,  
 When he looks out in an ungrateful shape! *Shakespeare.*  
**MONTANT.** *n. f.* [French.] A term in fencing.  
 Vat be all you, one, two, tree, four, come for?  
 —To see thee fight, to see thee pass thy puncto, thy stock, thy traverse, thy distance, thy montant. *Shakespeare.*  
**MONTERO.** *n. f.* [Spanish.] A horseman's cap.  
 His hat was like a helmet, or Spanish montero. *Bacon.*  
**MONTEUR.** *n. f.* [from the name of the inventor.] A vessel in which glasses are washed.  
 New things produce new words, and thus Monteb  
 Has by one vessel sav'd his name from death. *King.*  
**MONTH.** *n. f.* [*monath*, Saxon.] A space of time either measured by the sun or moon: the lunar month is the time between the change and change, or the time in which the moon comes to the same point: the solar month is the time in which the sun passes through a sign of the zodiac: the calendar months, by which we reckon time, are unequally of thirty or one-and-thirty days, except February, which is of twenty-eight, and in leap year of twenty-nine.  
 Till the expiration of your month,  
 Sojourn with my sister. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
 From a month old even unto five years old. *Lev. xxvii. 6.*  
 Months are not only lunar, and measured by the moon, but also solar, and determined by the motion of the sun, in thirty degrees of the ecliptic. *Brown's Vulgar Errors; b. iv.*  
 As many months as I sustain'd her hate,  
 So many years is she condemn'd by fate  
 To daily death. *Dryden's Theob. and Honoria.*  
**MONTH'S mind.** *n. f.* Longing desire.  
 You have a month's mind to them. *Shakespeare.*  
 For if a trumpet sound, or drum beat,  
 Who has not a month's mind to combat? *Hudibras, p. i.*  
**MONTHLY.** *adj.* [from *month*.]  
 1. Continuing a month; performed in a month.  
 I would ask concerning the monthly revolutions of the moon about the earth, or the diurnal ones of the earth upon its own axis, whether these have been finite or infinite. *Bentley.*  
 2. Happening every month.  
 The youth of heavenly birth I view'd,  
 For whom our monthly victims are renew'd. *Dryden.*  
**MONTHLY.** *adv.* Once in a month.  
 If the one may very well monthly, the other may as well even daily, be iterated. *Hooker, b. v.*  
 O swear not by the moon, th' inconstant moon,  
 That changes monthly in her circl'd orb;  
 Lest that thy love prove likewise variable. *Shakespeare.*  
**MONTOUR.** *n. f.* [French.] In horsemanship, a stone as high as the stirrups, which Italian riding-masters mount their horses from, without putting their foot in the stirrup. *DiD.*  
**MONTR'ESS.** *n. f.* An under gunner, or assistant to a gunner, engineer, or fire-master. *DiD.*  
**MONUMENT.** *n. f.* [*monumentum*, Fr. *monumentum*, Latin.]  
 1. Any thing by which the memory of persons or things is preserved; a memorial.  
 In his time there remained the monument of his tomb in the mountain Jafus. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
 He is become a notable monument of unprosperous disloyalty. *King Charles.*  
 So many grateful altars I would rear  
 Of grassy turf; and pile up every stone  
 Of lustre from the brook; in memory,  
 Or monument to ages: and thereon  
 Offer sweet-smelling gums. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*  
 Of ancient British art  
 A pleasing monument, not less admir'd  
 Than what from Attick or Etruscan hands  
 Arose. *Philips.*  
 Collect the best monuments of our friends, their own images in their writings. *Pope to Swift.*  
 2. A tomb; a cenotaph; something erected in memory of the dead.  
 On your family's old monument  
 Hang mournful epitaphs, and do all rites  
 That appertain unto a burial. *Shakespeare.*  
 The flowers which in the circling valley grow,  
 Shall on his monument their odours throw. *Sandy's Paraph.*  
 In a heap of slain,  
 Two youthful knights they found beneath a load oppress'd  
 16 S  
 Of



# MOO

Of slaughter'd foes, whom first to death they sent,  
The trophies of their strength, a bloody monument. *Dryd.*  
With thee on Raphael's monument I mourn,  
Or wait inspiring dreams at Maro's urn. *Pope's Mysel.*  
**MONUMENTAL**, *adj.* [from *monument*.] Memorial; preserving memory.  
When the sun begins to fling  
His flaming beams, me, goddess, bring  
To arch'd walks of twilight groves,  
And shadows brown that Sylvan loves,  
Of pine or monumental oak. *Milton.*  
The destruction of the earth was the most monumental  
proof that could have been given to all the succeeding ages  
of mankind. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. ii.*  
The polished pillar different sculptures grace,  
A work outlasting monumental brais. *Pope.*  
2. Raised in honour of the dead; belonging to a tomb.  
Perseverance keeps honour bright:  
To have done, is to hang quite out of fashion,  
Like rusty mail in monumental mockery. *Shakespeare.*  
I'll not fear that whiter skin of her than snow,  
And smooth as monumental alabaster. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
Therefore if he needs must go,  
And the fates will have it so,  
Softly may he be posselt  
Of his monumental rest. *Crowshaw.*  
**MOOD**, *n. f.* [*made*, Fr. *modus*, Latin.]  
1. The form of an argument.  
Mood is the regular determination of propositions accord-  
ing to their quantity and quality, i. e. their universal or par-  
ticular affirmation or negation. *Watts's Logic.*  
Aristotle reduced our loose reasonings to certain rules, and  
made them conclude in *mood* and figure. *Baker on Learning.*  
2. Stile of musick.  
They move  
In perfect phalanx, to the Dorian mood  
Of flutes, and soft recorders. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*  
Their found seems a tune  
Harsh, and of dissonant mood from his complaint. *Milton.*  
3. The change the verb undergoes in some languages, as the  
Greek, Latin, and French, to signify various intentions of  
the mind, is called *mood*. *Clarke's Lat. Grammar.*  
4. [From *mood*, Gothic; *mood*, Saxon; *mood*, Dutch; and  
generally in all Teutonic dialects.] Temper of mind; state  
of mind as affected by any passion; disposition.  
The trembling ghosts, with sad amazed mood,  
Chattering their iron teeth, and staring wide  
With stony eyes. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
The kingly beast upon her gazing stood,  
With pity calm'd, down fell his angry mood. *Fairy Qu.*  
Eyes,  
Albeit unused to the melting mood,  
Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees  
Their medicinal gum. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
Clorinda changed to ruth her warlike mood,  
Few silver drops her vermil cheeks depaint. *Fairfax.*  
Solyman, in a melancholy mood, walked up and down in  
his tent a great part of the night. *Kneller.*  
She was in fittest mood  
For cutting corns, or letting blood. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
These two kids t' appease his angry mood  
I bear, of which the furies give him good. *Dryden.*  
He now profuse of tears,  
In suppliant mood fell prostrate at our feet. *Addison.*  
5. Anger; rage; heat of mind. *Mood*, in Gothic, signifies  
habitual temper.  
That which we move for our better instruction's sake, turn-  
eth into anger and choler in them; yet in their *mood* they cast  
forth somewhat wherewith, under pain of greater displeasure,  
we must rest contented. *Hooker, b. v.*  
**MOODY**, *adj.* [from *mood*.]  
1. Angry; out of humour.  
How now, moody?  
What is't thou canst demand? *Shakespeare. Tempest.*  
Chide him rev'rently,  
When you perceive his blood inclin'd to mirth;  
But being *moody*, give him line and scope,  
'Till that his passions, like a whale on ground,  
Confound themselves with working. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
Every peevish, *moody* malecontent  
Shall let the senseless rabble in an uproar? *Rowe.*  
2. Mental; intellectual: *moo* in Saxon signifies the mind.  
Give me some musick; musick, *moody* food  
Of us that trade in love. *Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
**MOON**, *n. f.* [*moon*, *mena*, Gothic; *mena*, Saxon; *mona*,  
Icelandic; *manas*, Danish; *mane*, German; *maan*, Dutch.]  
1. The changing luminary of the night, called by poets Cyn-  
this or Phoebe.  
The moon shines bright: 'twas such a night as this,  
When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,  
And they did make no noise. *Shakespeare.*  
O wear not by the moon, th' inconstant moon,  
That monthly changes in her circled orb,  
Left that thy love prove likewise variable. *Shakespeare.*

# MOO

Diana hath her name from moisture, which is the property  
of the moon, being by nature cold and moist, and is signified  
to be a goddess huntress. *Poeticon.*  
Ye moon and stars bear witness to the truth! *Dryden.*  
2. A month.  
3. [In fortification.] It is used in composition to denote a figure  
resembling a crescent: as, a half moon.  
**MOON-BEAM**, *n. f.* [*moon* and *beam*.] Rays of lunar light,  
The division and quaverings, which please so much in mu-  
sic, have an agreement with the glittering of light, as the  
moon-beams playing upon a wave. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
On the water the moon-beams played, and made it appear  
like floating quicksilver. *Dryden on Dramatick Poets.*  
**MOON-CALF**, *n. f.* [*moon* and *calf*.]  
1. A monster; a false conception: supposed perhaps anciently  
to be produced by the influence of the moon.  
How cam'st thou to be the siege of this moon-calf? *Shak.*  
2. A dolt; a stupid fellow.  
The potion works not on the part design'd,  
But turns his brain, and stupefies his mind;  
The fotted moon-calf gapes. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
**MOON-EYED**, *adj.* [*moon* and *eye*.]  
1. Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon.  
Dim eyed; purblind. *Anst.*  
**MOONFERN**, *n. f.* A plant. *Anst.*  
**MOON-FISH**, *n. f.*  
*Moon-fish* is so called, because the tail fin is shaped like a  
half moon, by which, and his odd trusted shape, he is suf-  
ficiently distinguished. *Grew's Myology.*  
**MOONLESS**, *adj.* [from *moon*.] Not enlightened by the moon.  
Afflicted by a friend, one moonless night,  
This Palamon from prison took his flight. *Dryden.*  
**MOONLIGHT**, *n. f.* [*moon* and *light*.] The light afforded by  
the moon.  
Their bishop and his clergy, being departed from them by  
moonlight, to choose in his room any other bishop, had been  
altogether impossible. *Hooker.*  
Thou hast by moonlight at her window sung,  
With feigning voice, verses of feigning love. *Shakespeare.*  
**MOONLIGHT**, *adj.* Illuminated by the moon.  
If you will patiently dance in our round,  
And see our moonlight revels, go with us. *Shakespeare.*  
Invites my steps, and points to yonder glade? *Pope.*  
**MOON-SEED**, *n. f.* [*moonspernum*, Latin.]  
The moon-seed hath a roscaceous flower, consisting of several  
small leaves, which are placed round the embryo in a circular  
order: the pointal, which is divided into three parts at the  
top, afterward becomes the fruit or berry, in which is in-  
cluded one flat seed, which is, when ripe, hollowed like the  
appearance of the moon. *Miller.*  
**MOONSHINE**, *n. f.* [*moon* and *shine*.]  
1. The lustre of the moon.  
Pinch him, and burn him, and turn him about,  
Till candles, and starlight, and moonshine be out. *Shakespeare.*  
I, by the moonshine, to the windows went:  
And ere I was aware, sigh'd to myself. *Dryd. Span. Fr.*  
2. [In burlesque.] A month.  
I am some twelve or fourteen moonshines  
Lag of a brother. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
**MOONSHINE**, *adj.* [*moon* and *shine*.] Illuminated by the moon:  
**MOONSHINY**, *adj.* both seem a popular corruption of *moon-  
shining*.  
Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,  
You moonshine revellers, and shades of night. *Shakespeare.*  
Althought it was a fair moonshine night, the enemy thought  
not fit to assault them. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
I went to see them in a moonshine night. *Addison.*  
**MOONSTONE**, *n. f.* A kind of stone.  
**MOONSTRUCK**, *adj.* [*moon* and *struck*.] Lunatick; affected by  
the moon.  
Demoniack phrensy, mooping melancholy,  
And moonstruck madnels. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*  
**MOON-TREFOIL**, *n. f.* [*medicago*, Latin.] A plant.  
The moon-trefoil hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose  
empalement arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a  
plain orbiculated fruit, shaped like an half moon. *Miller.*  
**MOONWORT**, *n. f.* [*moon* and *wort*.] Stationflower; honesty.  
The flower of the moonwort consists of four leaves in form  
of a cross; the ovary which arises in the centre of the flower  
becomes a compressed perfectly-smooth fruit, divided into two  
cells, and filled with seeds. *Miller.*  
**MOONY**, *adj.* [from *moon*.] Lunated; having a crescent for  
the standard resembling the moon.  
Encount'ring fierce  
The Solyman sultan, he o'erthrew  
His moony troops, returning bravely fiesar'd. *Philips.*  
With Panim blood.  
The Soldan galls th' Illyrian coast;  
But soon the miscreant moony host  
Before the victor-cross shall fly. *Fenton.*  
**MOOR**, *n. f.* [*moor*, Dutch; *moeder*, Teutonic, clay.]  
1. A marsh; a fen; a bog; a tract of low and watry grounds.  
While

# MOP

While in her girlish age she kept sheep on the moor, it  
chanced that a London merchant passing by saw her, and  
liked her, begged her of her poor parents, and carried her to  
his home. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
In the great level near Thorney, several trees of oak and  
fir stand in firm earth below the moor.  
Let the marsh of Eltham Bruges tell,  
What colour were their waters that same day,  
And all the moor 'twixt Elverham and Dell. *Fairy Qu.*  
2. [*Maurus*, Latin.] A negro; a black-a-moor.  
I shall answer that better than you can the getting up of  
the negro's belly; the moor is with child by you. *Shakespeare.*  
To Moor. *v. a.* [*moor*, French.] To fasten by anchors or  
otherwise.  
Three more fierce Eurus in his angry mood  
Dash'd on the shallows of the moving sand,  
And in mid ocean left them moor'd at hand. *Dryden.*  
To Moor. *v. n.* To be fixed; to be stationed.  
Aeneas gain'd Cajeta's bay:  
At length on oozy ground his gallees moor,  
Their heads are turn'd to sea, their stems to shore. *Dryd.*  
My vessel, driv'n by a strong gulf of wind,  
Moored in a Chian creek. *Addison's Ovid.*  
He visited the top of Taurus and the famous Ararat, where  
Noah's ark first moored. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*  
To Moor a Moor. [at the fall of a deer, corrupted from a moor,  
French.] To found the horn in triumph, and call in the  
whole company of hunters. *Anst.*  
**MOORCOCK**, *n. f.* [*moor* and *cock*.] The male of the moorhen.  
**MOORHEN**, *n. f.* [*moor* and *hen*.] A fowl that feeds in the fens,  
without web feet.  
Water fowls, as sea-gulls and moorhens, when they flock  
and fly together from the sea towards the fiores, foreflew  
rain and wind. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 823.*  
**MOORISH**, *n. f.* [from *moor*.] Fenny; marshy; watry.  
In the great level near Thorney, several oaks and firs have  
lain there till covered by the inundation of the fresh and salt  
waters, and moorish earth exaggerated upon them. *Hale.*  
Along the moorish fens  
Sighs the sad genius of the coming fens. *Thompson.*  
**MOORLAND**, *n. f.* [*moor* and *land*.] Marsh; fen; watry  
ground.  
In the fourth part of Staffordshire they go to the north for  
feed corn, and they of the north to the south, except in the  
moorlands. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
Or like a bridge that joins a marsh  
To moorlands of a different parish. *Swift.*  
**MOORSTONE**, *n. f.* A species of granite.  
The third stratum is of great rocks of moorstone and sandy  
earth. *Woodward on Luffell.*  
**MOORY**, *adj.* [from *moor*.] Marshy; fenny; watry.  
The dust the fields and pastures covers,  
As when thick mists arise from moory vales. *Fairfax.*  
In Essex, moory-land is thought the most proper. *Mortimer.*  
**MOOSE**, *n. f.* The large American deer; the biggest of the  
species of deer.  
To Moor. *v. a.* [from *moor*, *moos*, *zemoos*, meeting together,  
Saxon, or perhaps, as it is a law term, from *mois*, French.]  
To plead a mock cause; to state a point of law by way of  
exercise, as was commonly done in the inns of court at ap-  
pointed times.  
**MOOT CASE** or **POINT**. A point or case unsettled and disputable,  
such as may properly afford a topic of disputation.  
In this moot case your judgment to refuse,  
Is present death. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
Would you not think him crack'd, who would require  
another to make an argument on a moot point, who under-  
stands nothing of our laws? *Locke on Education.*  
Let us drop both our pretences; for I believe it is a moot  
point, whether I am more likely to make a master Bull, or  
you a master Strat. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*  
**MOOTED**, *adj.* Plucked up by the root. *Anst.*  
**MOOTER**, *n. f.* [from *moot*.] A disputer of moot points.  
**MOP**, *n. f.* *moppe*, Welsh; *mappa*, Latin.]  
1. Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle,  
with which maids clean the floors.  
Such is that sprinkling which some careless queen  
Flirts on you from her mop, but not so clean.  
You fly, invoke the gods; then turning, stop  
To rail; the singing still whirls on her mop. *Swift.*  
2. [Perhaps corrupted from *muck*.] A wry mouth made in con-  
tempt.  
Each one, tripping on his toe,  
Will be here with mop and mow. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*  
To Mop. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with a mop.  
To Mop. *v. n.* [from *muck*.] To make wry mouths in con-  
tempt.  
Five fiends have been in poor Tom at once; of lust, as  
Obidicut; Hobbididen, prince of dumbbells; Mahu, of steal-  
ing; Mohu, of murder; and Filibertiggibbet, of mapping  
and moving, who since possesses chamber-maids. *Shakespeare.*  
An ass fell a mopping and baying at a lion. *L'Estrange.*  
To MOPE. *v. n.* [Of this word I cannot find a probable ety-

# MOR

mology.] To be stupid; to drowse; to be in a constant day-  
dream; to be spiritless, unactive and inattentive; to be stu-  
pid and delirious. *Shakespeare.*  
What a wretched and peevish fellow is this king of Eng-  
land, to mope with his fat-brain'd followers. *Shakespeare.*  
Eyes without feeling, feeling without sight,  
Ears without hands or eyes, smelling fans all,  
Or but a sickly part of one true sense  
Could not so mope. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
Ev'n in a dream, were we divided from them,  
And were brought moping hither. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*  
Intestine stone, and ulcer, cholick pangs,  
Demoniack phrensy, moping melancholy,  
And moon-struck madnels. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*  
The busy craftsman and o'erlabour'd hind,  
Forget the travel of the day in sleep;  
Care only wakes, and moping pensiveness;  
With meagre discontented looks they sit,  
And watch the waffling of the midnight taper. *Rowe.*  
To MOPE. *v. a.* To make spiritless; to deprive of natural  
powers.  
They say there are charms in herbs, said he, and so threw  
a handful of grafs; which was so ridiculous, that the young  
thief took the old man to be moped. *L'Estrange.*  
Severity breaks the mind; and then in the place of a dis-  
orderly young fellow, you have a low-spirited moped crea-  
ture. *Locke on Education.*  
**MOR**, *n. f.* [*mope*, Fr. *mor*, Latin.]  
1. Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it  
may be virtuous or criminal; good or bad.  
Keep at the least within the compass of moral actions,  
which have in them vice or virtue. *Hooker, b. ii.*  
Laws and ordinances positive he distinguisheth from the laws  
of the two tables, which were moral. *Hooker, b. iii.*  
In moral actions divine law helpeth exceedingly the law of  
reason to guide man's life, but in supernatural it alone guideth.  
*Hooker, b. i.*  
Now, brandish'd weapons glitt'ring in their hands,  
Mankind is broken loose from moral bands;  
No rights of hospitality remain,  
The guest, by him who harbour'd him, is slain. *Dryden.*  
2. Reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue.  
France spreads his banners in our noiseless land,  
With plumed helm thy flag'st begins his threats,  
Whilst thou, a moral fool, sit'st still and criest. *Shakespeare.*  
2. Popular; such as is known or admitted in the general busi-  
ness of life.  
We have found it, with a moral certainty, the feat of the  
Mosaic abyss. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
Mathematical things are capable of the strictest demon-  
stration; conclusions in natural philosophy are capable of  
proof by an induction of experiments; things of a moral na-  
ture by moral arguments, and matters of fact by credible testi-  
mony. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
A moral universality, is when the predicate agrees to the  
greatest part of the particulars which are contained under  
the universal subject. *Watts's Logic.*  
**MORAL**, *n. f.*  
1. Morality; practice or doctrine of the duties of life: this is  
rather a French than English sense.  
Their moral and economy,  
Most perfectly they made agree. *Prior.*  
2. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of  
a fable to form the morals.  
Get you some distill'd carduus benedictus, and lay it to  
your heart; it is the only thing for a qualm.  
—Benedictus? why benedictus? you have some moral in  
this benedictus.  
—Moral! No, by my troth I have no moral meaning; I  
meant plain holy thistle. *Shakespeare. Much ado about nothing.*  
Left behind to expound the meaning or moral of his signs  
and tokens. *Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew.*  
The moral is the first business of the poet, as being the  
ground-work of his instruction; this being formed, he con-  
strives such a design or fable as may be most suitable to the  
moral. *Dryden's DuRasney.*  
I found a moral first, and then studied for a fable, but  
could do nothing that pleased me. *Swift to Gay.*  
To MORAL. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To moralise, to make  
moral reflections.  
When I did hear  
The motley fool thus moral on the time,  
My lungs began to crow like chanticleer,  
That fools should be so deep contemplative. *Shakespeare.*  
MORALIST.



## MON

MORALIST. *n. f.* [*moraliste*, French.] One who teaches the duties of life.

The advice given by a great *moralist* to his friend was, that he should compose his passions; and let that be the work of reason, which would certainly be the work of time. *Addison*.

MORALITY. *n. f.* [*moralité*, Fr. from *moral*.] *Addison*.

1. The doctrine of the duties of life; ethics.

The system of *moralité*, to be gathered out of the writings of ancient sages, falls very short of that delivered in the gospel. *Swift's Miscel.*

A necessity of sinning is as impossible in *moralité*, as any the greatest difficulty can be in nature. *Baker on Learning.*

2. The form of an action which makes it the subject of reward, or punishment.

The *moralité* of an action is founded in the freedom of that principle, by virtue of which it is in the agent's power, having all things ready and requisite to the performance of an action, either to perform or not perform it. *South's Sermons.*

To MORALIZE. *v. a.* [*moraliser*, French.]

1. To apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense.

He 'as left me here behind to expound the meaning or moral of his signs and tokens. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

—I pray thee *moralize* them. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

Did he not *moralize* this spectacle? *Shakespeare.*

—O yes, into a thousand families. *L'Estrange.*

This fable is *moralized* in a common proverb. *L'Estrange.*

2. In *Spenser* it seems to mean, to furnish with manners or examples.

Fierce warres and faithful loves shall *moralize* my song. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

3. In *Prior*, who imitates the foregoing line, it has a sense not easily discovered, if indeed it has any sense.

High as their trumpets tune his lyre he strung,

And with his prince's arms he *moraliz'd* his song. *Prior.*

To MORALIZE. *v. n.* To speak or write on moral subjects.

MORALIZER. *n. f.* [*moralizer*, Fr.] He who moralizes.

MORALLY. *adv.* [*moral*, Fr.]

1. In the ethical sense.

By good, good *morally* so called, bonum honestum, ought chiefly to be understood; and that the good of profit or pleasure, the bonum utile or jucundum, hardly come into any account here. *South's Sermons.*

Because this, of the two brothers killing each other, is an action *morally* unnatural; therefore, by way of preparation, the tragedy would have begun with heaven and earth in disorder, something physically unnatural. *Rymer.*

2. According to the rules of virtue.

To take away rewards and punishments, is only pleasing to a man who resolves not to live *morally*. *Dryden.*

3. Popularly; according to the common occurrences of life; according to the common judgment made of things.

It is *morally* impossible for an hypocrite to keep himself long upon his guard. *L'Estrange.*

The concurring accounts of many such witnesses render it *morally*, or, as we might speak, absolutely impossible that these things should be false. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

MORALS. *n. f.* [*moralis*, Latin.] The practice of the duties of life; behaviour with respect to others.

Some, as corrupt in their *moralis* as vice could make them, have yet been solicitous to have their children soberly, virtuously, and piously brought up. *South's Sermons.*

Learn then what *moralis* critics ought to show:

'Tis not enough wit, art, and learning join;

In all you speak, let truth and candor shine. *Pope.*

MORALS. *n. f.* [*moralis*, French.] Fen; bog; moor.

Landchapes point out the fairest and most fruitful spots, as well as the rocks, and wildernesses, and *moralis* of the country. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Nor the deep *moralis*

Refuse, but through the shaking wilderness

Pick your nice way. *Thomson's Autumn, l. 480.*

MORBID. *n. f.* [*morbidus*, Latin.] Diseased; in a state contrary to health.

Though every human constitution is *morbid*, yet are there diseases consistent with the common functions of life. *Arbutnot.*

MORBIDNESS. *n. f.* [*morbidity*, Latin.] State of being diseased.

MORBIFICAL. *n. f.* [*morbificus*, Latin, Lat. *morbificus*, Fr.]

MORBIFICK. *v.* Causing diseases.

The air appearing so malicious in this *morbifick* conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard; wherefore initiate consumptives must change their air. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

This disease is cured by the critical resolution, concoction, and evacuation of the *morbifick* matter. *Arbutnot.*

MOROSE. *n. f.* [*morofus*, Latin.] Proceeding from disease; not healthy.

Malphighi, under galls, comprehends all preternatural and *morbifick* tumours and excrecencies of plants. *Ray on Creation.*

MOROSITY. *n. f.* [*morosity*, Lat.] Diseased state. A word not in use.

The inference is fair, from the organ to the action, that they have eyes, therefore some sight was designed, if we except the casual impediments or *morbifities* in individuals. *Brown.*

## MON

MORDACIOUS. *adj.* *mordax*, Latin.] Biting; apt to bite.

MORDACITY. *n. f.* [*mordacitas*, *mordacité*, Fr. from *mordax*, Latin.] Biting quality.

It is to be inquired, whether there be any menstruum to dissolve any metal that is not fretting or corroding, and openeth the body by sympathy, and not by *mordacity*, or violent penetration.

*Bacon's Physical Remains.*

MORDICANT. *n. f.* [*mordax*, Lat. *mordicant*, Fr.] Biting; acrid.

He presumes, that the *mordicant* quality of bodies must proceed from a fiery ingredient; whereas the light and inflammable parts must be driven away by that time the fire has reduced the body to ashes. *Boyle.*

MORDICATION. *n. f.* [*mordicant*, Fr.] The act of corroding or biting.

Another cause is *mordication* of the orifices, especially of the mesenteric veins; as any thing that is sharp and biting doth provoke the part to expel, and mustard provoketh freezing.

*Bacon's Nat. Hist. N.º 37.*

MORE. *adj.* [*mare*, Saxon, the comparative of *some* or *great*.]

1. In greater number; in greater quantity; in greater degree.

Wrong not that wrong with *more* contempt. *Shaksp.*

Their riches were *more* than that they might dwell together. *Gen. xxxvi. 7.*

Let *more* work be laid upon the men, that they may labour. *Exod. v. 9.*

2. Greater. Now out of use.

The *more* part advised to depart. *Acts xxvi. 12.*

MORE. *adv.*

1. To a greater degree.

He loved Rachel *more* than Leah. *Gen. xxix. 30.*

The spirits of animate bodies are all, in some degree, *more* or less kindled. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N.º 601.*

Some were of opinion, that feeling *more* and *more* in himself the weight of time, he was not unwilling to bestow upon another some part of the pains.

The *more* the kindled combat riles higher,

The *more* with fury burns the blazing fire. *Dryden's Ex.*

As the blood passeth through narrower channels, the redness disappears *more* and *more*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

The *more* God has blessed any man with estate or quality, just so much less in proportion is the care he takes in the education of his children. *Swift's Miscel.*

2. The particle that forms the comparative degree.

I am fall'n out with my *more* headier will,

To take the indispod'd and sickly fit. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

May you long live a happy instrument for your king and country: happy here, and *more* happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

The advantages of learning are *more* lasting than those of arms. *Collier on Pride.*

3. Again; a second time.

Little did I think I should ever have business of this kind on my hands *more*. *Tatler, N.º 83.*

4. Longer; yet continuing; with the negative particle.

Calpurnius is *more*! Oh, setting sun!

As in thy red rays thou dost sink to-night, *Shakespeare.*

So in his red blood Calpurnius' day is set.

MORE. *n. f.* [*A kind of comparative from some or much.*]

1. A greater quantity; a greater degree. Perhaps some of these examples which are adduced under the adverb, with the before *more*, should be placed here.

These kind of knaves in this plainness

Harbour *more* craft, and *more* corrupter ends

Than twenty filky ducking observants. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

I should cut off the nobles for their lands;

And my *more* having would be as a fauce

To make me hunger *more*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

An heroic poem requires some great action of war; and as much or *more* of the active virtue than the suffering. *Dryd.*

The Lord do so, and much *more*, to Jonathan. *1 Sam.*

From hence the greatest part of ill descend,

When lust of getting *more* will have no end. *Dryden.*

They that would have *more* and *more* can never have enough; no, not if a miracle should interpose to gratify their avarice. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

A mariner having let down a large portion of his sounding line, he reaches no bottom, whereby he knows the depth to be so many fathoms and *more*; but how much that *more* is, he hath no distinct notion. *Lake.*

2. Greater thing; other thing.

They, who so state a question, do no *more* but separate the parts of it one from another, and lay them so in their due order. *Lake.*

3. Second time; longer time.

4. It is doubtful whether the word, in some cases, be a noun or adverb.

The dove returned not again unto him any *more*. *Gen. viii.*

Pyrrhus be satisfy'd; he shall be aided,

Or I'll no *more* be king. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

Delia, the queen of love, let all deplore!

Delia, the queen of beauty, is now no *more*. *Walsh.*

MORSE.

## MOR

MOR'L. *n. f.* [*solanum*, Latin.]

1. The *mor'l* is a plant, of which there are several species: one sort has a black fruit, the root of which is a foot long, waving, of a darkish white colour and stringy; its stalk, which is full of pith, rises to the height of a foot and an half, of a greenish cast and angular form, divided into several branches, with alternate leaves, oblong, pointed, undulated, of a darkish green and shining colour: the flowers proceed from the branches, a little below the leaves: they grow from five to about eight in a bunch, of an inch and an half: each flower is white, of a single leaf, cut in form of a basin, divided into five parts as far as the middle, being long, pointed, and arranged like a star: when the flower sheds there succeeds a spherical fruit, a limp juice and a great number of seeds. There is a sort of *mor'l* that has a red fruit; and likewise another that has a yellow fruit. *Trevoux.*

Spungy *morls* in strong ragouls are found,

And in the foup the slimy snail is drown'd. *Goy's Trivia.*

2. A kind of cherry.

*Mor'l* is a black cherry, fit for the conservatory before it be thorough ripe, but it is bitter eaten raw. *Mortimer.*

MOR'ELAND. *n. f.* [*morland*, Saxon; *moy*, a mountain, and *land*.] A mountainous or hilly country: a tract of Staffordshire is called the *Morlands*.

MOR'E'VER. *n. f.* [*more* and *over*.] Beyond what has been mentioned; besides; likewise; also; over and above.

*Moreover*, he hath left you all his walks. *Shaksp.*

He did hold me dear

Above this world; adding thereto, *moreover*,

That he would wed me, or else die my lover. *Shaksp.*

*Moreover* by them is thy servant warned. *Psal. xix. 11.*

MORGLAY. *n. f.* A deadly weapon. *Ans.* Glaive and *morte*, French, and *glay mör*, Erse, a two-handed broadsword, which some centuries ago was the highlander's weapon.

MOR'GEROUS. *adj.* [*morigerus*, Lat.] Obedient; obsequious.

MOR'ION. *n. f.* [*Fr.*] A helmet; armour for the head; a casque.

For all his majesty's ships a proportion of swords, targets, *morient*, and cuirass of proof should be allowed. *Raleigh.*

Polish'd steel that cast the view aside,

And crested *morient* with their plumed pride. *Dryden.*

MOR'SCO. *n. f.* [*morisco*, Spanish.] A dancer of the morris or moorish dance.

I have seen

Him caper upright like a wild *morisco*,

Shaking the bloody darts, as he his bells. *Shak. Henry VI.*

MOR'KIN. *n. f.* [*Among hunters*.] A wild beast, dead through sickness or mischance. *Bailey.*

MOR'LING. *n. f.* [*mort*, French.] Wool plucked from a *MOR'LING*. *Ans.* dead sheep.

MOR'MO. *n. f.* [*Fr.*] Bugbear; false terror.

MORN. *n. f.* [*maigne*, Saxon.] The first part of the day; the morning.

*Morn* is not used but by the poets.

The cock, that is the trumpet to the *morn*,

Doth with his lofty and shrill-sounding throat,

Awake the god of day. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

I was of late as petty to his ends,

As is the *morn* dew on the myrtle leaf

To his grand sea. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Can you forget your golden beds,

Where you might sleep beyond the *morn*. *Lee.*

Friendship shall still thy evening feasts adorn,

And blooming peace shall ever bless thy *morn*. *Prior.*

MORNING. *n. f.* [*morgen*, Teutonic; but our *morning* seems rather to come from *morn*.] The first part of the day, from the first appearance of light to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course.

One matter Brook hath sent your worship a *morning's* draught of sack. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

By the second hour in the *morning*

Desire the earl to see me. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

She looks as clear

As *morning* roses newly wash'd with dew. *Shakspere.*

Your goodness is as a *morning* cloud, and as the early dew it goeth away. *Hof. vi. 5.*

Let us go down after the Philistines by night, and spoil them until the *morning* light. *1 Sam. xiv. 36.*

*Morning* by *morning* shall it pass over. *IJa. xxviii. 19.*

What shall become of us before night, who are weary so early in the *morning*? *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

The *morning* is the proper part of the day for study. *Dryd.*

The twining jessamine and blushing rose,

All the night they stem the liquid way,

And end their voyage with the liquid way. *Prior.*

MORNING-GOWN. *n. f.* A loose gown worn before one is formally dressed.

Seeing a great many in rich *morning-gowns*, he was amazed to find that persons of quality were up so early. *Addison.*

MORNING-STAR. *n. f.* The planet Venus when she shines in the morning.

## MOR

Bright as doth the *morning-star* appear

Out of the East, with flaming locks bedight,

To tell the dawning day is drawing near. *Fairy Qu.*

MOROSE. *adj.* [*morofus*, Latin.] Sour of temper; peevish; sullen.

Without these precautions, the man degenerates into a cynick, the woman into a coquette; the man grows sullen and *morofus*, the woman impertinent. *Addison's Spectator.*

Some have deserved censure for a *morofus* and affected taciturnity, and others have made speeches, though they had nothing to say. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

MOROSELY. *adv.* [*from morofus*.] Sourly; peevishly.

Too many are as *morofus* positive in their age, as they were childishly so in their youth. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

MOROSENESS. *n. f.* [*from morofus*.] Sourness; peevishness.

Learn good humour, never to oppose without just reason; abate some degrees of pride and *morofeness*. *Watt.*

MOROSITY. *n. f.* [*morosity*, Lat. from *morofus*.] Morofeness; sourness; peevishness.

Why then be sad,

But entertain no *morosity*, brothers, other

Than a joint burthen laid upon us. *Shakespeare.*

Some *morofities*

We must expect, since jealousy belongs

To age, of scorn, and tender sense of wrongs. *Denham.*

The pride of this man, and the popularity of that; the levity of one, and the *morosity* of another. *Clarendon.*

MORRIS. *n. f.* [*that is morris or morisco-dance*.]

MORRIS-DANCE. *n. f.* [*that is morris or morisco-dance*.]

1. A dance in which bells are gingled, or staves or swords clashed, which was learned by the Moors, and was probably a kind of Pyrrhick or military dance.

The queen stood in some doubt of a Spanish invasion, though it proved but a *morris-dance* upon our waves. *Watson.*

One in his catalogue of a feigned library, sets down this title of a book, The *morris-dance* of heretics. *Bacon.*

The sounds and seas, with all their finny drove,



# MOR

Mo'rsel. *n. f.* [*morsellus*, low Latin, from *morsus*.]

1. A piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful.  
Yet canst thou to a morsel of this feast,  
Having fully din'd before.

*Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

I was  
A morsel for a monarch.  
And me his parent would full soon devour  
For want of other prey, but knows that I  
Should prove a bitter morsel, and his bane.

*Milton.*

Every morsel to a satisfied hunger, is only a new labour to  
a tired digestion.

*South's Sermons.*

He boils the flesh,  
And lays the mangled morsels in a dish.  
A wretch is prisoner made,

*Dryden.*

Whose flesh torn off by lumps, the rav'nous foe  
In morsels cut, to make it farther go.  
A letter to the keeper of the lion requested that it may be  
the first morsel put into his mouth.

*Addison.*

2. A piece; a meal.

On these herbs, and fruits and flow'rs,  
Feed first; on each beast next, and fish and fowl,  
No homely morsels!  
A dog crossing a river with a morsel of flesh in his mouth,  
faw, as he thought, another dog under the water, upon the  
very same adventure.

*L'Estrange's Fables.*

3. A small quantity. Not proper.

Of the morsels of native and pure gold, he had seen some  
weighed many pounds.

*Boyle.*

Mo'rsure. *n. f.* [*morsure*, Fr. *morsura*, Latin.] The act of  
biting.

MORT. *n. f.* [*morte*, French.]

1. A tune sounded at the death of the game.  
To be making practis'd smiles,  
As in a looking-glass, and to sigh as 'twere  
The mori o' th' deer; oh that is entertainment  
My bosom likes not.

*Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*

2. A great quantity. Not in elegant use.

Mo'rtal. *adj.* [*mortalis*, Lat. *mortel*, Fr.]

1. Subject to death; doomed for a time to die.

Nature does require

Her times of preservation, which, perforce,  
I her frail son amongst my brethren mortal  
Must give my attendance to.

*Shakefp. Henry VIII.*

This corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal  
must put on immortality.

*1 Cor. xv. 53.*

Heav'nly powers, where shall we find such love!  
Which of ye will be mortal to redeem  
Man's mortal crime; and just, th' unjust to save.

*Milton.*

Know,  
The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command  
Transgress, inevitably thou shalt die;  
From that day mortal: and this happy state  
Shalt lose.

*Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*

2. Deadly; destructive; procuring death.

Come all you spirits  
That tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here,  
And fill me from the crown to th' toe, top full  
Of cruelty.

*Shakefp. Macbeth.*

The mortalest poisons practis'd by the West Indians, have  
some mixture of the blood, fat, or flesh of man.

*Bacon.*

The fruit  
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste  
Brought death into the world, and all our woe.

*Milton.*

Some circumstances have been great discouragers of trade,  
and others are absolutely mortal to it.

*Temple.*

Hope not, base man! unquestion'd hence to go,  
For I am Palamon, thy mortal foe.

*Dryden.*

3. Bringing death.

Safe in the hand of one disposing pow'r,  
Or in the natal, or the mortal hour.

*Pope's Essay on Man.*

Human; belonging to man.  
They met me in the day of success; and I have learned  
by the perfected report, they have more in them than mortal  
knowledge.

*Shakefp. Macbeth.*

Macbeth  
Shall live the lease of nature, pay his breath  
To time and mortal custom.

*Shakefp. Macbeth.*

The voice of God  
To mortal ear is dreadful; They beseech,  
That Moses might report to them his will,  
And terror cease.

*Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

Success, the mark no mortal wit,  
Or surest hand can always hit.  
No one enjoyment but is liable to be lost by ten thousand  
accidents, out of all mortal power to prevent.

*Butler.*

5. Extreme; violent. A low word.

The birds were in a mortal apprehension of the beetles, till  
the sparrow reasoned them into understanding.

*L'Estrange.*

The nymph grew pale and in a mortal fright,  
Spent with the labour of so long a flight;  
And now despairing, cast a mournful look  
Upon the streams.

*Dryden.*

# MOR

Mo'rtal. *n. f.*

1. Man; human being.

Warn poor mortals left behind.  
I can behold no mortal now;

*Tickel.*

For what's an eye without a brow?  
MORTALITY. *n. f.* [from *mortal*.]

*Prior.*

1. Subjection to death; state of a being subject to death.

I point out mistakes in life and religion, that we might  
guard against the springs of error, guilt, and sorrow, which  
surround us in every state of mortality.

*Watson's Logic.*

2. Death.

I beg mortality,  
Rather than life preserv'd with infamy.

*Shakespeare.*

Gladly would I meet  
Mortality my sentence.

*Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

3. Power of destruction.

Mortality and mercy in Vienna  
Live in thy tongue and heart.

*Shakefp. Meas. for Measur.*

4. Frequency of death.

The life of keeping those accounts first began in the year  
1592, being a time of great mortality.

*Grant.*

5. Human nature.

A single vision so transports them, that it makes up the  
happines of their lives; mortality cannot bear it often.

*Dryden.*

Take these tears, mortality's relief,  
And till we share your joys, forgive our grief.

*Pope.*

Mo'rtally. *adv.* [from *mortal*.]

1. Irreversibly; to death.

In the battle of Landen you were not only dangerously,  
but, in all appearance, mortally wounded.

*Dryden.*

2. Extremely; to extremity.

Adrian mortally envied poets, painters, and artificers, in  
works wherein he had a vein to excel.

*Bacon's Essay.*

Know all, who wou'd pretend to my good grace,  
I mortally dislike a damning face.

*Granville.*

Mo'rtar. *n. f.* [*mortarium*, Lat. *mortier*, Fr.]

1. A strong vessel in which materials are broken by being pound-  
ed with a pestle.

Except you could bray Christendom in a mortar, and mould  
it into a new paste, there is no possibility of an holy war.

*Bacon's holy War.*

The action of the diaphragm and muscles serves for the  
communion of the meat in the stomach by their constant  
agitation upwards and downwards, resembling the pounding  
of materials in a mortar.

*Key on Creation.*

2. A short wide cannon out of which bombs are thrown.

Those arms which for nine centuries had brav'd  
The wrath of time on antique stone engrav'd,  
Now torn by mortars stand yet undefac'd.

*Granville.*

On nobler trophies by thy valour rais'd.  
Mo'rtar. *n. f.* [*morter*, Dutch; *mortier*, French.] Cement  
made of lime and sand with water, and used to join stones  
or bricks.

Mortar, in architecture, is a preparation of lime and sand  
mixed up with water, serving as a cement, and used by ma-  
sons and bricklayers in building of walls of stone and brick.

Wolius observes, that the sand should be dry and sharp, so  
as to prick the hands when rubbed, yet not earthy, so as to  
foul the water it is wash'd in: he also finds fault with ma-  
sons and bricklayers as committing a great error, in letting  
their lime slacken and cool before they make up their mortar,  
and also in letting their mortar cool and die before they use  
it; therefore he advises, that if you expect your work to be  
well done, and to continue long, to work up the lime quick,  
and but a little at a time, that the mortar may not lie long  
before it be used.

I will tread this unbolted villain into mortar, and daub the  
wall of a jakes with him.

*Shakefp. King Lear.*

They had brick for stone, and slime for mortar.

*Gen. xi. 3.*

Lime hot out of the kiln mixed soft with water, putting  
sand to it, will make better mortar than other.

*Mortimer.*

Mo'rtgage. *n. f.* [*mort* and *gage*, French.]

1. A dead pledge; a thing put into the hands of a creditor.

Th' estate runs out, and mortgages are made,  
Their fortune ruin'd, and their fame betray'd.

*Dryden.*

The Romans do not seem to have known the secret of pa-  
per credit, and securities upon mortgages.

*Arbutnot.*

The broker,  
Bent on some mortgage, to avoid reproach,  
He seeks bye-streets, and faves th' expensive coach.

*Gay.*

2. The state of being pledged.

The land is given in mortgage only, with full intention to  
be redeemed within one year.

*Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

To Mo'rtgage. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pledge; to put  
to pledge; to make over to a creditor as a security.

*Addison's Guard. N. 113.*

Let men contrive how they disentangle their mortgag'd  
souls.

*Decay of Pity.*

They make the widows mortgag'd ox their prey.

*Saunders.*

Their not abating of their expensive way of living, has  
forced them to mortgage their best manors.

*Arbutnot.*

MORTGAGE. *n. f.*

1. To gangrene; to corrupt.

Try it with capon laid abroad, to see whether it will mor-  
tify and become tender sooner; or with dead flies with water  
cast upon them, to see whether it will putrefy.

*Bacon.*

To Mo'rtise. *n. f.* [*mortaise*, *mortoise*, Fr.] A hole cut into  
wood that another piece may be put into it and form a  
joint.

A fuller blast ne'er shook our battlements;  
If it hath ruffian'd so upon the sea,  
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,  
Can hold the mortise.

*Shakefp. Othello.*

# MOR

MORTGAGE. *n. f.* [from *mortgage*.] He that takes or receives  
a mortgage.

An act may pass for publick registries of land, by which  
all purchasers or mortgages may be secured of all monies they  
lay out.

*Temple's Miscel.*

Mo'rtgager. *n. f.* [from *mortgage*.] He that gives a mort-  
gage.

MORTIFEROUS. *adj.* [*mortifer*, Latin.] Fatal; deadly; de-  
structive.

What is it but a continued perpetuated voice from heaven,  
to give men no rest in their sins, no quiet from Christ's im-  
portunity, till they awake from the lethargick sleep, and arise  
from so dead, so mortiferous a state, and permit him to give  
them life.

*Hammond's Fundamentals.*

These murmuring, like a mortiferous herb, are poisonous  
even in their first spring.

*Government of the Tongue, f. 10.*

MORTIFICATION. *n. f.* [*mortification*, Fr. from *mortifi*.]

1. The state of corrupting, or losing the vital qualities; gan-  
grene.

It appeareth in the gangrene, or mortification of flesh, either  
by opiates, or intense colds.

*Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 333.*

My griefs ferment and rage,  
Nor less than wounds immedicable,  
Rankle and fester, and gangrene,  
To black mortification.

*Milton's Agonist. l. 617.*

2. Destruction of active qualities.

Inquire what gives impediment to union or restitution,  
which is called mortification; as when quicksilver is mortified  
with turpentine.

*Bacon's Physical Remains.*

3. The act of subduing the body by hardships and macerations.

A diet of some fish is more rich and alkalescent than that  
of flesh, and therefore very improper for such as practise mor-  
tification.

*Arbutnot or Aliments.*

4. Humiliation; subjection of the passions.

The mortification of our lusts has something in it that is  
troublesome, yet nothing that is unreasonable.

*Tillotson.*

5. Vexation; trouble.

It is one of the most vexatious mortifications of a studious  
man, to have his thoughts disordered by a tedious visit.

*L'Estrange.*

We had the mortification to lose the sight of Munich, Augst-  
burg, and Ratibon.

*Addison on Italy.*

To Mo'rtify. *v. a.* [*mortifier*, French.]

1. To destroy vital qualities.

To destroy active powers, or essential qualities.

What gives impediment to union or restitution is called  
mortification, as when quicksilver is mortified with turpentine  
or pittle.

*Bacon.*

He mortified pearls in vinegar, and drunk them up.

*Hakew.*

Oil of tartar per deliquium has a great faculty to find out  
and mortify acid spirits.

*Boyle.*

3. To subdue inordinate passions.

The breath no sooner left his father's body,  
But that his wildness mortified in him,  
Seem'd to die too.

*Shakefp. Henry V.*

Would to the bleeding and the grim alarm  
Excite the mortified man.

*Shakefp. Macbeth.*

Suppress thy knowing pride,  
Mortify thy learned lust,  
Vain are thy thoughts, while thou thyself art dust.

*Prior.*

He modestly conjectures,  
His pupil might be tir'd with lectures,  
Which help'd to mortify his pride.

*Swift.*

4. To macerate or harass the body to compliance with the  
mind.

We mortify ourselves with fish, and think we fare coarsely  
if we abstain from flesh.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Mortify'd he was to that degree,  
A poorer than himself he would not see.

*Dryden.*

5. To humble; to depress; to vex.

Let my liver rather heat with wine,  
Than my heart cool with mortifying groans.

*Shakespeare.*

He is controuled by a nod, mortified by a frown, and tran-  
sport by a smile.

*Addison's Guard. N. 113.*

How often is the ambitious man mortified with the very  
praises he receives, if they do not rise so high as he thinks  
they ought.

*Addison's Spect. N. 256.*

To Mo'rtify. *v. n.*

1. To gangrene; to corrupt.

Try it with capon laid abroad, to see whether it will mor-  
tify and become tender sooner; or with dead flies with water  
cast upon them, to see whether it will putrefy.

*Bacon.*

To Mo'rtise. *n. f.* [*mortaise*, *mortoise*, Fr.] A hole cut into  
wood that another piece may be put into it and form a  
joint.

A fuller blast ne'er shook our battlements;  
If it hath ruffian'd so upon the sea,  
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,  
Can hold the mortise.

*Shakefp. Othello.*

# MOS

Under one skin are parts variously mingled, some with ca-  
vities, as *morfesses* to receive, others with tenons to fit cavi-  
ties.

*Ray.*

To Mo'rtise. *v. a.*

1. To cut with a mortise; to join with a mortise.

'Tis a maffly wheel,

To whose huge spoke ten thousand lesser things  
Are mortis'd and adjoin'd.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

The walls of spiders legs are made,  
Well mortis'd and finely laid.

*Dryden's Nymphid.*

2. It seems in the following passage improperly used.

The one half of the ship being finished, and by help of a  
screw launched into the water



# MOT

Old trees are more *moſſy* far than young; for that the ſap is not ſo frank as to riſe all to the boughs, but tieth by the way, and putteth out moſs. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*  
The *moſſy* fountains and the Sylvan ſhades  
Delight no more. *Pope's Meſſiah.*  
MOST. *adj.* the ſuperlative of *more*. [*mæte*, Saxon; *meſt*, Dutch.] Conſiſting of the greateſt number; conſiſting of the greateſt quantity.  
Garden fruits which have any acrimony in them, and *moſt* forts of berries, will produce diarrhoeas. *Arbutnot.*  
He thinks *moſt* forts of learning flouriſhed among them, and I, that only ſome fort of learning was kept alive by them. *Pope.*  
MOST. *adv.* [*maĩſt*, Gothick; *mæte*, Saxon; *meſt*, Dutch; *meſt*, Daniſh.]  
1. The particle noting the ſuperlative degree.  
Competency of all other proportions is the *moſt* incentive to indolence; too little makes men deſperate, and too much careleſs. *Decay of Piety.*  
The faculties of the ſupreme ſpirit *moſt* certainly may be enlarged without bounds. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*  
2. In the greateſt degree.  
*Moſt* ſpend their mouths, when what they ſeem to threaten Runs far before them. *Shakeſpeare.*  
Or *moſt* for his, ſuch toils I undertake. *Dryden's En.*  
Whilſt comprehended under that conſciouſneſs, the little finger is as much a part of itſelf as what is *moſt* ſo. *Locke.*  
That which will *moſt* influence their carriage will be the company they converſe with, and the faſhion of thoſe about them. *Locke on Education.*  
MOST. [this is a kind of ſubſtantive, being, according to its ſignification, ſingular or plural.]  
1. The greateſt number: in this ſenſe it is plural.  
Many of the apoſtles immediate diſciples ſent or carried the books of the four evangeliſts to *moſt* of the churches they had planted. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*  
Gravitation not being eſſential to matter, ought not to be reckoned among thoſe laws which ariſe from the diſpoſition of bodies, ſuch as *moſt* of the laws of motion are. *Cheyne.*  
2. The greateſt value: in this ſenſe ſingular.  
The report of this repulſe flying to London, the *moſt* was made of that which was true, and many falſities added. *Hayw.*  
A covetous man makes the *moſt* of what he has, and of what he can get, without regard to Providence or Nature. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*  
3. The greateſt degree; the greateſt quantity.  
A Spaniard will live in ſtriſt ground a quarter of a year, or ſome months at the *moſt*. *Bacon.*  
MO'STRICK. *n. f.* A painter's ſtaff on which he leans his hand when he paints. *Ainf.*  
MO'STLY. *adv.* [from *moſt*.] For the greateſt part.  
This image of God, namely, natural reaſon, if totally or *moſtly* defaced, the right of government doth ceaſe. *Bacon.*  
MO'STWHAT. *n. f.* [*moſt* and *what*.] For the moſt part. Obſolete.  
God's promiſes being the ground of hope, and thoſe promiſes being but ſeldom abſolute, *moſtwhat* conditionate, the Chriſtian grace of hope muſt be proportioned and attemperate to the promiſe; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tympany of hope. *Hammond.*  
MOTA'TION. *n. f.* Act of moving. *Diſt.*  
MOTE. *n. f.* [*moet*, Saxon; *atomus*, Lat.] A ſmall particle of matter; any thing proverbially little.  
You found his *note*, the king your *note* did ſee;  
But I a beam do find in each of three. *Shakeſpeare.*  
The little *notes* in the ſun do ever ſtir, though there be no wind. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* No. 879.  
MOTE for might. Obſolete.  
Moſt ugly ſhapes,  
Such as dame Nature ſelf *note* fear to ſee,  
Or ſhame, that ever ſhould ſo foul defects  
From her moſt cunning hand eſcaped be. *Fairy Queen.*  
MOTH. *n. f.* [*moð*, Saxon.] A ſmall winged inſect that eats cloths and hangings.  
All the yarn Penelope ſpun in Ulyſſes's abſence, did but fill Ithaca full of *moths*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*  
Every foldier in the wars ſhould do as every ſick man in his bed, waſh every *moth* out of his conſcience. *Shakeſp.*  
He as a rotten thing conſumeth, as a garment that is *moth* eaten.  
Let *moths* through pages eat their way,  
Your wars, your loves, your praifes be forgot,  
And make of all an univerſal blot. *Dryden's Juv.*  
MOTHER. *n. f.* [*mōðor*, Saxon; *moder*, Daniſh; *moeder*, Dutch.]  
1. A woman that has born a child; correlative to ſon or daughter.  
Let thy *mother* rather feel thy pride, than fear  
Thy dangerous ſcroutnels. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

# MOT

Come ſit down every *mother's* ſon,  
And rehearſe your parts.  
I had not ſo much of man in me,  
But all my *mother* came into mine eyes,  
And gave me up to tears. *Shakeſpeare.*  
2. That which has produced any thing.  
Alas, poor country! It cannot  
Be call'd our *mother*, but our grave. *Shakeſpeare.*  
The reſemblance of the conſtitution and diet of the inhabitants to thoſe of their *mother* country, occaſion a great affinity in the popular diſeaſes. *Arbutnot on Air.*  
The ſtrongest branch leave for a ſtandard, cutting off the reſt cloſe to the body of the *mother* plant. *Mortimer's Hiſt.*  
3. That which has preceded in time: as, a *mother* church to chapels.  
4. That which requires reverence and obedience.  
The good of *mother* church, as well as that of civil ſociety, renders a judicial practice neceſſary. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
5. Hyſterical paſſion; ſo called, as being imagined peculiar to women.  
This ſtopping of the ſtomach might be the *mother*; forſo much as many were troubled with *mother* fits, although few returned to have died of them. *Graunt's Bills.*  
6. A familiar term of addreſs to an old woman; or to a woman dedicated to religious auſterities.  
7. MOTHER in law. A husband's or wife's mother. *Ainf.*  
I am come to ſet at variance the daughter in law againſt the *mother* in law. *Math. x. 35.*  
8. [*Mother*, Dutch, from *modder*, mud.] A thick ſubſtance concreting in liquors; the lees or ſcum concreted.  
If the body be liquid, and not apt to putreſy totally, it will caſt up a *mother*, as the *mothers* of diſtilled waters. *Bacon.*  
Potted fowl, and fiſh come in ſo faſt,  
That ere the fiſt is out the ſecond ſinks,  
And mouldy *mother* gathers on the brinks. *Dryden.*  
9. [*More* properly *modder*; *modde*, Dutch.] A young girl. Now totally obſolete.  
A ſling for a *mother*, a bow for a boy,  
A whip for a carter. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*  
MOTHER. *adj.* Had at the birth; native.  
For whatſoever *mother* wit or art  
Could work, he put in proof. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
Where did you ſtudy all this goodly ſpeech?  
—It is extempore, from my *mother* wit. *Shakeſpeare.*  
Boccace, living in the ſame age with Chaucer, had the ſame genius, and followed the ſame ſtudies: both writ novels, and each of them cultivated his *mother* tongue. *Dryden.*  
Cecilia came,  
Inventreſs of the vocal frame,  
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,  
And added length to ſolemn founds,  
With nature's *mother* wit, and arts unknown before. *Dryd.*  
To MOTHER. *v. n.* To gather concretions.  
They oint their naked limbs with *mother's* oil. *Dryden.*  
MOTHER of pearl. A kind of coarſe pearl; the ſhell in which pearls are generated.  
His mortal blade  
In ivory ſheath, ycar'd with curious flights,  
Whole hilt was burniſh'd gold, and handle ſtrong  
Of *mother*-pearl. *Fairy Queen. b. ii.*  
They were made of onyx, ſometimes of *mother* of pearl. *Hakewill on Providence.*  
MOTHERHOOD. *n. f.* [from *mother*.] The office or character of a mother.  
Thou ſhalt ſee the bleſſed mother-maid  
Exalted more for being good,  
Than for her intereſt of *motherhood*. *Denn.*  
MOTHERLESS. *adj.* [from *mother*.] Deſtitute of a mother; orphan of a mother.  
I might ſhew you my children, whom the rigour of your juſtice would make complete orphans, being already *mother*-leſs. *Waller's Speech to the Houſe of Commons.*  
My concern for the three poor *motherleſs* children obliges me to give you this advice. *Arbutnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*  
MOTHERLY. *adj.* [from *mother* and *like*.] Belonging to a mother; ſuitable to a mother.  
They can owe no leſs than child-like obedience to her that hath more than *motherly* power. *Hosker, b. v.*  
They turned her the great mother, for her *motherly* care in cheriſhing her brethren whilſt young. *Raleigh.*  
Within her breaſt though calm, her breaſt though pure,  
*Motherly* cares and fears got head, and rais'd  
Some troubled thoughts. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. ii.*  
When I ſee the *motherly* airs of my little daughters when playing with their puppets, I cannot but flatter myſelf that their husbands and children will be happy in the poſſeſſion of their wives and mothers. *Addiſon's Spect. No. 500.*  
Though ſhe was a truly good woman, and had a ſincere *motherly* love for her ſon John, yet there wanted not thoſe who endeavour'd to create a miſunderſtanding between them. *Arb.*

MOTHERLY.

# MOT

MO'THERLY. *adv.* [from *mother*.] In manner of a mother.  
THat doth not *motherly* fit on the earth,  
To hatch her ſeaſons, and give all things birth. *Donne.*  
MOTHER of thyme. *n. f.* [*Jeryllum*, Latin.] It hath trailing branches, which are not ſo woolly and hard as thoſe of thyme, but in every other reſpect is the ſame. *Miller.*  
MO'THERWORT. *n. f.* [*cardiaca*, Latin.] A plant.  
The flower of the *motherwort* conſiſts of one leaf, and is of the lip kind, whoſe upper lip is imbricated and much longer than the under one, which is cut into three parts; from the flower-cup ariſes the pointal, fixed like a nail in the hinder part of the flower, attended by four embryos which become angular ſeeds, occupying the flower-cup. *Miller.*  
MO'THERY. *adj.* [from *mother*.] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; ſcument: uſed of liquors.  
MOTHMOTLEIN. *n. f.* [*Ulataria*, Latin.] A plant.  
The leaves of the *mothmolein* are placed alternately upon the branches; the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five ſegments; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which ſpreads open, and is divided alſo into five ſegments: they are produced in long ſpikes, and are ſucceeded by round veſſels, which are divided into cells, and contain many ſmall ſeeds in each. *Miller.*  
MOTHWORT. *n. f.* [*motb* and *wort*.] An herb.  
MO'THY. *adj.* [from *motb*.] Full of moths.  
His horſe hipp'd with an old *motby* ſaddle, the ſtirrups of no kindred. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*  
MO'TION. *n. f.* [*motio*, French; *motus*, Latin.]  
1. The act of changing place.  
2. Manner of moving the body; port; gait.  
Virtue too, as well as vice, is clad  
In fleſh and blood ſo well, that Plato had  
Beheld, what his high fancy once embrac'd,  
Virtue with colours, ſpeech and *motion* grac'd. *Waller.*  
3. Change of poſture; action.  
Encourag'd thus the brought her younglings nigh,  
Watching the *motions* of her patron's eye. *Dryden.*  
4. Tendency of the mind; thought.  
Let a good man obey every good *motion* riſing in his heart, knowing that every ſuch *motion* proceeds from God. *South.*  
5. Propoſal made.  
He compaſſ'd a *motion* of the prodigal ſon, and married a tinker's wife within a mile where my land lies. *Shakeſp.*  
What would you with me?  
—Your father and my uncle have made *motions*; if it be my luck, ſo; if not, happy man be his dole. *Shakeſpeare.*  
If our queen and this young prince agree,  
I'll join my younger daughter, and my joy,  
To him forthwith, in holy wedlock bands.  
—Yes, I agree, and thank you for your *motion*. *Shakeſp.*  
6. Impulſe communicated.  
Whether that *motion*, vitality and operation, were by incubation, or how elſe, the manner is only known to God. *Ral.*  
Carnality within rates all the combuſtion without: this is the great wheel to which the clock owes it *motion*. *Dec. of Pi.*  
Love awakes the ſleepy vigour of the ſoul,  
And bruſhing o'er adds *motion* to the pool.  
To MOTHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To propoſe.  
MO'TIONLESS. *adj.* [from *motion*.] Wanting motion; being without motion.  
We cannot free the lady that ſits here,  
In ſtoney fetters fixt, and *motionleſs*. *Milton.*  
Ha! Do I dream? Is this my hop'd ſucceſs?  
I grow a ſtate, ſtiff and *motionleſs*. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*  
Should our globe have had a greater ſhare  
Of this ſtrong force, by which the parts cohere;  
Things had been bound by ſuch a powerful chain,  
That all would fix'd and *motionleſs* remain. *Blackmore.*  
MO'TIVE. *adj.* [*motivus*, Latin.]  
1. Causing motion; having moment.  
Shall every *motive* argument uſed in ſuch kind of conferences be made a rule for others ſtill to conclude the like by, concerning all things of like nature, when as probable inducements may lead them to the contrary? *Hosker, b. iv.*  
2. Having the power to move; having power to change place; having power to paſs from one ſtation to motion.  
The nerves ſerve for the conveyance of the *motive* faculty from the brain; the ligatures for the ſtrengthening of them, that they may not ſlag in motion. *Wilkins.*  
We aſk you whence does *motive* vigour flow? *Blackmore.*  
embodied, and the gradual increaſe of men and animals. *Bentl.*  
MO'TIVE. *n. f.* [*motif*, French.]  
1. That which determines the choice; that which incites the action.  
Hereof we have no commandment, either in nature or ſcripture, which doth exact them at our hands; yet thoſe *motives* there are in both, which draw moſt effectually our minds unto them. *Hosker, b. ii.*  
Why in that rawnels left you wife and children,  
Thoſe precious *motives*, thoſe ſtrong knots of love,  
Without leave-taking? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

# MOV

What can be a ſtronger *motive* to a firm truſt on our Maker, than the giving us his ſon to ſuffer for us. *Addiſon.*  
The *motive* for continuing in the ſame ſtate is only the preſent ſatiſfaction in it; the *motives* to change is always ſome uneaſineſs. *Locke.*  
2. Mover.  
Heaven brought me up to be my daughter's dower;  
As it hath ſated her to be my *motive*  
And helper to a huſband. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*  
Her wanton ſpirits look out  
At every joint, and *motive* of her body. *Shakeſpeare.*  
MO'TLEY. *adj.* [ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *medley*, perhaps from *matlike* coloured, ſpotted or variegated like a garden *matb*.] Mingled of various colours.  
The *motley* fool thus moral'd on the time,  
My lungs began to crow like chanticleer,  
That fools ſhould be ſo deep contemplative. *Shakeſpeare.*  
They that come to ſee a fellow  
In a long *motley* coat, guarded with yellow,  
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*  
Expence and after-thought, and idle care,  
And doubts of *motley* hue, and dark deſpair. *Dryden.*  
Enquire from whence this *motley* ſtyle  
Did fiſt our Roman purity deſile. *Dryden's Perſius.*  
Traulus, of amphibious breed,  
Matley fruit of mungril ſeed;  
By the dam from lordlings ſprung,  
By the fire exhal'd from dung. *Swift.*  
MO'TOR. *n. f.* [*motor*, Fr. from *moveo*, Latin.] A mover.  
Thoſe bodies being of a congenerous nature do readily receive the impreſſions of their *motor*, and, if not fettered by their gravity, conform themſelves to ſituations, wherein they beſt unite unto their animator. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*  
MO'TORY. *adj.* [*motorius*, Latin.] Giving motion.  
The bones, were they dry, could not, without great difficulty, yield to the plucks and attractions of the *motory* muſcles. *Ray on Creation.*  
MO'TTO. *n. f.* [*motto*, Italian.] A ſentence added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written.  
It may be ſaid to be the *motto* of human nature, rather to ſuffer than to die. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*  
We ought to be meek-ſpirited, till we are aſſured of the honeſty of our anceſtors; for covetouſneſs and circumvention make no good *motto* for a coat. *Collier.*  
It was the *motto* of a biſhop eminent for his piety and good works in king Charles the ſecond's reign, *Inſerui Deo & la-tare*, Serve God and be cheaſtful. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*  
To MOVE. *v. a.* [*moveo*, Latin.]  
1. To put out of one place into another; to put in motion.  
Sinai itſelf was *moved* at the preſence of God. *Eſaj. lxxviii.*  
At this my heart trembleth, and is *moved* out of his place. *Job xxvii. 1.*  
2. To give an impulſe to.  
The pretext of piety is but like the hand of a clock, ſet indeed more conſpicuouſly, but directed wholly by the ſecret *movings* of carnality within. *Decay of Piety.*  
3. To propoſe; to recommend.  
If the fiſt conſultation be not ſufficient, the will may *move* a review, and require the underſtanding to inform itſelf better. *Biſhop Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*  
They are to be blamed alike, who *move* and who decline war upon particular reſpects. *Hayward's Edu. VI.*  
They find a great inconvenience in *moving* their ſuits by an interpreter. *Davies on Ireland.*  
To Indamora you my ſuit muſt *move*. *Dryden.*  
The will being the power of directing our operative faculties to ſome action, for ſome end, cannot at any time be *moved* towards what is judged at that time unattainable. *Locke.*  
4. To perſuade; to prevail on the mind.  
A thouſand knees,  
Ten thouſand years together, naked, faſting,  
Upon a barren mountain, and ſtill Winter  
In form perpetual, could not *move* the gods  
To look that way thou wert. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*  
Grattus offered the Tranſylvanians money, but minds deſirous of revenge were not *moved* with gold. *Kneller.*  
Sometimes the poſſibility of preferment prevailing with the credulous, expectation of leſs expence with the covetous, with the unkind parents, have *moved* them without diſcretion, to engage their children in adventures of learning, by whole return they have received but ſmall contentment. *Watton.*  
Could any power of ſenſe the Roman *move*  
To burn his own right hand?  
That which *moves* a man to do any thing, muſt be the apprehenſion and expectation of ſome good from the thing which he is about to do. *South's Sermon.*  
When ſhe ſaw her reaſons idly ſpent,  
And could not *move* him from his fix'd intent,  
She flew to rage. *Dryden's En.*



## MOV

- But when no female arts his mind could move,  
She turn'd to furious hate her impious love. *Dryden's En.*  
What can thy mind to this long journey move,  
O need'st thou absence to renew thy love? *Dryden.*  
To affect; to touch pathetically; to stir passion.  
If he see aught in you that makes him like,  
That any thing he sees, which moves his liking,  
I can with ease translate it to my will. *Shakep. K. John.*  
It was great ignorance, Gloster's eyes being out,  
To let him live; where he arrives he moves  
All hearts against us. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Should a shipwreck'd sailor sing his woe,  
Would'st thou be mov'd to pity, or bestow  
An alms? *Dryden's Persius.*  
Images are very sparingly to be introduced; their proper  
place is in poems and orations, and their use is to move pity  
or terror, compassion and repentment. *Felton on the Classics.*  
O let thy sister, daughter, handmaid, move  
Or all those tender names. *Pope.*  
5. To make angry.  
From those bloody hands  
Throw your distemper'd weapons to the ground,  
And hear the sentence of your mov'd prince. *Shakespeare.*  
They have mov'd me to jealousy. *Deut. xxxii. 21.*  
6. To put into commotion.  
When they were come to Bethlehem, all the city was  
mov'd about them. *Ruth i. 19.*  
7. To conduct regularly in motion.  
They, as they move  
Their starry dance in numbers that compute  
Days, months, and years, tow'rd his all cheering lamp,  
Turn swift their various motions. *Milton.*  
To Move. *v. n.*  
1. To go from one place to another.  
I look'd toward Birnam, and anon, methought,  
The wood began to move. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Within this three mile may you see it coming;  
I say a moving grove. *Act xvii. 28.*  
In him we live, move, and have our being. *Gen.*  
Every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you. *Gen.*  
On the green bank I sat and listen'd long,  
Nor till her lay was ended could I move.  
But with'd to dwell for ever in the grove. *Dryden.*  
The senses represent the earth as immovable; for though  
it do move in itself, it rests to us who are carried with it. *Glan.*  
This saying, that God is the place of spirits, being liter-  
al, makes us conceive that spirits move up and down, and  
have their distances and intervals in God, as bodies have in  
space. *Locke.*  
When we are come to the utmost extremity of body,  
what is there that can put a stop, and satisfy the mind, that  
it is at the end of space, when it is satisfied that body itself  
can move into it? *Locke.*  
Any thing that moves round about in a circle in less time  
than our ideas are wont to succeed one another in our minds,  
is not perceived to move, but seems to be a perfect entire  
circle of that matter. *Locke.*  
The goddess moves  
To visit Paphos, and her blooming groves. *Pope's Odyssy.*  
2. To walk; to bear the body.  
See great Marcellus how inur'd in toils  
He moves with manly grace, how rich with regal spoils. *Dryden's En.*  
3. To go forward.  
Through various hazards and events we move  
To Latium. *Dryden's En.*  
4. To change the posture of the body in ceremony.  
When Haman saw Mordecai that he stood not up, nor  
mov'd for him, he was full of indignation. *Esth. v. 9.*  
MOVABLE. *adj.* [from *move*.] Obsolete.  
1. Capable of being moved; not fixed; portable; such as may  
be carried from place to place.  
In the vast wilderness, when the people of God had no  
settled habitation, yet a moveable tabernacle they were com-  
manded of God to make. *Hooker, b. v.*  
When he made his prayer, he found the boat he was in  
moveable and unbound, the rest remained still fast. *Bacon.*  
Any heat whatsoever promotes the ascent of mineral mat-  
ter, which is subtle, and is consequently moveable more  
easily. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. iv.*  
Any who sees the Teverone must conclude it to be one of  
the most moveable rivers in the world, that is so often shifted  
out of one channel into another. *Addison on Italy.*  
2. Changing the time of the year.  
The lunar month is natural and periodical, by which the  
moveable festivals of the Christian church are regulated. *Fletcher.*  
MOVABLES. *n. f.* [from *move*.] Goods; furniture; distin-  
guished from real or immovable possessions: as, lands or  
house.  
We seize  
The plate, coin, revenues, and moveables,  
Whereof our uncle Gaunt did stand possessor. *Shakespeare.*

## MOU

- Let him that moved you hither,  
Remove you hence; I knew you at the first  
You were a moveable. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*  
—Why, what's a moveable?  
—A join'd stool.  
Surveys rich moveables with curious eye,  
Beats down the price, and threatens still to buy. *Dryden.*  
MOVABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *moveable*.] Mobility; possibility  
to be moved.  
MOVABLY. *adv.* [from *moveable*.] So as it may be moved.  
His back-piece is composed of eighteen plates, moveably  
joined together by as many intermediate skins. *Grew.*  
MOVABLES. *adj.* Unmov'd; not to be put out of the place.  
The lungs, though untouched, will remain moveably as to  
any expansion or contraction of their substance. *Boyle.*  
The Grecian phalanx, moveably as a tow'r,  
On all sides batter'd, yet resists his power. *Pope's Iliad.*  
MOVEMENT. *n. f.* [from *mouvoir*, French.] *Pope's Iliad.*  
1. Manner of moving.  
What farther relieves descriptions of battles, is the art of  
introducing pathetic circumstances about the heroes, which  
raise a different movement in the mind, compassion and pity.  
Under workmen are expert enough at making a single  
wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant how to adjust the  
several parts, or regulate the movement. *Swift.*  
2. Motion.  
MOVING. *adj.* [from *mouvoir*, Latin.] Moving.  
If it be in some part mov'd, and in some part quiescent,  
it must needs be a curve line, and so no radius. *Grew's Col.*  
MOVING. *n. f.* [from *move*, Lat.] That which moves another.  
That there is a motion which makes the vicissitudes of day  
and night, sense may assure us; but whether the sun or earth  
be the common mover, cannot be determined but by a  
further appeal. *Glanville's Scip.*  
MOVING. *n. f.* [from *move*.]  
1. The person or thing that gives motion.  
O thou eternal mover of the heav'n's,  
Look with a gentle eye upon this wretch. *Shakespeare.*  
The strength of a spring were better assisted by the labour  
of some intelligent mover, as the heavenly orbs are supposed  
to be turned. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*  
2. Something that moves, or stands not still.  
You as the soul, as the first mover, you  
Vigour and life on every part bestow. *Waller.*  
So orbs from the first mover motion take,  
Yet each their proper revolutions make. *Dryden.*  
3. A propeller.  
See here these movers, that do prize their honours  
At a crack'd drachm; cushions, leaden spoons,  
Ere yet the fight be done, pack up. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
If any question be mov'd concerning the doctrine of the  
church of England express'd in the thirty-nine articles, give  
not the least ear to the movers thereof. *Bacon.*  
MOVING. *participial adj.* [from *move*.] Pathetic; touching;  
adapted to affect the passions.  
Great Jupiter,  
The moving pray'r of Æacus did grant,  
And into men and women turn'd the ant. *Blackmore.*  
MOVINGLY. *adj.* [from *moving*.] Pathetically; in such a man-  
ner as to seize the passions.  
The choice and flower of all things profitable in other  
books, the Psalms do both more briefly and more movingly  
express, by reason of that poetical form wherewith they are  
written. *Hooker, b. v.*  
I would have had them writ more movingly. *Shakespeare.*  
His air, his voice, his looks, and honest soul,  
Speak all so movingly in his behalf,  
I dare not trust myself to hear him talk. *Addison's Cato.*  
MOUL. *for might*. Obsolete.  
MOULD. *n. f.* [from *mogel*, Swedish.]  
1. A kind of concretion on the top or outside of things kept,  
motionless and damp; now discovered by microscopes to be  
perfect plants.  
All moulds are inceptions of putrefaction, as the moulds of  
pies and flesh, which moulds turn into worms. *Bacon.*  
Moss is a kind of mould of the earth and trees, but may  
be better fort'd as a rudiment of germination. *Bacon.*  
Another special affinity is between plants and mould, or put-  
refaction; for all putrefactions, if it dissolve not in oxidation,  
will, in the end, issue into plants. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
The malt made in Summer is apt to contract mould. *Mort.*  
A hermit, who has been shut up in his cell in a college,  
has contracted a sort of mould and rust upon his soul, and all  
his airs have awkwardness in them. *Watts.*  
2. [Mole, Saxon.] Earth; soil; ground in which any thing  
grows.  
Those moulds that are of a bright chestnut or hazelly colour  
are accounted the best; next to that, the dark grey and russet  
moulds are accounted best; the light and dark ash-colour are  
reckoned the worst, such as are usually found on common or  
heathy

## MOU

- heathy ground: the clear tawny is by no means to be ap-  
proved, but that of a yellowish colour is reckoned the worst  
of all; this is commonly found in wild and waste parts of  
the country, and for the most part produces nothing but gobs,  
furz, and fern. All good lands after rain, or breaking up  
by the spade, will emit a good smell; that being always the  
best that is neither too unctuous nor too lean, but such as  
will easily dissolve; of a just consistence between sand and  
clay. *Miller.*  
Though worms devour me, though I turn to mould,  
Yet in my flesh I shall his face behold. *Sandys's Paraph.*  
The black earth, every-where obvious on the surface of  
the ground, we call mould. *Woodward.*  
3. Matter of which any thing is made.  
When the world began,  
One common mass compos'd the mould of man. *Dryden.*  
Nature form'd me of her softest mould,  
Enfeebled all my soul with tender passions,  
And sunk me even below my weak sex. *Addison's Cato.*  
[Mould, Spanish; moulle, French.] The matrix in which  
any thing is cast; in which any thing receives its form.  
If the liturgies of all the ancient churches be compared,  
it may be easily perceived they had all one original mould.  
A dangerous precedent were left for the casting of prayers  
into certain poetical moulds. *Hooker, b. v.*  
French churches all cast according unto that mould which  
Calvin had made. *Hooker.*  
My wife comes foremost; then the honour'd mould  
Wherein this trunk was fram'd. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
New honours come upon him,  
Like our strange garments cleave not to their mould,  
But with the end of use. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
You may have fruit in more accurate figures, according as  
you make the moulds. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 502.*  
The liquid ore he drain'd  
Into fit moulds prepar'd; from which he form'd  
First his own tools: then what might else be wrought  
Fusile, or grav'd in metal. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*  
We may hope for new heavens and a new earth, more  
pure and perfect than the former; as if this was a refiner's  
fire, to purge out the dross and coarse parts, and then cast  
the mass again into a new and better mould. *Burnet.*  
Sure our souls were near allied, and thine  
Cast in the same poetick mould with mine. *Dryden.*  
Here in fit moulds to Indian nations known,  
Are cast the several kinds of precious stone. *Blackmore.*  
4. Cast; form.  
No mates for you,  
Unless you were of gentler, milder mould. *Shakespeare.*  
William earl of Pembroke was a man of another mould,  
and making, and of another fame, being the most universally  
belov'd of any man of that age; and, having a great office  
in the court, he made the court itself better esteem'd, and  
more revered in the country. *Clarendon.*  
Learn  
What creatures there inhabit, of what mould,  
Or substance, how endur'd, and what their pow'r,  
And where their weakness. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*  
So must the writer, whose productions should  
Take with the vulgar, be of vulgar mould. *Waller.*  
From their main-top joyful news they hear  
Of ships, which by their mould bring new supplies. *Dryd.*  
Hans Carvel, impotent and old,  
Married a lass of London mould. *Prior.*  
5. The future or contexture of the skull.  
To Mould. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To contract concreted  
matter; to gather mould.  
In woods, in waves, in wars she wants to dwell,  
And will be found with peril and with pain;  
Ne can the man that moulds in idle cell  
Unto her happy mansion attain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
There be some houses wherein sweet meats will relent,  
and baked meats will mould, more than in others. *Bacon.*  
To Mould. *v. a.* To cover with mould; to corrupt by  
mould.  
Very coarse, hoary, moulded bread the soldiers thrust upon  
their spears, railing against Ferdinand, who made no better  
provision. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
To Mould. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To form; to shape; to model.  
I feel  
Of what coarse metal ye are moulded. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
Here is the cap you worship did bespeak;  
Why this was moulded on a porringer,  
A velvet dish; fie, fie, 'tis lewd. *Shakespeare.*  
The king had taken such liking of his person, that he re-  
solved to make him a matter-piece, and to mould him plato-  
nically to his own idea. *Hutton's Buckingham.*  
Did I request thee, Maker! for my clay  
To mould me man? *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*  
He forgeth and mouldeth metals, and builds houses. *Hale.*

## MOU

- By the force of education we may mould the minds and  
manners of youth into what shape we please, and give them  
the impressions of such habits as shall ever afterwards remain.  
*Atterbury's Sermons.*  
Then rose the seed of chaos, and of night,  
Of dull and vena a new world to mould,  
And bring Saturnian days of lead and gold. *Dunciad, b. iv.*  
A faction in England, under the name of puritan, moulded  
up their new schemes of religion with republican principles  
in government. *Swift.*  
For you alone he stole  
The fire that forms a manly soul;  
Then, to complete it ev'ry way,  
He moulded it with female clay. *Swift's Miscel.*  
Fabellus would never learn any moral lessons till they were  
moulded into the form of some fiction or fable like those of  
Æliop. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i.*  
2. To knead: as, to mould bread. *Ains.*  
MOULDABLE. *adj.* [from *mould*.] What may be moulded.  
The differences of figurable and not figurable, mouldable  
and not mouldable, are plebeian notions. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
MOULDER. *v. n.* [from *mould*.] He who moulds.  
To MOULDER. *v. n.* [from *mould*.] To be turned to dust; to  
perish in dust; to be diminished.  
If he had fat fill, the enemies army would have moulder'd  
to nothing, and been expoid to any advantage he would  
take. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
Whatsoever moulders, or is washed away, is carried down  
into the lower grounds, and nothing ever brought back again.  
*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
Those formed stones deposed of their shells, and expoid  
upon the surface of the ground, in time decay, wear, and  
moulder away, and are frequently found defaced, and broken  
to pieces. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. v.*  
To them by smiling Jove 'twas giv'n,  
Great William's glories to recall,  
When statues moulder, and when arches fall. *Prior.*  
Finding his congregation moulder every Sunday, and hear-  
ing what was the occasion of it, he resolv'd to give his parish  
a little Latin in his turn. *Addison's Spect. No. 221.*  
To MOULDER. *v. a.* [from *mould*.] To turn to dust; to  
crumble.  
The natural histories of Switzerland talk of the fall of  
those rocks when their foundations have been moulder'd with  
age, or rent by an earthquake. *Addison on Italy.*  
With nodding arches, broken temples spread,  
The very tombs now vanish'd like their dead;  
Some felt the silent stroke of mould'ring age,  
Some, hostile fury. *Pope.*  
MOULDINESS. *n. f.* [from *mouldy*.] The state of being mouldy.  
Flesh, fish, and plants, after a mouldiness, rottenness, or  
corrupting, will fall to breed worms. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
MOULDING. *n. f.* [from *mould*.] Ornamental cavities in wood  
or stone.  
Hollow mouldings are required in the work. *Moxon.*  
MOULDWARP. *n. f.* [mole and peoppan, Saxon.] A mole;  
a small animal that throws up the earth.  
Above the reach of loathful sinful lust,  
Whose base effect through cowardly distrust  
Of his own wings, dare not to heaven flee,  
But like a mouldwarp in the earth doth lie. *Spenser.*  
While they play the mouldwarps, unfavoury damps distem-  
per their heads with annoyance only for the present. *Carew.*  
With gins we betray the vermin of the earth, namely, the  
schat and the mouldwarp. *Walton's Angler.*  
MOULDY. *adj.* [from *mould*.] Overgrown with concretions.  
Is thy name mouldy?  
—Yea.  
—'Tis the more time thou wert us'd.  
—Ha, ha, ha; most excellent: things that are mouldy  
lack use. Well said, Sir John.  
The marble looks white and fresh, as being expoid to the  
winds and salt sea-vapours, that by continually fretting it  
preserves itself from that mouldy colour which others contract.  
*Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
To MOULT. *v. n.* [muyten, Dutch.] To shed or change the  
feathers; to lose feathers.  
Some birds upon moulting turn colour, as Robin-red-breasts,  
after their moulting, grow to be red again by degrees. *Bacon.*  
Time shall mould away his wings,  
E'er he shall discover  
In the wide whole world again  
Such a constant lover. *Suckling.*  
The widow'd turtle hangs her moulting wings,  
And to the woods in mournful murmur sings. *Garth.*  
To MOUNCH. *v. a.* [mouch, to eat much. Ains.] This word  
is retained in Scotland, and denotes the ob-  
tunded action of toothless gums on a hard crust, or any thing  
eatable: it seems to be a corruption of the French word  
manger. *Macbean.*  
A sailor's wife had chestnuts in her lap,  
And munched, and munched, and munched. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
MOUND.



MOU

**MOUND**. *n. f.* [munbian, Saxon, to defend.] Any thing raised to fortify or defend: usually a bank of earth and stone. His broad branches laden with rich fee,  
Did stretch themselves without the utmost bound  
Of this great garden, compass'd with a mound, *Fairy Sq.*  
The sea's a thief, whose liquid surge resolves  
The mounds into salt tears. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*

God had thrown  
That mountain as his garden mound, high rais'd. *Milton.*  
Such as broke through all mounds of law, such as laughed  
at the sword of vengeance which divine justice brandished in  
their faces. *South's Sermons.*

Nor cold shall hinder me with horns and hounds  
To thrice the thickets, or to leap the mounds. *Dryden.*  
The state of Milan is like a vast garden surrounded by a  
noble mound-work of rocks and mountains. *Addison.*

**TO MOUND**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with a mound.

**MOUNT**. *n. f.* [mont, French; mons, Latin.]

1. A mountain; a hill.  
Jacob offered sacrifice upon the mount. *Gen. xxxi. 54.*

Behold yon mountain's hoary heights,  
Made higher with new mounds of snow. *Dryden.*

2. An artificial hill raised in a garden, or other place.  
He might see what mounds they had in short time cast, and  
what a number there was of brave and warlike soldiers.

*Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
3. A publick treasure; a bank. Now obsolete.

These examples confirmed me in a resolution to spend my  
time wholly in writing; and to put forth that poor talent  
God hath given me, not to particular exchanges, but to  
banks or mounds of perpetuity, which will not break. *Bacon.*

**TO MOUNT**. *v. n.* [monter, French.]

1. To rise on high.  
Doth the eagle mount up at thy command, and make her  
nest on high? *Job iii. 27.*

I'll strive, with troubl'd thoughts, to take a nap;  
Left teachen slumber poize me down to-morrow,  
When I should mount with wings of victory. *Shakspere.*

A base ignoble mind,  
That mounts no higher than a bird can soar. *Shakspere.*

The fire of trees and houles mounts on high,  
And meets half-way new fires that show'r from sky. *Cowley.*

If the liturgy should be offered to them, it would kindle  
jealousy, and as the first range of that ladder which should  
serve to mount over all their customs. *Clarendon.*

Ambitious meteors set themselves upon the wing, taking  
every occasion of drawing upward to the sun; not consider-  
ing, that they have no more time allowed them in their  
mounting than the single revolution of a day; and that when  
the light goes from them, they are of necessity to fall. *Dryd.*

2. To tower; to be built up to great elevation.

Though his excellency mount up to the heavens, and his  
head reach unto the clouds, yet he shall perish. *Job xx. 6.*

3. To get on horseback.

He  
Like a full acorn'd boar, a churning on,  
Cry'd, oh! and mounted. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

4. [For amount.] To rise in value.  
Bring then these blessings to a strict account,  
Make fair deductions, see to what they mount. *Pope.*

**TO MOUNT**. *v. a.*

1. To raise aloft; to lift on high.  
The fire that mounts the liquor till 't runs o'er,  
Seeming to augment, waistes it. *Shakspere.*

What power is it which mounts my love so high,  
That makes me free, and cannot feed mine eye? *Shaksp.*

The air is so thin, that a bird has therein no feeling of  
her wings, or any resistance of air to mount herself by. *Ral.*

2. To ascend; to climb.  
Shall we mount again the rural throne,  
And rule the country kingdoms, once our own? *Dryden.*

3. To place on horseback.  
Three hundred horses, in high stables fed,  
Of these he choie the fairest and the best,  
To mount the Trojan troop. *Dryden's En.*

Clear reason, acting in conjunction with a well-disciplined,  
but strong and vigorous fancy, seldom fail to attain their end;  
fancy without reason, is like a horse without a rider; and  
reason without fancy is not well mounted. *Grew's Cos. b. ii.*

4. To embellish with ornaments.

5. **TO MOUNT guard**. To do duty and watch at any particu-  
lar post.

6. **TO MOUNT a cannon**. To set a piece on its wooden frame  
for the more easy carriage and management in firing it.

**MO'UNTAIN**. *v. f.* [montaigne, French.] A large hill; a vast  
protuberance of the earth.

I had been drowned; a death that I abhor; for the water  
swells a man, and what a thing should I have been when I  
had been swelled? I should have been a mountain of mummy.

*Shakspere's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

She did corrupt frail nature with some bribe,  
To make an envious mountain on my back,  
Where fits deformity to mock my body. *Shakspere.*

MOU

From Acmon's hands a rolling-stone there came,  
So large, it half deserv'd a mountain's name! *Dryden.*

**MO'UNTAIN**. *adj.* [montanus, Latin.] Found on the moun-  
tains; pertaining to the mountains; growing on the moun-  
tains.

Now for our mountain sport, up to yond hill,  
Your legs are young. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

You may as well forbid the mountain pines  
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,  
When they are fretted with the gusts of heav'n. *Shaksp.*

**MOUNTAIN'EER**. *n. f.* [from mountain.]

1. An inhabitant of the mountains.  
A few mountaineers may escape, enough to continue human  
race; and yet illiterate rusticks, as mountaineers always are.

*Bentley's Sermons.*

Amiteirian troops, of mighty fame,  
And mountaineers, that from Severus came. *Dryden's En.*

2. A savage; a fierce booter; a rustick.  
Yield, rustick mountaineer. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

No savage, fierce banditti, or mountaineer,  
Will dare to soil her virgin purity. *Milton.*

**MO'UNTAINET**. *n. f.* [from mountain.] A hillock; a small  
mount. Elegant, but not in use.

Her breasts sweetly rose up like two fair mountaints in the  
pleasant vale of Tempe. *Sidney.*

**MOUNTAINOUS**. *adj.* [from mountain.]

1. Hilly; full of mountains.  
The ascent of the land from the sea to the foot of the  
mountains, and the height of the mountains from the bottom  
to the top, are to be computed, when you measure the height  
of a mountain, or of a mountainous land, in respect of the  
sea. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Large as mountains; huge; bulky.  
What custom wills in all things, should we do't,  
Mountainous error would be too highly heapt  
For truth to o'erpeer. *Shakspere.*

On earth, in air, amidst the seas and skies,  
Mountainous heaps of wonders rise,  
Whole tow'ring strength will ne'er submit  
To reason's batteries, or the mines of wit. *Prior.*

3. Inhabiting mountains.  
In destructions by deluge and earthquake, the remnant  
which hap to be reserved are ignorant and mountainous people,  
that can give no account of the time past. *Bacon's Essays.*

**MO'UNTAINOUSNESS**. *n. f.* [from mountainous.] State of being  
full of mountains.

Armenia is so called from the mountainousness of it.

**MO'UNTAIN-PARSLEY**. *n. f.* [oreoselinum, Lat.] A plant.

The mountain-parshly hath a rose-shaped umbellated flower,  
consisting of several leaves, placed in a circular order, resting  
on the empalement, which afterwards becomes a fruit com-  
posed of two seeds, which are oval, plain, large, streaked and  
bordered, and sometimes cast off their cover; the leaves are  
like parsley. *Miller.*

**MO'UNTAIN-ROSE**. *n. f.* [chamaerhodolendron, Lat.] A plant.

The mountain-rose hath a tubulous flower, consisting of one  
leaf, shaped somewhat like a funnel; from whose cup arises  
the pointal, fixed like a nail in the hinder part of the flower,  
which afterwards becomes an oblong fruit, divided into five  
cells, in which are contained many very small seeds. *Miller.*

**MO'UNTANT**. *adj.* [montans, Lat.] Rising on high.

Hold up, you fluts,  
Your aprons mountant; you're not oathable,  
Although, I know, you'll swear. *Shak. Timon of Athens.*

**MO'UNTEBANK**. *n. f.* [montare in banco, Italian.]

1. A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his  
infallible remedies and cures.

I bought an unction of a mountebank  
So mortal, that but dip a knife in it,  
Where it draws blood, no cataplasm so rare,  
Can save the thing from death. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

She, like a mountebank, did wound  
And stab herself with doubts profound,  
Only to shew with how small pain  
The forces of faith are cur'd again. *Hudibras, p. i.*

But Æschylus, says Horace in some page,  
Was the first mountebank that trod the stage. *Dryden.*

It looks so like a mountebank to boast of infallible cures.

*Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

2. Any boastful and false pretender.  
As nimble jugglers, that deceive the eye,  
Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks,  
And many such like libertines of sin. *Shakspere.*

There are mountebanks, and snatterers in state. *L'Estrange.*

Nothing so impossible in nature but mountebanks will under-  
take. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

**TO MO'UNTEBANK**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat by false  
boasts or pretences.

I'll mountebank their loves,  
Cog their hearts from them. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*

**MO'UNTENANCE**. *n. f.* Amount of a thing. *Mo'UNTER.*

5

MOU

**MO'UNTER**. *n. f.* [from mount.] One that mounts.

Though they to the earth were thrown,  
Yet quickly they regain'd their own;  
Such nimbleness was never shewn;  
They were two gallant mounters. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Few bankers will to heav'n be mounters. *Swift.*

**MO'UNTY**. *n. f.* [montée, French.] The rise of a hawk.

The sport which Basilus would shew to Zemane, was the  
mounty at a heron, which getting up on his wagging wings  
with pain, as though the air next to the earth were not fit  
to fly through, now diminished the fight of himself. *Sidney.*

**TO MOURN**. *v. n.* [murnan, Saxon.]

1. To grieve; to be sorrowful.  
Abraham came to mourn for Sarah, and to weep. *Genes.*

I mourn in my complaint. *Psal. lv. 2.*

This day is holy; mourn not, nor weep. *Neh. viii. 9.*

The people shall mourn over it. *Hos. x. 5.*

My vineyard being desolate, mourneth unto me. *Jer. xii.*

They made an appointment to mourn with him, and to  
comfort him. *Job ii. 11.*

They rejoice at the presence of the sun, and mourn at the  
absence thereof. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 493.*

2. To wear the habit of sorrow.  
We mourn in black; why mourn we not in blood? *Shak.*

Friends in false weeds appear,  
Grieve for an hour, perhaps they mourn a year;  
They bear about the mockery of woe  
To midnight dances, and the puppet-show. *Pope.*

3. To preserve appearance of grief.  
The days of mourning for my father are at hand, then will  
I lay Jacob. *Gen. xxvii. 41.*

Feign thyself to be a mourner, and put on mourning ap-  
parel. *2 Sam. xiv. 2.*

Publish it that he is dead;  
Maintain a mourning ostentation,  
Hang mournful epitaphs. *Shaksp. Much about nothing.*

**TO MOURN**. *v. a.*

1. To grieve for; to lament.  
The muse that mourns him now his happy triumph sung,  
Dryden.

Portius himself oft falls in tears before me,  
As if he mourn'd his rival's ill success. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To utter in a sorrowful manner.  
The love-lorn nightingale  
Nightly to thee her sad long mourneth well. *Milton.*

**MOURNE**. *n. f.* [morne, French.] The round end of a staff;  
the part of a lance to which the steel part is fixed, or where  
it is taken off.

He carried his lances, which though strong to give a lancely  
blow indeed, yet to were they coloured with hooks near the  
mourns, that they prettily represented sheep hooks. *Sidney.*

**MO'URNER**. *n. f.* [from mourn.]

1. One that mourns; one that grieves.  
The kindred of the queen must die at Pomfret.

— Indeed I am no mourner for that news,  
Because they have been fill my adversaries. *Shakspere.*

To cure thy woe, she shews thy fame;  
Left the great mourner should forget  
That all the race whence Orange came,  
Made virtue triumph over fate. *Prior.*

2. One who follows a funeral in black.  
A woman that had two daughters buried one, and mourners  
were provided to attend the funeral. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

He lives to be chief mourner for his son;  
Before his face his wife and brother burns. *Dryden.*

3. Something used at funerals.  
The mourner eugh and builder oak were there. *Dryden.*

**MO'URNFUL**. *adj.* [mourn and full.]

1. Having the appearance of sorrow.  
No funeral rites, nor man in mournful weeds,  
Nor mournful bell shall ring her burial. *Shakspere.*

The winds within the quiv'ring branches play'd,  
And dancing trees a mournful music made. *Dryden.*

2. Causing sorrow.  
Upon his tomb  
Shall be engrav'd the sack of Orleans;  
The treach'rous manner of his mournful death. *Shaksp.*

3. Sorrowful; feeling sorrow.  
The mournful fair,  
Oft as the rolling years return,  
With fragrant wreaths and flowing hair,  
Shall visit her diffingh'd urn. *Prior.*

4. Betokening sorrow; expressive of grief.  
No mournful bell shall ring her burial.  
On your family's old monument  
Hang mournful epitaphs. *Shakspere.*

**MO'URNFULLY**. *adv.* [from mournful.] Sorrowfully; with sor-  
row.

Beat the drum, that it speak mournfully. *Shakspere.*

**MO'URNFULNESS**. *n. f.* [from mournful.]

1. Sorrow; grief.

2. Show of grief; appearance of sorrow.

MOU

**MO'URNING**. *n. f.* [from mourn.]

1. Lamentation; sorrow.  
Wo is me, who will deliver me in those days? the be-  
ginning of sorrows and great mournings. *2 Esdr. xvi. 18.*

2. The dress of sorrow.  
They through the maffter-freet the corps convey'd,  
The houles to their tops with black were spread,  
And ev'n the pavements were with mourning hid. *Dryden.*

**MO'URNINGLY**. *adv.* [from mourning.] With the appearance  
of forrowing.

The king spoke of him admiringly and mourningly. *Shak.*

**MOUSE**. plural mice. *n. f.* [mur, Saxon; mus, Latin.] The  
smallest of all beasts; a little animal haunting houles and  
corn fields, destroyed by cats.

The eagle England being in prey.  
To her unguarded nest the weazel Scot  
Comes sneaking, and so sucks her princely eggs;  
Playing the mouse in absence of the cat. *Shakspere.*

These shall be unclean; the weasle, the mouse, and the  
tortoise. *Lev. xi. 29.*

Where mice and rats devour'd poetick bread,  
And with heroic verse luxuriously were fed. *Dryden.*

This structure of hair I have observed in the hair of cats,  
rats, and mice. *Darham's Physico-Theol.*

**TO MOUSE**. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To catch mice.  
An eagle tow'ring, in his pride of place  
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd and kill'd. *Shakspere.*

2. I suppose it means, in the following passage, fly; infidious;  
or predatory, rapacious; interested.

A whole assembly of mousing saints, under the mask of zeal  
and good nature, lay many kingdoms in blood. *L'Estrange.*

**MO'USE-EAR**. *n. f.* [mysotis, Lat.]

The mouse-ear hath the whole appearance of chick-weed;  
but the flower is larger, and the fruit shaped like an ox's  
horn, gaping at the top, and full of small round seeds. *Miller.*

**MO'USEHUNT**. *n. f.* [mouse and hunt.] Moufer; one that hunts  
mice.

You have been a mouse-hunt in your time,  
But I will watch you. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*

**MO'USE-HOLE**. *n. f.* [mouse and hole.] Small hole; hole at  
which a mouse only may run in.

He puts the prophets in a mouse hole: the last man ever  
speaks the best reason. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

He can creep in at a mouse-hole, but he soon grows too big  
ever to get out again. *Stillingfleet.*

**MO'USER**. *n. f.* [from mouse.] One that catches mice.

Puss, a madam, will be a mouser still. *L'Estrange.*

When you have fowl in the larder, leave the door open,  
in pity to the cat, if she be a good mouser. *Swift.*

**MO'USETAIL**. *n. f.* An herb.

**MO'USE-TRAP**. *n. f.* [mouse and trap.] A snare or gin in which  
mice are taken.

Many analogal motions in animals, I have reason to con-  
clude, in their principle are not simply mechanical, although  
a mouse-trap, or Architas dove, moved mechanically. *Hale.*

Madam,  
With her own hand the mouse-trap baited. *Prior.*

**MOUTH**. *n. f.* [muð, Saxon.]

1. The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food  
is received.

The dove came in; and lo, in her mouth was an olive leaf. *Gen. viii. 11.*

There can be no reason given, why a visage somewhat  
longer, or a wider mouth, could not have confuted with a  
soul. *Locke.*

2. The opening; that at which any thing enters; the entrance;  
the part of a vessel by which it is filled and emptied.

He came and lay at the mouth of the haven, daring them  
to fight. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

Set a candle lighted in the bottom of a basin of water,  
and turn the mouth of a glass over the candle, and it will make  
the water rise. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 889.*

The mouth is low and narrow; but, after having entered  
pretty far in, the grotto opens itself in an oval figure. *Addison.*

The navigation of the Arabick gulf being more dangerous  
toward the bottom than the mouth, Ptolemy built Berenice at  
the entry of the gulf. *Aristotles on Coins.*

3. The instrument of speaking.

Riotous madnefs,  
Which break themselves in swearing. *Shakspere.*

Either our history shall with full mouth  
Speak freely of our acts; or else our grave,  
Like Turkish mutes, shall have a tongueless mouth,  
Not worhipp'd with a waxen epitaph. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

We will call the damsel, and inquire at her mouth.

Every body's mouth will be full on it for the first four days,  
and in four more the story will talk itself asleep. *L'Estrange.*

In the innocent age of the world, it was in every body's  
mouth that the son was about to marry. *L'Estrange.*

Having

16 X



# MOW

Having frequently in our *mouths* the name eternity, we think we have a positive idea of it. *Locke.*  
There is a certain sentence got into every man's *mouth*, that God accepts the will for the deed. *South's Sermons.*  
4. A speaker; a rhetorician; the principal orator. In burlesque language.  
Every coffee-house has some particular statesman belonging to it, who is the *mouth* of the street where he lives. *Add.*  
5. Cry; voice.  
Most spend their *mouths*, when what they seem to threaten Runs far before them. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
The boar  
Deals glancing wounds; the fearful dogs divide,  
All spend their *mouth* aloft, but none abide. *Dryden.*  
You don't now thunder in the capitol,  
With all the *mouths* of Rome to second thee. *Addison.*  
6. Diffusion of the mouth; wry face, in this sense, is said to *make mouths*.  
Persevere, counterfeit sad looks,  
Make *mouths* upon me when I turn my back. *Shakespeare.*  
Against whom make ye a wide *mouth*, and draw out the tongue? *Isa. lvii. 4.*  
Why they should keep running asses at Colehill, or how making *mouths* turns to account in Warwickshire more than any other parts of England, I cannot comprehend. *Addison.*  
7. Down in the MOUTH. Dejected; clouded in the countenance.  
But, upon bringing the net ashore, it proved to be only one great stone, and a few little fishes: upon this disappointment they were down in the *mouth*. *L'Estrange.*  
To MOUTH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To speak big; to speak in a strong and loud voice; to vociferate.  
Nay, an thou'lt *mouth*  
I'll rant as well as thou. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
When Progne's or Thyestes' feast they write,  
And for the *mouth*ing actor verse indite;  
Thou neither like a bellows swell't thy face,  
Nor canst thou strain thy throat. *Dryden's Persius.*  
I'll bellow out for Rome, and for my country,  
And *mouth* at Caesar till I shake the senate. *Addison.*  
To MOUTH. *v. a.*  
1. To utter with a voice affectedly big; to roll in the mouth with tumult.  
Speak the speech as I pronounced it, trippingly on the tongue: but if you *mouth* it, I had as lieve the town-crier had spoke my lines. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
Twice 'd by the sleeve he *mouths* it more and more,  
Till with white froth his gown is flav'd o'er. *Dryden.*  
2. To chew; to eat; to grind in the mouth.  
Come carried let such as be poorer go and glean,  
And after thy cattle to *mouth* it up clean. *Tusser's Husb.*  
Death lines his dead chaps with steel,  
The frowns of soldiers are his teeth, his phangs;  
And now he feels *mouth*ing the flesh of men. *Shakespeare.*  
3. To seize in the mouth.  
He keeps them, like an apple, in the corner of his jaw;  
first *mouth'd* to be last swallow'd. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
Lucilius never fear'd the times;  
Mutius and Lupus both by name he brought,  
He *mouth'd* them, and betwixt his grinders caught. *Dryden.*  
4. To form by the mouth.  
In regard the cub comes forth involved in the chorion, a thick membrane obscuring the formation, and which the dam doth after tear afunder; the beholder at first sight imputes the ensuing form to the *mouth*ing of the dam. *Br. Vulgar Err.*  
MOUTHED. *adj.* [from *mouth*.]  
1. Furnished with a mouth.  
One tragick sentence if I dare deride,  
Which Betterton's grave action dignify'd,  
Or well *mouth'd* Booth with emphasis proclaims. *Pope.*  
2. In composition, foul *mouthed* or contumelious; mealy *mouthed* or ballful; and a hard *mouthed* horse, or a horse not obedient to the bit.  
MOUTH-FRIEND. *n. f.* [from *mouth* and *friend*.] One who professes friendship without intending it.  
May you a better feast never behold,  
Is your perfection. *Shakespeare.*  
MOUTHFUL. *n. f.* [from *mouth* and *full*.]  
1. What the mouth contains at once.  
2. Any proverbially small quantity.  
A goat going out for a *mouthful* of fresh grass, charged her kid not to open the door till she came back. *L'Estrange.*  
You to your own Aquinum shall repair,  
To take a *mouthful* of sweet country air. *Dryden's Juv.*  
MOUTH-HONOUR. *n. f.* [from *mouth* and *honour*.] Civility outwardly expressed without sincerity.  
Honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,  
I must not look to have; but in their stead,  
Cares not loud but deep, *mouth-honour*, breath. *Shakespeare.*  
MOUTHLESS. *adj.* [from *mouth*.] Without a mouth.

# MUC

Mow. *n. f.* [mope, Saxon; a heap.] A loft or chamber where hay or corn is laid up: hay in *mow*, is hay laid up in a house; hay in *rick*, is hay heaped together in a field.  
Learn skillfulle how  
Each grain for to laie by itself on a *mow*. *Tusser's Husb.*  
Where'er I gad, I Blouzelind shall view,  
Woods, dairy, barn, and *mow* our passion knew. *Gay.*  
Beans when moist give in the *mow*. *Mortimer's Husb.*  
To Mow. *v. a.* preter. *mowed*, part. *mown*. [mopan, Saxon. *Mow* the noun is pronounced as *now*; *mow* verb as *mo*.]  
1. To cut with a scythe.  
Of all the feed that in my youth was sowne,  
Was nought but brakes and brambles to be *mown*. *Spenser.*  
The care you have  
To *mow* down thorns that would annoy our foot,  
Is worthy praise. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*  
Forth he goes,  
Like to a harvest man, that's talk'd to *mow*  
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
It was the latter growth after the king's *mowings*. *Anon.*  
Whatever  
The scythe of time *mows* down, devour unsp'd. *Milton.*  
Beat, roll and *mow* carpet-walks and cammomele. *Evelyn.*  
2. To cut down with speed and violence.  
He will *mow* down all before him, and leave his passage poll'd. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
What valiant foemen, like to autumn's corn,  
Have we *mow'd* down. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
Thou and I, marching before our troops,  
May taste fate to 'em; *mow* 'em out a passage,  
Begin the noble harvest of the field. *Dryden's All for Love.*  
Stands o'er the prostrate wretch, and as he lay,  
Vain tales inventing, and prepar'd to pray,  
*Mow* off his head. *Dryden's En.*  
To Mow. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a *mow*.  
To Mow. *v. n.* To gather the harvest.  
Gold, though the heaviest metal, hither swims:  
Ours is the harvest where the Indians *mow*,  
We plough the deep, and reap what others sow. *Waller.*  
Mow. *n. f.* [probably corrupted from *mouth*; *mow*, French.] Wry mouth; distorted face. This word is now out of use, but retained in Scotland.  
The very subjects came together against me unawares, making *mow* at me. *Psal. xxxv. 15. Common Prayer.*  
Apes and monkeys,  
'Twixt two such she's, would chatter this way, and  
Contemn with *mow* the other. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
Those that would make *mow*es at him while my father lived,  
give twenty ducats apiece for his picture in little. *Shakespeare.*  
To Mow. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make mouths; to distort the face.  
Some Smithfield ruffian takes up some new *mowing* with the mouth, some wrenching with the shoulder, some fresh, new oath, that is not stale, but will run round in the mouth.  
Mow, of murder; and Flibbertigibbet, of napping and *mowing*.  
For every trifle are they set upon me;  
Sometimes like apes that *mow* and chatter at me;  
And after bite me. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
To Mowburn. *v. n.* [from *mow* and *burn*.] To ferment and heat in the *mow* for want of being dry.  
House it not green, lest it *mowburn*. *Mortimer's Husb.*  
MOWER. *n. f.* [from *mow*.] One who cuts with a scythe.  
Set *mowers* a mowing, where meadow is grown. *Tusser.*  
The strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,  
Fall down before him like the *mower's* swath. *Shakespeare.*  
All else cut off,  
As Tarquin did the poppy-heads, or *mowers*  
A field of thistles. *Benj. Johnson's Castile.*  
*Mowers* and reapers, who spend the most part of the hot Summer days exposed to the sun, have the skin of their hands of a darker colour than before. *Boyle.*  
Mow'ra. *n. f.* An Indian mow, used in the cure of the gout by burning it on the part aggrieved. *Temple.*  
Mow'ra. *n. f.* A mule; an animal generated between the horse and the ass.  
Ordinary husbandmen should quit breeding of horses, and betake themselves to *mowlers*; a beast which will fare hardly, live very long, draw indifferently well, carry great burthens, and hath also a pace swift and easy enough. *Carew.*  
Mow. *adj.* [myker, Swedish; *muche*, Spanish.] Large in quantity; long in time; many in number.  
Let us know  
If 'twill tie up thy discontented sword,  
And carry back to Sicily *much* tall youth,  
That else must perish here. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*  
Thou shalt carry *much* seed out, and shalt gather but little in; for the locust shall consume it. *Deut. xxiv. 38.*  
I am well served, to take so *much* pains for one resolved to make away with himself. *L'Estrange.*  
You

# MUC

You were pressed for the sea-service, and got off with *much* ado. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*  
*Much* ado.  
1. In a great degree; by far.  
Iface, thou art *much* mightier than we. *Gen. xxvi. 16.*  
Excellent speech becometh not a fool, *much* less do lying lips a prince. *Prov. xvii. 17.*  
We have had fathers of our flesh which corrected us, and we gave them reverence; shall we not *much* rather be in subjection unto the Father of spirits, and live? *Heb. xii. 9.*  
If they escaped not who refused him that spoke on earth, *much* more shall not we escape, if we turn away from him that speaketh from heaven. *Heb. xii. 25.*  
Somewhat aw'd, I hook with holy fear,  
Yet not so *much* but that I noted well  
Who did the most in song and dance excel. *Dryden.*  
2. To a certain degree.  
He charged them that they should tell no man: but the more he charged them, so *much* the more a great deal they published it. *Mark vii. 36.*  
3. To a great degree.  
So spake, so with'd *much* humbled Eve, but fate Subscrib'd not. *Milt.*  
To thee thy *much*-afflicted mother flies,  
And on thy succour and thy faith relies. *Dryden.*  
Your *much*-lov'd fleet shall soon  
Besiege the petty monarchs of the land. *Dryden.*  
If his rules of reason be not better than his rules for health, he is not like to be *much* followed. *Baker's Ref. on Learning.*  
Oh *much* experienc'd man!  
Sad from my natal hour my days have ran,  
A *much* afflicted, much enduring man. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
4. Nearly.  
Often, or long.  
You pine, you languish, love to be alone,  
Think *much*, speak little, and in speaking, sigh. *Dryden.*  
Homer shall last, like Alexander, long,  
As *much* recorded, and as often sung. *Granville.*  
5. A great deal; multitude in number; abundance in quantity.  
They gathered against Moses and Aaron, and said, Ye take too *much* upon you. *Nam. xvi. 3.*  
Nor grudge I thee the *much* the Grecians give,  
Nor murr'ring take the little I receive. *Dryden's Iliad.*  
They have *much* of the poetry of Mecænas, but little of his liberality. *Dryden's Pref. to All for Love.*  
The fate of love is such,  
That still it sees too little or too *much*. *Dryden.*  
*Much* suff'ring heroes next their honours claim;  
Those of less noisy and less guilty fame,  
Fair virtue's silent train. *Pope's Temple of Fame.*  
2. More than enough; a heavy service or burthen.  
Thou think'st it *much* to tread the ooze  
Of the salt deep. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
He thought not *much* to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*  
This gracious act the ladies all approve,  
Who thought it *much* a man should die for love,  
And with their mistresses join'd in close debate. *Dryden.*  
3. Any assignable quantity or degree.  
The waters covered the chariots and horsemen; there remained not so *much* as one. *Exod. xiv. 28.*  
We will cut wood out of Lebanon as *much* as thou shalt need. *2 Chron. ii. 16.*  
The matter of the universe was created before the flood; and if any more was created, then there must be as *much* annihilated to make room for it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
Who is there of whom we can with any rational assurance, or perhaps so *much* as likelihood, affirm, here is a man whose nature is renewed, whose heart is changed. *South's Sermons.*  
4. An uncommon thing; something strange.  
It was *much* that one that was so great a lover of peace should be happy in war. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
It is *much*, if men were from eternity, that they should not find out the way of writing all that long duration which had past before that time. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
5. To make *Much* of. To treat with regard; to fondle; to pamper.  
Though he knew his discourse was to entertain him from a more freight parley, yet he durst not but kiss his rod, and gladly make *much* of that entertainment which she allotted unto him. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
The king understanding of their adventure, suddenly falls to take a pride in making *much* of them, extolling them with infinite praises. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
When thou camest first,  
Thou stroak'd'st, and mad'st *much* of me; and would'st give me  
Water with berries in't. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

# MUC

MUCH at one. Of equal value; of equal influence.  
Then prayers are vain as curses, *much* at one. *Dryden.*  
In a slave's mouth, against a monarch's pow'r. *Nearly.*  
MUCHWHAT. *adv.* [from *much* and *what*.] Nearly.  
The motion being conveyed from the brain of man to the fancy of another, it is there received; and the same kind of strings being moved, and *muchwhat* after the same manner as in the fifth imagination. *Granville's Sleep. c. 24.*  
The bigness of her body and bill, as likewise the form of them, is *muchwhat* as swallows. *More's Antidote ag. Atheism.*  
If we will disbelieve every thing, because we cannot certainly know all things, we shall do *muchwhat* as wisely as he who would not use his legs because he had no wings to fly. *Locke.*  
Unless he can prove *celibatum* a man or a woman, this Latin will be *muchwhat* the same with a solecism. *Atterbury.*  
MUCHEL. *adj.* for *muckle* or *mickle*. [mycel, Saxon.] Much.  
He had in arms abroad won *muchel* fame,  
And fill'd far lands with glory of his might. *Fairy Queen.*  
MUCID. *n. f.* [mucidus, Lat. *muere*, Fr.] Slimy; mucky.  
MUCIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *mucid*.] Sliminess; multiness. *Anst.*  
MUCILAGE. *n. f.* [mucilage, French.] A slimy or viscous body; a body with moisture sufficient to hold it together.  
Dissolution of gum tragacanth, and oil of sweet almonds, do commingle, the oil remaining on the top till they be stirred, and make the *mucilage* somewhat more liquid. *Bacon.*  
Your alaternus feed move with a broom, that the seeds clog not together, unless you will separate it from the *mucilage*, for then you must a little bruise it wet. *Evelyn.*  
Both the ingredients improve one another; for the *mucilage* adds to the lubricity of the oil, and the oil preserves the *mucilage* from inspissation. *Ray on the Creation.*  
MUCILAGINOUS. *adj.* [mucilagineus, French, from *mucilage*.] Slimy; viscous; soft with some degree of tenacity.  
There is a twofold liquor prepared for the inundation and lubrication of the heads or ends of the bones: an oily one, furnished by the marrow; and a *mucilaginous*, supplied by certain glandules seated in the articulations. *Ray on Creation.*  
There is a sort of magnetism in all, not *mucilaginous* but resinous gums, even in common rosin. *Grew's Casinol.*  
MUCILAGINOUS glands.  
*Mucilaginous glands* are of two sorts; some are small, and in a manner miliary glands, because glandules are placed all upon the same surface of the membranes which lie over the articulations; the other sort are conglomerated, or many glandules collected and planted one upon another, so as to make a bulk appear conspicuously. *Quincy.*  
MUCILAGINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *mucilaginous*.] Sliminess; viscosity.  
MUCK. *n. f.* [meox, Saxon; *myer*, Islandick.]  
1. Dung for manure of grounds.  
Hale out thy *muck*, and plow out thy ground. *Tusser.*  
It is usual to help the ground with *muck*, and likewise to recomfort with *muck* put to the roots; but to water it with *muck* water, which is like to be more forcible, is not practised. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N<sup>o</sup>. 403.*  
The swine may see the pearl, which yet he values but with the ordinary *muck*. *Granville's Apology.*  
There are, who  
Rich foreign mold, on their ill-natur'd land  
Induce laborious, and with fat'ning *muck*  
Befear the roots. *Philips.*  
Morning insects that in *muck* begun,  
Shine, buzz and fly-blow in the setting sun. *Pope.*  
2. Any thing low, mean, and filthy.  
Reward of worldly *muck* doth foully blend,  
And low abate the high heroic spirit  
That joys for crowns. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
3. To run a *Muck*, signifies, I know not from what derivation, to run madly and attack all that we meet.  
Frontless and satire-proof he scow'rs the streets,  
And runs an Indian *muck* at all he meets. *Dryden.*  
Satire's my weapon, but I am too discreet  
To run a *muck*, and tilt at all I meet. *Pope's Horace.*  
To Muck. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with *muck*; to dung.  
Thy garden plot lately wel trenched and *muckt*  
Would now be twifallow'd. *Tusser.*  
MUCKENDER. *n. f.* [muckoir, French; *mucadero*, Spanish; *mucination*, low Latin.] A handkerchief.  
For thy dull fancy a *muckender* is fit,  
To wipe the flabbings of thy snotty wit. *Dorset.*  
To MUCKER. *v. n.* [from *muck*.] To scramble for money; to hoard up; to get or save mainly: a word used by Chaucer, and still retained in conversation.  
MUCKERER. *n. f.* [from *mucker*.] One that muckers.  
MUCKHILL. *n. f.* [muck and hill.] A dunghill.  
Old Euclid in Plautus, as he went from home, seeing a crowscrat upon the *muck-hill*, returned in all haste, taking it for an ill sign his money was digged up. *Burton.*  
MUCKINESS.



# MUD

MUCKINESS. *n. f.* [from *mucky*.] Naftiness; filth.  
MUCKLE. *adj.* [mycel, Saxon.] Much.  
MUCKSWEAT. *n. f.* [muck and sweat: in this low word, muck signifies wet, moist.] Profuse sweat.  
MUCKWORM. *n. f.* [muck and worm.]  
1. A worm that lives in dung.  
2. A miser; a curmudgeon.

Worms suit all conditions;  
Misers are muckworms, silkworms beaus,  
And death-watches physicians. *Swift's Miscel.*  
MUCKY. *adj.* [from muck.] Nafty; filthy.  
Mucky filth his branching arms annoys,  
And with uncomely weeds the gentle wave accloys. *Fairy Queen.*

MUCOUS. *adj.* [mucosus, Latin.] Slimy; viscous.  
The salamander being cold in the fourth, and moist in the third degree, and having also a mucous humidity above and under the skin, may a while endure the flame. *Brown.*  
About these the nerves and other vessels make a fine web, covered over with a mucous substance, to moisten these papillae pyramidales. *Chayne's Philosophical Principles.*  
MUCOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from mucous.] Slime; viscosity.  
MUCRO. *n. f.* [Latin.] A point.

The mucro or point of the heart inclineth unto the left, by this position it giving way unto the ascension of the midriff. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*  
MUCRONATED. *n. f.* [mucro, Latin.] Narrowed to a sharp point.

Gems are here shot into cubes consisting of six sides, and mucronated or terminating in a point. *Woodward.*  
MUCULENT. *adj.* [from mucus, Lat.] Viscous; slimy. *Diſt.*  
MUCUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Is most properly used for that which flows from the papillary processes through the os cribriforme into the nostrils; but it is also used for any slimy liquor or moisture, as that which daubs over and guards the bowels and all the chief passages in the body; and it is separated by the mucilaginous glands. *Quincy.*  
In the action of chewing, the mucus mixeth with the aliment: the mucus is an humour different from the spittle, and the great quantity of air which it contains helps to dissolve the aliment. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

MUD. *n. f.* [medder, Dutch.] The slime and uliginous matter at the bottom of still water.  
The purest spring is not so free from mud, As I am clear from treason. *Shakeſp. Henry VI. p. iii.*  
Water in mud doth putrefy, as not able to preserve itself. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt. N<sup>o</sup>. 696.*

The channel was dried up, and the fish left dead and sticking in the mud. *L'Eſtrange.*  
The force of the fluid will separate the smallest particles, so as to leave vacant interstices, which will be again filled up by particles carried on by the succeeding fluid, as a bank by the mud of the current, which must be reduced to that figure which gives least resistance to the current. *Arbutnot.*

A fountain in a darksome wood,  
Nor stain'd with falling leaves nor rising mud. *Addiſon.*

1. To bury in the slime or mud.  
I wish  
Myself were mudded in that oozy bed,  
Where my fon lies. *Shakeſp. Henry VI. p. iii.*  
2. To make turbid; to pollute with dirt; to dash with dirt; to fowl by stirring up the sediment.  
I shall not stir in the waters which have been already mudded by so many contentious enquiries. *Glauville's Seep.*  
MUDILY. *adv.* [from muddy.] Turbidly; with foul mixture.

Lucilius writ not only loosely and muddily, with little art, and much less care, but also in a time which was not yet sufficiently purged from barbarism. *Dryden.*

MUDINESS. *n. f.* [from muddy.] Turbidity; foulness caused by mud, dregs, or sediment.  
Our next stage brought us to the mouth of the Tiber: the season of the year, the muddiness of the stream, with the many green trees hanging over it, put me in mind of the delightful image that Virgil has given when Aeneas took the first view of it. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Turn the bottle upside down; by this means you will not lose one drop, and the froth will conceal the muddiness. *Sw.*  
To MUDGLE. *v. a.* [from mud.]  
1. To make turbid; to foul; to make muddy.  
The neighbourhood told him, he did ill to mudgle the water and spoil the drink. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Yet let the goddess smile or frown,  
Bread we shall eat, or white or brown;  
And in a cottage, or a court,  
Drink fine champagne, or muddl'd port. *Prior.*  
2. To make half drunk; to cloud or stupefy.  
I was for five years often drunk, always muddled; they carried me from tavern to tavern. *Arbut. Hiſt. of J. Bull.*  
Epicurus seems to have had his brains so muddled and confounded, that he scarce ever kept in the right way, though

# MUF

the main maxim of his philosophy was to trust to his senses, and follow his nose. *Bentley's Sermon.*  
MUDY. *adj.* [from mud.]  
1. Turbid; foul with mud.

A woman mov'd is like a fountain troubled,  
Muddy, ill-seeming, thick, bereft of beauty. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*  
Her garments, heavy with their drink,  
Pull'd the poor wretch from her melodious lay  
To muddy death. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Carry it among the whiffers in Datchet mead, and there empty it in the muddy ditch close by the Thames. *Shakeſp.*  
Who can a pure and crystal current bring  
From such a muddy and polluted spring? *Sandy's Paraph.*  
I strove in vain th' infected blood to cure,  
Streams will run muddy where the spring's impure. *Rosam.*  
Till by the fury of the storm full blown,  
The muddy bottom o'er the clouds is thrown. *Dryden.*  
Out of the true fountains of science painters and statuary are bound to draw, without amusing themselves with dipping in streams which are often muddy, at least troubled; I mean the manner of their masters after whom they creep. *Dryden.*

2. Impure; dark; gross.  
There's not the smallest orb which thou beholdest,  
But in his motion like an angel sings,  
Still quiring to the young ey'd cherubims;  
Such harmony is in immortal sounds;  
But whilst this muddy vesture of decay  
Doth grossly close us in, we cannot hear it. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

If you chuse, for the composition of such ointment, such ingredients as do make the spirits a little more gross or muddy, thereby the imagination will fix the better. *Bacon.*  
2. A bird so called. *Ans.*  
3. Soiled with mud.

His passengers  
Expos'd in muddy weeds, upon the miry shore. *Dryden.*  
4. Dark; not bright.

The black  
A more inferior station seeks,  
Leaving the fiery red behind,  
And mingles in her muddy checks. *Swift's Miscel.*

5. Cloudy; dull.  
Do't think I am so muddy, so unsettled,  
To appoint myself in this vexation. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*  
Yet I,  
A dull and muddy mettel rascal, peak,  
Like John-a-dreams, unpregnant of my cause,  
And can say nothing. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*  
To MUDY. *v. a.* [from mud.] To make muddy; to cloud; to disturb.

The people muddled  
Thick and unwholesome in their thoughts and whispers. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Excess, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man on the head; or with a fever, like fire in a strong-water-shop, burns him down to the ground; or if it flames not out, charks him to a coal; muddies the best wit, and makes it only to flutter and froth high. *Grew's Cosmol. b. iii.*

MUDUCKER. *n. f.* [mud and fuck.] A fee fowl.  
In all water-fowl, their legs and feet correspond to that way of life; and in muduckers, two of the toes are somewhat joined, that they may not easily sink. *Derham.*

MUDWALL. *n. f.* [mud and wall.]  
1. A wall built without mortar, by throwing up mud and suffering it to dry.  
If conscience contract rust or soil, a man may as well expect to see his face in a mudwall, as that such a conscience should give him a true report of his condition. *South's Sermon.*

2. A bird so called. *Ans.*  
MUDWALLED. *adj.* [mud and wall.] Having a mudwall.  
As folks from mudwall'd tenement  
Bring landlords pepper-corn for rent;  
Present a turkey, or a hen. *Prior.*

To MUD. *v. a.* [muer, Fr.] To moult; to change feathers.  
MUFF. *n. f.* [muff, Swedish.] A soft cover for the hands in Winter.  
Feel but the difference soft and rough,  
This a gantlet, that a muff. *Cleveland.*

What! no more favours, not a ribbon more,  
Not fan, not muff. *Suckling.*  
The lady of the spotted muff began. *Dryden.*  
A child that stands in the dark upon his mother's muff, says he stands upon something, he knows not what. *Lect.*

To MUFFLE. *v. a.* [from muffle, French, a winter glove.]  
1. To cover from the weather.  
His muffled feature speaks him a recluse,  
His ruins prove him a religious house. *Cleveland.*  
You must be muffled up like ladies. *Dryden.*  
The face lies muffled up within the garment. *Addiſon.*

2. To blindfold.  
Alas that love, whose view is muffled still,  
Should without eyes see pathways to his ill. *Shakeſp. Winter.*

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We've caught the woodcock, and will keep him muffled. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*  
Our understandings lie grovelling in this lower region, muffled up in mists and darkness. *Glauville's Seep.*  
Loss of sight is the misery of life, and usually the forerunner of death: when the malefactor comes once to be muffled, and the fatal cloth drawn over his eyes, we know that he is not far from his execution. *South's Sermons.*

Bright Lucifer  
That night his heavenly form obscur'd with tears;  
And since he was forbid to leave the skies,  
He muffled with a cloud his mournful eyes. *Dryden.*  
One muffled up in the infallibility of his sect, will not enter into debate with a person that will question any of those things which to him are sacred. *Lacke.*

3. To conceal; to involve.  
This is one of the strongest examples of a personation that ever was: although the king's manner of shewing things by pieces, and by dark lights, hath so muffled it, that it hath left it almost as a mystery. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

No muffled clouds, nor shades infernal, can  
From his inquiry hide offending man. *Sandy's Paraph.*  
The thoughts of kings are like religious groves,  
The walks of muffled gods. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

They were in former ages muffled up in darkness and superstition. *Arbutnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*  
To MUFFLE. *v. n.* [muffelen, Dutch.] To speak inwardly; to speak without clear and distinct articulation.  
The freedom of aptness and vigour of pronouncing, as in the Bocca Romana, and giving somewhat more of aspiration; and the closeness and muffling, and laziness of speaking, render the sound of speech different. *Holder.*

MUFFLER. *n. f.* [from muffle.]  
1. A cover for the face.  
Fortune is painted with a muffler before her eyes, to signify to you that fortune is blind. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*  
Mr. Hales has found out the best expedients for preventing immediate suffocation from tainted air, by breathing through mufflers which imbibe these vapours. *Arbutnot on Air.*

2. A part of a woman's dress by which the face was covered.  
There is no woman's gown big enough for him; otherwise he might put on a hat, a muffler, and a handkerchief, and so escape. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
The Lord will take away your tinkling ornaments, chains, bracelets, and mufflers. *Iſa. iii. 19.*

MUFFT. *n. f.* [a Turkish word.] The high priest of the Mahometans.  
MUG. *n. f.* [Skinner derives it from mug, Welsh, warm.] A cup to drink in.  
Ah Bowzybee, why didst thou stay so long?  
The mugs were large, the drink was wondrous strong. *Gay.*

MUGGY. *adj.* [A cant word.] Moist; damp; mouldy.  
MUGGISH. *adj.* [from muggy.] Cover with stones, or muggy straw, to keep it moist. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

MUGHOUSE. *n. f.* [mug and house.] An alehouse; a low house of entertainment.  
Our sex has dar'd the mughouse chiefs to meet,  
And purchas'd fame in many a well fought street. *Tickell.*

MUGIENT. *adj.* [mugient, Latin.] Bellowing.  
That a bittern maketh that mugient noise or bumping, by putting its bill into a reed, or by putting the fame in water or mud, and after a while retaining the air, but suddenly excluding it again, is not easily made out. *Brown.*

MUGWORT. *n. f.* [mugwort, Saxon; artemisa, Lat.]  
The flowers and fruit of the mugwort are very like those of the wormwood, but grow erect upon the branches: the flowers are of a purplish colour, and the leaves terminate in sharp points cut into many segments; they are of a dark green on the upper side, and hoary on the under side. *Miller.*

Some of the most common simples with us in England are comfrey, bugle, Paul's-betony, and mugwort. *Wifeman.*  
MULATTO. *n. f.* [Spanish; mulat, French, from mulus, Lat.] One begot between a white and a black, as a mule between different species of animals.

MULBERRY. *n. f.* [mopberis, Saxon; morus, Lat.]  
The mulberry tree hath large, rough, roundish leaves; the male flowers, or katkins, which have a calyx consisting of four leaves, are sometimes produced upon separate trees, at other times at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree: the fruit is composed of several protuberances, to each of which adhere four small leaves; the seeds are roundish, growing singly in each protuberance; it is planted for the decay of the fruit. The white mulberry is commonly cultivated for its leaves to feed silkworms, in France and Italy, though the Persians always make use of the common black mulberry for that purpose. *Miller.*

Morton, archbishop of Canterbury, was content to use

# MUL

mor upon a tun; and sometimes a mulberry tree, called morus in Latin, out of a tun. *Camden's Remains.*  
The ripest mulberry,  
That will not hold the handling. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

A body black, round, with small grain like tubercles on the surface; not very unlike a mulberry. *Woodward's Fossils.*  
MULCT. *n. f.* [mulcta, Latin.] A fine; a penalty: used commonly of pecuniary penalty.  
Because this is a great part, and Eusebius hath yet said nothing, we will, by way of mulct or pain, lay it upon him. *Bacon's holy War.*

Look humble upward, see his will disclose  
The forfeit first, and then the fine impose;  
A mulct thy poverty could never pay,  
Had not eternal wisdom found the way. *Dryden.*

To MULCT. *v. a.* [mulcto, Lat. mulctus, Fr.] To punish with fine or forfeiture.  
Marriage without consent of parents they do not make void, but they mulct it in the inheritors; for the children of such marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part of their parents inheritance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

MULE. *n. f.* [mule, mulet, Fr. mula, Latin.] An animal generated between a he ass and a mare, or sometimes between a horse and a she ass.  
You have among you many a purchas'd slave,  
Which, like your asses, and your dogs, and mules,  
You use in abject and in slavish part. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Five hundred asses yearly took the horse,  
Producing mules of greater speed and force. *Sandy.*  
Those effluvia in the male seed have the greatest stroke in generation, as is demonstrable in a mule, which doth more resemble the parent, that is, the ass, than the female. *Ray.*

Twelve young mules, a strong laborious race. *Pope.*  
MULETEER. *n. f.* [muletier, Fr. mulis, Lat.] Mule-driver; horse-boy.  
Base muletiers,  
Like peasant foot-boys, do they keep the walls,  
And dare not take up arms like gentlemen. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Your ships are not well mann'd,  
Your mariners are muletiers, reapers. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

MULIEBRITY. *n. f.* [muliebris, Lat.] Womanhood; the contrary to virility; the manners and character of woman.  
To MULL. *v. a.* [mullus, Latin.]  
1. To soften and dissipate, as wine is when burnt and sweetened. *Hammer.*

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy  
Mull'd, deaf, sleepy, insensible. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*  
2. To heat any liquor, and sweeten and spice it. *Gay.*  
Drink new cyder mull'd, with ginger warm.

MULLAR. *n. f.* [mouleur, French.] A stone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal stone. It is now often called improperly mullet.  
The best grinder is the porphyry, white or green marble, with a mullar or upper stone of the same, cut very even without flaws or holes; you may make a mullar also of a flat pebble, by grinding it smooth at a grind-stone. *Peachment.*

MULLEIN. *n. f.* [verbaſcum, Lat.] A plant.  
The flower of the mullein consists of one leaf, which expands in a circular form, and is cut into several segments; out of the centre arises the pointal, which afterward becomes an oval-pointed fruit, divided into two cells by a middle partition filled with small angular seeds. *Miller.*

MULLET. *n. f.* [mullus, Lat. mulet, Fr.] A sea fish.  
Of carps and mullets why prefer the great?  
Yet for small turbot such esteem profess. *Pope's Horace.*

MULLGRUBS. *n. f.* Twisting of the guts. *Ans.*  
MULLOCK. *n. f.* Rubbish. *Ans.*  
MULSER. *n. f.* Wine boiled and mingled with honey. *Diſt.*

MULTANGULAR. [multus and angulus, Lat.] Many cornered; having many corners; polygonal.  
MULTANGULARLY. *adv.* [from multangular.] Polygonally; with many corners.  
Granates are multangularly round. *Grew's Cosmol. b. i.*

MULTANGULARNESS. [from multangular.] The state of being polygonal, or having many corners.  
MULTICA'PSULAR. *adj.* [multus and capsula, Latin.] Divided into many partitions or cells. *Diſt.*

MULTICA'VOUS. *adj.* [multus and cavus, Lat.] Full of holes. *Diſt.*  
MULTIFA'RIOUS. *adj.* [multifarius, Lat.] Having great multiplicity; having different respects; having great diversity in itself.

There is a multifarious artifice in the structure of the meaneſt animal. *More's Divine Dialogues.*  
When we consider this so multifarious congruity of things in reference to ourselves, how can we withhold from inferring, that that which made both dogs and ducks made them with a reference to us? *More's Antidotes against Atheism.*  
His science is not moved by the gusts of fancy and humour, which blow up and down the multifarious opinions. *Glauville to Abius.*



# MUL

We could not think of a more comprehensive expedient, whereby to assist the frail and torpent memory through to multifarious and numerous an employment. *Evelyn's Kalend.*  
**MULTIFARIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *multifarius*.] With multiplicity.

If only twenty-four parts may be so *multifarioufly* placed, as to make many millions of millions of differing rows: in the supposition of a thousand parts, how immense must that capacity of variation be?  
**MULTIFARIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *multifarius*.] Multiplied diversity.

According to the *multifarioufness* of this imitability, so are the possibilities of being.  
**MULTIFIDOUS.** *adj.* [*multifidus*, Latin.] Having many-partitions; cleft into many branches.

These animals are only excluded without fight which are multiparous and *multifidus*, which have many at a litter, and have feet divided into many portions. *Brown.*  
**MULTIFORM.** *adj.* [*multiformis*, Latin.] Having various shapes or appearances.

Ye that in quaterion run  
 Perpetual circle, *multiform.*

The best way to convince is proving, by ocular demonstration, the *multiform* and amazing operations of the air-pump and the load-stone. *Watts.*

**MULTIFORMITY.** *n. f.* [*multiformis*, Latin.] Diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing.

**MULTILATERAL.** *adj.* [*multus* and *lateralis*, Latin.] Having many sides.

**MULTILOQUOUS.** *adj.* [*multiloquus*, Latin.] Very talkative.

**MULTINO'MINAL.** *adj.* [*multus* and *nomen*, Latin.] Having many names.

**MULTIPAROUS.** *n. f.* [*multiparus*, Latin.] Bringing many at a birth.

Double formations do often happen to *multiparus* generations, more especially that of serpents, whose conceptions being numerous, and their eggs in chains, they may unite into various shapes, and come out in mixed formations. *Brown.*

Animals feeble and timorous are generally *multiparus*; or if they bring forth but few at once, as pigeons, they compensate that by their *sten* breeding.

**MULTIPEDE.** *n. f.* [*multipede*, Latin.] An insect with many feet; a few or wood-louse.

**MULTIPLE.** *adj.* [*multiplex*, Latin.] A term in arithmetick, when one number contains another several times: as, nine is the *multiple* of three, containing it three times. *Manifold.*

**MULTIPLIABLE.** *adj.* [*multipliable*, Fr. from *multiplier*.] Capable to be multiplied.

**MULTIPLIABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *multipliable*.] Capacity of being multiplied.

**MULTIPLICABLE.** *adj.* [from *multiplico*, Latin.] Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

**MULTIPLICAND.** *n. f.* [*multiplicandus*, Latin.] The number to be multiplied in arithmetick.

Multiplication hath the *multiplicand*, or number to be multiplied; the multiplier, or number given, by which the *multiplicand* is to be multiplied, and the product, or number produced by the other two.

**MULTIPLICATE.** *n. f.* [from *multiplico*, Latin.] Consisting of more than one.

In this *multiply* number of the eye, the object seen is not multiplied, and appears but one, though seen with two or more eyes.

**MULTIPLICATION.** *n. f.* [*multiplication*, Fr. *multiplicatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of multiplying or increasing any number by addition or production of more of the same kind.

Although they had divers files for God, yet under many appellations they acknowledged one divinity; rather conceiving thereby the evidence or acts of his power in several ways than a *multiplication* of essence, or real distractions of unity in any one.

2. [In arithmetick.]

*Multiplication* is the increasing of any one number by another, so often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increased.

A man had need be a good arithmetician to understand this author's works: his description runs on like a *multiplication* table.

**MULTIPLICATOR.** *n. f.* [*multiplicateur*, Fr. from *multiplicare*, Latin.] The number by which another number is multiplied.

**MULTIPLICITY.** *n. f.* [*multiplicité*, French.]

1. More than one of the same kind.

Had they discoursed rightly but upon this one principle, that God was a being infinitely perfect, they could never have asserted a *multiplicity* of gods: for, can one God include in him all perfections, and another God include in him all perfections too? Can there be any more than all? And if this all be in one, can it be also in another?

Company, he thinks, lessens the flame of vice, by sharing it; and abates the torrent of a common odium, by deriving

# MUL

it into many channels; and therefore if he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to distract it at least by a *multiplicity* of the object.

2. State of being many.

You equal Donne in the variety, *multiplicity*, and choice of thoughts.

**MULTIPLICIOUS.** *n. f.* [*multiplex*, Latin.] Manifold. Not used.

Amphibæna is not an animal of one denomination; for properly that animal is not one, but *multiplicious* or many, which hath a duplicity or gemination of principal parts.

**MULTIPLIER.** *n. f.* [from *multiplier*.]

1. One who multiplies or increases the number of any thing.

Broils and quarrels are alone the great accumulators and multipliers of injuries.

2. The multiplier in arithmetick.

Multiplication hath the *multiplicand*, the multiplier, or number given, by which the *multiplicand* is to be multiplied.

**MULTIPLY.** *v. a.* [*multiplier*, Fr. *multiplicare*, Latin.]

1. To increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition.

He clappeth his hands amongst us, and multiplieth his words against God.

He shall not multiply sorrows.

His birth to our just fear gave no small cause, But his growth now to youth's full flower displaying

All virtue, grace, and wisdom, to achieve Things highest, greatest, multiplies my fears.

2. To perform the process of arithmetical multiplication.

From one flock of seven hundred years, multiplying still by twenty, we shall find the product to be one thousand three hundred forty-seven millions three hundred sixty-eight thousand four hundred and twenty.

**MULTIPLY.** *v. n.*

1. To grow in number.

The multiplying brood of the ungodly shall not thrive.

2. To increase themselves.

The multiplying villainies of nature Do swarm upon him.

We see the infinitely fruitful and productive power of this way of sinning; how it can increase and multiply beyond all bounds and measures of actual commission.

**MULTIPLY.** *v. n.* [*multus* and *potens*, Latin.] Having manifold power; having power to do many different things.

By Jove *multiplient*, Thou should'st not bear from me a Greekish mender.

**MULTIPRESENCE.** *n. f.* [*multus* and *presentia*, Latin.] The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time.

This sleeveless tale of transubstantiation was surely brought into the world, and upon the stage, by that other fable of the *multi-presence* of Christ's body.

**MULTISCIOUS.** *adj.* [*multiscius*, Latin.] Having variety of knowledge.

**MULTISILYQUOUS.** *adj.* [*multus* and *siliqua*, Latin.] The same with comiculate: used of plants, whose seed is contained in many distinct seed-vessels.

**MULTISONOUS.** *adj.* [*multisonus*, Latin.] Having many sounds.

**MULTITUDE.** *n. f.* [*multitudo*, Fr. *multitudo*, Latin.]

1. The state of being many; the state of being more than one.

2. Number; many; more than one.

It is impossible that any *multitude* can be actually infinite, or so great that there cannot be a greater.

3. A great number; loosely and indefinitely.

It is a fault in a *multitude* of preachers, that they utterly neglect method in their harangues.

4. A crowd or throng; the vulgar.

He the vast hissing *multitude* admires.

**MULTITUDINOUS.** *adj.* [from *multitudo*.]

1. Having the appearance of a multitude.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather Thy multitudinous sea incarnardine,

Making the green one red.

2. Manifold.

At once pluck out The multitudinous tongue, let them not lick The sweet that is their poison.

**MULTIVAGANT.** *adj.* [*multivagus*, Latin.] That wanders or strays much abroad.

**MULTIVAGOUS.** *adj.* [*multus* and *vagus*, Latin.] Having many ways; manifold.

**MULTIOULAR.** *adj.* [*multus* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having more eyes than two.

Flies are *multioular*, having as many eyes as there are perforations in their cornea.

# MUM

**MUM.** *interject.* [Of this word I know not the original: it may be observed, that when it is pronounced it leaves the lips closed.] A word denoting prohibition to speak, or resolution not to speak; silence; hush.

Alone then, and no more proceed. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*

Well said, matter; *mum!* and gaze you fill. *Shakespeare.*

The citizens are *mum*, say not a word. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*

Intrust it under solemn vows

Of *mum*, and silence, and the rose. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

**MUM.** *n. f.* [*munne*, German.] Ale brewed with wheat.

In Shenbank, upon the river Elbe, is a storehouse for the wheat of which *mum* is made at Brunswick.

**MUMBLE.** *v. n.* [*monipelen*, Dutch; *mutio*, Lat.]

1. To speak inwardly; to grumble; to mutter; to speak with imperfect found or articulation.

As one then in a dream, whose drier brain Is tolt with troubled fighs, and fancies weak

He mumbled soft, but would not all his silence break.

Peace, you *mumbling* fool; Utter your gravity o'er a gossip's bowl.

A wrinkled hag, with age grown double, Picking dry sticks, and *mumbling* to herself.

2. To chew; to bite softly; to eat with the lips close.

The man, who laugh'd but once to see an ass *Mumbling* to make the gross-grain'd thistles pass,

Might laugh again to see a jury chew The prickles of unpalatable law.

**MUMBLE.** *v. a.*

1. To utter with a low inarticulate voice.

Some carrytale, some pleafeman, some flight zany, Some *mumble*-news; told our intents before.

Here flood he in the dark, *Mumbling* of wicked charms, conjuring the moon

To stand 's auspicious mistress.

With *mumbl'd* pray'r's atones the deity.

2. To mouth gently.

Spaniels civilly delight In *mumbling* of the game they dare not bite.

3. To flubber over; to suppress; to utter imperfectly.

The raising of my rabble is an exploit of consequence; and not to be *mumbled* up in silence for all her pertness.

**MUMBLER.** *n. f.* [from *mumble*.] One that speaks inarticulately; a mutterer.

**MUMBLINGLY.** *adv.* [from *mumbling*.] With inarticulate utterance.

**MUMM.** *v. a.* [*munne*, Danish.] To mask; to frolic in disguise.

The thrifless games With *mumming* and with masking all around.

**MUMMER.** *n. f.* [*munne*, Danish.] A masker; one who performs frolics in a perfonated dress.

If you chance to be pinch'd with the colick, you make faces like *mummers*.

Jugglers and dancers, anticks, *mummers*.

I began to smoke that they were a parcel of *mummers*.

Peel'd, patch'd and pyebald, linsie-woolsey brothers; Grave *mummers!*

**MUMMERY.** *n. f.* [*munerie*, French.] Masking; frolic in masks; foolery.

Here mirth's but *mummery*, And sorrows only real be.

This open day-light doth not shew the masques and *mummings*, and triumphs of the world, half so fitly as candle-light.

Your fathers Didstain'd the *mummery* of foreign flollers.

**MUMMY.** *n. f.* [*munie*, Fr. *mumia*, Lat. derived by *Salmafius* from *anomon*, by *Bochart* from the Arabic.]

1. A dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming.

We have two different substances preferred for medicinal use under the name of *mummy*: one is the dried flesh of human bodies embalmed with myrrh and spice; the other is the liquor running from such *mummies* when newly prepared, or when affected by great heat, or by damps: this is sometimes of a liquid, sometimes of a solid form, as it is preserved in vials well stopp'd, or suffered to dry and harden in the air: the first kind is brought to us in large pieces, of a lax and friable texture, light and spongy, of a blackish brown colour, and often black and clammy on the surface; it is of a strong but not agreeable smell: the second sort, in its liquid state, is a thick, opaque, and viscous fluid, of a blackish and a strong, but not disagreeable smell: in its indurated state it is a dry, solid substance, of a fine shining black colour and close texture, easily broken, and of a good smell: this sort is extremely dear, and the first sort so cheap, that as

# MUN

all kinds of *mummy* are brought from Egypt we are not to imagine it to be the ancient Egyptian *mummy*. What our druggists are supplied with is the flesh of executed criminals, or of any other bodies the Jews can get, who fill them with the common bitumen so plentiful in that part of the world, and adding aloes, and some other cheap ingredients, send them to be baked in an oven till the juices are exhaled, and the embalming matter has penetrated so thoroughly that the flesh will keep.

*Mummy* has been esteemed resolvent and balsamick; and besides it, the skull, and even the most growing on the skulls of human skeletons, have been celebrated for antiepileptic virtues; the fat also of the human body has been recommended in rheumatisms, and every other part or humour have been in repute for the cure of some disease: at present we are wise enough to know, that the virtues ascribed to the parts of the human body are all either imaginary, or such as may be found in other animal substances: the *mummy* and the skull alone of all these horrid medicines retain their places in the shops.

The silk Was dy'd in *mummy*, which the skilful Conserv'd of maidens hearts.

It is strange how long carcases have continued uncorrupt, as appeareth in the *mummies* of Egypt, having lasted some of them three thousand years.

Say'd by spice, like *mummies*, many a year, Old bodies of philosophy appear.

2. *Mummy* is used among gardeners for a sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees.

3. To beat to a *MUMMY*. To beat foundly.

To MUMP. *v. a.* [*munipelen*, Dutch.]

1. To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with a continued motion.

Let him not pry nor listen, Nor frisk about the houle

Like a tame *mumping* squirrel with a bell on.

2. To talk low and quick.

3. [In cant language.] To go a begging.

**MUMPER.** *n. f.* [In cant language.] A beggar.

**MUMPS.** *n. f.* [*munipelen*, Dutch.] Sullenness; silent anger.

**MUMPS.** *n. f.* The squinancy.

To MUNCH. *v. a.* [*manger*, French.] To chew by great mouthfuls.

Say, sweet love, what thou desir'st to eat? —Truly, a peck of provender; I could *munch* you good dry oats.

**MUNCH.** *v. n.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls.

It is the son of a mare that's broken loose, and *munching* upon the melons.

**MUNCHER.** *n. f.* [from *munch*.] One that munches.

**MUND.** *n. f.*

*Mund* is peace, from which our lawyers call a breach of the peace, *mundbrech*: to Edmund is happy peace; *Ethelmund*, noble peace; *Ælmond*, all peace; with which these are much of the same import: Ireneus, Helychius, Lenis, Pacatus, Sedatus, Tranquillus, &c.

**MUNDANE.** *adj.* [*mundanus*, Latin.] Belonging to the world.

The platonical hypothesis of a *mundane* soul will relieve us.

The atoms which now constitute heaven and earth, being once separate in the *mundane* space, could never without God, by their mechanical affections, have convened into this present frame of things.

**MUNDATION.** *n. f.* [*mundus*, Latin.] The act of cleansing.

**MUNDATORY.** *adj.* [from *mundus*, Latin.] Having the power to cleanse.

**MUNDICK.** *n. f.* A kind of marcasite or semimetal found in tin mines.

When any metals were in considerable quantity, these bodies lose the name of marcasites, and are called ores: in Cornwall and the West they call them *mundick*.

Besides stones, all the sorts of *mundick* are naturally figured.

**MUNDIFICATION.** *n. f.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Latin.] Cleansing any body, as from dross, or matter of inferior account to what is to be cleansed.

**MUNDIFICATIVE.** *adj.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Latin.] Cleansing; having the power to cleanse.

Gall is very *mundificative*, and was a proper medicine to clear the eyes of Tobit.

We incarnated with an addition to the fore-mentioned *mundification*.

To MUNDIFY. *v. a.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Latin.] To cleanse; to make clean.

Simple wounds, such as are *mundified* and kept clean, do not need any other hand but that of nature.

The ingredients aduate the spirits, absorb the intestinal superfluities, reclude opilation, and *mundify* the blood.



# MUR

MUNDI'VAGANT. *adj.* [*mundivagus*, Lat.] Wandering through the world. *Diſt.*  
MUNDU'NGUS. *n. f.* Stinking tobacco. *Bailey.*  
MUNERARY. *adj.* [from *munus*, Lat.] Having the nature of a gift.  
MUNGREL. *n. f.* [frequently written *mongrel*. See MONGREL.] Any thing generated between different kinds; any thing partaking of the qualities of different causes or parents.  
Maffiff, greyhound, *mungrel* grim,  
Hound or paniel, brache or hym,  
Or bobtail like, or trundle tail. *Shakeſp.*  
MUN'GREL. *adj.* Generated between different natures; base-born; degenerate.  
Thou art nothing but the composition of a knave, beggar, coward, pander, and the son and heir of a *mungrel* bitch. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*  
My people are grown half wild, they would not precipitate themselves else into such a mixt *mungrel* war. *Havel.*  
*Mungrel* curs bawl, snarle and snap, where the fox flies before them, and clap their tails between the legs when an adversary makes head against them. *L'Eſtrange.*  
A foreign fun is fought and a mix'd *mungrel* brood. *Dry.*  
MUNICIPAL. *adj.* [*municipalis*, Fr. *municipalis*, *municipium*, Lat.] Belonging to a corporation.  
A counsellor, bred up in the knowledge of the municipal and statute laws, may honestly inform a just prince how far his prerogative extends. *Dryden.*  
MUNIFICENCE. *n. f.* [*munificence*, Fr. *munificentia*, Lat.] Liberality; the act of giving.  
A state of poverty obscures all the virtues of liberality and munificence. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup> 257.  
2. In *Spenser* it is used, as it seems, for fortification or strength, from *munitiones* *facere*.  
Their importune sway  
This land invaded with like violence,  
Until that Locrine for his realms defence,  
Did head against them make, and strong *munificence*. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.  
MUNIFICENT. *adj.* [*munificus*, Lat.] Liberal; generous.  
Is he not our most *munificent* benefactor, our wisest counsellor and most potent protector. *Atterbury.*  
MUNIFICENTLY. *adv.* [from *munificent*.] Liberally; generously.  
MUNIMENT. *n. f.* [*munimentum*, Lat.]  
1. Fortification; strong hold.  
2. Support; defence.  
The arm our soldier,  
Or steel the leg, the tongue our trumpeter;  
With other *muniments* and petty helps  
In this our fabrick. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*  
To MUNITE. *v. a.* [*munis*, Lat.] To fortify; to strengthen.  
A word not in use.  
Heat doth attenuate, and the more gross and tangible parts contract, both to avoid vacuum, and to *munite* themselves against the force of the fire. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Men, in the procuring or *munition* of religious unity, must not dissolve the laws of charity and human society. *Bacon.*  
MUNITION. *n. f.* [*munition*, Fr. *munition*, Lat.]  
1. Fortification; strong hold.  
Victors under-pin their conquests jure belli, that they might not be lost by the continuation of external forces of standing armies, castles, garrisons, *munition*. *Hale.*  
2. Ammunition; materials for war.  
What penny hath Rome borne,  
What men provided, what *munition* sent,  
To underprop this action? *Shakeſp. King John.*  
The king of Tripolie in every hold  
Shut up his men, *munition* and his treasure. *Fairfax.*  
It is a little city, strong and well stored with *munition*. *Sandys's Journey.*  
MUNITION. *n. f.*  
The upright posts, that divide the several lights in a window frame, are called *munitions*. *Moxon.*  
MURAGE. *n. f.* [from *murus*, Lat.] Money paid to keep walls in repair.  
MURAL. *adj.* [*muralis*, *urus*, Lat.] Pertaining to a wall.  
And repair'd  
Her mural breach, returning whence it rowl'd. *Milton.*  
In the nectarine and the like delicate mural fruit, the later your pruning, the better. *Evelyn's Kalender.*  
A soldier would venture his life for a mural crown. *Addiſon.*  
MURDER. *n. f.* [*murder*, Sax. *murdrum*, law Lat. the etymology requires that it should be written, as it anciently often was, *murder*; but of late the word itself has commonly, and its derivatives universally, been written with *d*.] The act of killing a man unlawfully; the act of killing criminally.  
Kill men i' th' dark! where be these bloody thieves?  
Ho *murder*! *murder*! *Shakeſp. Othello.*  
Now witchcraft celebrates  
Pale Hecate's offerings; and wither'd *murder*,  
With Tarquin's ravishing strides, towards his design  
Moves like a ghost. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*  
Blood hath been shed ere now, i' th' olden time,  
Ere human statute purg'd the general weal;  
Ay, and since too, *murders* have been perform'd  
Too terrible for th' ear. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*  
Slaughter grows *murder* when it goes too far,  
And makes a massacre what was a war. *Dryden.*  
The killing of their children had, in the account of God,  
the guilt of *murder*, as the offering them to idols had the guilt of idolatry. *Locke.*  
To MURDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To kill a man unlawfully.  
If he dies, I *murder* him, not they. *Dryden.*  
2. To destroy; to put an end to.  
Can't thou quake and change thy colour,  
*Murder* thy breath in middle of a word,  
And then again begin, and stop again. *Shakeſp.*  
Let the mutinous winds  
Strike the proud cedars to the fiery fun;  
*Murder* ring impossibility, to make  
What cannot be, light work. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*  
MURDERER. *n. f.* [from *murder*.] One who has shed human blood unlawfully; one who has killed a man criminally.  
Thou dost kill me with thy unkind falsehood, and it grieves me not to die; but it grieves me that thou art the *murderer*. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
I am his host,  
Who should against his *murderer* shut the door,  
Not bear the knife myself. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*  
Thou tell'st me there is *murder* in mine eyes;  
'Tis pretty sure,  
That eyes, that are the frail'st and softest things,  
Who shut their coward gates on atomies,  
Should be call'd tyrants, butchers, *murderers*. *Shak.*  
The very horror of the fact had stupified all curiosity, and so dispersed the multitude, that even the *murderer* himself might have escaped. *Wotton.*  
Like some rich or mighty *murderer*,  
Too great for prison, which he breaks with gold,  
Who frether for new mischiefs does appear,  
And dares the world to tax him with the old. *Dryden.*  
This stranger having had a brother killed by the conspirator, and having till now fought in vain for an opportunity of revenge, chanced to meet the *murderer* in the temple. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N<sup>o</sup> 177.  
With equal terrors, not with equal guilt,  
The *murderer* dreams of all the blood he spilt. *Swift.*  
MURDERESS. *n. f.* [from *murder*.] A woman that commits murder.  
When by thy scorn, O *murderess*! I am dead,  
Then shall my ghost come to thy bed,  
And thee feign'd vestal in worse arms shall see. *Dennis.*  
Diana's vengeance on the victor shown,  
The *murderess* mother, and confuming son. *Dryden.*  
Art thou the *murderess* then of wretched Laius. *Dryden.*  
MURDERMENT. *n. f.* [from *murder*.] The act of killing unlawfully.  
To her came message of the *murderment*. *Fairfax.*  
MURDEROUS. *adj.* [from *murder*.] Bloody; guilty of murder; addicted to blood.  
Upon thy eye-balls *murderous* tyranny  
Sits in grim majesty to fright the world. *Shakeſp.*  
Oh *murderous* coxcomb! what should such a fool  
Do with so good a wife? *Shakeſp. Othello.*  
Enforc'd to fly  
Thence into Egypt, till the *murderous* king  
Were dead, who fought his life; and missing, fill'd  
With infant blood the streets of Bethlehem. *Milton.*  
If she has deform'd this earthly life  
With *murderous* rapine and seditious strife;  
In everlasting darkness must lie. *Prior.*  
MURE. *n. f.* [*mur*, Fr. *murus*, Lat.] A wall. Not in use.  
The incessant care and labour of his mind  
Hath wrought the *mure*, that should confine it in,  
So thin, that life looks through and will break out. *Shak.*  
To MURE. *v. a.* [*murer*, Fr. from *murus*, Lat.] To inclose in walls.  
All the gates of the city were *mured* up, except such as were refer'd to fall out at. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*  
MURRER. *n. f.* [*murus*, Latin.] An overleer of a wall. *Asch.*  
MURIA'TICK. *adj.* Partaking of the taste or nature of brine, or any such like pickles, from *muria*, brine or pickle. *Quincy.*  
If the curry be entirely *muria'tick*, proceeding from a diet of salt flesh or fish, antisebutick vegetables may be given with success, but tempered with acids. *Arbutnot.*  
MURK. *n. f.* [*murk*, Danish, dark.] Darkness; want of light.  
Ere twice in *murk* and occidental damp,  
Moist Hesperus hath quench'd his sleepy lamp. *Shakeſp. Asch.*  
MURK. *n. f.* Huffs of fruit. *Murkt.*

# MUR

MURKY. *adj.* [*murk*, Danish.] Dark; cloudy; wanting light.  
The *murkist* den,  
The most opportune place, the strong'st suggestion  
Shall never melt mine honour into lull. *Shakeſp. Tempest.*  
So scented the grim feature, and up-turn'd  
His nostrils wide into the *murky* air, *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Sagacious of his quarry.  
A *murky* storm deep low'ring o'er our heads  
Hung imminent, that with impervious gloom  
Oppos'd itself to Cynthia's silver ray. *Addiſon.*  
MURMUR. *n. f.* [*murmur*, Lat. *murmure*, Fr.]  
1. A low shrill noise.  
Flame as it moveth within itself, or is blown by a bellows, giveth a *murmur* or interior sound. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
When the wing'd colonies first tempt the sky,  
Or setting, seize the sweets the blossoms yield,  
Then a low *murmur* runs along the field. *Pope.*  
2. A complaint half suppressed; a complaint not openly uttered.  
Some discontents there are; some idle *murmurs*;  
How idle *murmurs*!  
The doors are all shut up; the wealthier fort,  
With arms across, and hats upon their eyes,  
Walk to and fro before their silent shops. *Dryden.*  
To MURMUR. *v. a.* [*murmure*, Lat. *murmure*, Fr.]  
1. To give a low shrill sound.  
The *murmuring* fuge,  
That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,  
Can scarce be heard so high. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*  
Amid an ile around whose rocky shore  
The forests *murmure*, and the furies roar,  
A goddess guards in her enchanted dome. *Pope.*  
The busy bees with a soft *murmuring* strain,  
Invite to gentle sleep the lab'ring swain. *Dryden.*  
2. To grumble; to utter secret and fullen discontent.  
With at before things, and against before persons.  
The good we have enjoy'd from heav'n's free will;  
And shall we *murmure* to endure the ill?  
*Murmure* not at your sickness, for thereby you will sin against God's providence. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*  
The good consequences of this scheme, which will execute itself without *murmuring* against the government, are very visible. *Swift.*  
MURMURER. *n. f.* [from *murmure*.] One who repines; one who complains fullenly; a grumbler; a repiner; a complainer.  
Heav'n's peace be with him!  
That's christian care enough; for living *murmurers*  
There's places of rebuke. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*  
The *murmurer* is turned off to the company of those doleful creatures, which were to inhabit the ruins of Babylon. *Government of the Tongue.*  
Still might the discontented *murmurer* cry,  
Ah hapless fate of man! ah wretch doom'd once to die. *Blackmore on the Creation.*  
MURMUR. *n. f.* [*murmure*, Fr. from *murner*, to stun.] Four cards of a sort. *Skinner and Ainsworth.*  
MURRAIN. *n. f.* [The etymology of this word is not clear; *mur* is an old word for a catarrh, which might well answer to the glanders, *muriano*, low Latin. *Skinner* derives it from *mor*, to die.] The plague in cattle.  
Away rage'd rams, care I what *murRAIN* kill. *Sidney.*  
Some trials would be made of mixtures of water in ponds for cattle, to make them more milch, to fatten, or to keep them from *murRAIN*. *Bacon.*  
A hallowed band  
Cou'd tell what *murraINS*, in what months begun. *Garth.*  
MURRE. *n. f.* A kind of bird.  
Among the first sort we reckon coots, meawes, *murre*s, criers and curlews. *Carew.*  
MURRE. *adj.* [*more*, Fr. *morello*, Italian; from *more*, a moor.] Darkly red.  
The leaves of some trees turn a little *murrey* or reddish.  
They employ it in certain proportions, to tinge their glass both with red colour, or with a purplish or *murrey*. *Boyle.*  
Painted glass of a sanguine red, will not ascend in powder above a *murrey*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Cornelius jumps out, a stocking upon his head, and a waistcoat of *murrey*-coloured satin upon his body. *Arbutnot.*  
MURRION. *n. f.* [often written *morion*. See MORION.] *Janius* derives it from *murus*, a wall.] A helmet; a casque; armour for the head.  
Their beef they often in their *murrions* stew'd,  
And in their basket-hilts their bevtage brew'd. *King.*  
MURTH of Corn. *n. f.* Plenty of grain. *Asch.*  
MUSCADEL. *adj.* [*muscat*, *muscadell*, Fr. *moscatello*, Italian; *MUSCADINE*.] either from the fragrance resembling the nutmegs, *mus muscata*, or from *musca*, a fly; flies being eager of thole grapes.] A kind of sweet grape, sweet wine and sweet pear.

# MUS

He quafft off the *muscadell*,  
And threw the tops all in the sexton's face. *Shakeſp.*  
MUSCLE. *n. f.* [*muscle*, Fr. *musculus*, Lat. *muscula*, Sax.]  
*Muscle* is a bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleshy threads or fibres, inclosed by one common membrane: all the fibres of the same plate are parallel to one another, and tied together at extremely little distances by short and transverse fibres: the fleshy fibres are composed of other smaller fibres, inclosed likewise by a common membrane: each lesser fibre consists of very small vessels or bladders, into which we suppose the veins, arteries and nerves to open, for every muscle receives branches of all those vessels, which must be distributed to every fibre: the two ends of each muscle or the extremities of the fibres are, in the limbs of animals, fastened to two bones, the one moveable, the other fixed; and therefore, when the muscles contract, they draw the moveable bone according to the direction of their fibres. *Quincy.*  
The instruments of motion are the *muscles*, the fibres whereof, contracting themselves, move the several parts of the body. *Locke.*  
2. A bivalve shell-fish.  
Of shell-fish, there are wrinkles, limpers, cockles and *muscles*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
It is the observation of Aristotle, that oysters and *muscles* grow fuller in the waxing of the moon. *Hakewill.*  
Two pair of small *muscle* shells was found in a limestone quarry. *Woodward on Pessils.*  
MUSCOSITY. *n. f.* [*muscosus*, Lat.] Moistness.  
MUSCULAR. *adj.* [from *musculus*, Latin.] Performed by muscles.  
By the *muscular* motion and perpetual flux of the liquids, a great part of the liquids are thrown out of the body. *Art.*  
MUSCULARITY. *n. f.* [from *muscular*.] The state of having muscles.  
The guts of a flurgeon, taken out and cut to pieces, will still move, which may depend upon their great thickness and *muscularity*. *Grew's Museum.*  
MUSCULOUS. *adj.* [*musculosus*, Fr. *musculosus*, Latin.]  
1. Full of muscles; brawny.  
2. Pertaining to a muscle.  
The uvula has a *musculosus* power, and can dilate and contract that round hole, called the pupil of the eye, for the better moderating the transimission of light. *More.*  
MOSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Deep thought; close attention; absence of mind; brown study.  
The tidings strange did him abashed make,  
That still he sat long time astonish'd  
As in great *mus*, he word to creature spake. *Fa. Queen.*  
He was fill'd  
With admiration and deep *mus*, to hear  
Of things so high and strange. *Milton.*  
2. The power of poetry.  
Begin my *mus*. *Cowley.*  
The *mus*-inspired train  
Triumph, and raise their drooping heads again. *Waller.*  
Lodona's fate, in long oblivion cast,  
The *mus* shall sing. *Pope.*  
To MUSE. *v. n.* [*mus*, Fr. *musen*, Dutch; *musse*, Latin.]  
1. To ponder; to think close; to study in silence.  
If he spake courteously, he angled the people's hearts; if he were silent, he *mus'd* upon some dangerous plot. *Sidney.*  
St. Augustine, speaking of devout men, noteth, how they daily frequented the church, how attentive ear they give unto the chapters read, how careful they were to remember the fame, and to *mus* thereupon by themselves. *Hooker.*  
Caesar's father oft,  
Bestow'd his lips on that unworthy place,  
As it rain'd kisses. *Shakeſp.*  
My mouth shall speak of wisdom; and my heart *mus* of understanding. *Psalms* xlix. v. 3.  
Her face upon a sudden glittered, so that I was afraid of her, and *mus'd* what it might be. *2 Esdras* x. 25.  
All men *mus'd* in their hearts of John, whether he were the Christ or not. *Luke* iii. 15.  
On these he *mus'd* within his thoughtful mind. *Dryden.*  
We *mus* so much on the one, that we are apt to overlook and forget the other. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
Man superiour walks  
Amid the glad creation, *mus*ing praise,  
And looking lively gratitude. *Thomson's Spring.*  
2. To be absent of mind; to be attentive to something not present; to be in a brown study.  
Why hast thou lost the fresh blood in thy cheeks?  
And given my treasures and my rights of thee,  
To thick-eyed *mus*ing and curs'd melancholy. *Shakeſp. Asch.*  
You suddenly arose and walk'd about,  
*Mus*ing and fighting with yours arms across. *Shakeſp. Asch.*  
The sad king  
Feels sudden terror and cold shivering,  
Lifts not to eat, still *mus*es, sleeps unround. *Daniel.*  
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# MUS

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The instruments of motion are the *muscles*, the fibres whereof, contracting themselves, move the several parts of the body. *Locke.*  
2. A bivalve shell-fish.  
Of shell-fish, there are wrinkles, limpers, cockles and *muscles*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
It is the observation of Aristotle, that oysters and *muscles* grow fuller in the waxing of the moon. *Hakewill.*  
Two pair of small *muscle* shells was found in a limestone quarry. *Woodward on Pessils.*  
MUSCOSITY. *n. f.* [*muscosus*, Lat.] Moistness.  
MUSCULAR. *adj.* [from *musculus*, Latin.] Performed by muscles.  
By the *muscular* motion and perpetual flux of the liquids, a great part of the liquids are thrown out of the body. *Art.*  
MUSCULARITY. *n. f.* [from *muscular*.] The state of having muscles.  
The guts of a flurgeon, taken out and cut to pieces, will still move, which may depend upon their great thickness and *muscularity*. *Grew's Museum.*  
MUSCULOUS. *adj.* [*musculosus*, Fr. *musculosus*, Latin.]  
1. Full of muscles; brawny.  
2. Pertaining to a muscle.  
The uvula has a *musculosus* power, and can dilate and contract that round hole, called the pupil of the eye, for the better moderating the transimission of light. *More.*  
MOSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Deep thought; close attention; absence of mind; brown study.  
The tidings strange did him abashed make,  
That still he sat long time astonish'd  
As in great *mus*, he word to creature spake. *Fa. Queen.*  
He was fill'd  
With admiration and deep *mus*, to hear  
Of things so high and strange. *Milton.*  
2. The power of poetry.  
Begin my *mus*. *Cowley.*  
The *mus*-inspired train  
Triumph, and raise their drooping heads again. *Waller.*  
Lodona's fate, in long oblivion cast,  
The *mus* shall sing. *Pope.*  
To MUSE. *v. n.* [*mus*, Fr. *musen*, Dutch; *musse*, Latin.]  
1. To ponder; to think close; to study in silence.  
If he spake courteously, he angled the people's hearts; if he were silent, he *mus'd* upon some dangerous plot. *Sidney.*  
St. Augustine, speaking of devout men, noteth, how they daily frequented the church, how attentive ear they give unto the chapters read, how careful they were to remember the fame, and to *mus* thereupon by themselves. *Hooker.*  
Caesar's father oft,  
Bestow'd his lips on that unworthy place,  
As it rain'd kisses. *Shakeſp.*  
My mouth shall speak of wisdom; and my heart *mus* of understanding. *Psalms* xlix. v. 3.  
Her face upon a sudden glittered, so that I was afraid of her, and *mus'd* what it might be. *2 Esdras* x. 25.  
All men *mus'd* in their hearts of John, whether he were the Christ or not. *Luke* iii. 15.  
On these he *mus'd* within his thoughtful mind. *Dryden.*  
We *mus* so much on the one, that we are apt to overlook and forget the other. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
Man superiour walks  
Amid the glad creation, *mus*ing praise,  
And looking lively gratitude. *Thomson's Spring.*  
2. To be absent of mind; to be attentive to something not present; to be in a brown study.  
Why hast thou lost the fresh blood in thy cheeks?  
And given my treasures and my rights of thee,  
To thick-eyed *mus*ing and curs'd melancholy. *Shakeſp. Asch.*  
You suddenly arose and walk'd about,  
*Mus*ing and fighting with yours arms across. *Shakeſp. Asch.*  
The sad king  
Feels sudden terror and cold shivering,  
Lifts not to eat, still *mus*es, sleeps unround. *Daniel.*  
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# MUS

3. To wonder; to be amazed.  
*Muse* not that I thus suddenly proceed;  
 For what I will, I will. *Shakep.*
- I have a strange infirmity. *Shakep. Macbeth.*  
*MUSEFUL*. *adj.* [from *musé*.] Deep thinking; silently thoughtful.
- Full of *musical* mopings, which preface  
 The loss of reason, and conclude in rage. *Dryden.*
- MUSER*. *n. f.* [from *musé*.] One who muses; one apt to be  
 absent of mind. *Bailey.*
- MUSEUM*. *n. f.* [*muséum*.] A repository of learned curiosities.  
*MUSEUM*. *n. f.* [*muséum*.] A repository of learned curiosities.
1. *Musbrooms* are by curious naturalists esteemed perfect plants,  
 though their flowers and seeds have not as yet been discovered:  
 the true champion or *musbroom* appears at first of a roundish  
 form like a button, the upper part of which, as also the stalk,  
 is very white, but being opened, the under part is of a livid  
 flesh colour, but the fleshy part, when broken, is very white;  
 when they are suffered to remain undisturbed, they will grow  
 to a large size, and explicate themselves almost to a flatness,  
 and the red part underneath will change to a dark colour:  
 in order to cultivate them, open the ground about the roots  
 of the *musbrooms*, where you will find the earth very often full  
 of small white knobs, which are the off-sets or young *musbrooms*;  
 these should be carefully gathered, preserving them in lumps  
 with the earth about them, and planted in hot beds. *Miller.*
2. An upstart; a wretch risen from the dunghill; a director of  
 a company.  
*Musbrooms* come up in a night, and yet they are unfown;  
 and therefore such as are upstarts in state, they call in reproach  
*musbrooms*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- The lowly native of a country town. *Dryden.*  
*MUSROOMSTONE*. *n. f.* [*musroom* and *stone*.] A kind of  
 fossil.
- Fifteen *musroomstones* of the same shape. *Woodward.*  
*MUSICK*. *n. f.* [*musica*; *musique*, Fr.]
1. The science of harmonical sounds.  
 The man that hath no *musick* in himself,  
 Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,  
 Is fit for treasons. *Shakep. Merchant of Venice.*
- Now look into the *musick*-master's gains,  
 Where noble youth at vast expense is taught,  
 But eloquence not valu'd at a groat. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
2. Instrumental or vocal harmony.  
 When the spake,  
 Sweet words, like dropping honey, the did shed;  
 And 'twixt the pearls and rubies softly brake  
 A silver sound, that heavenly *musick* seem'd to make. *F. Qu.*
- Such *musick*  
 Before was never made,  
 But when of old the sons of morning sung.  
 By *musick* minds an equal temper know,  
 Nor swell too high, nor sink too low;  
 Various the fires with animated sounds,  
 Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds. *Pope.*
- We have dancing-masters and *musick*-masters. *Arb. and Pope.*
- MUSICAL*. *adj.* [*musical*, Fr. from *musick*.]
1. Harmonious; melodious; sweet sounding.  
 The merry birds  
 Chanted above their cheerful harmony,  
 And made amongst themselves a sweet consort,  
 That quicken'd the dull spirit with *musical* comfort. *F. Qu.*
- Sweet bird that shunn'd the noise of folly,  
 Most *musical*, most melancholly;  
 These chauntres of the wood among,  
 I woo to hear thy even-song. *Milton.*
- Neither is it enough to give his author's sense, in poetical  
 expressions and in *musical* numbers. *Dryden.*
2. Belonging to *musick*.  
 Several *musical* instruments are to be seen in the hands of  
 Apollo's muses, which might give great light to the dispute  
 between the ancient and modern music. *Addison.*
- MUSICALLY*. *adv.* [from *musical*.] Harmoniously; with sweet  
 sound.
- Valentine, *musically* coy, *Addison.*  
 Shun'd Phædra's arms.
- MUSICALNESS*. *n. f.* [from *musical*.] Harmony.  
*MUSICIAN*. *n. f.* [*musicus*, Lat. *musicus*, Fr.] One skilled in  
 harmony; one who performs upon instruments of music.  
 Though the *musician* that shall play to you,  
 Hand in the air a thousand leagues from hence;  
 Yet trait they shall be here. *Shakep. Henry IV.*
- The nightingale, if she should sing by day,  
 When every goose is cackling, would be thought  
 No better a *musician* than the wren. *Shakep.*
- A painter may make a better face than ever was; but he  
 must do it by a kind of felicity, as a *musician* that maketh  
 an excellent air in music, and not by rule. *Bacon's Essays.*

# MUS

- The praise of Bacchus then the sweet *musician* sung.  
 Of Bacchus ever fair and ever young. *Dryden.*
- MUSK*. *n. f.* [*muschio*, Italian; *musé*, Fr.]  
*Musk* is a dry, light and friable substance of a dark blackish  
 colour, with some tinge of a purplish or blood colour in it,  
 feeling somewhat smooth or unctuous: its smell is highly per-  
 fumed, and too strong to be agreeable in any large quantity:  
 its taste is bitterish: it is brought from the East Indies, mostly  
 from the kingdom of Bantam, some from Tonquin and Co-  
 chin China: the animal which produces it is of a very sin-  
 gular kind, not agreeing with any established genus: it is of  
 the size of a common goat but taller; its head resembles that  
 of the greyhound, and its ears stand erect like those of the  
 rabbit: its tail is also erect and short, its legs moderately  
 long, and its hoofs deeply cloven: its hair is a dusky brown,  
 variegated with a faint cast of red and white, every hair being  
 part-coloured: the bag which contains the *musk*, is three  
 inches long and two wide, and situated in the lower part of  
 the creature's belly; it consists of a thin membrane covered  
 thinly with hair, resembling a small purse, and when genuine,  
 the scent is so strong as to offend the head greatly: toward  
 the orifice of the bag there are several glands, which serve  
 for the secretion of this precious perfume, for the sake of  
 which the Indians kill the animal. *Hill.*
- Some putrefactions and excrements yield excellent odours;  
 as civet and *musk*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- MUSK*. *n. f.* [*musca*, Lat.] Grape hyacinth or grape flower.  
*Musk* hath a bulbous shoot; the leaves are long and nar-  
 row: the flower is hermaphroditical, consisting of one leaf,  
 and shaped like a pitcher, and cut at the top into six segmen-  
 ts, which are reflexed; the ovary becomes a triangular fruit, di-  
 vided into three cells, which are full of round seeds. *Miller.*
- MUSKAPPLE*. *n. f.* A kind of apple, *Ans.*  
*MUSKCAT*. *n. f.* [*muske* and *cat*.] The animal from which  
*musk* is got.
- MUSKCHERRY*. *n. f.* A fort of cherry. *Ans.*  
*MUSKET*. *n. f.* [*musquet*, Fr. *moschetto*, Italian, a small hawk.  
 Many of the fire-arms are named from animals.]
1. A soldier's handgun. *Thou*  
 Waft shot at with fair eyes, to be the mark  
 Of smoky *muskets*. *Shakep. All's well that ends well.*
- Practice to make swifter motions than any you have out of  
 your *muskets*. *Bacon.*
- They charge their *muskets*, and with hot desire  
 Of full revenge, renew the fight with fire. *Waller.*
- He perceived a body of their horse within *musket*-shot of  
 him, and advancing upon him. *Clarendon.*
- One was brought to us, shot with a *musket*-ball on the right  
 side of his head. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
2. A male hawk of a small kind, the female of which is the  
 sparrow hawk; so that *eyas musket* is a young unfledged male  
 hawk of that kind. *Hammer.*
- Here comes little Robin.—  
 —How now my eyes *musket*, what news with you. *Shak.*
- The *musket* and the coyfeer were too weak,  
 Too fierce the falcon; but above the rest,  
 The noble buzzard ever pleas'd me best. *Dryden.*
- MUSKETEE*. *n. f.* [from *musket*.] A soldier whose weapon  
 is his *musket*.  
 Notwithstanding they had lined some hedges with *musketters*,  
 they pursued them till they were dispersed. *Clarendon.*
- MUSKETOO*. *n. f.* [*musqueton*, Fr.] A blunderbuss; a short  
 gun of a large bore. *Ditt.*
- MUSKINESS*. *n. f.* [from *muske*.] The scent of *musk*.  
*MUSKMELO*. *n. f.* [*muske* and *melon*.] A fragrant melon.  
 The way of maturation of tobacco must be from the heat  
 of the earth or sun; we see some leading of this in *muskmelons*,  
 which are sown upon a hot bed dunged below, upon a bank  
 turned upon the South sun. *Bacon.*
- MUSKPEAR*. *n. f.* [*muske* and *pear*.] A fragrant pear.  
*MUSKROSE*. *n. f.* [*muske* and *rose*.] A rose so called, I suppose,  
 from its fragrance.  
 In May and June come roses of all kinds, except the  
*muske*, which comes later. *Bacon's Essays.*
- Thyris, whose artful strains have oft delay'd  
 The huddling brook to hear his madrigal,  
 And sweeten'd every *muske* of the dale. *Milton.*
- The *muske* will, if a lusty plant, bear flowers in Autumn  
 without cutting. *Boyle.*
- MUSKY*. *adj.* [from *muske*.] Fragrant; sweet of scent.  
 There eternal summer dwells,  
 And West winds, with *musky* wing,  
 About the cedar's allies sing. *Milton.*
- Nard and Cassia's balmy smells.
- MUSLIN*. *n. f.* A fine stuff made of cotton.  
 By the use of certain attire made of cambrick or *muslin*  
 upon her head, she attained to such an evil art in the motion  
 of her eyes. *Taller, N° 110.*
- In half-whipt *muslin* needles useless lies,  
 And shuttle-cocks across the counter fly. *Gay.*
- MUSROL*.

# MUS

- MUSROL*. *n. f.* [*musrol*, French.] The noseband of a horse's  
 bridle. *Bailey.*
- MUSS*. *n. f.* A scramble.  
 When I cry'd ho!
- Like boys unto a *mus*, kings would start forth,  
 And cry, your will? *Shakep. Ant and Cleopatra.*
- MUSSETA'TION*. *n. f.* [*musset*, Lat.] Murmur; grumble.  
*MUSULMAN*. *n. f.* A Mahometan believer.
- MUST*. *verb. imperfect.* [*musse*, Dutch.] To be obliged. It  
 is only used before a verb. *Must* is of all persons and tenses,  
 and used of persons and things.  
 Do you confess the bond?  
 —I do.  
 —Then *must* the Jew be merciful.  
 —On what compulsion *must* I? tell me that. *Shakespeare.*
- MUST* I needs bring thy lion unto the land from whence thou  
 camest? *Gen. xxiv. 5.*
- Fade, flowers, fade, nature will have it so;  
 'Tis but what we *must* in our Autumn do. *Waller.*
- Because the same self-existing being necessarily is what he  
 is, 'tis evident that what he may be, or hath the power of  
 being, he *must* be. *Grew.*
- Every father and brother of the convent has a voice in the  
 election, which *must* be confirmed by the pope. *Addison.*
- MUST*. *n. f.* [*mustum*, Latin.] New wine; new wort.  
 If in the *must* of wine, or wort of beer, before it be tunned,  
 the burrage stay a small time, and be often changed, it makes  
 a sovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- As a swarm of flies in vintage time,  
 About the wine-press where sweet *must* is pour'd,  
 Beat off, returns as oft with humming sound. *Milton.*
- The wine itself was luting to the rest,  
 Still working in the *must*, and lately press'd. *Dryden.*
- A fragrant man that with sufficient *must*  
 His casks replenish'd yearly; he no more  
 Desir'd, nor wanted. *Phillips.*
- Liquors, in the act of fermentation, as *must* and new ale,  
 produce spasms in the stomach. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- To *MUST*. *v. a.* [*mus*, Welsh, stinking; *mus*, Dutch, mouldi-  
 nels; or perhaps from *mus*.] To mould; to make mouldy.  
 Others are made of stone and lime; but they are subject to  
 give and be moist, which will *must* corn. *Mortimer.*
- To *MUST*. *v. n.* To grow mouldy.
- MUSTA'CHES*. *n. f.* [*mustaches*, French.] Whiskers; hair on  
 the upper lip.
- This was the manner of the Spaniards, to cut off their  
 beards, save only their *mustaches*, which they wear long. *Spens.*
- MUSTARD*. *n. f.* [*mustard*, Welsh; *mustard*, Fr.] A plant.  
 The flower consists of four leaves, which are placed in form  
 of a cross, out of whose flower-cup rises the pointal, which  
 afterward becomes a fruit or pod, divided into two cells by an  
 intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both  
 sides, and are filled with roundish seeds: these pods generally  
 end in a fungous horn, containing the like seeds. To these  
 marks must be added, an acrid burning taste, peculiar to  
*mustard*. *Misler.*
- The pancakes were naught, and the *mustard* was good. *Shak.*
- Sauce like himself, offensive to its foes,  
 The roguish *mustard*, dang'rous to the nose. *King.*
- Mustard*, taken in great quantities, would quickly bring  
 the blood into an alkaline state, and destroy the animal.  
*Arbutnot.*
- 'Tis your's to shake the foul,  
 With thunder rumbling from the *mustard* bowl. *Pope.*
- Stick your candle in a bottle, a coffee cup, or a *mustard*  
 pot. *Swift.*
- Common *mustard* seed is attenuant and resolvent: it warms  
 the stomach, and excites appetite; but its principal medicinal  
 use is external in sinapisms. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
- To *MUSTER*. *v. n.* To assemble in order to form an army.  
 Why does my blood thus *muster* to my heart,  
 So disposing all my other parts  
 Of necessary times? *Shakep. Meas. for Measure.*
- They reach the destin'd place,  
 And draw together. *Blackmore's Creation.*
- To *MUSTER*. *v. a.* [*musteren*, Dutch.]
1. To review forces.  
 The captain, half of whose soldiers are dead, and the other  
 quarter never *mustered* nor seen, demands payment of his  
 whole account. *Spenser on Ireland.*
- The principal scribe of the host *mustered* the people. *2 Kings.*
- Review'd his *muster'd* race, and took the tale. *Dryden.*
- A man might have three hundred and eighteen men in his  
 family, without being heir to Adam, and might *muster* them  
 up, and lead them out against the Indians. *Lacks.*
2. To bring together.  
 Had we no quarrel to Rome, but that  
 Thou art thence banish'd, we would *muster* all  
 From twelve to seventy. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*
- I'll *muster* up my friends, and meet your grace. *Shakep.*

# MUT

- I could *muster* up, as well as you,  
 My giants and my witches too. *Donne.*
- A daw tricked himself up with all the gay feathers he could  
*muster*. *L'Estrange.*
- All the wise sayings and advices which philosophers could  
*muster* up to this purpose, have proved ineffectual to the com-  
 mon people. *Tillotson.*
- Having *mustered* up all the forces he could think of, the  
 clouds above, and the deeps below: these, says he, are all  
 the stores we have for water; and Moses directs us to no other  
 for the causes of the deluge. *Woodward's Natural History.*
- MUSTER*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A review of a body of forces.  
 All the names  
 Of thy confederates too, be no less great  
 In hell than here: that when we would repeat  
 Our strengths in *muster*, we may name you all. *Ben. Jonst.*
2. A register of forces *mustered*.  
 Ye publish the *musters* of your own bands, and proclaim  
 them to amount to thousands. *Hooker.*
- Deception takes wrong measures, and makes false *musters*,  
 which founds a retreat instead of a charge, and a charge instead  
 of a retreat. *South's Sermons.*
3. A collection: as, a *muster* of peacocks. *Alfworth.*
4. To pass *MUSTER*. To be allowed.  
 Such excises will not pass *muster* with God, who will allow  
 no man's idleness to be the measure of possible or impossible.  
*South's Sermons.*
- Double dealers may pass *muster* for a while; but all parties  
 wash their hands of them in the conclusion. *L'Estrange.*
- MUSTERBOOK*. *n. f.* [*muster* and *book*.] A book in which the  
 forces are registered.  
 Shadow will serve for Summer: prick him; for we have a  
 number of shadows to fill up the *musterbook*. *Shakep. H. IV.*
- MUSTERMASTER*. *n. f.* [*muster* and *master*.] One who super-  
 intends the *muster* to prevent frauds.  
 A noble gentleman, then *mustermaster*, was appointed em-  
 bassador unto the Turkish emperor. *Koeller's History.*
- Mustermasters* carry the bell and ablest men in their pockets.  
*Raigill's Essays.*
- MUSTER-ROLL*. *n. f.* [*muster* and *roll*.] A register of forces.  
 How many insignificant combatants are there in the Chris-  
 tian camp, that only lend their names to fill up the *muster-  
 roll*, but never dream of going upon service? *Decay of Piety.*
- One tragick sentence, if I dare deride,  
 Which Betterton's grave action dignify'd;  
 Or well-mouth'd Booth with emphasis proclaims,  
 I thought perhaps a *muster-roll* of names. *P. pe.*
- MUSTY*. *adv.* [from *musty*.] Mouldily.  
*MUSTINESS*. *n. f.* [from *musty*.] Mould; damp foulness.  
 Keep them dry and free from *mustiness*. *Even's Calendar.*
- MUSTY*. *adj.* [from *musty*.]
1. Mouldy; spoiled with damp; moist and fetid.  
 Was't thou fain, poor father,  
 To hovel thee with swine and rogues forlorn,  
 In short and *musty* straw. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
- Pistachoes, so they be good and not *musty*, made into a  
 milk, are an excellent nourisher. *Bacon's Natural History.*
2. Stale; spoiled with age.  
 While the grass grows—the proverb is somewhat *musty*. *Sh.*
- Let those that go by water to Gravesend prefer lying upon  
 the boards, than on *musty* infectious straw. *Farvey.*
3. Vapid with fetidness.  
 Let not, like Nævius, every error pass;  
 The *musty* wine, foul cloth, or greasy glass. *Pope.*
4. Dull; heavy; wanting activity; wanting practice in the oc-  
 currences of life.  
 Xantippe, being married to a bookish man who has no  
 knowledge of the world, is forced to take his affairs into her  
 own hands, and to spirit him up now and then, that he may  
 not grow *musty* and unfit for conversation. *Addison's Spectator.*
- MUTABILITY*. *n. f.* [*mutabilitas*, Fr. *mutabilis*, Latin.]
1. Changeableness; not continuance in the same state.  
 The *mutability* of that end, for which they are made,  
 maketh them also changeable. *Hooker.*
- My fancy was the air, most free,  
 And full of *mutability*,  
 Big with chimeras. *Suckling.*
- Plato confesses that the heavens and the frame of the world  
 are corporeal, and therefore subject to *mutability*. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Inconstancy; change of mind.  
 Ambitious, covetings, change of prides, disdain,  
 Nice longings, flanders, *mutability*. *Shakep. Cymbeline.*
- MUTABLE*. *adj.* [*mutabilis*, Latin.]
1. Subject to change; alterable.  
 Of things of the most accidental and *mutable* nature, acci-  
 dental in their production, and *mutable* in their continuance,  
 yet God's preference is as certain in him as the memory is or  
 can be in us. *South's Sermons.*
2. Inconstant; unfetted.  
 For the *mutable* rank-scented many,  
 Let them regard me, as I do not flatter. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*
- I saw.



# MUT

I saw thee *mutable*  
Of fancy, fear'd left one day thou would'st leave me. *Milt.*  
MUTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *mutable*.] Changeableness; un-  
certainty; instability.  
MUTATION. *n. f.* [mutation, French; *mutatio*, Lat.] Change;  
alteration.

His honour  
Was nothing but *mutation*, ay, and that  
From one bad thing to worse. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
The vicissitude or *mutations* in the superior globe are no fit  
matter for this present argument. *Bacon's Essays.*

To make plants grow out of the sun or open air is a great  
*mutation* in nature, and may induce a change in the seed. *Bacon.*  
MUTE. *adj.* [mut, French; *mutus*, Latin.]

1. Silent; not vocal; not having the use of voice.  
Why did he reason in my soul implant,  
And speech, th' effect of reason? To the mute  
My speech is lost; my reason to the brute. *Dryden.*  
*Mute* solemn sorrow, free from female noise,  
Such as the majesty of grief destroys. *Dryden.*

2. Having nothing to say.  
Say he be *mute*, and will not speak a word,  
Then I'll commend her volubility. *Shakespeare.*

All fat *mute*,  
Pondering the danger with deep thoughts. *Milton.*  
All the heav'nly choir stood *mute*,  
And silence was in heav'n. *Milt. Paradise Lost, l. iii.*  
The whole perplex'd ignoble crowd,  
*Mute* to my questions, in my praises loud,  
Echo'd the word. *Prior.*

MUTE. *n. f.*  
1. One that has no power of speech.  
Either our history shall with full-mouth  
Speak freely of our acts; or else our grave,  
Like Turkish *mute*, shall have a tongueless mouth. *Shakef.*  
Your *mute* I'll be;

When my tongue blabs, then let mine eyes not see. *Shakef.*  
He that never hears a word spoken, no wonder if he remain  
speechless; as one *mute* do, who from an infant should be  
bred up amongst *mute*, and have no teaching. *Hilder.*

Let the figures, to which art cannot give a voice, imitate  
the *muties* in their actions. *Dryden's Discreet.*  
2. A letter which without a vowel can make no sound.

Grammarians note the easy pronunciation of a *mute* before  
a liquid, which doth not therefore necessarily make the preced-  
ing vowel long. *Hilder's Elements of Speech.*  
To MUTE. *v. n.* [mutir, French.] To dung as birds.  
Mine eyes being open, the sparrows *mutied* warm dung into  
mine eyes. *Tob. ii. 10.*

I could not fright the crows,  
Or the least bird from *muting* on my head. *Ben. Johnson.*  
The bird not able to digest the fruit, from her inconverted  
*muting* ariseth this plant. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

MUTELY. *adv.* [from *mute*] Silently; not vocally.  
Driving dumb silence from the portal door,  
Where he had *mutely* fat two hours before. *Milton.*

To MUTILATE. *v. a.* [mutiler, Fr. *mutile*, Latin.] To de-  
prive of some essential part.  
Such fearing to concede a monstrosity, or *mutilate* the in-  
tegrity of Adam, preventively conceive the creation of thirteen  
ribs. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Sylburgius justly complains that the place is *mutilated*. *Still.*  
Among the *mutilated* poets of antiquity there is none whose  
fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho. *Addison.*

Aristotle's works were corrupted, from Strabo's account of  
their having been *mutilated* and consumed with moisture. *Baker.*  
MUTILATION. *n. f.* [mutilation, Fr. *mutile*, from *mutile*, Lat.]  
Deprivation of a limb, or any essential part.

The subject had been oppressed by fines, imprisonments,  
*mutilation*, pillories, and banishments. *Clarendon.*  
*Mutilation* are not transmitted from father to son, the blind  
begetting such as can see: cripples, *mutilate* in their own  
persons, do come out perfect in their generations. *Brown.*

MUTINE. *n. f.* [mutin, French.] A mutineer; a mover of in-  
surrection. Not in use.  
In my heart there was a kind of fighting,  
That would not let me sleep; methought I lay  
Worse than the *mutines* in the bilboes. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

Like the *mutines* of Jerusalem,  
Be friends a while. *Shakespeare's King John.*  
MUTINEER. *n. f.* [from *mutin*, French.] A mover of sedi-  
tion; an opposer of lawful authority.

The war of the duke of Urbino, head of the Spanish *muti-  
neers*, was unjust. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
Set wide the *muti*'s garden-gate;  
For there our *mutineers* appoint to meet. *Dryden.*

They have cashiered several of their followers as *mutineers*,  
who have contradicted them in political conversations. *Addison.*  
MUTINOUS. *adj.* [mutin, French.] Seditious; busy in  
insurrection; turbulent.

# MUT

It tauntingly replied  
To th' discontented members, th' *mutinous* parts,  
That envied his receipt. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
The laws of England should be administered, and the *mu-  
tinous* severely suppressed. *Hayward.*

Lend me your guards, that if persuasion fail,  
Force may against the *mutinous* prevail. *Waller.*  
My ears are deaf with this impatient crowd;  
Their wants are now grown *mutinous* and loud. *Dryden.*

MUTINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *mutinous*.] Seditiously; turbu-  
lently.  
A woman, a young woman, a fair woman, was to govern  
a people in nature *mutinously* proud, and always before used to  
hard governours.

Men imprudently often, seditiously and *mutinously* some-  
times, employ their zeal for persons. *Spratt's Sermon.*  
MUTINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *mutinous*.] Seditiousness; tur-  
bulence.

To MUTINY. *v. n.* [mutiner, French.] To rise against autho-  
rity; to make insurrection; to move sedition.  
The spirit of my father begins to *mutiny* against this fer-  
vitude. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

The people *mutiny*, the fort is mine,  
And all the soldiers to my will incline. *Waller.*  
When Caesar's army *mutinated*, and grew troublesome, no  
argument could appease them. *South's Sermon.*

MUTINY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Insurrection; sedition.  
The king fled to a strong castle, where he was gathering  
forces to suppress this *mutiny*. *Sidney.*

I th' war,  
Their *mutinies* and revolts, wherein they shew'd  
Most valour, spoke not for them. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

In most strange postures  
We've seen him set himself. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
— There is a *mutiny* in's mind.  
Less than if this frame

Of heav'n were falling, and these elements  
In *mutiny* had from her axle torn  
The steadfast earth. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. ii.*

Soldiers grow pernicious to their master who becomes their  
servant, and is in danger of their *mutinies*, as much as any  
government of seditious. *Temple.*

To MUTTER. *v. n.* [mutire, mutare, Latin.] To grumble;  
to murmur.  
What would you ask me, that I would deny,  
Or stand to *mutt'ring* on?

How! what does his cashier'd worship *mutt'ring*? *Shakef.*  
Sky low'd, and *mutt'ring* thunder some sad drops  
Wept, at completing of the mortal sin  
Original! *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii.*

They may freely trespass, and do as they please; no man  
dare accuse them, no, not so much as *mutt'ring* against them.  
*Burton on Melancthon.*

Bold Britons, at a brave bear-garden fray,  
Are rous'd; and clatt'ring sticks cry, play, play, play:  
Mean time your filthy foreigner will stare,  
And *mutt'ring* to himself, ha, *gens barbare*!

And it is well he *mutters*, well for him;  
Our butchers else would tear him limb from limb. *Dryden.*  
When the tongue of a beautiful female was cut out, it could  
not forbear *mutt'ring*. *Addison's Spectator.*

To MUTTER. *v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulation; to  
grumble forth.  
Amongst the soldiers this is *mutt'ring*,  
That here you maintain sev'ral factions. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*

A kind of men, so loose of soul,  
That in their sleep will *mutt'ring* their affairs. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
Your lips have spoken lies, your tongue hath *mutt'ring* per-  
versefens. *Is. lix. 2.*

A hateful prattling tongue,  
That blows up jealousies, and heightens fears,  
By *mutt'ring* poisonous whispers in mens ears. *Creech.*

MUTTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Murmur; obscure ut-  
terance.  
Without his rod revers'd,  
And backward *mutters* of dissembling power,  
We cannot free the lady. *Milton.*

MUTTERER. *n. f.* [from *mutt'ring*.] Grumbler; murmurer.  
MUTTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *mutt'ring*.] With a low voice;  
without distinct articulation.

MUTTON. *n. f.* [mutton, French.]  
1. The flesh of sheep dressed for food.  
The fat of roasted *mutton* or beef, falling on the birds, will  
baste them. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

2. A sheep: now only in ludicrous language.  
Here's too small a pasture for such store of *muttons*. *Shak.*  
The flesh of *muttons* is better tasted where the sheep feed  
upon wild thyme and wholesome herbs. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Within a few days were brought out of the country two  
thousand *muttons*. *Hayward's Edu. VI.*

# MYO

MUTTONFIST. *n. f.* [mutton and fist.] A hand large and  
red.  
Will he who saw the soldiers *muttonfist*,  
And saw thee maul'd appear within the list  
To witness truth. *Dryden's Farnel, sat. 16.*

MUTUAL. *adj.* [mutuel, French; *mutuus*, Lat.] Recipro-  
cal; each acting in return or correspondence to the other.  
Note a wild and wanton herd,  
Fetiching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud,  
If they perchance but hear a trumpet sound,  
You shall perceive them make a *mutual* stand,  
By the sweet power of music. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*

What should most excite a *mutual* flame,  
Your rural cares and pleasures are the same. *Pope.*  
MUTUALLY. *adv.* [from *mutual*.] Reciprocally; in return.  
He never bore  
Like labour with the rest; where th' other instruments  
Did see, and hear, device, instruct, walk, feel,  
And *mutually* participate. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,  
Who *mutually* hath answer'd my affection. *Shakespeare.*  
The tongue and pen *mutually* assist one another, writing  
what we speak, and speaking what we write. *Hilder.*

Pellucid substances act upon the rays of light at a distance,  
in refracting, reflecting and inflecting them, and the rays *mu-  
tually* agitate the parts of those substances at a distance for  
heating them. *Newton's Opticks.*

They *mutually* teach, and are taught, that lesson of vain  
confidence and security. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
May I the sacred pleasures know  
Of strictest amity, nor ever want  
A friend with whom I *mutually* may share  
Gladness and anguish. *Philips.*

MUTUALITY. *n. f.* [from *mutual*.] Reciprocation.  
Villanous thoughts, Rodrigo! when these *mutualities* to  
marshall the way, hard at hand comes the incorporate con-  
clusion. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

MUZZLE. *n. f.* [moufou, French.]  
1. The mouth of any thing; the mouth of a man in contempt.  
But ever anon turning her *muzzle* toward me, she  
threw such a prospect upon me, as might well have given a  
surfeit to any weak lover's stomach. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Huygens has proved, that a bullet continuing in the velocity  
with which it leaves the *muzzle* of the cannon, would re-  
quire twenty-five years to pass from us to the sun. *Chapman.*  
If the poker be out of the way, or broken, stir the fire  
with the tongs; if the tongs be not at hand, use the *muzzle*  
of the bellows. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

2. A fastening for the mouth, which hinders to bite.  
The fifth Harry from curbed licence plucks  
The *muzzle* of restraint; and the wild dog  
Shall flesh his tooth on ev'ry innocent. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

Greyhounds, shewy fair,  
And tall as flags, ran loose, and cours'd around his chair;  
With golden *muzzles* all their mouths were bound. *Dryden.*

To MUZZLE. *v. n.* To bring the mouth near.  
The bear *muzzles*, and smells to him, puts his nose to his  
mouth and to his ears, and at last leaves him. *L'Estrange.*

To MUZZLE. *v. a.*  
1. To bind the mouth.  
This butcher's cur is venom mouth'd, and I  
Have not the pow'r to *muzzle* him; therefore best  
Not wake him in his slumber. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

My dagger *muzzled*,  
Left it should bite its master, and so prove,  
As ornaments oft do, too dangerous. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

The bear, the bear, and every savage name,  
Wild in effect, though in appearance tame,  
Lay waste thy woods, destroy thy blissful bow'r,  
And *muzzled* though they seem, the mutes devour. *Dryden.*

Through the town with flow and solemn air,  
Led by the nostril, walks the *muzzled* bear. *Gay's Past.*  
2. To fondle with the mouth close. A low word.  
The nurse was then *muzzling* and coaxing of the child.

My. pronoun possessive. [See MINE.] Belonging to me. *My*  
is used before a substantive, and *mine* anciently and properly  
before a vowel. *My* is now commonly used indifferently be-  
fore both. *My* is used when the substantive follows, and  
*mine* when it goes before: as, *this is my book; this book is*  
*mine*.

Her feet she in my neck doth place.  
I conclude my reply with the words of a Christian poet. *Spenser.*

If my soul had free election  
To dispose of her affection,  
I shall present my reader with a journal. *Waller.*

MYCHEN. *n. f.* [myncpen, Saxon.] A nun. *Addison.*  
MYOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [μυρογραφία.] A description of the mus-  
cles. *Diels.*

MYOLOGY. *n. f.* [myologie, French.] The description and doc-  
trine of the muscles.

# MYS

To instance in all the particulars, were to write a whole  
system of *myology*. *Gheyn's Phil. Principles.*  
MYOLOGY. *n. f.* Shortness of sight.

MYRIAD. *n. f.* [μυρία.]  
1. The number of ten thousand.  
2. Proverbially any great number.

Assemble thou,  
Of all those *myriads*, which we lead, the chief. *Milton.*  
Are there legions of devils who are continually designing  
and working our ruin? there are also *myriads* of good angels  
who are more cheerful and officious to do us good. *Tillotson.*

Safe sits the goddess in her dark retreat;  
Around her, *myriads* of ideas wait,  
And endless shapes. *Prior.*

MYRMIDON. *n. f.* [μυρμιδών.] Any rude ruffian; so named  
from the soldiers of Achilles.  
The mass of the people will not endure to be governed by  
Clodius and Curio, at the head of their *myrmidons*, though  
these be ever so numerous, and composed of their own repre-  
sentatives. *Swift.*

MYROBALAN. *n. f.* [myrobalanus, Latin.] A fruit.  
The *myrobalans* are a dried fruit, of which we have five  
kinds: they are fleshy, generally with a stone and kernel,  
having the pulpy part more or less of an austere acrid taste:  
they are the production of five different trees growing in the  
East Indies, where they are eaten preserved: they serve also  
for making and for dressing leather: they have been long in  
great esteem for their quality of opening the bowels in a  
gentle manner, and afterwards strengthening them by their  
astringency; but the present practice rejects them all. *Hill.*

The *myrobalan* hath parts of contrary natures; for it is  
sweet, and yet astringent. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 644.*  
MYROPOLIST. *n. f.* [μυροπολίτης.] One who sells un-  
guents.

MYRRH. *n. f.* [myrrha, Latin; *myrrhe*, Fr.] A gum.  
*Myrrh* is a vegetable product of the gum resin kind, sent  
to us in loose granules from the size of a pepper corn to that  
of a walnut, of a reddish brown colour, with more or less  
of an admixture of yellow: its taste is bitter and acrid, with  
a peculiar aromatick flavour, but very nauseous: its smell is  
strong, but not disagreeable: it is brought from Ethiopia,  
but the tree which produces it is wholly unknown. Our  
*myrrh* is the very drug known by the ancients under the same  
name: internally applied it is a powerful resolvent, and ex-  
ternally applied it is discutient and vulnerary. *Hill's M. Med.*

The *myrrh* sweet bleeding in the bitter wound. *Spenser.*  
I drop in a little honey of roses, with a few drops of tincture  
of *myrrh*. *Wise's Surgery.*

MYRRHINE. *adj.* [myrrhinus, Latin.] Made of the myrrhine  
stone.  
How they quaff in gold,  
Crystal and *myrrhine* cups imboid with gems  
And studs of pearl. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. iv.*

MYRTIFORM. *n. f.* [myrtus and form.] Having the shape of  
myrtle.

MYRTLE. *n. f.* [myrtus, Latin; *myrte*, Fr.] A fragrant tree  
sacred to Venus.  
The flower of the *myrtle* consists of several leaves disposed  
in a circular order, which expand in form of a rose; upon  
the top of the foot-stalk is the ovary, which has a short star-  
like cup, divided at the top into five parts, and expanded;  
the ovary becomes an oblong umbilicated fruit, divided into  
three cells, which are full of kidney-shaped seeds. *Miller.*

There will I make thee beds of roses,  
With a thousand fragrant posies;  
A cap of flowers, and a girdle  
Imbroider'd all with leaves of *myrtle*. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

I was of late as petty to his ends,  
As is the moss dew on the *myrtle* leaf  
To his grand sea. *Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Democritus would have Concord like a fair virgin, hold-  
ing in one hand a pomegranate, in the other a bundle of  
*myrtle*; for such is the nature of these trees, that if they be  
planted though a good space one from the other, they will  
meet, and with twining one embrace the other. *Peascham.*

Nor can the muse the gallant Sidney pass  
The plume of war! with early lawrels crown'd,  
The lover's *myrtle* and the poet's bay. *Thomson's Summer.*

MYSELF. *n. f.* [my and self.]  
1. An emphatical word added to I: as, *I myself do it; that is,*  
not I by proxy; not another.

As his host,  
I should against his murth'rer shut the door,  
Not bear the knife *myself*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. The reciprocal of I, in the oblique case.  
They have a mist another pain, against which I should  
have been at a loss to defend *myself*. *Swift's Examiner.*

MYSTAGOGUE. *n. f.* [μυσταγωγός; *mystagogus*, Latin.] One  
who interprets divine mysteries; also one who keeps church  
relics, and shews them to strangers. *Bailey.*

MYSTERIARCH. *n. f.* [μυστήριον ἀρχή.] One presiding  
over mysteries.



# M Y S

**MYSTÉRIOUS.** *adj.* [*mysterieux*, French, from *mystery*.]  
1. Inaccessible to the understanding; awfully obscure.

To Satan, first in sin, his doom apply'd,  
Though in *mysterious* terms. *Milton's Par. Lost. b. x.*  
Then the true Son of knowledge first appear'd,  
And the old dark *mysterious* clouds were clear'd. *Denham.*

2. Artfully perplexed.  
Those princes who were most distinguished for their *mysterious* skill in government, found, by the event, that they had ill consulted their own quiet, or the happiness of their people. *Swift's Thoughts on the State of Affairs.*

**MYSTÉRIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *mysterious*.]  
1. In a manner above understanding.

2. Obscurely; enigmatically.  
Our duty of preparation contained in this one word, try or examine, being after the manner of mysteries, *mysteriously* and secretly described, there is reason to believe that there is in it very much duty. *Taylor's Worthing Communicant.*  
Each fair *mysteriously* was meant. *Milton.*

**MYSTÉRIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *mysterious*.]

1. Holy obscurity.  
My purpose is, to gather together into an union all those several portions of truth, and differing apprehensions of *mysteriousness*. *Taylor's Worthing Communicant.*

2. Artful difficulty or perplexity.  
**TO MYSTÉRISE.** *v. a.* [from *mystery*.] To explain as enigmas.  
*Mysterizing* their enigmas, they make the particular ones of the twelve tribes accommodable unto the twelve signs of the zodiac. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v.*

**MYSTERY.** *n. f.* [*μυστήριον*; *mysterion*, Fr.]  
1. Something above human intelligence; something awfully obscure.

They can judge as fitly of his worth,  
As I can of those *mysteries* which heav'n  
Will not have earth to know. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Upon holy days, let the matter of your meditations be according to the *mystery* of the day; and to your ordinary devotions of every day, add the prayer which is fitted to the *mystery*. *Taylor.*

If God should please to reveal unto us this great *mystery* of the trinity, or some other *mysteries* in our holy religion, we should not be able to understand them, unless he would bestow on us some new faculties of the mind. *Swift's Sermon.*

2. An enigma; any thing artfully made difficult.  
To thy great comfort in this *mystery* of ill opinions, here's the twin brother of thy letter. *Shak. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*  
Important truths still let your fables hold,  
And moral *mysteries* with art unfold. *Graville.*

3. A trade; a calling: in this sense it should, according to *Warburton*, be written *mystery*, from *mysterion*, French, a trade.  
And that which is the noblest *mystery*,  
Brings to reproach and common infamy. *Hubbard's Tale.*

# M Y T

Instruction, manners, *mysteries* and trades,  
Degrees, observances, customs and laws,  
Decline to your confounding contraries. *Shakespeare.*

**MYSTICAL.** *adj.* [*mysticus*, Latin.]

1. Sacredly obscure.

Let God himself that made me, let not man that knows not himself, be my instructor concerning the *mystical* way to heaven.  
From salvation all flesh being excluded this way, God hath revealed a way *mystical* and supernatural. *Hooker, b. i.*

2. Involving some secret meaning; emblematical.  
Ye five other wand'ring fires! that move  
In *mystical* dance not without song, resound  
His praise, who out of darkness call'd up light. *Milton.*

It is Christ's body in the sacrament and out of it; but in the sacrament not the natural truth, but the spiritual and *mystical*. *Taylor's Worthing Communicant.*

It is plain from the Apocalypse, that *mystical* Babylon is to be consumed by fire. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Obscure; secret.

Left new fears disturb the happy state,  
Know, I have search'd the *mystical* rolls of fate. *Dryden.*  
**MYSTICALLY.** *adv.* [from *mystical*.] In a manner, or by an act, implying some secret meaning.

These two in thy sacred bosom hold,  
Till *mystically* join'd but one they be. *Dennis.*  
**MYSTICALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *mystical*.] Involvement of some secret meaning.

**MYTHOLOGICAL.** *adj.* [from *mythology*.] Relating to the explication of fabulous history.

The original of the conceit was probably hieroglyphical, which after became *mythological*, and by tradition stole into a total verity, which was but partially true in its covert sense and morality. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**MYTHOLOGICALLY.** *adv.* [from *mythological*.] In a manner suitable to the system of fables.

**MYTHOLOGIST.** *n. f.* [from *mythology*.] A relator or expounder of the ancient fables of the heathens.

The grammarians and *mythologists* seem to be altogether unacquainted with his writings.  
It was a celebrated problem among ancient *mythologists*, What was the strongest thing, what the wisest, and what the greatest? *Norris's Miscell.*

**TO MYTHOLOGIZE.** *v. n.* [from *mythology*.] To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.

**MYTHOLOGY.** *n. f.* [*μυθολογία* and *λόγος*; *mythologia*, French.] System of fables; explication of the fabulous history of the gods of the heathen world.

The modesty of *mythology* deserves to be commended: the scenes there are laid at a distance; it is once upon a time, in the days of yore, and in the land of Utopia. *Bentley.*



N.

# N A K

**N.** A semi-vowel, has in English an invariable sound; as, *no, name, net*; it is sometimes after *n* almost lost; as, *condemn, content*.  
**TO NAB.** *v. a.* [*nappa*, Swedish.] To catch unexpectedly; to seize without warning. A word seldom used but in low language.

**NADIR.** *n. f.* [Arabic.] The point under foot directly opposite to the zenith.

As far as four bright signs comprize,  
The distant zenith from the *nadir* lies. *Creech.*

**NAFF.** *n. f.* A kind of tufted sea-bird. *Creech.*

**NAG.** *n. f.* [*nagge*, Dutch.]  
1. A small horse. A horse in familiar language.  
A hungry lion would fain have been dealing with good horse-flesh; but the *nag* would be too fleet. *L'Estrange.*

Thy *nag*, the leanest things alive,  
So very hard thou lov'st to drive. *Prior.*

2. A paramour; in contempt.  
Your ribald *nag* of Egypt  
Hoists sails, and flies. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

**NAIL.** *n. f.* [*nægl*, Saxon; *nagel*, German.]  
1. The hard crust or horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes.

My *nails* can reach unto thine eyes. *Shakespeare.*  
The meanest sculptor in th' *Æmilian* square,  
Can imitate in brass, the *nails* and hair;  
Expert in trifles. *Dryden.*

The *nails* of our fingers give strength to those parts in the nerves and tendons that are put to; and defend the numerous 2. The talons of birds and beasts.

3. A spike of metal by which things are fastened together.  
As one *nail* by strength drives out another;  
So the remembrance of my former love  
Is by a newer object soon forgotten. *Shakespeare.*

For the body of the ships, no nation doth equal England, nor for the oaken timber to build them; and we need not borrow iron for spikes or *nails*, to fasten them together.  
The load-stone mines in the shore of India, are so placed in abundance and vigor, that it proves an adventure of hazard to pass those coasts in a ship with iron *nails*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

A beechen pail  
Hung by the handle, on a driven *nail*. *Dryden.*  
An equivocal word used for the *nail* of the hand or foot, and for an iron *nail* to fasten any thing. *Watts.*

4. A stud; a bolt.  
5. A kind of measure; two inches and a quarter.

6. On the *nail*. Readily; immediately; without delay. I suppose from a counter studded with *nails*.  
We want our money on the *nail*,  
The banker's ruin'd if he pays. *Swift's Poems.*

**TO NAIL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To fasten with *nails*.  
To the cross he *nails* thy enemies,  
The law that is against thee, and the sins  
Of all mankind, with him are crucify'd. *Milton's P. Lost.*

He clasp'd his hand upon the wounded part.  
The second shaft came swift and unespied,  
And pierc'd his hand, and *nail'd* it to his side. *Dryden.*

2. To stud with *nails*.  
In golden armour glorious to behold,  
The fivets of your arms were *nail'd* with gold. *Dryden.*

**NAILER.** *n. f.* [from *nail*.] One whose trade is to forge *nails*; a nail-maker.

**NA'KED.** *adj.* [*nacod*, Saxon.]  
1. Wanting cloaths; uncovered; bare.  
A philosopher being asked in what a wife man differed from a fool? answered, send them both *naked* to those who know them not, and you shall perceive. *Bacon, Apophth. 242.*

He pitying how they flood  
Before him *naked* to the air, that now

6

N.

# N A M

Must suffer change;  
As father of his family, he clad  
Their nakedness with skins of beasts. *Milton, P. Lost.*  
Ungrateful men,  
Behold my bosom *naked* to your swords,  
And let the man that's injur'd strike the blow. *Addison.*

2. Unarmed; defenceless; unprovided.  
Had I but serv'd my God with half the zeal  
I serv'd my king, he would not in mine age  
Have left me *naked* to mine enemies. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

3. Plain; evident; not hidden.  
The truth appears so *naked* on my side,  
That any purblind eye may find it out. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

4. Mere; bare; wanting the necessary additions; simple; abstracted.  
Not that God doth require nothing unto happiness at the hands of men; saving only a *naked* belief, for hope and charity we may not exclude; but that without belief all other things are as nothing, and it is the ground of those other divine virtues. *Hooker, b. i. p. 37.*

**NA'KEDLY.** *adv.*  
1. Without covering.

2. Simply; merely; barely; in the abstract.  
Though several single letters *nakedly* considered, are found to be articulations only of spirit or breath, and not of breath vocalized; yet there is that property in all letters of aptness, to be conjoined in syllables. *Holder.*

3. Discoverably; evidently.  
So blinds the sharpest counsels of the wife  
This overshadowing Providence on high,  
And dazzleth all their clearest sighted eyes,  
That they see not how *nakedly* they lie. *Daniel Civil War.*

**NA'KEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *naked*.]  
1. Nudity; want of covering.

My face I'll grime with filth;  
And with presented *nakedness* out-face  
The winds and persecutions of the sky. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Nor he their outward only; with the skins  
Of beasts; but inward *nakedness*, much more  
Opprobrious! with his robe of righteousness  
Arraving, cover'd from his father's sight.  
I entreat my gentle readers to sow on their truckers again, and not to imitate the *nakedness*, but the innocence of their mother Eve. *Addison's Guard. N. 100.*

2. Want of provision for defence.  
Thy only armour is thy *nakedness*. *Prior.*

3. Plainness; evidence; want of concealment.  
Why seek'st thou to cover with excuse  
That which appears in proper *nakedness*? *Shakespeare.*

**NALL.** *n. f.* An awl, such as collar-makers use. *Tusser.*  
Whole bridle and saddle, whilthead and *nall*,  
With collars and harness. *Tusser's Husb.*

**NAME.** *n. f.* [*nama*, Saxon; *naem*, Dutch; *enim*, Erse.]  
1. The discriminative appellation of an individual.

What is thy *name*?  
Thou'lt be afraid to hear it.  
No! though thou call'st thyself a hotter *name*  
Than any is in hell.  
My *name's* Macbeth. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He called their *names* after the *names* his father had called them. *Gen. xxvii. 18.*

2. The term by which any kind or species is distinguished.  
What's in a *name*? That which we call a rose,  
By any other *name* would smell as sweet. *Shakespeare.*

3. Person.  
If every particular idea that we take in, should have a distinct *name*, *names* must be endless. *Locke.*

They list with women each degen'rate *name*,  
Who dares not hazard life for future fame. *Dryden.*

4. Reputation; character.



# NAM

The king's army was the last enemy the west had been acquainted with, and had left no good name behind.  
*Clarendon, b. viii.*  
 5. Renown; fame; celebrity; eminence; praise; remembrance; memory; distinction; honour.  
 What men of name resort to him?  
 Sir Walter Herbert, a renowned soldier;  
 And Rice ap Thomas with a valiant crew,  
 And many others of great name and worth.  
*Shakesf.*  
 Visit eminent persons of great name abroad; to tell how the life agreeth with the fame.  
*Bacon's Essays, N<sup>o</sup>. 19.*  
 Here rest thy bones in rich Hesperia's plains,  
 Thy name, 'tis all a ghost can have, remains.  
*Dryden.*  
 Approv'd in fight, and men of mighty name.  
*Dryden.*  
 These shall be towns of mighty fame,  
 Tho' now they lie obscure, and lands without a name.  
*Dryden, Æn. vi.*  
 Bartolus is of great name; whose authority is as much valued amongst the modern lawyers, as Papinian's was among the ancients.  
*Baker's Reflex. on Learning.*  
 6. Power delegated; imputed character.  
 In the name of the people,  
 And in the power of us the tribunes, we  
 Banish him.  
*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 7. Fictitious imputation.  
 When Ulysses with fallacious arts,  
 Had forg'd a treason in my patron's name,  
 My kinsman fell.  
*Dryden, Æn.*  
 8. Appearance; not reality; assumed character.  
 I'll to him again, in the name of Brook;  
 He'll tell me all his purpose.  
*Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
 There is a friend which is only a friend in name.  
*Ecclus. xxxvii.*  
 9. An opprobrious appellation.  
 Bids her confess; calls her ten thousand names;  
 In vain she kneels.  
*Granville's Poems.*  
 Like the watermen of Thames  
 I row by, and call them names.  
*Swift's Miscel.*  
 To NAME, *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To discriminate by a particular appellation.  
 I mention here a son of the king's whom Florizel  
 I now name to you; and with speed to pace  
 To speak of Perdita.  
*Shakespeare's Winter Tale.*  
 Thou hast had seven husbands, neither wast thou named  
 after any of them.  
*Tob. iii. 8.*  
 His name was called Jesus, which was so named of the  
 angel before he was conceived.  
*Luke ii. 21.*  
 2. To mention by name.  
 Accustom not thy mouth to swearing: neither use thyself  
 to the naming of the Holy One.  
*Ecclus. xxiii. 9.*  
 3. To specify; to nominate.  
 Did my father's godson seek your life?  
 He whom my father nam'd? your Edgar.  
*Shakespeare.*  
 Bring me him up whom I shall name.  
*Sam. xxviii. 8.*  
 Let any one name that proposition, whose terms or ideas  
 were either of them innate.  
*Locke.*  
 4. To utter; to mention.  
 Let my name be named on them.  
*Gen. xlviii. 16.*  
 NAMELESS, *adj.* [from name.]  
 1. Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation.  
 On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,  
 A headless carcass, and a nameless thing.  
*Denham.*  
 The milky way,  
 Fram'd of many nameless stars.  
*Waller.*  
 Thy reliques, Rowe, to this fair shrine we trust,  
 And sacred, place by Dryden's awful dust;  
 Beneath a rude and nameless stone he lies,  
 To which thy tomb shall guide enquiring eyes.  
*Pope.*  
 2. One of which the name is not known or mentioned.  
 Little credit is due to accusations of this kind, when they  
 come from suspected, that is, from nameless pens.  
*Aitken's Sermons.*  
 NAMELY, *adv.* [from name.] Particularly; specially; to mention  
 by name.  
 It can be to nature no injury, that of her we say the  
 same which diligent beholders of her works have observed;  
 namely, that the provident for all living creatures nourish-  
 ment which may suffice.  
*Hobbes, b. iii. f. 4.*  
 Which of these sorrows is he subject to?  
 To none of these, except it be the last;  
 Namely, some love that drew him off from home.  
*Shakespeare.*  
 The council making remonstrances unto queen Elizabeth,  
 of the continual conspiracies against her life; and namely,  
 that a man was lately taken, who stood ready in a very  
 dangerous and suspicious manner to do the deed; advised her  
 to go less abroad weakly attended. But the queen an-  
 swered, that she had rather be dead, than put in custody.  
*Bacon, Apophth. 14.*  
 For the excellency of the soul, namely, its power of di-  
 vining in dreams; that several such divinations have been  
 made, none can question.  
*Addison's Spectator.*

# NAP

Solomon's choice does not only instruct us in that point  
 of history, but furnishes out a very fine moral to us; namely,  
 that he who applies his heart to wisdom, does at the same  
 time take the most proper method for gaining long life,  
 riches, and reputation.  
*Addison's Guardian.*  
 NA'MER, *n. f.* [name.] One who calls or knows any by name.  
 NA'MESAKE, *n. f.* One that has the same name with another.  
 Nor does the dog fish at sea, much more make out the  
 dog of land, than that his cognominal, or namesake in the  
 heavens.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*  
 One author is a mole to another: it is impossible for  
 them to discover beauties; they have eyes only for blemishes;  
 they can indeed see the light, as is said of their namesakes;  
 but immediately shut their eyes.  
*Addison's Spectator.*  
 NAP, *n. f.* [nappean, Saxon, to sleep.]  
 1. Slumber; a short sleep.  
 Mopla sat frowning of sleep with open mouth making  
 such a noise, as no body could lay the stealing of a nap  
 to her charge.  
*Sidney, b. ii.*  
 Let your bounty  
 Take a nap, and I will awake it anon.  
*Shakespeare.*  
 The sun had long since in the lap  
 Of Thetis, taken out his nap.  
*Hudibras, p. ii.*  
 So long as I'm at the forge you are still taking your nap.  
*Leffrange, Fab.*  
 2. [nappe, Saxon.] Down; villous substance.  
 Amongst those leaves the made a butterfly  
 With excellent device and wondrous flight;  
 The velvet nap, which on his wings doth lie,  
 The filken down, with which his back is dight.  
*Spenser.*  
 Jack Cade the clothier, means to dress the Common-  
 wealth, and set a new nap upon it.  
 Plants, though they have no prickles, have a kind of  
 downy or velvet rind upon their leaves; which down or nap  
 cometh of a subtil spirit, in a soft or fat substance.  
*Bacon.*  
 Ah! where must needy poet seek for aid  
 When dust and rain at once his coat invade;  
 His only coat! where dust confus'd with rain  
 Roughens the nap, and leaves a mingled stain.  
*Swift.*  
 To NAPP, *v. a.* [nappean, Saxon.] To sleep; to be drowsy  
 or secure.  
 They took him napping in his bed.  
*Hudibras, p. i.*  
 A wolf took a dog napping at his master's door.  
*Leffrange.*  
 What is seriously related by Helmont, that seal lions  
 stoop in a vessel that hath wheat in it, will in twenty-one  
 days time turn the wheat into mice; without conjuring,  
 one may guess to have been the philosophy and information  
 of some housewife, who had not so carefully covered her  
 wheat, but that the mice could come at it, and were there  
 taken napping, just when they had made an end of their  
 good cheer.  
*Bentley's Sermons.*  
 NAPPING, *n. f.* [nap and take.] Surprise; seizure on a  
 sudden; unexpected onset, like that made on men asleep.  
 Napping, assaults, spoiling, and firings, have in our fore-  
 father's days, between us and France, been very common.  
*Carver.*  
 NAPE, *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology. Skinner imagines it  
 to come from nap, the hair that grows on it; Yunius, with  
 his usual Greek fagacity, from *ναπα*, a hill; perhaps from  
 the same root with *nepe*.] The joint of the neck behind.  
 Turn your eyes towards the napes of your necks, and  
 make but an interior survey of your good selves.  
*Shakespeare.*  
 Domitian dreamed, the night before he was slain, that a  
 golden head was growing out of the nape of his neck.  
*Bacon.*  
 NAPER, *n. f.* [naperia, Italian.] Table-linen.  
*Di.*  
 NAPHTHA, *n. f.* [naphtha, Lat.] An herb.  
 Naphtha is a very pure, clear, and thin mineral fluid, of  
 a very pale yellow, with a cast of brown in it. It is soft  
 and oily to the touch, of a sharp and unpleasing taste, and  
 of a brisk and penetrating smell; of the bituminous kind. It  
 is extremely ready to take fire, and in places where it is  
 frequent, it exhales a vapour that takes fire at the approach  
 of any flame, and burns to a great distance, sometimes pread-  
 ing in an instant over half a mile or more of ground, and  
 continuing alight a great while. It is found floating on the  
 waters of springs. It is principally used externally in para-  
 lytick cases, and in pains of the limbs.  
*Hill's Mat. Med.*  
 Strabo represents it as a liquation of bitumen. It swims  
 on the top of the water of wells and springs. That found  
 about Babylon is in some springs whitish, tho' it be gene-  
 rally black, and differs little from Petroleum.  
*Woodward.*  
 NAPPINESS, *n. f.* [nappy.] The quality of having a nap.  
 NAPPIN, *n. f.* [from nap; which etymology is oddly favoured  
 by Virgil, *Tonitruque servant mantilia villis*; *naperia*, Italian.]  
 1. Cloaths used at table to wipe the hands.  
 By art were weaved nappins, shirte, and coats, inconspic-  
 uous by fire.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 The same matter was woven into a napkin at Louvain,  
 which was cleaned by being burnt in the fire.  
 Napkins, Helicobalus had of cloth of gold, but they  
 were most commonly of linnen, or soft wool.  
*Arbutnot.*  
 2. A

# NAR

2. A hankerchief. Obsolete. This sense is retained in Scot-  
 land.  
 I am glad I have found this naphin;  
 This was her first remembrance from the moor.  
*Shakespeare.*  
 NA'PLESS, *adj.* [from nap.] Wanting nap; threadbare.  
 Were he to stand for counsel, ne'er would he  
 Appear in th' market place, nor on him put  
 The naphin's vesture of humility.  
*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 NA'PPY, *adj.* [from nap. Mr. Lye derives it from nappie, Saxon,  
 a cup.] Frothy; spumy; from nap; whence apples and  
 ale are called lamb's wool.  
 When I my threacher heard,  
 With nappy beer I to the barn repair'd.  
*Gay's Post.*  
 NARCISSUS, *n. f.* [Latin; narcissus, Fr.] A daffodil.  
 Nor Narcissus fair  
 As o'er the fabled mountain hanging still.  
*Thomson.*  
 NARCO'TICK, *adj.* [narcotico, narcotique, Fr.] Producing tor-  
 por, or stupefaction.  
 Narcotick includes all that part of the materia medica, which  
 any way produces sleep, whether called by this name, or  
 hypnotics, or opiates.  
*Quincy.*  
 The ancients esteemed it narcotick or stupefactive, and it is  
 to be found in the list of poisons by Dioscorides.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*  
 NARD, *n. f.* [nardus, Lat. *νάρδος*, Gr.]  
 1. Spikenard; a kind of ointment.  
 2. An odorous shrub.  
 Smelt o' the bud o' the briar,  
 Or the nard in the fire.  
*Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*  
 He now is come  
 Into the blissful field, thro' groves of myrrh,  
 And flow'ring odours, cassia, nard and balm.  
*Milton.*  
 NARE, *n. f.* [naris, Latin.] A nostril not used, except as in  
 the following passage, in allusion.  
 There is a Machiavelian plot,  
 Though every nose elact it not.  
*Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*  
 NARWHALE, *n. f.* A species of whale.  
 Those long horns preserved as precious beauties, are but  
 the teeth of narwhales.  
*Brown's Vulg. Err. b. iii.*  
 NARRABLE, *adj.* [from narre.] Capable to be told or re-  
 lated.  
 NARRATE, *v. a.* [narro, Latin.] To relate; to tell; a  
 word only used in Scotland.  
 NARRATION, *n. f.* [narratio, Latin; narration, Fr.] Ac-  
 count; relation; history.  
 He did doubt of the truth of that narration.  
*Abbot.*  
 They that desire to look into the narrations of the story,  
 for the variety of the matter we have been careful might  
 have profit.  
 Homer introduces the best instructions, in the midst of the  
 plainest narrations.  
*Notes on the Odyssey.*  
 NARRATIVE, *adj.* [narrativus, Fr. from narro, Lat.]  
 1. Relating; giving an account.  
 The words of all judicial acts are written narratively, un-  
 less it be in sentences dispositive and enacting; therefore cred-  
 it ought to be given to these acts, though the words be  
 narrative.  
*Ayliffe's Pargen.*  
 2. Storytelling; apt to relate things past.  
 Age, as *Dante* says, is always narrative.  
*Dryden.*  
 The poor, the rich, the valiant and the sage,  
 And boasting youth, and narrative old age.  
*Pope.*  
 NARRATIVE, *n. f.* A relation; an account; a story.  
 In the instructions I here give to others, concerning what  
 they should do, take a narrative of what you have done.  
*South's Sermons.*  
 Cynthia was much taken with my narrative. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 58.*  
 NARRATIVELY, *adv.* [from narrative.] By way of relation.  
 The words of all judicial acts are written narratively, un-  
 less it be in sentences wherein dispositive and enacting terms  
 are made use of.  
*Ayliffe's Pargen.*  
 NARRATOR, *n. f.* [narrator, French; from narro, Latin.] A  
 teller; a relater.  
 Consider whether the narrator be honest and faithful, as  
 well as skilful; whether he hath no peculiar gain or profit  
 by believing or reporting it.  
*Watts's Logic.*  
 To NARRIFY, *v. a.* [from narro, Latin.] To relate; to give  
 account of; not in use.  
 I ever narrify'd my friends,  
 Of whom he is chief, with all the size that verity  
 Would without lapsing suffer.  
*Shakespeare.*  
 NARROW, *adj.* [narrow, Saxon, from nryn, near.]  
 1. Not broad or wide, having but a small distance from side to  
 side.  
 Edward from Belgia,  
 Hath pass'd in safety thro' the narrow seas.  
*Shakespeare.*  
 The Angel stood in a narrow place, where was no way  
 to turn either to the right hand or to the left.  
*Numb. ii. 26.*  
 In a narrow-bottom'd ditch cattle cannot turn themselves.  
*Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 2. Small; of no great extent.  
 From this narrow time of gestation may ensue a smallness  
 in the exclusion; but this interesteth no infirmity.  
*Brown.*  
 3.

# NAR

3. Covetous; avaritious.  
 To narrow breads he comes all wrapt in gain,  
 To swelling hearts he shines in honour's fire.  
*Sidney.*  
 4. Contracted; of confined sentiments; ungenerous.  
 Nothing more shakes any society than mean divisions be-  
 tween the several orders of its members, and their narrow-  
 hearted repining at each other's gain.  
*Spence's Sermon.*  
 The greatest understanding is narrow.  
*How much of*  
 God and nature is there, whereof we never had any idea?  
*Gray, Cypsel. b. ii. c. 8.*  
 The hopes of receiving good from those whom we gra-  
 tify, would produce but a very narrow and flinted charity.  
*Smallbridge's Sermons.*  
 A salamander grows familiar with a stranger at first sight;  
 and is not so narrow-spirited as to observe, whether the per-  
 son he talks to, be in breeches or in petticoats.  
*Addison.*  
 It is with narrow-soul'd people as with narrow-neck'd  
 bottles; the less they have in them the more noise they make  
 in pouring it out.  
*Swift's Miscellanies.*  
 5. Near; within a small distance.  
 Then Mneſtheus to the head his arrow drove,  
 But made a glancing shot; and mis'd the dove;  
 Yet mis'd to narrow, that he cut the cord  
 Which fasten'd by the foot the flitting bird.  
*Dryden.*  
 6. Close; vigilant; attentive.  
 The orb he roam'd  
 With narrow search; and with inspection deep  
 Consider'd ev'ry creature, which of all  
 Most opportune might serve his wiles.  
*Milt. Par. Lost.*  
 Many malicious spies are searching into the actions of a  
 great man, who is not always the best prepared for so nar-  
 row an inspection.  
*Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 265.*  
 To NARROW, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]  
 1. To diminish with respect to breadth or wideness.  
 In the wall he made narrow'd reefs, that the beams should  
 not be fastened in the walls of the house.  
*1 Kings vi. 6.*  
 By reason of the great Continent of Brasilia, the needle  
 deflecteth toward the land twelve degrees; but at the Straits  
 of Magellan, where the land is narrow'd, and the sea on  
 the other side, it varieth about five or six.  
*Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
 A government, which by alienating the affections, losing  
 the opinions, and crossing the interests of the people, leaves  
 out of its compass the greatest part of their consent, may  
 justly be said, in the same degree it loses ground, to narrow  
 its bottom.  
*Temple's Miscel.*  
 2. To contract; to impair in dignity of extent or influence.  
 One science is incomparably above all the rest, where it  
 is not by corruption narrow'd into a trade, for mean or ill  
 ends, and secular interests; I mean, theology, which con-  
 tains the knowledge of God and his creatures.  
*Locke's Works.*  
 3. To contract in sentiment or capacity of knowledge.  
 Delicacy does contract and narrow our faculties, so that  
 we can apprehend only those things in which we are con-  
 versant.  
*Government of the Tongue.*  
 How hard it is to get the mind, narrow'd by a scanty  
 collection of common ideas, to enlarge itself to a more co-  
 pious stock.  
*Locke's Works.*  
 Lo! ev'ry finish'd son returns to thee!  
 Bounded by nature, narrow'd still by art,  
 A trifling head, and a contracted heart.  
*Pope's Dunci. b. iv.*  
 4. To confine; to limit.  
 By admitting too many things at once into one question,  
 the mind is dazzled and bewildered; whereas by limiting  
 and narrowing the question, you take a fuller survey of the  
 whole.  
*Watts's Logic.*  
 Our knowledge is much more narrow'd, if we confine  
 ourselves to our own solitary reasonings, without much read-  
 ing.  
*Watts.*  
 5. [In farriery.] A horse is said to narrow, when he does not  
 take ground enough, and does not bear far enough out to  
 the one hand or to the other.  
*Farr. Dict.*  
 NARROWLY, *adv.* [from narrow.]  
 1. With little breadth or wideness; with small distance between  
 the sides.  
 2. Contractedly; without extent.  
 The church of England is not so narrowly calculated, that  
 it cannot fall in with any regular species of government.  
*Swift's Sentin. of the Church of England.*  
 3. Closely; vigilantly; attentively.  
 My fellow-schoolmaster  
 Doth watch Bianca's steps so narrowly.  
*Shakespeare.*  
 If it be narrowly considered, this colour will be repre-  
 sented or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in  
 compositions a kind of poverty.  
*Bacon.*  
 For a considerable treasure hid in my vineyard, search  
 narrowly when I am gone.  
*Leffrange.*  
 A man's reputation draws eyes upon him that will narrowly  
 inspect every part of him.  
*Addison.*  
 4. Nearly; within a little.  
 Some private vessels took one of the Aquapula ships, and  
 very narrowly mis'd of the other.  
*Swift.*  
 5. Avaritiously; sparingly.



# NAT

NA'ROWNNESS. *n. f.* [from *narrow*.]

1. Want of breadth or wideness.  
In our Gothic cathedrals, the narrowness of the arch makes it rise in height, or run out in length. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

3. Confined state; contractedness.  
That prince, who should be so wise and godlike, as by established laws of liberty to secure protection and encouragement to the honest industry of mankind, against the oppression of power, and narrowness of party, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours. *Locke's Works.*

The most learned and ingenious society in Europe, confesses the narrowness of human attainments. *Glauco. Scept.*

4. Meanness; poverty.

5. Want of capacity.  
Another disposition in men, which makes them improper for philosophical contemplations, is not so much from the narrowness of their spirit and understanding, as because they will not take time to extend them. *Bacon's Theor. of the Earth.*

6. Want of breadth or wideness.

7. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

8. Want of capacity.

9. Want of breadth or wideness.

10. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

11. Want of capacity.

12. Want of breadth or wideness.

13. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

14. Want of capacity.

15. Want of breadth or wideness.

16. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

17. Want of capacity.

18. Want of breadth or wideness.

19. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

20. Want of capacity.

21. Want of breadth or wideness.

22. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

23. Want of capacity.

24. Want of breadth or wideness.

25. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

26. Want of capacity.

27. Want of breadth or wideness.

28. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

29. Want of capacity.

30. Want of breadth or wideness.

31. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

32. Want of capacity.

33. Want of breadth or wideness.

34. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

35. Want of capacity.

36. Want of breadth or wideness.

37. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

38. Want of capacity.

39. Want of breadth or wideness.

40. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

41. Want of capacity.

42. Want of breadth or wideness.

43. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

44. Want of capacity.

45. Want of breadth or wideness.

46. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

47. Want of capacity.

48. Want of breadth or wideness.

49. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

50. Want of capacity.

51. Want of breadth or wideness.

52. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

53. Want of capacity.

54. Want of breadth or wideness.

55. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

56. Want of capacity.

57. Want of breadth or wideness.

58. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

59. Want of capacity.

60. Want of breadth or wideness.

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63. Want of breadth or wideness.

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66. Want of breadth or wideness.

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75. Want of breadth or wideness.

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78. Want of breadth or wideness.

79. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

80. Want of capacity.

81. Want of breadth or wideness.

82. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

83. Want of capacity.

84. Want of breadth or wideness.

85. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

86. Want of capacity.

87. Want of breadth or wideness.

88. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

89. Want of capacity.

90. Want of breadth or wideness.

91. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

92. Want of capacity.

93. Want of breadth or wideness.

94. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

95. Want of capacity.

96. Want of breadth or wideness.

97. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

98. Want of capacity.

99. Want of breadth or wideness.

100. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

101. Want of capacity.

102. Want of breadth or wideness.

103. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

104. Want of capacity.

105. Want of breadth or wideness.

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## NAV

well as of all the *naval* stores that furnish the world. *Temple*.  
NAVE. *n. f.* [nap, Saxon.]

1. The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves.  
Out, out, thou trumpet fortune! all you gods

In general synod take away her power;  
Break all the spokes and felines from her wheel,  
And bow the round nave down the hill of heav'n,  
As low as to the fiends. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

In the wheels of waggons the hollows of the naves, by  
their swift rotations on the ends of the axle-trees, produce  
a heat sometimes so intense as to set them on fire. *Ray.*

2. [From *navis*, *nave*, old Fr.] The middle part of the church  
distinct from the aisles or wings.

It comprehends the nave or body of the church, together  
with the chancel. *Ayliffe's Par.*

NAVEL. *n. f.* [navel, *navel*, Saxon.]

1. The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos  
communicate with the parent.

The use of the navel is to continue the infant unto the  
mother, and by the vessels thereof to convey its aliments.

As children, while within the womb they live,  
Feed by the navel: here they feed not. *Devices.*

There is a superintending Providence, that some animals  
will hunt for the teat before they are quite gotten out of the  
secundines and parted from the navelfring. *Derham.*

2. The middle; the interior part.

Being prest to the war,  
Even when the navel of the state was touch'd,  
They would not thread the gates. *Shakespeare's Cor.*

Within the navel of this hideous wood,  
Immur'd in cypress shades, a forecure dwells. *Milton.*

NAVELGALL. *n. f.*

*Navalgall* is a bruise on the top of the chine of the back,  
behind the saddle, right against the navel, occasioned either  
by the saddle being split behind, or the stuffing being want-  
ing, or by the crupper buckle fitting down in that place, or  
some hard weight or knobs lying directly behind the saddle.

NAVELWORT. *n. f.*

It hath the appearance of housebeck; from which it differs  
only in having an oblong tubulous flower of one leaf, di-  
vided at the top into five parts. This plant is used in me-  
dicine, and grows wild upon old walls. *Miller.*

NAVEW. *n. f.* [napus, Lat. *naves*, *naves*, Fr.]

It agrees in most respects with the turnep; but has a  
lesser root, and somewhat warmer in taste. The species are  
three. In the life of Ely the third species, which is wild,  
is very much cultivated, it being the cole seed from which  
they draw the oil. *Miller.*

NAUGHT. *adj.* [naht, *naht*, Saxon; that is, *ne aught*,  
not any thing.] Bad; corrupt; worthless.

With them that are able to put a difference between things  
naught and things indifferent in the church of Rome, we  
are yet at controversy about the manner of removing that  
which is naught. *Hobbes, b. iv.*

Thy sister's naught: Oh Regan! she hath tied  
Sharp-tooth'd unkindness like a vulture here. *Shakespeare's Lear.*

NAUGHT. *n. f.* Nothing. This is commonly, though impro-  
perly, written *naught*. See *NAUGHT* and *NAUGHT*.

Be you contented

To have a son set your decrees at naught,  
To pluck down justice from your awful bench. *Shakespeare's Lear.*

NAUGHTILY. *adv.* [from *naughtily*.] Wickedly; corruptly.

NAUGHTINESS. *n. f.* [from *naughtily*.] Wickedness; badness.  
Slight wickedness or parcelcuity, as of children.

No remembrance of *naughtiness* delights but mine own;  
and methinks the accusing his traps might in some manner  
excuse my fault, which certainly I loth to do. *Sidney, b. ii.*

NAUGHTY. *adj.* [See *NAUGHT*.]

1. Bad; wicked; corrupt.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but fostered up in  
blood by his *naughty* father. *Sidney, b. ii.*

These *naughty* times

Put bars between the owners and their rights.  
How far that little candle throws his beams!

So shines a good deed in a *naughty* world. *Shakespeare's Lear.*

2. It is now seldom used but in ludicrous censure.

If gentle slumbers on thy temples creep,  
But *naughty* man, thou dost not mean to sleep,  
Betake thee to thy bed. *Dryden.*

NAVICULAR. *adj.* [navicularis, Lat. *naviculaire*, Fr.] In ana-  
tomy, the third bone in each foot that lies between the  
astragalus and ossa cuneiformia. *Diet.*

NAVIGABLE. *adj.* [navigable, Fr. *navigabilis*, Latin.] Ca-  
pable of being passed by ships or boats.

The first-peopled cities were all founded upon these *na-  
vigable* rivers, or their branches, by which the one might  
give succour to the other. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Almighty Jove surveys

Earth, air, and shores, and *navigable* seas. *Dryden.*

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NAUTICAL. *adj.* [







# NEE

Shall scarce afford, for *needful* hours of rest,  
A single house to their benighted guest. *Addison on Italy.*  
**NEEDFULLY**. *adv.* [from *needful*.] Necessarily.  
They who  
Dare for these poems, yet both ask and read,  
And like them too; must *needfully*, tho' few,  
Be of the best. *Ben. Johnson.*  
**NEEDFULNESS**. *n. f.* [from *needful*.] Necessity.  
**NEEDFULLY**. *adv.* [from *needful*.] In poverty; poorly.  
**NEEDINESS**. *n. f.* [from *needful*.] Want; poverty.  
Whereas men have many reasons to persuade; to use them  
all at once, weakeneth them. For it argueth a *neediness* in  
every of the reasons, as if one did not trust to any of them,  
but fled from one to another. *Bacon.*  
**NEEDLE**. *n. f.* [næbl, Saxon.]  
1. A small instrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth, and  
perforated at the other to receive the thread, used in sewing.  
For him your curious *needle* paints the flowers. *Dryden.*  
2. The small steel bar which in the mariners compals stands  
regularly north and south.  
The use of the loadstone, and the mariners *needle* was not  
then known. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
**NEEDLE-FISH**. *n. f.* [*needle* and *fish*.] A kind of sea-fish.  
One rhomboidal bony scale of the *needle-fish*. *Woodward.*  
**NEEDFUL**. *n. f.* [*needle* and *full*.] As much thread as is  
generally put at one time in the needle.  
**NEEDLER**. *n. f.* [from *needle*.] He who makes  
**NEEDLEMAKER**. *n. f.* needles.  
**NEEDLEWORK**. *n. f.* [from *needle* and *work*.]  
1. The business of a sempstress.  
2. Embroidery by the needle.  
In *needleworks* and embroideries, it is more pleasing to  
have a lively work upon a lightsome ground, than a dark  
and melancholy work upon a lightsome ground. *Bacon.*  
In a curious brede of *needlework*, one colour falls away  
by such just degrees, and another rises so insensibly, that we  
see the variety without being able to distinguish the total va-  
nishing of the one from the first appearance of the other.  
*Addison's Essay on the Georgicks.*  
**NEEDLESLY**. *adv.* [from *needless*.] Unnecessarily; without  
need.  
We render languages more difficult to be learnt, and *need-*  
*lessly* advance orthography into a troublesome art. *Holder.*  
**NEEDLESSNESS**. *n. f.* [from *needless*.] Unnecessariness.  
To explain any of St. Paul's Epistles, after so great a  
train of expostors, might seem censurable for its *needlessness*,  
did not the daily examples of pious and learned men justify  
it. *Locke's Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.*  
**NEEDLESS**. *adj.* [from *need*.]  
1. Unnecessary; not requisite.  
Their exception against easiness, as if that did nourish  
ignorance, proceedeth altogether of a *needless* jealousy. *Hook.*  
This sudden stab of rancour I misdoubt;  
Pray God, I say, I prove a *needless* coward. *Sha. R. III.*  
Would not these be great and *needless* abatements of their  
happines, if it were confined within the compas of this  
life only? *Atterbury.*  
2. Not wanting; out of use.  
For his weeping in the *needless* stream,  
Poor dear, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament,  
As worldlings do, giving thy sum of more  
To that which had too much. *Sha. As you Like it.*  
**NEEDMENT**. *n. f.* [from *need*.] Something necessary.  
Behind  
His scrip did hang, in which his *needments* he did bind.  
*Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 6.*  
**NEEDS**. *adv.* [nebes, Saxon, unwilling.] Necessarily; by  
compulsion; indigently.  
The general and perpetual voice of men is, as the sentence  
of God himself; for that which all men have at all times  
learned, nature herself must *needs* have taught. *Hooker.*  
God must *needs* have done the thing which they imagine  
was to be done. *Hooker, b. iii.*  
I must *needs* after him, madam, with my letter. *Sha.*  
Another being elected and his ambassadors returned, he  
would *needs* know the cause of his repulse in that competition.  
*Davies on Ireland.*  
I perceive  
Thy mortal sight to fail: objects divine  
Must *needs* impair, and weary human sense. *Milt. P. Loff.*  
To say the principles of nature must *needs* be such as our  
philosophy makes them, is to set bounds to omnipotence.  
*Glanville, Scipio, c. 25.*  
I have affairs below,  
Which I must *needs* dispatch before I go. *Dryden.*  
**NEEDY**. *adj.* [from *need*.] Poor; necessitous; distressed by  
poverty.  
Their gates to all were open evermore,  
And one sat waiting ever them before,  
To call in comers by, that *needy* were and poor. *Fa. 2.*  
— In his *needy* shop a tortoise hung,

# NEG

An alligator stuff'd, and other skins  
Of ill-shap'd fittes. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*  
The poor and *needy* praise thy name. *Pf. lxix. 21.*  
We bring into the world a poor *needy* uncertain life, float  
at the longest, and unquiet at the best. *Temple.*  
Nuptials of form, of interest, or of state,  
Thou'st feeds of pride are fruitful in debate:  
Let happy men for gen'rous love declare,  
And chuse the *needy* virgin, chaste and fair. *Grave.*  
To relieve the *needy*, and comfort the afflicted, are duties  
that fall in our way every day. *Addison's Spect. N.º 93.*  
**NE'ER**. [for *never*.]  
It appears I am no horse,  
That I can argue and discourse;  
Have but two legs, and *ne'er* a tail. *Hudibras.*  
To **NEESE**. *v. n.* [*nisse*, Danish; *niesen*, Dutch.] To sneeze;  
to discharge flatulencies by the nose. Retained in Scotland.  
He went up and stretched himself upon him; and the  
child *neesed* seven times, and opened his eyes. *2 Kings iv. 35.*  
By his *neesings* a light doth shine, and his eyes are like the  
eye-lids of the morning. *Jab xli. 18.*  
**NE'F**. *n. f.* [old French, from *nave*.] The body of a church.  
The church of St. Justina, deluged by Palladio, is the  
most handsome, luminous, disencumbered building in Italy.  
The long *nef* consists of a row of five cupola's, the cross  
one has on each side a single cupola deeper than the others.  
*Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
**NEFA'RIOUS**. *adj.* [*nefarious*, Latin.] Wicked; abominable.  
The most *nefarious* bastards, are they whom the law files  
incestuous bastards, which are begotten between ascendants  
and descendants, and between collateral, as far as the di-  
vine prohibition extends. *Ayliffe's Peregrin.*  
**NEGATION**. *n. f.* [*negatio*, Lat. *negation*, Fr.]  
1. Denial; the contrary to affirmation.  
Chance properly signifies, that all events called casual,  
among inanimate bodies, are mechanically and naturally pro-  
duced according to the determinate figures, textures, and  
motions of those bodies, with this only *negation*, that those  
inanimate bodies are not conscious of their own operations.  
*Beattie.*  
Our assertions and *negations* should be yea and nay, for  
whatsoever is more than these is fin. *Rogers, Ser. 9.*  
2. Description by negative.  
*Negation* is the absence of that which does not naturally be-  
long to the thing we are speaking of, or which has no right, ob-  
ligation, or necessity to be present with it; as when we say  
a stone is inanimate, or blind, or deaf. *Watts's Logic.*  
**NE'GATIVE**. *adj.* [*negativus*, Fr. *negativus*, Latin.]  
1. Denying; contrary to affirmative.  
2. Implying only the absence of something.  
There is another way of denying Christ with our mouths,  
which is *negative*, when we do not acknowledge and con-  
fess him. *South's Sermon.*  
Consider the necessary connection that is between the *ne-*  
*gative* and positive part of our duty. *Tillotson, Ser. 1.*  
3. Having the power to withhold, though not to compel.  
Denying me any power of a *negative* voice as king, they  
are not ashamed to seek to deprive me of the liberty of using  
my reason with a good conscience. *King Charles.*  
**NE'GATIVE**. *n. f.*  
1. A proposition by which something is denied.  
Of *negatives* we have far the least certainty; and they  
are usually hardest, and many times impossible to be proved.  
*Tillotson, Ser. 1.*  
2. A particle of denial; as, *not*.  
A purer substance is defin'd,  
But by an heap of *negatives* combin'd;  
Asks what a spirit is, you'll hear them cry,  
It hath no matter, no mortality. *Cleveland's Poem.*  
**NE'GATIVELY**. *adv.* [from *negative*.]  
1. With denial; in the form of denial; not affirmatively.  
When I asked him whether he had not drunk at all? he  
answered *negatively*. *Boyle.*  
2. In form of speech implying the absence of something.  
The fathers draw arguments from the Scripture *negatively*  
in reproof of that which is evil; Scriptures teach it not.  
I shall shew what this image of God in man is, *negatively*,  
by shewing wherein it does not consist; and positively, by  
shewing wherein it does. *South's Ser.*  
To **NE'GLECT**. *v. a.* [*neglegitius*, Latin.]  
1. To omit by carelessness.  
If he *neglect* to hear them, tell it unto the church.  
*Mat. xviii. 17.*  
2. To treat with scornful heedlessness.  
3. To postpone.  
I have been long a sleeper; but I trust  
My absence doth *neglect* no great design,  
Which by my presence might have been concluded. *Sha.*  
**NE'GLECT**. *n. f.* [*neglegitius*, Latin.]  
1. Instance of inattention.  
2. Careless treatment; scornful inattention. I have

# NEG

I have perceived a most faint *neglect* of late, which I have  
rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity, than as a very  
pretence or purpose of unkindness. *Shakef. King Lear.*  
3. Negligence; frequency of neglect.  
Age breeds *neglect* in all, and actions  
Remote in time, like objects  
Remote in place, are not beheld at half their greatness. *Denham.*  
4. State of being unregarded.  
Rescue my poor remains from vile *neglect*,  
With virgin honours let my herie be deck'd,  
And decent emblem. *Prior.*  
**NEGLE'CTER**. *n. f.* [from *neglect*.] One who neglects.  
**NEGLE'CTFUL**. *adj.* [*neglect* and *full*.]  
**NE'GLECTLESS**; careless; inattentive.  
Moral ideas not offering themselves to the senses, but be-  
ing to be framed to the understanding, people are *neglectful*  
of a faculty they are apt to think wants nothing. *Locke.*  
Though the Romans had no great genius for trade, yet  
they were not entirely *neglectful* of it. *Arbutn. on Coins.*  
2. Treating with indifference.  
If the father cares them when they do well, shew a cold  
and *neglectful* countenance to them upon doing ill, it will  
make them sensible of the difference. *Locke on Education.*  
**NEGLE'CTION**. *n. f.* [from *neglect*.] The state of being neg-  
ligent.  
**NEGLE'CTFULLY**. *adv.* [from *neglectful*.] With heedless in-  
attention; careless indifference.  
Sleeping *neglectful* doth betray to loss  
The conquests of our fierce cold conqueror. *Shakef.*  
**NEGLE'CTIVE**. *adj.* [from *neglect*.] Inattentive, or regardless of.  
I wanted not probabilities sufficient to raise jealousies in  
any king's heart, not wholly stupid, and *neglective* of the  
publick peace. *King Charles.*  
**NEG'LIGENCE**. *n. f.* [*negligence*, Fr. *negligentia*, Latin.]  
1. Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting carelessly.  
2. Instance of neglect.  
She let it drop by *negligence*,  
And, to th'advantage, I being here, took't up. *Shakef.*  
**NE'GLIGENT**. *adj.* [*negligent*, Fr. *negligens*, Latin.]  
1. Careless; heedless; habitually inattentive.  
My sons, be not now *negligent*; for the Lord hath chosen  
you to stand before him. *2 Chron. xxix. 11.*  
2. Careless of any particular.  
We have been *negligent* in not hearing his voice. *Bar. i. 19.*  
3. Scornfully regardless.  
Let stubborn pride possess thee long,  
And be thou *negligent* of fame;  
With ev'ry muse to grace thy song,  
May'st thou despise a poet's name. *Swift's Miscel.*  
**NE'GLIGENTLY**. *adv.* [from *negligent*.]  
1. Carelessly; heedlessly; without exactness.  
Infels have voluntary motion, and therefore imagination;  
and whereas some of the ancients have said that their mo-  
tion is indeterminate, and their imagination indefinite, it is  
*negligently* observed; for one go right forwards to their hills,  
and bees know the way to their hives. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Of all our elder plays,  
This and Philaster have the loudest fame;  
Great are their faults, and glorious is their flame.  
In both our English genius is express'd,  
Lofly and bold, but *negligently* dress'd. *Waller.*  
In comely figure rang'd my jewels shone,  
Or *negligently* plac'd for thee alone. *Prior.*  
2. With scornful inattention.  
To **NEGO'TIATE**. *v. n.* [*negociar*, French; from *negotium*, La-  
tin.] To have intercourse of business; to traffick; to treat.  
Have you any commission from your lord to *negotiate* with  
my face? *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
She was a busy *negotiating* woman, and in her withdraw-  
ing chamber had the fortunate conspiracy for the king against  
Richard been hatched. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*  
It is a common error in *negotiating*; whereas men have  
many reasons to persuade, they strive to use them all at once,  
which weakeneth them.  
A steward to embezzle those goods he undertakes to ma-  
nage; an ambassador to betray his prince for whom he should  
*negotiate*; are crimes that double their malignity from the  
quality of the actors. *Decay of Piety.*  
I can discover none of these frequent intercourses and ne-  
gotiations, unless that Luther *negotiated* with a black boar.  
*Atterbury.*  
**NEGOTIA'TION**. *n. f.* [*negociation*, Fr. from *negotiate*.] Treaty  
of business.  
Oil is slow, smooth, and solid; so are Spaniards observed to  
be in their motion: Though it be a question yet unresolved,  
whether their affected gravity and slowness in their *negotia-*  
*tions* have tended more to their prejudice or advantage. *How-*  
*played to treat with others.*  
**NEGOTIA'TOR**. *n. f.* [*negociator*, Fr. from *negotiate*.] One em-  
ployed to treat with others.  
Those who have defended the proceedings of our *negotia-*  
*tors* at Gertnydenburg, dwell much upon their zeal in

# NEI

endeavouring to work the French up to their demands; but  
say nothing to justify those demands. *Swift.*  
**NEGO'TIATING**. *adj.* [from *negotiate*.] Employed in negotia-  
tion.  
**NE'GRO**. *n. f.* [Spanish; *negre*, Fr.] A blackmoore.  
*Negrees* transplanted into cold and flegmatic habitations;  
continue their hue in themselves and their generations. *Brown.*  
**NEIF**. *n. f.* [*niff*, Islandick; *neef*, Scottish.] Fift.  
Sweet knight, I kiss thy *neif*. *Shakef. Hen. IV. p. ii.*  
To **NEIGH**. *v. n.* [hnægan, Saxon; *neger*, Dutch.] To utter  
the voice of a horse or mare.  
Note a wild and wanton herd,  
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,  
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and *neighing* loud. *Sha.*  
They were as fed horses, every one *neighed*. *Jer. v. 8.*  
Run up the ridges of the rocks again;  
And with shrill *neighings* fill the neighbouring plain. *Dry.*  
The gen'rous horse, that nobly wild,  
*Neighs* on the hills, and dares the angry lion. *Smith.*  
**NEIGH**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The voice of an horse.  
It is the prince of palfreys; his *neigh* is like the bidding  
of a monarch, and his countenance enforces homage. *Sha.*  
**NEIGHBOUR**. *n. f.* [nehybbyr, Saxon.]  
1. One who lives near to another.  
He sent such an addition of foot, as he could draw out  
of Oxford and the *neighbour* garisons. *Clarendon.*  
2. One who lives in familiarity with another; a word of ci-  
vility.  
Masters, my good friends, mine honest *neighbours*,  
Will you undo yourselves? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
3. Any thing next or near.  
This man shall let me packing;  
I'll lug the guts into the *neighbour* room. *Shakespeare.*  
4. Intimate; confidant.  
The deep revolving witty Buckingham  
No more shall be the *neighbour* to my counsels. *Shakef.*  
5. [In divinity.] One partaking of the same nature, and there-  
fore entitled to good offices.  
The Gospel allows no such term as a stranger; makes  
every man my *neighbour*. *Spratt's Sermons.*  
**NEIGHBOUR**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To adjoin to; to confine on.  
The strawberry grows underneath the nettle;  
And wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,  
*Neighbour'd* by fruit of baler quality. *Shakef. Hen. V.*  
Give me thy hand,  
Be pilot to me, and thy places shall  
Still *neighbour* mine. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
These grow on the leisurely ascending hills, that *neighbour*  
the shore. *Sandy's Journey.*  
Things nigh equivalent and *neighbouring* value,  
By lot are parted. *Anon.*  
2. To acquaint with; to make near to.  
That being of so young days brought up with him,  
And since so *neighbour'd* to his youth and 'haviour. *Sha.*  
**NEIGHBOURHOOD**. *n. f.* [from *neighbour*.]  
1. Place adjoining.  
I could not bear  
To leave thee in the *neighbourhood* of death,  
But flew in all the haste of love to find thee. *Add. Cato.*  
2. State of being near each other.  
Consider several states in a *neighbourhood*; in order to pre-  
serve peace between these states, it is necessary they should  
be formed into a balance. *Swift.*  
3. Those that live within reach of communication.  
**NEIGHBOURLY**. *adj.* [from *neighbour*.] Becoming a neigh-  
bour; kind; civil.  
The Scottish lord, hath a *neighbourly* charity in him; for  
he borrowed a box of the ear of the Englishman, and swore  
he would pay when he was able. *Shakef. Merch. of Ven.*  
He steals away my customers; twelve he has under bonds  
never to return; judge you if this be *neighbourly* dealing.  
*Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*  
**NEIGHBOURLY**. *adv.* [from *neighbour*.] With social civility.  
**NEITHER**. *conjunct.* [næden, Saxon, *neither*.]  
1. Not either. A particle used in the first branch of a ne-  
gative sentence, and answered by *nor*.  
Fight *neither* with small nor great, save only with the  
king. *Kings xxii. 31.*  
2. It is sometimes the second branch of a negative or prohibi-  
tion to any sentence.  
Ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it. *Gen. iii. 3.*  
3. Sometimes at the end of a sentence it follows as a negative;  
and often, though not very grammatically, yet emphatically,  
after another negative.  
If it be thought that it is the greatness of distance, where-  
by the sound cannot be heard; we see that lightnings and  
coruscations, near at hand, yield no sound *neither*. *Bacon.*  
Men come not to the knowledge of which are thought  
innate, 'till they come to the use of reason, nor then *neither*.  
*Locke.*  
**NEI'THER**.



## NER

NEITHER, *pronoun*. Not either; nor one nor other.

He *neither* loves,  
Nor either cares for him. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleo.*  
Which of them shall I take?

Both, one, or *neither*? *neither* can be enjoy'd  
If both remain alive. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*  
Suffice it that he's dead; all wrongs die with him:

Thus I absolve myself, and excuse him,  
Who fav'd my life and honour, but praise *neither*. *Dryd.*  
Experience makes us sensible of both, though our narrow  
understandings can comprehend *neither*. *Locke.*

They lived with the friendship and equality of brethren,  
*neither* lord, *neither* slave to his brother; but independent of  
each other. *Locke.*

NEOPHYTE, *n. f.* [*neophyte*, Fr. *ne* and *phye*.] One regenerated; a convert.

NEOTERIC, *adj.* [*neoteric*, Latin.] Modern; novel; late.  
We are not to be guided either by the misreports of some  
ancients, or the capricious of one or two *neoterics*. *Greuv.*

NEP, *n. f.* [*nepe*, Lat.] An herb.  
NEPENTHE, *n. f.* [*nepe* and *nepe*.] A drug that drives away  
all pains.

There where no passion, pride, or shame transport,  
Lull'd with the sweet *nepe* of a court;  
There where no fathers, brothers, friends disgrace,  
Once break their rest nor stir them from their place. *Pope.*

NEPHEW, *n. f.* [*nepos*, Latin; *neveu*, French.]  
1. The son of a brother or sister.

Immortal offspring of my brother Jove;  
My brightest *nephew* and whom best I love. *Dryden.*  
I ask, whether in the inheriting of this paternal power,  
The grandson by a daughter, hath a right before a *nephew* by  
a brother? *Locke.*

2. The grandson. Out of use.  
With what intent they were first published, those words  
of the *nephew* of Jesus do plainly enough signify, after that  
my grand-father Jesus had given himself to the reading of  
the law and the prophets, and other books of our fathers,  
and had gotten therein sufficient judgment, he propos'd al-  
so to write something pertaining to learning and wisdom.

Her fire at length is kind,  
Prepares his empire for his daughter's ease,  
And for his hatching *nephews* smooths the seas. *Dryden.*

3. Descendant, however distant. Out of use.  
All the sons of these five brethren reign'd  
By due success, and all their *nephews* late,  
Even thrice eleven descents the crown retain'd. *Fairy 2.*

NEPHRETIC, *adj.* [*nephretic*, Fr.]  
1. Belonging to the organs of urine.

2. Troubled with the stone.  
The diet of *nephretic* persons ought to be such as is op-  
posite to the alkaline nature of the salts in his blood.

3. Good against the stone.  
The *nephretic* stone is commonly of an uniform dusky green;  
but some samples I have seen of it that are variegated with  
white, black, and sometimes yellow. *Woodw. Mett. Foss.*

NEPOTISM, *n. f.* [*nepotisme*, French; *nepos*, Latin.] Fond-  
ness for nephews.

To this humour of *nepotism* Rome owes its present splendor;  
for it would have been impossible to have furnished out so  
many glorious palaces with such a profusion of pictures and  
statues, had not the riches of the people fallen into different  
families. *Addison on Italy.*

NERVE, *n. f.* [*nervus*, Latin; *nerf*, Fr.] The organs of sen-  
sation passing from the brain to all parts of the body.

The *nerves* do ordinarily accompany the arteries through  
all the body; they have also blood-vessels, as the other parts  
of the body. Wherever any *nerve* sends out a branch, or  
receives one from another, or where two *nerves* join toge-  
ther, there is generally a ganglion or plexus. *Quincy.*

What man dare, I dare;  
Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear;  
Take any shape but that, and my firm *nerves*  
Shall never tremble. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. It is used by the poets for sinew or tendon.  
Strong Tharymed discharged a speeding blow  
Full on his neck, and cut the *nerves* in two. *Pope's Odyss.*

NEVELESS, *adj.* [from *nerve*.] Without strength.  
There sunk Thalia, *neveless*, faint and dead,  
Had not her sister Satire held her head. *Dunciad, b. iv.*

NEVVOUS, *adj.* [*nervosus*, Latin.] Well strung; strong; vi-  
gorous.

What *nervous* arms he boasts, how firm his tread,  
His limbs how turn'd.

3. [In medical cant.] Having weak or diseased nerves.  
Poor, weak, *nervous* creatures. *Cheney.*

NEVVY, *adj.* [from *nerve*.] Strong; vigorous. Not in use.

## NET

Death, that dark spirit, in his *net*, arm doth lie,  
Which being advanc'd, declines, and then men die. *Sh.*

NESCIENCE, *n. f.* [from *nescire*, Latin.] Ignorance; the state  
of not knowing.

Many of the most accomplished wits of all ages, have  
resolved their knowledge into Socrates his sum total, and  
after all their pains in quest of science, have sat down in a  
professed *nescience*. *Glewo. Scyll. c. ii.*

NESH, *adj.* [*nepe*, Saxon.] Soft; tender; easily hurt. *Sh.*  
Ness.

1. A termination added to an adjective to change it into a sub-  
stantive, denoting *state* or *quality*; as, *poisonous*, *poisonousness*;  
*turbid*, *turbidness*; *lowly*, *lowliness*; from *myre*, Saxon.

2. The termination of many names of places where there is  
a headland or promontory; from *nepe*, Saxon; a *nose* of  
land, or headland; as *INVERNESS*.

NEST, *n. f.* [*nepe*, Saxon.]  
1. The bed formed by the bird for incubation and feeding her  
young.

If a bird's *nest* chance to be before thee in the way, thou  
shalt not take the dam with the young. *Dent. xxii. 6.*

2. Any place where animals are produced.  
Redi found that all kinds of putrefaction did only afford a  
*nest* and aliment for the eggs and young of those insects he  
admitted. *Dentley.*

3. An abode; place of residence; a receptacle. Generally in a  
bad sense: as, a nest of rogues and thieves.

Of death, contagion, and unnatural sleep. *Shaksf.*  
A warm close habitation, generally in contempt.

Some of our ministers having livings offered unto them,  
will neither, for zeal of religion, nor winning souls to God,  
be drawn forth from their warm *nests*. *Spenser.*

Boxes or drawers; little pockets or conveniences.  
To NEST, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build nests.

The cedar stretched his branches as far as the moun-  
tains of the moon, and the king of birds *nestled* within his  
leaves. *Howell's Vocal Persif.*

NESTEGG, *n. f.* [*nest* and *egg*.] An egg left in the nest to  
keep the hen from forsaking it.

Books and money laid for shew,  
Like *nesteggs*, to make clients lay. *Hudibras.*

To NESTLE, *v. n.* [from *nest*.] To settle; to harbour; to  
lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest.

Their purpose was, to fortify in some strong place of the  
wild country, and there *nestle* till greater succours came.

A cock got into a stable was *nestling* in the straw among the  
horfes. *L'Estrange.*

The king's sifter wents commonly by the water-side, and  
*nestles* in hollow banks. *L'Estrange.*

Fluttering there they *nestle* near the throne,  
And lodge in habitations not their own. *Dryden.*

The floor is strowed with several plants, amongst which  
the snails *nestle* all the winter. *Addison on Italy.*

Mark where the fly directors creep,  
Nor to the shore approach too nigh;  
The monsters *nestle* in the deep,  
To seize you in your passing by. *Swift's Miscell.*

To NESTLE, *v. a.*  
1. To house, as in a nest.

That labour'd yet to *nestle* thee,  
Thou think'st by hovering here to get a part,  
In a forbidden or forbidding tree. *Donne.*

Cupid found a downy bed,  
And *nestled* in his little head. *Prior.*

2. To cherish, as a bird her young.  
This Ithacus, so highly is endeared  
To this Minerva, that her hand is ever in his deeds:  
She, like his mother, *nestles* him. *Chapman's Iliad.*

NESTLING, *n. f.* [from *nestle*.] A bird just taken out of the  
nest.

NET, *n. f.* [*netis*, Gothic; *net*, Saxon.] A texture woven  
with large interstices or meshes, used commonly as a snare  
for animals.

Poor bird! thou'd'st never fear the *net*, nor time,  
The pitfall nor the gin. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He made nets of chequer-work for the chapters, upon the  
top of the pillars. *1 Kings vii. 17.*

Impatience intangles us like the fluttering of a bird in a  
*net*, but cannot at all ease our trouble. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

The vegetative tribes,  
Wrapt in a filmy *net*, and clad with leaves. *Thomson.*

NETHER, *adj.* [*neoter*, Saxon; *nedre*, Dutch.] It has the  
form of a comparative, but is never used in expressed, but  
only in implied comparison; for we see the *netter* part, but  
never say this part is *netter* than that, nor is any positive in  
use, though it seems complicit in the word *nebent*. *Nether*  
is not now much in use.

1. Lower; not upper.

## NEV

No man shall take the *netter* or the upper millstone to  
pledge; for he taketh a man's life to pledge. *Dent. xxiv. 6.*

In his picture are two principal errors, the one in the com-  
plexion and hair, the other in the mouth, which commonly  
they draw with a full and *netter* great lip. *Peasam.*

This odious offspring,  
Thine own begotten, breaking violent way  
Tore through my entrails; that with fear and pain  
Distorted, all my *netter* shape thus grew  
Transform'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

The upper part thereof was whey, *Hudibras, p. i.*  
The *netter*, orange mix'd with grey.

A beauteous maid above, but magic arts,  
With barking dogs deform'd her *netter* parts. *Roscommen.*

As if great Atlas from his height,  
Shou'd sink beneath his heavily weight,  
And with a mighty fawn, the flaming wall  
Shou'd gaze inanimate, and rushing down o'erwhelm this  
*netter* ball. *Dryden.*

Two poles turn round the globe;  
The first tubline in heaven, the last is whirl'd  
Below the regions of the *netter* world. *Dryden.*

2. Being in a lower place.  
This shews you are above,  
You justices, that these our *netter* crimes,  
So speedily can venge. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Numbness were those bad angels, seen  
Hovering on wing under the cope of hills,  
Twixt upper, *netter*, and surrounding fires. *Milton.*

3. Infernal; belonging to the regions below.  
No less desire  
To found this *netter* empire, which might rise,  
In emulation, opposite to heav'n. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The gods with hate beheld the *netter* sky,  
The ghosts repine. *Dryden's Zen.*

NE' THERMOST, *n. f.* [*super*, of *netter*.] Lowest.  
Great is thy mercy toward me, and thou hast delivered  
my soul from the *netthermost* hell. *Psalm lxxvi. 13.*

Undaunted to meet there whatever pow'rs,  
Or spirits, of the *netthermost* abyss  
Might in that noise reside. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

All that can be said of a liar lodged in the very *netthermost*  
hell, is this, that if the vengeance of God could prepare  
any place worse than hell for sinners, hell itself would be  
too good for him. *South's Sermons.*

Heracles tells us, that the eclipse of the sun was after  
the manner of a boat, when the concave, as to our sight,  
appears uppermost, and the convex *netthermost*. *Keilaga. Bur.*

NE' TTING, *n. f.* A reticulated piece of work.  
NE' T TLE, *n. f.* [*netel*, Saxon.] A stinging herb well known.

It hath an apetalous flower, consisting of many stamina  
included in an empaleme; but these are barren; for the  
embryos are produced either on different plants, or on dif-  
ferent parts of the same plant, without any visible flower,  
which becomes a bivalve seed-vessel, sometimes gathered in-  
to round heads, and at other times small and hairy, inclod-  
ing several seeds. *Müller.*

The strawberry grows underneath the *nettle*,  
And wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,  
Neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality. *Shaksf. Hen. V.*

Some so like to thorns and nettles live,  
That none for them can, when they perish, grieve. *Waller.*

To NE' T TLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sting; to irritate;  
to provoke.

The princes were so *netted* at the scandal of this affront,  
that every man took it to himself. *L'Estrange.*

Although at every part of the Apostles discourse some of  
them might be uneasy and *netted*, yet a moderate silence and  
attention was still observed. *Bentley.*

NE' TWORK, *n. f.* [*net* and *work*.] Any thing reticulated or  
decussated, at equal distances, with interstices between the in-  
terstices.

Nor any skill'd in workmanship embos'd;  
Nor any skill'd in loops of fing'ring fine;  
Might in their dexter cunning ever dare,  
With this so curious *network* to compare. *Spenser.*

A large cavity in the fuciput was filled with ribbons, lace,  
and embroidery, wrought together in a curious piece of *net-  
work*. *Addison's Spectator.*

NEVER, *adv.* [*ne ever*, *naepe*, Saxon; *ne æfre*, not ever.]  
1. At no time.

2. It is used in a form of speech handed down by the left  
writers, but lately accused, I think, with justice, of solec-  
ism; as, *he is mistaken though never so wise*. It is now main-  
tained, that propriety requires it to be expressed thus, *he is mis-  
taken though ever so wise*; that is, *he is mistaken how wise  
soever he be*. The common mode can only be defended by  
supplying a very harsh and unprecedented ellipsis; *he is mis-  
taken though so wise, as never was any*: such however is the  
common use of the word among the best authors.

By its own force destroy'd, fruition ceas'd,  
And always weary'd, I was never pleas'd. *Prior.*

## NEU

Never any thing was so unbred as that odious man.  
*Congrave's Way of the World.*

Be it *never* so true which we teach the world to believe,  
yet if once their affections begin to be alienated, a small  
thing persuadeth them to change their opinions. *Hooker.*

Ask me *never* so much dowry and gift, and I will give  
according as ye shall say. *Gen. xxvii. 12.*

In a living creature, though *never* so great, the sense and  
the affects of any one part of the body, instantly make a  
transfusion throughout the whole body. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

They destroyed all, were it *never* so pleasant within a  
mile of the town. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

He that shuts his eyes against a small light, would not be  
brought to see that which he had no mind to see, let it be  
placed in *never* so clear a light, and *never* so near him.

That prince whom you espouse, although *never* so vigor-  
ously, is the principal in war, you but a second. *Swift.*

3. In no degree.  
Whoever has a faithful friend to guide him, may carry  
his eyes in another man's head, and yet see *never* the worse.

4. It seems in some phrases to have the sense of an adjective.  
Not any.

He answered him to *never* a word, inasmuch that the go-  
vernour marvelled. *Mont. xxvii. 14.*

5. It is much used in composition; as, *never-ending*, having  
no end; of which some examples are subjoined.

Nature assureth us by *never-failing* experience, and reason  
by infallible demonstration, that our times upon the earth  
have never certainty nor durability. *Raleigh.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy *never* fear,  
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude. *Milton.*

Your *never-failing* sword made war to cease,  
And now you heal us with the acts of peace. *Waller.*

So corn in fields, and in the garden flowers;  
Revive and raise themselves with moderate show'rs;  
But over-charg'd with *never-ceasing* rain,  
Become too moist. *Waller.*

Our heroes of the former days,  
Deserv'd and gain'd their *never-fading* bays: *Roscommen.*

Not Thracian Orpheus should transcend my lays,  
Nor Linus crown'd with *never-fading* bays. *Dryden.*

Leucippus, with his *never-erring* dart. *Dryd. Ovid.*

Farewel, ye *never-opening* gates.  
He to quench his drought to much inclin'd,  
May snowy fields and nitrous pastures find;  
Meet stores of cold to greedily purfild,  
And be refresh'd with *never-waiting* food. *Blackmore.*

Norton hung down his *never-blushing* head,  
And all was hush'd, as folly's self lay dead. *Pope's Dunci.*

What the weak head with strongest bias rules,  
Is pride, the *never-failing* vice of fools. *Pope.*

Thy busy *never-meaning* face,  
Thy screw'd up front, thy starr'd grimace. *Swift.*

NE' VERTHELESS, *adv.* [*never the less*.] Notwithstanding that.  
They plead that even such ceremonies of the church of  
Rome as contain in them nothing which is not of itself  
agreeable to the word of God, ought *nevertheless* to be  
abolished. *Hooker, b. iv.*

Many of our men were gone to land, and our ships ready  
to depart; *nevertheless* the admiral, with such ships only  
as could suddenly be put in readiness, made forth towards  
them. *Bacon.*

Creation must needs infer providence; and God's making  
the world, irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or  
that a being of a dependent nature remains *nevertheless* in-  
dependent upon him in that respect. *South's Sermons.*

NEUROLOGY, *n. f.* [*νεῦρον* and *λόγος*.] A description of the  
nerves.

NEUTOTOMY, *n. f.* [*νεῦρον* and *τομή*.] The anatomy of the  
nerves.

NEUTER, *adj.* [*neuter*, Latin; *neutre*, Fr.]  
1. Indifferent; not engaged on either side.

The general division of the British nation is into whigs  
and Tories; there being very few, if any, who stand *neuter*  
in the dispute, without ranging themselves under one of these  
denominations. *Addison's Traveller, N. 54.*

2. [In grammar.] A noun that implies no sex.  
The adjectives are *neuter*, and animal must be understood  
to make it grammar. *Dryden.*

A verb *neuter* is that which signifies neither action nor  
passion, but some state or condition of being; as, *ides*, I  
sit. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

NEUTER, *n. f.* One indifferent and unengaged.  
The learned heathens may be looked upon as *neuters* in  
the matter, when all these prophecies were new to them,  
and their education had left the interpretation of them in-  
different. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*



## NEW

- NEU'TRAL**, *adj.* [*neutral*, French.]  
 1. Indifferent; not acting; not engaged on either side.  
 Who can be wife, amaz'd, temperate and furious,  
 Loyal and neutral, in a moment? No man. *Shakespeare.*  
 He no sooner heard that king Henry was settled by his  
 victory, but forthwith he sent ambassadors unto him, to pray  
 that he would stand neutral. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*  
 The allies may be supplied for money, from Denmark and  
 other neutral states. *Addison on the War.*  
 2. Indifferent; neither good nor bad.  
 Some things good, and some things ill do seem,  
 And neutral some, in her fantastic eye. *Davies.*  
 3. Neither acid nor alkaline.  
 Salts which are neither acid nor alkaline, are called neu-  
 tral. *Arbutnot.*  
**NEU'TRAL**, *n. f.* One who does not act nor engage on either  
 side.  
 The treacherous who have misled others, and the neutrals  
 and the false-hearted friends and followers, who have started  
 aside like a broken bow, are to be noted. *Bacon.*  
**NEUTRALITY**, *n. f.* [*neutralité*, French.]  
 1. A state of indifference; of neither friendship nor hostility.  
 Men who possess a state of neutrality in times of public  
 danger, desert the common interest of their fellow-subjects.  
*Addison.*  
 The king, late griefs revolving in his mind,  
 These reasons for neutrality assign'd. *Garth's Ovid.*  
 All pretences to neutrality are justly exploded, only in-  
 tending the safety and ease of a few individuals, while the  
 public is embroiled. This was the opinion and practice of  
 the latter Cato. *Swift.*  
 2. A state between good and evil.  
 There is no health; physicians say, that we  
 At best enjoy but a neutrality. *Dante.*  
**NEUTRALLY**, *adv.* [*from neutral*] Indifferently; on neither  
 part.  
**NEW**, *adj.* [*newyd*, Welsh; *neop*, Saxon; *neuf*, Fr.]  
 1. Not old; fresh; lately produced, made or had; novel. It  
 is used of things: as, *young* of persons.  
 What's the newest grief?  
 —That of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker;  
 Each minute teems a new one. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 Do not all men complain how little we know, and how  
 much is still unknown? And can we ever know more, un-  
 less something new be discovered? *Burnet.*  
 2. Modern; of the present time.  
 Whoever converses much among old books, will be some-  
 thing hard to please among new. *Temple's Miscellanies.*  
 3. Not antiquated; having the effect of novelty.  
 There names inter'd unnumber'd ages past,  
 From time's first birth, with time itself shall last;  
 These ever new, nor subject to decays,  
 Spread and grow brighter with the length of days. *Pope.*  
 4. Not habituated; not familiar.  
 Such assemblies, though had for religion's sake, may serve  
 the turn of heretics, and such as privily will inflame their poi-  
 son into new minds. *Hooker, b. v.*  
 Seiz'd with wonder and delight,  
 Gaz'd all around me, new to the transporting sight. *Dryden.*  
 Twelve mules, a strong laborious race,  
 New to the plough, unpractis'd in the trace. *Pope.*  
 5. Renovated; repaired, so as to recover the first state.  
 Men after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat, and almost  
 new. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 6. Fresh after any thing.  
 Nor dare we trust so soft a messenger,  
 New from her sickness to that northern air. *Dryden.*  
 7. Not of ancient extraction.  
 A superior capacity for business, and a more extensive  
 knowledge, are steps by which a new man often mounts to  
 favour, and outshines the rest of his contemporaries. *Addison.*  
**NEW**, *adv.* This is, I think, only used in composition for  
*newly*, which the following examples may explain.  
 As soon as he had written them, a new swarm of thoughts  
 flung her mind, she was ready with her foot to give the  
 new-born letters both to death and burial. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 God hath not then left this to chafe that, neither would  
 reject that to chafe this, were it not for some new-grown  
 occasion, making that which hath been better worse. *Hooker.*  
 So dreadfully he towards him did pass,  
 Forelifting up aloft his speckled breast,  
 And often bounding on the bruised grass,  
 As for great joyance of his new-come guest. *Fairy 2.*  
 Who are the violets now  
 That strow the green lap of the new-come spring. *Shaksf.*  
 Your master's lines  
 Are full of new-found oaths; which he will break  
 As easily as I do tear this paper. *Shakespeare.*  
 Unfriendly, new-adopted to our hate,  
 Dower'd with our curse, and stranger'd with our oath,

## NEW

- Take her or leave her? *Shakspeare's King Lear.*  
 Left by a multitude  
 The new-heal'd wound of malice should break out. *Shak.*  
 Bow, stubborn knees; and heart with strings of steel  
 Be soft as sinews of the new-born babe. *Shaksf. Ham.*  
 Now hath my soul brought forth her prodigy,  
 And I a gasping, new-deliver'd mother,  
 Have woe to woe, sorrow to sorrow join'd. *Shak. R. II.*  
 I am in parliament pledge for his truth,  
 And lasting fealty to the new-made king. *Shak. R. II.*  
 He saw heav'n blossom with a new-born light,  
 On which, as on a glorious stranger gaz'd  
 The golden eyes of night; whose beams made bright  
 The way to Beth'lem, and as boldly blaz'd;  
 Nor ask'd leave of the sun, by day as night. *Cromwell.*  
 I've seen the morning's lovely ray  
 Hover o'er the new-born day;  
 With rosy wings to richly bright,  
 As if he scorn'd to think of night,  
 When a ruddy storm, whose fount  
 Made heaven's radiant face look foul,  
 Call'd for an untimely night  
 To blot the newly blossom'd light. *Cromwell.*  
 Some tree, whose broad smooth leaves together fow'd,  
 And girded on our loins, may cover round  
 Those middle parts; that this new-come shame,  
 There fit not, and reproach us as unclean. *Milt. P. L.*  
 Their father's state,  
 And new-entrusted sceptre. *Milton's Parn.*  
 The new-created world, which came in heav'n  
 Long had foretold. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 His evil  
 Thou us'dst, and from thence createst more good,  
 Witness this new-made world, another heav'n. *Milton.*  
 All clad in liveliest colours, fresh and fair  
 As the bright flowers that crown'd their brighter hair;  
 All in that new-blown age which does inspire  
 Warmth in themselves, in their beholders fire. *Cromwell.*  
 While from above adorn'd with radiant light,  
 A new-born sun surpris'd the dazzled sight. *Rymer.*  
 If it could, yet that it should always run them into such  
 a machine as is already extant, and not often into some new-  
 fashioned one, such as was never seen before, no reason can  
 be assigned or imagined. *Ray on the Creation.*  
 This English edition is not so properly a translation, as a  
 new composition, there being several additional chapters in  
 it, and several new-moulded. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 New-found lands accrue to the prince whose subject makes  
 the first discovery. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 Let this be nature's frailty, or her fate,  
 Or Legim's counsel, her new-chosen mate. *Dryden.*  
 When the flood in its own depths was drown'd,  
 It left behind it false and slippery ground;  
 And the more solemn pomp was still deferr'd,  
 'Till new-born nature in fresh looks appear'd. *Dryden.*  
 Shewn all at once you dazzled to our eyes,  
 As new-born Pallas did the Gods surpris'd;  
 When springing forth from Jove's new-cloving wound,  
 She struck the warlike spear into the ground. *Dryden.*  
 A bird new-made, about the banks she plies,  
 Not far from shore, and short excursions tries. *Dryden.*  
 Our house has sent to-day  
 T'insure our new-built vessel, call'd a play. *Dryden.*  
 'Twas early now to guests from whence arose,  
 Her new-made union with her ancient foes. *Dryden.*  
 Then curds and cream,  
 And new-laid eggs, which Baucis' busy care  
 Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roasted rare. *Dryden.*  
 When pleading Matho, born abroad for air,  
 With his fat paunch fills his new-fashioned chair. *Dryden.*  
 A new-form'd faction does your power oppose,  
 The fight's confus'd, and all who met were foes. *Dryden.*  
 If thou ken't from far  
 Among the Pleiads a new-kindled star;  
 If any sparkles than the rest more bright,  
 'Tis she that shines in that propitious light. *Dryden.*  
 If we consider new-born children, we shall have little rea-  
 son to think that they bring many ideas into the world with  
 them. *Locke.*  
 Drummers with yellom-thunder shake the pile,  
 To greet the new-made bride. *Gay's Trivia.*  
 Ah blouzelind! I love thee more by half,  
 Than does their fawns; or cows the new-fall'n calf. *Gay's Trivia.*  
 The proctor exhibits his proxy from the dean and chapter,  
 and presents the new-elected bishop to the vicar-general. *Swift's Parergon.*  
 The new-fallen young here bleating for their dams,  
 The larger here, and there the lesser lambs. *Pope.*  
 A new-married man and an ass, are bride-led; an old-  
 married man and a pack-horse, fudd-led. *Arbutnot.*

## NEW

- Learn all the new-fashion words and oaths. *Swift.*  
**NEWFA'NGLED**, *adj.* [*new* and *fangle*.] Formed with vain  
 or foolish love of novelty.  
 At Christmas I no more desire a rose,  
 Than with a snow in May's newfangled shows; *Shaksf.*  
 But like of each thing, that in season grows.  
 Those charities are not newfangled devices of yesterday,  
 but are most of them as old as the reformation. *Athenaeum.*  
**NEWFA'NGLEDNESS**, *n. f.* [*from newfangled*.] Vain and  
 NEWFA'NGLENESS, *n. f.* [*from newfangled*.] foolish love of novelty.  
 So to newfangledness both of manner, apparel, and each  
 thing else, by the custom of self-guilty evil, glad to change  
 thing often for a worse. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 Yet he them in newfangledness did pass. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
 The women would be loth to come behind the fashion in  
 the newfangledness of the manner, if not in costliness of the  
 matter. *Cromwell.*  
**NEWELL**, *n. f.*  
 1. The compass round which the staircase is carried.  
 Let the stairs to the upper rooms be upon a fair open  
 newel, and finely railed in. *Bacon, Essay 46.*  
 2. Newel; novelty. *Spenser.*  
**NEWING**, *n. f.* [*from new*.] Yell or harm.  
**NEWLY**, *adv.* [*from new*.] Freshly; lately.  
 Such is the power of that sweet passion,  
 That it all former mind doth newly fashion  
 And the refined mind doth newly form. *Spenser's Hymn on Love.*  
 Her breath indeed those hands have newly stopp'd. *Shak.*  
 They newly learned by the king's example, that attenders  
 do not interrupt the conveying of title to the crown. *Bacon.*  
 Her lips were red, and one was thin,  
 Compar'd to that was next her chin;  
 Some bee had stung it newly. *Suckling.*  
 Then rubb'd it o'er with newly gather'd mint. *Dryden.*  
**NEWNESS**, *n. f.* [*from new*.] Freshness; lateness; novelty;  
 recentness; state of being new.  
 His device was to come without any device, all in white  
 like a new knight, but so new as his newness shamed most  
 of the others long exercise. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 Away, my friends, new flight;  
 And happy newness that intends old right. *Shakespeare.*  
 Words borrowed of antiquity do lend majesty to stile, they  
 have the authority of years, and out of their intermission do  
 win to themselves a kind of grace-like newness. *B. John.*  
 Their stories, if they had been preserved, and what else  
 was then performed in that newness of the world, there  
 could nothing of more delight have been left to posterity.  
*Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
 In these disturbances,  
 And newness of a wav'ring government,  
 T'avenge them of their former grievances. *Don. C. War.*  
 Newness in great matters, was a worthy entertainment for  
 a searching mind; it was an high taste, fit for the relish.  
*South's Sermon.*  
 There are some newnesses of English, translated from the  
 beauties of modern tongues, as well as from the elegances  
 of the latin; and here and there some old words are sprinkled,  
 which for their significance and found, deserved not to be an-  
 tiquated. *Dryden's Den Segstian.*  
 When Horace writ his satyrs, the monarchy of his Caesar  
 was in its newness, and the government but just made easy  
 to his conquered people. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
**NEWS**, *n. f.* without the singular, [*from new, newness, Fr.*]  
 1. Fresh account of any thing; something not heard before.  
 As he was ready to be greatly advanced for some noble  
 pieces of service which he did, he heard news of me. *Sidney.*  
 When Rhea heard these news, she fled from her husband  
 to her brother Saturn. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
 Evil news rides fast, while good news baits. *Milt. Agonist.*  
 With such amazement as weak mothers use,  
 And frantic gesture, he receives the news. *Waller.*  
 Now the books, and now the bells,  
 And now our ad the preacher tells,  
 To edify the people;  
 All our divinity is news;  
 And we have made of equal use  
 The pulpit and the steeple. *Denham.*  
 The amazing news of Charles at once was spread,  
 At once the general voice declared  
 Our gracious prince was dead. *Dryden.*  
 It is no news for the weak and poor to be a prey to the  
 strong and rich. *L'Estrange.*  
 They have new-gatherers and intelligencers distributed  
 into their several walks, who bring in their respective quotas,  
 and make them acquainted with the discourse of the whole  
 kingdom. *Spektator, N. 439.*  
 2. Papers which give an account of the transactions of the  
 present times.  
 Their papers, filled with a different party spirit, divide the  
 people into different sentiments, who generally consider ra-

## NIB

- ther the principles than the truth of the news-writer. *Addison.*  
 Advertise both in every news-paper; and let it not be  
 your fault or mine, if our country-men will not take warn-  
 ing. *Swift's Drapiers Letters.*  
 Wood is generally his own news-writer. I cannot but  
 observe from that paragraph, that this public enemy treats  
 this kingdom with contempt. *Swift's Drapiers Letters.*  
 Pamphlets and news-papers have been full of me. *Pope.*  
**NEWS-MONGER**, *n. f.* [*news* and *monger*.] One that deals in  
 news; one whose employment it is to hear and to tell news.  
 Many tales devis'd,  
 Which oft the ear of greatness needs must hear,  
 By smiling pick-thanks and base news-mongers. *Shaksf.*  
 This was come as a judgement upon him for laying aside  
 his father's will, and turning stock-jobber, news-monger, and  
 busy body, meddling with other peoples affairs. *Arbutnot.*  
**NEWY**, *n. f.* [*from new*.] A small lizard: they are  
 supposed to be appropriated some to the land, and some to  
 the water.  
 Oh thou! whose self-same mettle,  
 Wherof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puffed,  
 Engenders the black toad, and adder blue,  
 The gilded newt, and eyeless venom'd worm. *Shaksf.*  
 Newts and blind worms do no wrong;  
 Come not near our fairy queen. *Shak. M. Night's Dream.*  
 Such humidity is observed in newts and water-lizards, espe-  
 cially if their skins be perforated or pricked. *Brown's P. Ery.*  
**NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT**, *n. f.* [*new year, and gift*.] Present made  
 on the first day of the year.  
 If I be served such a trick, I'll have my brains taken out  
 and buttered, and give them to a dog for a new-year's-gift.  
*Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
 When he sat on the throne distributing new-year's-gifts,  
 he had his altar of incense by him, that before they received  
 gifts they might cast a little incense into the fire; which all  
 good christians refused to do. *Stillingfleet.*  
**NEXT**, *adj.* [*next*, Saxon, by a colloquial change from  
 nept or nypt, the superlative of nep or nyb; *neft*, scottish.]  
 1. Nearest in place; immediately succeeding in order.  
 Want supplieth itself of what is next, and many times the  
 next way. *Bacon, Essay 14.*  
 The queen already fat  
 High on a golden bed; her princely guest  
 Was next her side, in order sat the rest. *Dryden, Virg. En.*  
 The next in place and punishment were they,  
 Who prodigally throw their souls away. *Dryden, En. vi.*  
 2. Nearest in any gradation.  
 If the king himself had stayed at London, or, which had  
 been the next best, kept his court at York, and sent the  
 army on their proper errand, his enemies had been speedily  
 subdued. *Clarendon.*  
 O fortunate young man! at least your lays  
 Are next to his, and claim the second praise. *Dryden.*  
 Finite and infinite, being by the mind looked on as mo-  
 difications of expansion and duration, the next thing to be  
 considered, is, how the mind comes by them. *Locke.*  
 That's a difficulty next to impossible. *Rowe.*  
**NEXT**, *adv.* At the time or turn immediately succeeding.  
 Th' unwary nymph  
 Desir'd of Jove, when next he fought her bed,  
 To grant a certain gift. *Addison's Ovid Metam. b. iii.*  
**Ni'as**, *n. f.* [*niais*, French.] Simple, silly, and foolish.  
 A nias hawk is one taken newly from the nest, and not  
 able to help itself; and hence nisey, a silly person. *Bailey.*  
**NIB**, *n. f.* [*neb*, Saxon, the face; *nebbe*, Dutch, the bill.]  
 1. The bill or beak of a bird. See *Neb*.  
 2. The point of any thing, generally of a pen.  
 A tree called the bejaco, which twines about other trees,  
 with its end hanging downwards, travellers cut the nib off  
 it, and presently a spout of water runs out from it as clear  
 as crystal. *Derham.*  
**NIBBLED**, *adj.* [*from nib*.] Having a nib.  
**TO NIBBLE**, *v. a.* [*from nib*, the beak or mouth.]  
 1. To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly.  
 Thy turf mountains, where live nibbling sheep,  
 And flat meads thatch'd with flower them to keep. *Shak.*  
 It is the rose that bleeds, when he  
 Nibbles his nice phlebotomy. *Cleaveland's Poems.*  
 Had not he better have born wats nibbling of his plants and  
 roots now, than the huntman's eating of him out of house  
 and home. *L'Estrange, Fable 387.*  
 Many there are who nibble without leave;  
 But none, who are not born to taste, survive. *Granvil.*  
 2. To bite as a fish does the bait.  
 The roving trout  
 Greedily sucks in the twining bait,  
 And tugs and nibbles at the fallacious meat. *Gay.*  
**TO NIBBLE**, *v. n.*  
 1. To bite at.  
 As pigeons bill, so wedlock would be nibbling. *Shaksf.*  
 They



# NIC

They gape at rich revenues which you hold,  
And fain would nibble at your grandame gold. *Dryden.*  
But if you would be nibbling, here is a hand to stay your  
stomach. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
Plunging himself in mud, and then lifting up his head a  
little, he casts out the said string; which the little fishes  
taking for a worm, and nibbling at it, he immediately plucks  
them both in together. *Grew's Museum.*

2. To carp at; to find fault with.  
Instead of returning a full answer to my book, he mani-  
festly falls a nibbling at one single passage in it. *Tillot. Pref.*  
NIBBLER. *n. f.* [from *nibble*.] One that bites by little at a time.  
NICE. *adj.* [nepe, Saxon, soft.]  
1. Accurate in judgment to minute exactness; superfluously  
exact. It is often used to express a culpable delicacy.  
Such a man was Argalus, as hardly the nicest eye can find  
a spot in. *Sidney.*  
He that stands upon a slippery place,  
Makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up. *Sha. K. John.*  
Nor be so nice in taste myself to know,  
If what I swallow be a truth or no. *Dryd. Persus.*  
Thus critics, of less judgment than caprice,  
Curious, not knowing, not exact, but nice,  
Form short ideas, and offend in arts,  
As most in manners, by a love to parts. *Pope on Crit.*  
Produce'd his plays, and begg'd the knight's advice. *Pope.*  
2. Delicate; scrupulously and minutely cautious.  
The letter was not nice, but full of charge  
Of dear import. *Shaksf. Romeo and Juliet.*  
Dear love! continue nice and chaste;  
For if you yield, you do me wrong;  
Let duller wits to love's end haste,  
I have enough to woo thee long. *Donne.*  
Of honour men at first like women nice,  
Raise maiden scruples at unpractis'd vice. *E. Hallifax.*  
Having been compiled by Gratian, in an ignorant age, we  
ought not to be too nice in examining it. *Baker.*  
3. Fastidious; squeamish.  
God hath here  
Varied his bounty so with new delights,  
As may compare with heaven; and to taste,  
Think not I shall be nice. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
4. Easily injured; delicate.  
With how much ease is a young muse betray'd?  
How nice the reputation of the maid?  
5. Formed with minute exactness.  
Indulge me but in love, my other passions  
Shall rise and fall by virtue's nice rules. *Addison's Cato.*  
6. Requiring scrupulous exactness.  
Supposing an injury done, it is a nice point to proportion  
the reparation to the degree of the indignity. *L'Estrange.*  
My progress in making this nice and troublesome experi-  
ment, I have set down more at large. *Newton's Opt.*  
7. Refined.  
A nice and subtle happiness I see  
Thou thyself proposest, in the choice  
Of thy associates, Adam; and wilt taste  
No pleasure, tho' in pleasure solitary. *Milt. P. Lost.*  
8. Having lucky hits. This signification is not in use.  
When my hours  
Were nice and lucky, men did random lives  
Of me for jeffs. *Shaksf. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
NICELY. *adv.* [from *nice*.]  
1. Accurately; minutely; scrupulously.  
These kind of knives in this plainness  
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,  
Than twenty silky ducking observants  
That stretch their duties nicely. *Shakspeare's K. Lear.*  
What mean those ladies which, as tho'  
They were to take a clock to pieces, go  
So nicely about the bride? *Donne.*  
He ought to study the grammar of his own tongue, that  
he may understand his own country speech nicely, and speak  
it properly. *Locke.*  
The next thing of which the doses ought to be nicely de-  
termined, are opiates. *Arbutnot on Cains.*  
At nicely carving shew thy wit;  
But ne'er presume to eat a bit. *Swift's Miscell.*  
2. Delicately.  
The inconveniences attending the best of governments,  
we quickly feel, and are nicely sensible of the share that we  
bear in them. *Atterbury.*  
NICESS. *n. f.* [from *nice*.]  
1. Accuracy; minute exactness.  
Where's now that labour'd niceness in thy dress,  
And all those arts that did the spark express. *Dryden.*  
2. Superfluous delicacy or exactness.  
A strange niceness were it in me to refrain that from the  
ears of a person representing so much worthiness, which I  
am glad even to rocks and woods to utter. *Sidney.*

# NIC

Unlike the niceness of our modern dames,  
Affected nymphs, with new affected names. *Dryden.*  
Nor place them where  
Roast crabs offend the niceness of their nose. *Dryden.*  
NICEITY. *n. f.* [from *nice*.]  
1. Minute accuracy of thought.  
Nor was this nicety of his judgment confined only to litera-  
ture, but was the same in all other parts of art. *Prior.*  
2. Accurate performance.  
As for the workmanship of the old Roman pillars, the  
ancients have not kept to the nicety of proportion and the  
rules of art so much as the moderns. *Addison on Italy.*  
3. Fastidious delicacy; squeamishness.  
He them with speeches meet  
Does fair intreat; no courting nicety,  
But simple true, and eke unfeigned sweet. *Fairy Q. Shaksf.*  
So love doth loath disdainful nicety.  
4. Minute observation; punctilious discrimination; subtilty.  
If reputation attend these conquests, which depend on the  
fineness and niceties of words, it is no wonder if the wit of  
men so employed, should perplex and subtilize the signifi-  
cation of sounds. *Locke.*  
His conclusions are not built upon any niceties, or subtilty  
and uncommon appearances, but on the most simple and  
obvious circumstances of these terrestrial bodies. *Woodward.*  
5. Delicate management; cautious treatment.  
Love such nicety requires,  
One blast will put out all his fires. *Swift's Poem.*  
6. Effeminate softness.  
7. Niceties, in the plural, is generally applied to dainties or  
delicacies in eating.  
NICHAS. *n. f.*  
The characters are: it hath a polypetulous or a monope-  
talous flower, cut very deeply into several segments, but is  
almost of an anomalous figure; from whose calyx arises the  
pointal, which afterwards becomes a pod, beset all over with  
prickles, in which are contained one or two round hard seeds.  
NICH. *n. f.* [French.] A hollow in which a statue may  
be placed.  
Niches, containing figures of white stone or marble, should  
not be coloured in their concavity too black. *Warton.*  
They not from temples, nor from gods refrain,  
But the poor lares from the niches seize,  
If they be little images that please. *Dryden.*  
On the fourth a long majestic race  
Of Egypt's priests, the gilded niches grace. *Pope.*  
The heirs to titles and large estates are well enough qual-  
ified to read pamphlets against religion and high-flying;  
whereby they fill their niches, and carry themselves through  
the world with that dignity which best becomes a female  
and a figure. *Swift's Miscellany.*  
NICK. *n. f.* [nick, Teutonic, the twinkling of an eye.]  
1. Exact point of time at which there is necessity or convenience.  
That great instrument of state had foreknowledge of it,  
but suffered the fatal thread to be spun out to that length  
for some politick respects, and then to cut it off in the very  
nick. *Hewel's Local Poetry.*  
What in our watches that in us is found,  
So to the height and nick we up be wound,  
No matter by what hand or trick. *Swelling.*  
That trick,  
Had it come in the nick,  
Had touch'd us to the quick.  
Though dame fortune seem to smile,  
And leer upon him for a while,  
She'll after shew him in the nick.  
Of all his glories a dog trick. *Hudibras, p. i. cont. 3.*  
And some with symbols, signs, and tricks,  
Engraved in planetary nicks,  
With their own influences will fetch them  
Down from their orbs, arrest and catch them. *Hud.*  
This nick of time is the critical occasion for the gain of  
L'Estrange.  
2. A notch cut in any thing. [Corrupted from *neck* or *notch*.]  
3. A score; a reckoning.  
Launce his man told me, he lov'd her art of all nick. *Shak.*  
4. A winning throw. [nick, Fr. a ludicrous trick.]  
Come, seven's the main,  
Cries Gaumede; the usual trick  
Seven, shut a fix, eleven a nick. *Prior.*  
To NICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To hit; to touch luckily; to perform by some slight artifice  
used at the lucky moment.  
Is not the winding up of wittels  
A nicking more than half the bus'ness? *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
The just season of doing things must be nick'd, and all ac-  
cidents improved. *L'Estrange's Fable 38.*  
Take away passion while it is predominant and about, and  
just in the critical height of it, nick it with some lucky or unlucky  
word, and you may certainly over-rule it. *Sidney.*  
2. To cut in nicks or notches. *His*

# NIG

His beard they have sing'd off with brands of fire;  
And ever as it blaz'd they threw on him  
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair.  
My master preaches patience, and the while  
His man with scissars nicks him like a fool. *Shakspeare.*  
Breaks watchmen's heads, and chairmen's ghailes,  
And thence proceeds to nicking fishes. *Prior.*  
3. To suit, as tallies cut in nicks.  
Words nicking and resembling one another, are applicable  
to different significations. *Candori's Remains.*  
4. To defeat or cozen, as at dice; to disappoint by some trick  
or unexpected turn.  
Why should he follow you?  
The itch of his affection should not then  
Have nick'd his captainship, at such a point. *Shakspeare.*  
NICKNAME. *n. f.* [from *de nique*, French.] A name given in  
scold or contempt; a term of derision; an opprobrious or con-  
temptuous appellation.  
The time was when men were had in price for learning;  
now letters only make men vile. He is upbraidingly called  
a poet, as if he were a contemptible nickname. *Ben. Jonson.*  
My mortal enemy hath not only falsely furnished me to be  
a feigned person, giving me nicknames, but also hath offered  
large sums of money to corrupt the princes with whom I  
have been retained. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*  
So long as her tongue was at liberty, there was not a  
word to be got from her, but the same nickname in derision.  
L'Estrange.  
To NICKNAME. *v. a.* To call by an opprobrious appellation.  
You nickname virtue vice;  
For virtue's office never breaks men's troth. *Shaksf.*  
Let's seem these facts which treasons nickname force,  
Than such a fear'd ability for more. *Denham.*  
To NICKNAME. *v. a.* [nick, Latin.] To wink.  
There are several parts peculiar to brutes, which are want-  
ing in man; as the seventh or suspensory muscle of the eye,  
the nictating membrane, and the strong aponeurosis on the  
sides of the neck. *Ray.*  
NIDE. *n. f.* [nides, Lat.] A brood: as, a nide of pheasants.  
NIDIG. *n. f.* [corrupted from *niding* or *niding*.] The op-  
probrious term with which the man was anciently branded  
who refused to come to the royal standard in times of exi-  
gency. A coward; a dastard.  
There was one true English word of greater force than  
them all, now out of all use; it signifieth no more than ab-  
ject, blemished, false-hearted, coward, or nidget. *Camden.*  
NIDIFICATION. *n. f.* [nidificatio, Latin.] The act of build-  
ing nests.  
That place, and that method of nidification, doth abun-  
dantly answer the creature's occasions. *Derham.*  
NIDING. *adj.* [from *nide*, Saxon, vileness.]  
Niding, an old English word signifying abject, base-minded,  
false-hearted, coward, or nidget. *Carew.*  
NIDROUS. *adj.* [nidroius, from *nidor*.] Resembling the smell  
or taste of roasted fat.  
Incense and nidorous smells, such as of sacrifices, were  
thought to intoxicate the brain, and to dispose men to de-  
votion; which they may do by a kind of contrition of the  
spirits, and partly also by heating and exalting them. *Bac.*  
The signs of the functions of the stomach being depraved,  
are eructations either with the taste of the aliment, acid,  
nidrois, or fetid, resembling the taste of rotten eggs.  
Arbutnot on Aliments.  
NIDROUSITY. *n. f.* [from *nidroius*.] Eructation with the  
taste of undigested food-meat.  
The cure of this nidroisity is, by vomiting and purging.  
NIDULATION. *n. f.* [nidulatio, Latin.] The time of remain-  
ing in the nest.  
The ground of this popular practice might be the com-  
mon opinion concerning the virtue prognostic of these birds,  
the natural regard they have unto the winds, and they unto  
them again, more especially remarkable in the time of their  
nidulation, and bringing forth their young. *Brown's V. Err.*  
NICE. *n. f.* [nices, nipes, French; nepes, Latin.] The  
daughter of a brother or sister.  
My nice Plantagenet,  
Led in the hand of her kind aunt of Gloster. *Sha. R. III.*  
While he thus his nice betwixt  
About our life he builds a wall. *Waller.*  
NIGGARD. *n. f.* [nigger, flandrick.] A miser; a curmud-  
geon; a sordid, avaricious, parsimonious fellow.  
If thou do, then let thy bed be turned from fine gravel to  
weeds or mud. If thou dost, let some unjust niggards make  
wrecks to spoil thy beauty.  
Be not a niggard of your speech. *Shaksf. Macbeth.*  
Serve him as a grudging master,  
As a penurious niggard of his wealth. *Milton's Poem.*  
Be niggards of advice on no pretence;  
For the worst avarice is that of sense. *Pope on Crit.*  
NIGGARD. *adj.*  
1. Sordid; avaricious; parsimonious.

# NIG

One she found  
With all the gifts of bounteous nature crown'd,  
Of gentle blood; but one whole niggard fate  
Had set him far below her high estate. *Dryden.*  
2. Sparing; wary.  
Most free of question, but to our demands  
Niggard in his reply. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*  
To NIGGARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To limit.  
The deep of night is crept upon our talk,  
And nature must obey necessity;  
Which we will niggard with a little rest. *Shakspeare.*  
NIGGARDISH. *adj.* [from *niggard*.] Having some disposition  
to avarice.  
NIGGARDLINESS. *n. f.* [from *niggardly*.] Avarice; sordid  
parsimony.  
Niggardliness is not good husbandry, nor generosity, pro-  
fusion. *Addison's Spectator, N. 443.*  
NIGGARDLY. *adj.* [from *niggard*.]  
1. Avaricious; sordidly parsimonious.  
Where the owner of the house will be bountiful, it is not  
for the steward to be niggardly. *Hall.*  
Love is like a penurious god, very niggardly of his oppor-  
tunities: he must be watched like a hard-hearted treasurer.  
Dryden's Spanish Prior.  
Why are we to niggardly to stop at one fifth? Why do we  
not raise it one full moiety, and thereby double our money?  
Locke.  
Providence not niggardly but wife,  
Here lavishly bestows, and there denies,  
That by each other's virtues we may rise. *Granville.*  
Tiberius was noted for his niggardly temper; he used only  
to give to his attendants their diet. *Arbutnot on Cains.*  
2. Sparing; wary.  
I know your mind, and I will satisfy it; neither will I do  
it like a niggardly answerer, going no farther than the bounds  
of the question. *Sidney.*  
NIGGARDLY. *adv.* Sparingly; parsimoniously.  
I have long loved her, followed her, ingross'd opportu-  
nities to meet her; feed every slight occasion that could but  
niggardly give me fight of her. *Shaksf. M. W. of Windsor.*  
NIGGARDNESS. *n. f.* [from *niggard*.] Avarice; sordid par-  
simony.  
All preparations, both for food and lodging, such as would  
make one detest niggardness, it is so fluttish a vice. *Sidney.*  
NIGH. *prep.* [nyh, Saxon.] At no great distance from.  
They thone  
Stars distant, but nigh hand seem'd other worlds. *Milton.*  
Nigh this recess, with terror they survey,  
Where death maintains his dread tyrannic sway. *Garth.*  
NIGH. *adv.*  
1. Not at a great distance.  
The day of the Lord cometh, for it is nigh at hand. *Jo. ii. 1.*  
He was sick nigh unto death. *Phil. ii. 27.*  
2. To a place near.  
He drew nigh, and to me held,  
Ev'n to my mouth, of that same fruit held part  
Which he had pluck'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*  
I will defer that anxious thought,  
And death, by fear, shall not be nigher brought. *Dryd.*  
NIGH. *adj.*  
1. Near; not distant; not remote.  
The loud tumult shews the battle nigh. *Prior.*  
2. Allied closely by blood.  
He committed the protection of his son Afanes to two of  
his nigh kinsmen and assured friends. *Knolles.*  
His uncle or uncle's son, or any that is nigh of kin unto  
him of his family, may redeem him. *Lev. xxv. 49.*  
His sister a virgin, that is nigh unto him. *Lev. xxi. 3.*  
To NIGH. *v. n.* [from the particle.] To approach; to ad-  
vance; to draw near.  
Now day is done, and night is nighing fast. *Hubbard.*  
NIGHLY. *adv.* [from *nigh* the adjective.] Nearly; within a  
little.  
A man born blind, now adult, was taught by his touch  
to distinguish between a cube and a sphere of the same me-  
tal, and nighly of the same bigness. *Locke.*  
NIGHNESS. *n. f.* [from *nigh*.] Nearness; proximity.  
NIGHT. *n. f.* [from *nigh*.] Nearness; proximity.  
1. The time of darkness; the time from sun-set to sun-rise.  
The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his dutcheffs, will be  
here this night. *Shakspeare's K. Lear.*  
In the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night di-  
vide the spoil. *Gen. xlix. 27.*  
Pharaoh rose up in the night.  
They did eat and drink, and carried all night. *Exodus xii. 30.*  
Let them sleep, let them sleep on,  
'Till this stormy night be gone,  
And th' eternal morrow dawn,  
Then the curtains will be drawn;  
And they waken with that light,  
Whole day shall never sleep in night. *Craspare, Dire*



# NIG

Dire Tisiphone there keeps the ward,  
Girt in her sanguine gown by night and day,  
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryd.*  
2. It is much used in composition.  
To-NIGHT. *adverbially.* In this night; at this night.  
There came men in hither to-night of the children of Israel, to search out the country. *Jos. ii. 2.*  
NIGHTBRAWLER. *n. f.* [night and brawler.] One who raises disturbances in the night.  
You unlace your reputation,  
And spend your rich opinion for the name  
Of a night-brawler. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
NIGHTCAP. *n. f.* [night and cap.] A cap worn in bed, or in undress.  
The rattlement houted, and clapt their chopt hands, and threw up their twenty night-caps. *Shaksp. Jul. Caesar.*  
Great mountains have a perception of the disposition of the air to tempests sooner than the valleys below; and therefore they lay in Wales, when certain hills have their night-caps on, they mean mischief. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
How did the humbled swain detest  
His prickly beard, and hairy breast!  
His night-cap border'd round with lace,  
Could give no softness to his face. *Swift's Poems.*  
NIGHTCROW. *n. f.* [night and crow.] A bird that cries in the night.  
The owl shriek'd at thy birth, an evil figu;  
The night-crow cry'd, a boding luckless time. *Shaksp.*  
NIGHTDEW. *n. f.* [night and dew.] Dew that wets the ground in the night.  
All things are hush'd, as nature's self lay dead,  
The mountains seem to nod their drowsy head;  
The little birds in dreams their songs repeat,  
And sleeping flowers beneath the night-dew sweat;  
Even lust and envy sleep. *Dryden's Ind. Emperor.*  
NIGHTDOG. *n. f.* [night and dog.] A dog that hunts in the night. Used by deer-stealers.  
When night-dogs run, all sorts of deer are chased. *Sha.*  
NIGHTDRESS. *n. f.* [night and dress.] The dress worn at night.  
The fair ones feel such maladies as these,  
When each new night-dress gives a new disease. *Pope.*  
NIGHTED. *adj.* [from night.] Darkened; clouded; black.  
It was great ignorance, Gloucester's eyes being out,  
To let him live: Edmund, I think, is gone;  
In pity of his misery to dispatch  
His nighted life. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
Good Hamlet, cast thy nighted colour off,  
And let thine eye look like a friend on Denmark. *Sha.*  
NIGHTFARING. *n. f.* [night and fare.] Travelling in the night.  
Will-a-Wisp misleads night-faring clowns,  
O'er hills, and sinking bogs, and pathless downs. *Gay.*  
NIGHTFIRE. *n. f.* [night and fire.] Ignis futurus; Will-a-Wisp.  
Foolish night-fires, womens and childrens wishes,  
Chafes in arras, gilded empynes:  
These are the pleasures here. *Herbert.*  
NIGHTFLY. *n. f.* [night and fly.] Moth that flies in the night.  
Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoaky cribs,  
And hush't with buzzing night-flies to thy slumber;  
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,  
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody? *Shaksp. Lear.*  
NIGHTFINDER. *n. f.* [from night and finder.] Lost or distressed in the night.  
Either some one like us night-finder here,  
Or else some neighbour woodman, or at worst,  
Some roving robber calling to his fellows. *Milton.*  
NIGHTGOWN. *n. f.* [night and gown.] A loose gown used for an undress.  
Since his majesty went into the field,  
I have seen her rise from her bed, throw  
Her night-gown upon her. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
They have put me in a full night-gown, and a gaudy fool's cap. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 113.*  
No meagre mule-rid mope, adult and thin,  
In a dun night-gown of his own loose skin. *Pope's Dunciad.*  
NIGHTHAG. *n. f.* [night and hag.] Witch supposed to wander in the night.  
Nor uglier follows the night-hag, when called  
In secret, riding through the air the cones  
Lur'd with the smell of infant-blood, to dance  
With Lapland witches. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*  
NIGHTINGALE. *n. f.* [from night and gale, Saxo., to sing; gale, Teutonic, is a sound or echo.]  
1. A small bird that sings in the night with remarkable melody; Philomel.  
I think,  
The nightingale, if she should sing by day,

# NIG

When every goose is cackling, would be thought  
No better a musician than the wren. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*  
Although the wezon, throte, and tongue, be the instruments of voice, and by their agitations concur in those delightful modulations, yet cannot we assign the cause unto any particular formation; and I perceive the nightingale hath some disadvantage in the tongue. *Brown's P. Err.*  
Thus the wife nightingale that leaves her home,  
Pursuing constantly the cheerful spring,  
To foreign groves does her old musick bring. *Walker.*  
2. A word of endearment.  
My nightingale!  
We'll beat them to their beds. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
NIGHTLY. *adv.* [from night.]  
1. By night.  
Thee, Sion! and the flow'ry brooks beneath,  
That wash thy hallow'd feet, and warbling flow,  
Nightly I visit. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*  
Soon as the evening shades prevail,  
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,  
And nightly to the listening earth  
Repeats the story of her birth. *Addison's Spectator.*  
2. Every night.  
Let all things suffer,  
Ere we will eat our meal in fear, and sleep  
In the affliction of those terrible dreams  
That shake us nightly. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
NIGHTLY. *adj.* [from night.] Done by night; acting by night; happening by night.  
May the stars and shining moon attend  
Your nightly sports, as you vouchsafe to tell  
What nymphs they were who mortal forms excel. *Dryd.*  
I remember thee upon my bed, and meditate on thee in the night-watches. *Psalms lxiii. 6.*  
Two swains, whom love kept wakeful and the muse,  
Pour'd o'er the whitening vale their sleepy care. *Pope.*  
NIGHTMAN. *n. f.* [night and man.] One who carries away or buries the dead.  
NIGHTMARE. *n. f.* [night, and according to Temple, mara, a spirit that, in the heathen myth logy, was related to torment or suffocate sleepers.] A morbid oppression in the night, resembling the pressure of weight upon the breast.  
Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,  
He met the night-mare, and her name he told;  
Bid her alight, and her troth plight. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*  
The forerunners of an apoplexy are, dulness, drowsiness, vertiges, tremblings, oppressions in sleep, and night-mares. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
NIGHTPIECE. *n. f.* [night and piece.] A picture so coloured as to be supposed seen by candle light; not by the light of the day.  
He hung a great part of the wall with night-pieces, that seemed to show themselves by the candles which were lighted up; and were so inflamed by the sun-shine which fell upon them, that I could scarce forbear crying out fire. *Addison.*  
NIGHTRAIL. *n. f.* [night and reil, Saxo., a gown or robe.] A loose cover thrown over the dress at night.  
An antiquary will scorn to mention a pinner or night-rail; but will talk as gravely as a father of the church on the vita and peplus. *Addison on ancient Modis.*  
NIGHTRAVEN. *n. f.* [night and raven.] A bird supposed of ill omen, that cries loud in the night.  
The ill-fact owl, death's dreadful messenger,  
The hoarse night-raven, trump of doleful drear. *Spenser.*  
I pray his bad voice bode no mischief:  
I had as lief have heard the night-raven,  
Come what plague would have come after it. *Shaksp.*  
NIGHTROBBER. *n. f.* [night and robber.] One who steals in the dark.  
Highways should be fenced on both sides, whereby thieves and night-robbers might be more easily pursued and executed. *Spenser's Ireland.*  
NIGHTRULE. *n. f.* [night and rule.] A tumult in the night.  
How now, mad spirits,  
What night-rule now about this haunted grove? *Shaksp.*  
NIGHTSHADE. *n. f.* [night shade, Saxo.]  
1. A plant of two kinds, common and deadly night-shade.  
The flower consists of one leaf, which is divided into five parts, and expands in form of a star: from the flower-cup rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a round, oval, soft, succulent fruit, containing many flat seeds in each. The species are nine. This the physicians have directed to be used in medicine, under the title of *Jolanum bartenje*. *Miller.*  
2. Deadly night-shade (belladonna) a plant. The flower is bell-shaped, of one leaf, divided into five acute segments at the top, and succeeded by a globular soft fruit, divided into two cells which contain the seeds. It is a very strong poison.  
NIGHTSHINING. *n. f.* [night and shine.] Shewing brightness in the night. *Nor.*

# NIM

None of these noctilua, or night-flying bodies, have been observed in any of the ancient sepulchres. *Wilkin's Dædalus.*  
NIGHTSHRIEK. *n. f.* [night and shriek.] A cry in the night.  
I have almost forgot the taste of tears:  
The time has been, my senses would have cool'd  
To hear a night-shriek, and my fell of hair  
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir,  
As life were in't. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
NIGHTTRIPPING. *n. f.* [night and trip.] Going lightly in the night.  
Could it be prov'd,  
That some night-tripping fairy had exchange'd  
In cradle cloaths, our children where they lay,  
Then would I have his Harry, and he mine. *Shaksp.*  
NIGHTWALK. *n. f.* [night and walk.] Walk in the night.  
If in his night-walk he met with irregular scholars, he took their names, and a promise to appear, unfitt for, next morning. *Walton's Life of Sanderson.*  
NIGHTWALKER. *n. f.* [night and walk.] One who roves in the night upon ill designs.  
Men that hunt so, be either privy stealers, or night-walkers. *Aitcham's Schoolmaster.*  
NIGHTWARBLING. [night and warble.] Singing in the night.  
Now is the pleasant time,  
The cool, the silent, fave where silence yields  
To the night-warbling bird. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*  
NIGHTWARD. *adj.* [night and ward.] Approaching towards night.  
Their night-ward studies, wherewith they close the day's work. *Milton on Education.*  
NIGHTWATCH. *n. f.* [night and watch.] A period of the night as distinguished by change of the watch.  
I remember thee upon my bed, and meditate on thee in the night-watches. *Psalms lxiii. 6.*  
NIGRESCENT. *adj.* [nigrescent, Latin.] Growing black; approaching to blackness.  
NIGRIFICATION. *n. f.* [niger and facio.] The act of making black.  
NIMBLITY. *n. f.* [nimblity, Fr. nimble, Latin.] Nothingness; the state of being nothing.  
Not being is considered as excluding all substance, and then all modes are also necessarily excluded; and this we call pure nimblity, or mere nothing. *Watts's Logic.*  
To NIM. *v. a.* [from *ne will*, nillan, Saxo.] Not to will; to refuse; to reject.  
Certes, said he, I will thine offer'd grace,  
Ne to be made so happy do intend.  
Another bliss before mine eyes I place,  
Another happiness, another end. *Spenser's Fairy Q.*  
In all affections the concurrent still;  
If now, with man and wife to will and nill  
The self-same things, a note of concord be,  
I know no couple better can agree. *Ben. Jonson.*  
NIM. *n. f.* The shining sparks of brains in trying and melting the ore.  
To NIM. *v. a.* [nimen, Dutch, to take.] To take. In cant, to steal.  
They'll question Mars, and by his look  
Detect who 'twas that nim'd a cloak. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
They could not keep themselves hence of their fingers, but would be nimning something or other for the love of thieving. *L'Estrange, Fable 241.*  
NIMBLE. *adj.* [from nim, or numan, Saxo., tractable.] Quick; active; ready; speedy; lively; expeditious.  
They being nimble-jointed than the rest,  
And more industrious, gathered more store. *Spenser.*  
You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames  
Into her fearful eyes. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
You have dancing shoes  
With nimble soles. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*  
His off'ring soon propitious fire from heaven,  
Consum'd with nimble glance and grateful steam;  
The others not, for his was not sincere. *Milt. P. Lost.*  
Thro' the mid seas the nimble pinnace sails,  
Aloof from Crete before the northern gales. *Pope.*  
NIMBLENESS. *n. f.* [from nimble.] Quickness; activity; speed; agility; readiness; dexterity; celerity; expedition; swiftness.  
The hounds were freight uncoupled, and ere long the stag thought it better to trust to the nimbleness of his feet, than to the slender fortification of his lodging. *Sidney.*  
Himself shewing at one instant both steadiness and nimbleness. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
All things are therefore partakers of God; they are his offspring, his influence is in them, and the personal wisdom of God is for that very cause said to excel in nimbleness or agility, to pierce into all intellectual, pure and subtle spirits, to go through all, and to reach unto every thing which is. *Hooker, b. v. f. 5.*  
We, lying still,  
Are full of rest, defence and nimbleness. *Shaksp.*  
Ovid ranged over all Parnassus with great nimbleness and

# NIP

agility; but as he did not much care for the toil requisite to climb the upper part of the hill, he was generally roving about the bottom. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 115.*  
NIMBLEWITTED. *adj.* [nimble and witty.] Quick; eager to speak.  
Sir Nicholas Bacon, when a certain nimble-witted counsellor at the bar, who was forward to speak, did interrupt him often, said unto him, There is a great difference betwixt you and me; a pain to me to speak, and a pain to you to hold your peace. *Bacon, Apophth. 124.*  
NIMBLY. *adv.* [from nimble.] Quickly; speedily; actively.  
He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber,  
To the lascivious playing of a lute. *Sha. Rich. III.*  
The air  
Nimbly and sweetly recommends itself.  
Most legs can nimbly run, tho' some be lame. *Davies.*  
The liquor we poured from the crystals, and set it in a digesting furnace to evaporate more nimbly. *Boyle.*  
NIMBLESS. *n. f.* Nimbleness. *Spenser.*  
NIMMIETY. *n. f.* [nimietas, school Latin.] The state of being too much.  
NIMMER. *n. f.* [from nim.] A thief; a pilferer.  
NINCOMPPOOP. *n. f.* [A corruption of the Latin *non compos.*] A fool; a trifter.  
An old ninnyhammer, a dotard, a nincompoop, is the best language she can afford me. *Addison.*  
NINE. *n. f.* [nium, Gothick; nigon, Saxo.] One more than eight; one less than ten.  
The weyward sisters,  
Thus do go about, about,  
Thrice to thine and thrice to mine,  
And thrice again, to make up nine. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
A thousand scruples may startle at first, and yet in conclusion prove but a nine-days wonder. *L'Estrange.*  
The faults are nine in ten owing to affectation, and not to the want of understanding. *Swift's Miscell.*  
NINEFOLD. *n. f.* [nine and fold.] Nine times; any thing nine times repeated.  
This huge convex of fire,  
Outrageous to deavour, immures us round ninefold. *Milt.*  
NINEPENNY. *n. f.* [nine and penny.] A silver coin valued at nine-pence.  
Three silver pennies, and a nine-pence bent. *Gay's Post.*  
NINEPINS. *n. f.* [nine and pin.] A play where nine pieces of wood are set up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl.  
A painter made blossoms upon the trees in December, and school-boys playing at nine-pins upon the ice in July. *Peacock on Drawing.*  
For as when merchants break, o'orthrown  
Like nine-pins, they strike others down. *Had. p. ii.*  
NINESCORE. *adj.* [nine and score.] Nine times twenty.  
Eugenius has two hundred pounds a year; but never values himself above nine-score, as not thinking he has a right to the tenth part, which he always appropriates to charitable uses. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 177.*  
NINETEEN. *adj.* [nigontyne, Saxo.] Nine and ten; one less than twenty.  
Nineteen in twenty of perplexing words might be changed into easy ones, such as occur to ordinary men. *Swift.*  
NINETEENTH. *adj.* [nigonteoða, Saxo.] The ordinal of nineteen; the ninth after the tenth.  
In the nineteenth year of king Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, came Nebuzaradan. *2 Kings xxv. 8.*  
NINETEEN. *adj.* [nigontyne, Saxo.] Nine times ten.  
Enos lived ninety years and begat Cainan. *Gen. v. 9.*  
NINTH. *adj.* [negota, Saxo.] That which precedes the tenth; the first after the eighth; the ordinal of nine.  
Upon a strict observation of many, I have not found any that see the ninth day.  
NINTIETH. *adj.* [nigontneogota, Saxo.] The ordinal of ninety; the tenth nine times told.  
NINNY. *n. f.* [ninus, a child, Spanis.] A fool; a simpleton.  
What a pied ninny's this?  
The dean was so shabby, and look'd like a ninny,  
That the captain suppos'd he was curate. *Swift.*  
NINNYHAMMER. *n. f.* [from ninny.] A simpleton.  
Another vents her passion in scurrilous terms; an old ninnyhammer, a dotard, a nincompoop, is the best language she can afford me. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 109.*  
Have you no more manners than to rail at Hocus, that has faved that clod-pated, numskull'd, ninnyhammer of yours from ruin, and all his family. *Arbutnot on John Bull.*  
To NIP. *v. a.* [nijpen, Dutch.]  
1. To pinch off with the nails; to bite with the teeth.  
In oranges and lemons, the nipping of their rind giveth out their smell more. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N<sup>o</sup>. 388.*  
2. To cut off by any slight means.  
The small shoots that extract the sap of the most leading branches, must be nipt off. *Mortimer's Husband.*  
3. To blast; to destroy before full growth.  
This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth



# NIT

The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow blossoms,  
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;  
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost;  
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely  
His greatness is a ripening, *nips* his root;  
And then he falls as I do. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

A flower doth spread and dye,  
Thou would'st extend me to some good,  
Before I were by frost's extremity *nip*t in the bud. *Herb.*  
His delivery now proves

Abortive, as the first-born bloom of spring,  
*Nip*t with the lagging rear of winter's frost. *Milton.*

Had he not been *nipped* in the bud, he might have made a  
formidable figure in his own works among posterity. *Ad.*  
From such encouragement it is easy to guess to what per-  
fection I might have brought this great work, had it not been  
*nip*t in the bud. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*

4. To pinch as frost.  
The air bites frostwardly, it is very cold. —  
—It is a *nipping* and an eager air. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

When icicles hang by the wall,  
And Dick the shepherd blows his nail;  
When blood is *nip*t, and ways be foul,  
Then nighty fings the staring owl. *Sba. Love's L. Left.*

5. To vex; to bite.  
And sharp remorse his heart did prick and *nip*,  
That drops off blood thence like a well did play. *Fairy Q.*

6. To satirize; to ridicule; to taunt farcally.  
But the right gentle mind would bite his lip.  
To hear the javel to good men to *nip*. *Hubbard's Tale.*

Quick wits commonly he in desire new-fangled; in pur-  
pose unconstant; bold with any person; busy in every mat-  
ter; footing such as be present, *nipping* any that is absent.  
*Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

*NIP*, *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A pinch with the nails or teeth.  
I am sharply taunted, yea, sometimes with pinches, *nips*,  
and bobs. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

2. A small cut.  
What this a fleece? 'tis like a demicannon;  
What up and down car'd like an apple-tart?  
Here's snip, and *nip*, and cut, and flish, and flath,  
Like to a canter in a barber's shop. *Shakespeare.*

3. A blast.  
So hasty fruits and too ambitious flow'rs,  
Scorning the midwifery of ripening show'rs,  
In spite of frosts, spring from th' unwilling earth,  
But find a *nip* untimely as their birth. *Stepney.*

4. A taunt; a farcical.  
*NIPPER*, *n. f.* [from *nip*.] A satirist. Out of use.  
Ready backbiters, fore *nippers*, and spiteful reporters privily  
of good men. *Ascham.*

*NIPPER*, *n. f.* [from *nip*.] Small piners.  
*NIPPERING*, *adv.* [from *nip*.] With bitter farcical.  
*NIPPLE*, *n. f.* [nipple, Saxon.]

1. The teat; the dug; that which the sucking young take in-  
to their mouths.  
Tho' tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me. —  
I would, while it was smiling in my face,  
Have pluckt my *nipple* from his boneless gums. *Shakespeare.*

In creatures that nourish their young with milk, are adapt-  
ed the *nipples* of the breast to the mouth and organs of suc-  
tion. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated.  
In most other birds there is only one gland, in which are  
divers little cells ending in two or three larger cells, lying  
under the *nipple* of the oil bag. *Derham's Physica Theol.*

*NIPPLEWORT*, *n. f.* [Lampiana.] A very common weed.  
*NISI PRIUS*, *n. f.*

[In law.] A judicial writ, which lieth in case where the  
inquest is pannelled, and returned before the justices of the  
bank; the one party or the other making petition to have  
this writ for the case of the country. It is directed to the  
sheriff, commanding that he cause the men impanelled to  
come before the justices in the same county, for the deter-  
mining of the cause there, except it be so difficult that it  
need great deliberation: in which case, it is sent again to  
the bank. It is so called from the first words of the writ  
*nisi apud talea locum prius venerint*; whereby it appeareth,  
that justices of assizes and justices of *nisi prius*, differ. So  
that justices of *nisi prius*, must be one of them before whom  
the cause is depending in the bench, with some other good  
men of the county associated to him. *Coat.*

*NIT*, *n. f.* [pneu, Saxon.] The egg of a louse, or small  
animal.

The whame, or burrel-fly, is vexatious to horses in sum-  
mer, not by stinging them, but only by their bomblyous  
noise, or tickling them in sticking their *nits*, or eggs, on the  
hair. *Derham's Physica Theol.*

*NITENCY*, *n. f.* [nitentia, Latin.]  
1. Lustre; clear brightness.

# NIT

2. [From the Latin, *nitens*.] Endeavour; spring to expand it-  
self.

The atoms of fire accelerate the motion of these particles;  
from which acceleration their spring, or endeavour outward  
will be augmented; that is, those zones will have a strong  
*nitency* to fly wider open.

*NITING*, *n. f.* A coward, dastard, poltroon.  
*NITID*, *adj.* [nitidus, Latin.] Bright; shining; lustrous.

We restore old pieces of dirty gold to a clean and *nitid* yel-  
low, by putting them into fire and aqua fortis, which take  
off the adventitious filth. *Boyle on Colours.*

*NITRE*, *n. f.* [nitre, Fr. nitrum, Latin.]

The salt which we know at this time, under the name of  
*nitre* or salt-petre, is a crystalline pellucid, but somewhat  
whitish substance, of an acid and bitterish taste, impressing  
a peculiar sense of coldness upon the tongue. This salt,  
though it affords, by means of fire, an acid spirit capable of  
dissolving almost every thing, yet manifests no sign of its  
containing any acid at all in its crude state. *Nitre* is of the  
number of those salts which are naturally blended in imper-  
ceptible particles in earths, stones, and other solid sub-  
stances, as the particles of metals are in their ores; it is  
sometimes however found pure, in form of an efflorescence,  
either on its ores or on the surface of old walls; these ef-  
florences dissolved in proper water, shooting into regular  
and proper crystals of *nitre*. That this salt should be found  
on the surface of walls is not wonderful, since it is found  
only on or near the surface of the earth where it is produced.

The earth from which *nitre* is made, both in Persia and the  
East-Indies, is a kind of yellowish marl found in the bare  
cliffs of the sides of hills exposed to the northern and eastern  
winds, and never in any other situation. From this marl  
the salt is separated by water; but the crystals into which it  
shoots, as we receive them from the East-Indies, are small,  
imperfect, and impure. Earths of whatever kind, moistened  
by the dung and excrement of animals, frequently afford *ni-*  
*tre* in large quantities. The earths at the bottom of pigeon-  
houses, and those of stables and cow-houses, all afford *ni-*  
*tre*, on being thrown into water and boiled. In France, where  
very little *nitre* is imported, they make it from the rubbish  
of old mortar and plaster of buildings; and the mortar of  
old walls with us, if moistened with urine and exposed to  
the air in a proper situation that is open to the north east,  
and covered over to defend it from wet, never fails to afford  
*nitre* in a few weeks, and that in proportion of one tenth of  
the weight of the ingredients. There is no question but a  
manufacture of *nitre* might be established in England to as  
much advantage as that of France. The place where the  
materials are exposed, is to be carefully examined. It must  
be moderate as to the great points of moisture and dryness;  
if there be too much moisture the *nitre* which is already  
formed will be washed away, and without some moisture  
the salts will hardly be ever formed. Heat and coldness,  
unless excessive, can be of no consequence. It is on account  
of the requisiteness of so certain a degree of moisture to  
the materials from which *nitre* is obtained, that the north east  
winds are of so much use in the production of it. In spring  
and autumn, which are the seasons when this salt is prin-  
cipally made, these two winds are neither too moist nor too  
dry, especially in the night; the fourth and west winds are  
destructive, because they bring storms and showers. In me-  
dicine, *nitre* is cooling and diuretic, and good in burning fe-  
vers. The natrum or *nitre* of the ancients, is a genuine, na-  
tive, and pure salt, extremely different from our *nitre*, and from  
all other native salts; being a fixed alkali plainly of the na-  
ture of those made by fire from vegetables, yet being cap-  
able of a regular crystallization, which those salts are not.  
It is found on or very near the surface of the earth, in thin  
flat cakes, spongy, light, and friable; and when pure, of a  
pale brownish white colour. It is of an acid taste, like  
pot-ashes. About Smyrna and Ephesus, and through a great  
part of Asia Minor, this salt is extremely frequent on the  
surface of the earth, and also in Sindhy, a province of the  
inner Asia, where they sweep it up and call it soap-earth,  
using a solution or lye of it in washing. The natrum or *ni-*  
*tre* of the ancients, has been by some supposed to be a salt  
of substance, and by others to be the same with our *nitre* or  
substance, but both these opinions are erroneous, this salt  
being the true natrum of the ancients, answering perfectly  
to its description, and having all its uses and virtues. In  
scripture we find that the salt called *nitre* would ferment with  
vinegar, and had an absterive quality, properties which per-  
fectly agree with this salt but not with salt-petre, as do many  
different qualities ascribed to it by the ancients. *Hill on Foss.*

Some tumultuous cloud, *Milton.*  
Instant with fire and *nitre*, hurried him,  
Some steep their feed, and some in cauldrons boil. *Dryden.*

With vigorous *nitre* and with lees of oil.  
*NITROUS*, *adj.* [nitreus, Fr. from *nitre*.] Impregnated with  
*nitre*; consisting of *nitre*.

# NOB

Earth and water, mingled by the heat of the sun, gather  
a *nitrous* fumes more than either of them have severally.

*Bacon's Natural History.*  
The northern air being more fully charged with those  
particles supposed *nitrous*, which are the aliment of fire, is  
fittest to maintain the vital heat in that activity which is suf-  
ficient to move such an unweildy bulk with due celerity. *Ray.*

He to quench his drought so much inclin'd,  
May snowy fields and *nitrous* pastures find,  
Meet stores of cold so greedily purfu'd, *Blackmore.*  
And be refresh'd with never-wasting food.

*NITRY*, *adj.* [from *nitre*.] Nitrous.  
Winter my theme confines; whose *nitry* wind  
Shall crust the slabby mire, and kennels bind. *Gay.*

*NITTLY*, *adv.* [from *nitry*.] Louisly.  
One Bell was put to death at Tyburn for moving a new  
rebellion; he was a man *nitily* needy, and therefore ad-  
venturous. *Howard.*

*NITTY*, *adj.* [from *nit*.] Abounding with the eggs of lice.  
*NITVAL*, *adj.* [nitellus, Latin.] Abounding with snow. *Diſt.*

*NITVEOUS*, *adj.* [nitivus, Latin.] Snowy; resembling snow.  
Cinnabar becomes red by the acid exhalation of sulphur,  
which otherways presents a pure and *nitveous* white. *Brown.*

*NITV*, *n. f.* A dunce; a simpleton. A low word.  
*NO*, *adv.* [na, Saxon.]

1. The word of refusal.  
Our courteous Antony,  
Whom ne'er the word of *no*, woman heard speak,  
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast. *Shakespeare.*

Henceforth my wooing mind shall be exprest.  
In ruder years and honest kerly men. *Shakespeare's Love's Labour's Lost.*

If you will not consider these things now, the time will  
shortly come when you shall consider them whether you will  
or no. *Calamy's Sermon.*

2. The word of denial opposite to concession or affirmation.  
I think it would not fort amiss, to handle the question,  
whether a war for the propagation of the Christian faith,  
without another cause of hostility, be lawful or *no*, and in  
what cases? *Bacon.*

3. It sometimes confirms a foregoing negative.  
My name's Macbeth: —  
—The Devil himself could not pronounce a title  
More hateful to mine ear. —  
—No, nor more fearful. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

This hand shall combat on the crooked shore;  
*No*, let the Grecian pow'rs oppress in fight,  
Unquitt'd perish in their tyrant's light. *Dryden's Homer.*

4. It sometimes strengthens a following negative; *no* *not*, not even.  
So glorious is, or boasts so many dics, *Waller.*

*NO*, *adj.*  
1. Not any; none.  
Let their be no strife between me and thee. *Gen. xiii. 8.*

Woman and fool are two hard things to hit,  
For true no meaning puzzles more than wit. *Pope.*

2. It forms an adjective in these phrases, no longer, no more,  
no where.  
When we saw that they were *no* where, we came to Sa-  
muel. *1 Sam. x. 14.*

In vain I reach my feeble hands to join  
In sweet embraces; ah! *no* longer thine. *Dryden.*

3. *No* *one*; none; not any one.  
No one who doeth good to those only from whom he ex-  
pects to receive good, can ever be fully satisfied of his own  
sincerity. *Snodgrass's Sermon.*

TO *NOBILITATE*, *v. a.* [nobilitas, Latin.] To ennoble; to  
make noble.

*NOBILITY*, *n. f.* [nobilitas, Latin.]  
1. Antiquity of family joined with splendour.  
When I took up Boccace unawares, I fell on the same  
argument of preferring virtue to nobility of blood, and titles,  
in the story of Sigismunda. *Dryden's Fab. Pref.*

Long galleries of ancestors,  
Challenge, nor wonder, or esteem from me,  
"Virtue alone is true nobility." *Dryden.*

2. Rank or dignity of several degrees, conferred by sovereigns.  
*Nobility* in England is extended to five ranks; duke, mar-  
quis, earl, viscount, baron.

3. The persons of high rank; the persons who are exalted  
above the commons.

To curb the will of the nobility. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Dignity; grandeur; greatness.

Though the hated Amphilus, yet the nobility of her cou-  
rage prevailed over it; and the desired he might be pardoned  
that youthful error; considering the reputation he had to be  
the best knight in the world; so as hereafter he governed  
himself, as one remembering his fault. *Sidney, b. ii.*

But ah, my muse, I would thou hadst facility  
To work my goddesses so by thy invention,  
On me to cast those eyes where shine nobility. *Sidney.*

# NOB

Base men, being in love, have then a nobility in their na-  
tures more than is native to them. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

They thought it great their foreign to controul,  
And nam'd their pride, nobility of soul. *Dryden.*

*NOBLE*, *adj.* [noble, Fr. nobilis, Latin.]  
1. Of an ancient and splendid family.

2. Exalted to a rank above commonality.  
From virtue first began,  
The difference that distinguish'd man from man:  
He claim'd no title from descent of blood;  
But that which made him noble, made him good. *Dryden.*

3. Great; worthy; illustrious.  
Thus this man died, leaving his death for an example of  
a noble courage, and a memorial of virtue. *2 Mac. vi. 31.*

To vice industrious, but to nobler deeds *Milton.*

Timorous.  
A noble stroke he lifted high,  
Which hung not, but with tempest fell. *Milt.*

Those two great things that engross the desires and de-  
signs of both the nobler and ignobler sort of mankind, are  
to be found in religion; namely, wisdom and pleasure. *South.*

4. Exalted; elevated; sublime.  
My share in pale Pyrene I resign,  
And claim no part in all the mighty nine:  
Statues, with winding ivy crown'd belong  
To nobler poets, for a nobler song. *Dryden.*

5. Magnificent; stately; as, a noble parade.  
6. Free; generous; liberal.

7. Principal; capital; as, the heart is one of the noble parts of  
the body.

*NOBLE*, *n. f.*  
1. One of high rank.  
Upon the nobles of the children of Israel he laid not his  
hand. *Ex. xxiv. 11.*

How many nobles then should hold their places,  
That must strike fail to spirits of vile fort! *Shakespeare.*

What the nobles once said in parliament, Nolumus leges An-  
gliae mutari, is imprinted in the hearts of all the people. *Bacon.*

The nobles amongst the Romans took special care in their  
last wills, that they might have a lamp in their monuments.  
*Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

See all our nobles begging to be slaves,  
See all our fools aspiring to be knaves. *Pope, Dial. i.*

It may be the disposition of young nobles, that they ex-  
pect the accomplishments of a good education without the  
least expense of time or study. *Swift's Modern Education.*

The second natural division of power, is of such men  
who have acquired large possessions, and consequently de-  
pendencies; or descend from ancestors who have left them  
great inheritances, together with an hereditary authority:  
these easily unite in thoughts and opinions. Thus com-  
mences a great council or senate of nobles, for the weighty  
affairs of the nation. *Swift.*

2. A coin rated at six shillings and eight-pence; the sum of  
six and eight-pence. *Camden's Remains.*

Shortly after he coined nobles, of noble, fair, and fine gold.

Many fair promotions  
Are daily given, to ennoble those  
That scarce, some two days since, were worth a noble. *Shakespeare.*

Upon every writ procured for debt or damage, amounting  
to forty pounds or more, a noble, that is six shillings and  
eight-pence, is, and usually hath been paid to fine. *Bacon.*

*NOBLE liverwort*, [Hepatica.] A plant.

The characters are: the root is fibrose and perennial:  
the leaf consists of three lobes on a pedicel, which arises  
from the root; as does the pedicel of the flower, which is  
naked and single: the cup of the flower is, for the most  
part, composed of one leaf sometimes cut into three or  
four deep divisions: the flower consists of many leaves, which  
expand in form of a rose: the fruit is globular, consisting  
of one single cell curved. *Miller.*

*NOBLEMAN*, *n. f.* [noble and man.] One who is ennobled.  
If I bluth,

It is to fee a nobleman want manners: *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*  
The nobleman is he, whose noble mind  
Is fill'd with inborn worth. *Dryden's Wife of Bath.*

*NOBLENESS*, *n. f.* [from noble.]  
1. Greatness; worth; dignity; magnanimity.

The nobleness of life  
Is to do this; when such a mutual pair,  
And such a twain can do't. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Any thing  
That my ability may undergo,  
And nobleness impose, *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Learn him forbearance from so foul a wrong. *Shakespeare.*  
He that does as well in private between God and his own  
soul, as in public, hath given himself a good testimony that  
his purposes are full of honesty, nobleness, and integrity.  
*Taylor's Holy Living.*

Great-



# NOC

Greatness of mind, and nobleness, their seat  
Build in her loveliest. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
There is not only a congruity herein between the nobleness of the faculty and the object, but also the faculty is enriched and advanced by the worth of the object. *Hale.*  
You have not only been careful of my fortune, which was the effect of your nobleness, but you have been solicitous of my reputation, which is that of your kindness. *Dryden.*  
2. Splendour of descent; lustre of pedigree.  
Noblesse. *n. f.* [noblesse, French.]  
1. Nobility. This word is not now used in any sense.  
Fair branch of nobles, flower of chivalry,  
That with your worth the world amazed make. *Fairy Q.*  
2. Dignity; greatness.  
Thou whose nobles keeps one stature still,  
And one true posture, tho' besieged with ill. *Ben. Johnson.*  
3. Noblemen collectively.  
Let us haste to hear it,  
And call the nobles to the audience. *Shakespeare. Ham.*  
I know no reason we should give that advantage to the commonalty of England to be foremost in brave actions, which the nobles of France would never suffer in their peafants. *Dryden's Pref. to Ann. Mirab.*  
NOBLE. *adv.* [from noble.]  
1. Of ancient and splendid extraction.  
Only a second laurel did adorn  
His Colleague Catulus, tho' nobly born;  
He had the pride of the triumphal bay,  
But Minus won the glory of the day. *Dryden.*  
2. Greatly; illustriously; magnanimously.  
Did he not freight the two delinquents tear,  
That were the slaves of drink and thralls of sleep?  
Was not that nobly done?  
This fate he could have 'cap'd, but would not lose  
Honour for life; but rather nobly chose  
Death from their fears, than safety from his own. *Donham.*  
3. Grandly; splendidly.  
There could not have been a more magnificent design than that of Trajan's pillar. Where could an emperor's ashes have been so nobly lodged, as in the midst of his metropolis, and on the top of so exalted a monument. *Addison on Italy.*  
NOBODY. *n. f.* [no and body.] No one; not any one.  
This is the tune of our catch plaid by the picture of nobody.  
It fell to secretary Coke's turn, for whom nobody cared, to be made the sacrifice; and he was put out of his office. *Clarendon, b. ii.*  
If in company you offer something for a jest, and nobody seconds you on your own laughter, you may condemn their taste, and appeal to better judgments; but in the mean time you make a very indifferent figure. *Swift's Miscel.*  
NOCENT. *adj.* [nocent, Latin.]  
1. Guilty; criminal.  
The earl of Devonshire being interested in the blood of York, that was rather feared than nocent; yet as one, that might be the object of others plots, remained prisoner in the Tower during the king's life. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
2. Hurtful; mischievous.  
His head, well-stor'd with subtle wiles:  
Not yet in horrid shade, or dismal den,  
Nor nocent yet; but on the grassy herb,  
Fearless uncar'd he slept. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*  
The warm limbeck draws  
Salubrious waters from the nocent brood. *Philips.*  
They meditate whether the virtues of the one will exalt or diminish the force of the other, or correct any of its nocent qualities. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
NOCK. *n. f.* [nackbia, Italian.]  
1. A slit; a nick; a notch.  
2. The fundament. *Let fesset.*  
When the date of nock was out,  
Off dropt the sympathetic snout. *Hudibras.*  
NOCTAMBULO. *n. f.* [nox and ambulo, Latin.] One who walks in his sleep.  
Respiration being carried on in sleep, is no argument against its being voluntary. What shall we say of noctambul's? There are voluntary motions carried on without thought, to avoid pain. *Arbutnot on Air.*  
NOCTIDIAL. *adj.* [noctis and dies.] Comprising a night and a day.  
The noctidial day, the lunar periodic month, and the solar year, are natural and universal; but incommensurate each to another, and difficult to be reconciled. *Diét.*  
NOCTIFEROUS. *adj.* [nox and fero.] Bringing night.  
NOCTIVAGANT. *adj.* [noctivagus, Latin.] Wandering in the night.  
NOCTURNAL. *n. f.* [from noctis, Latin.] An account of what passes by night.  
I have got a parcel of visions and other miscellanies in my noctuary, which I shall send you to enrich your paper. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 586.*

# NOD

NOCTURN. *n. f.* [nocturne, Fr. nocturnus, Latin.] An office of devotion performed in the night.  
The reliques being conveniently placed before the church-door, the vigils are to be celebrated that night before them, and the nocturn and the mattins for the honour of the saints whose the reliques are. *Stillington.*  
NOCTURNAL. *adj.* [nocturnus, Latin.] Nightly.  
From gilded roofs depending lamps display  
Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day. *Dryden.*  
I beg leave to make you a present of a dream, which may serve to lull your readers 'till such time as you yourself shall gratify the public with any of your nocturnal discoveries. *Add.*  
NOCTURNAL. *n. f.* An instrument by which observations are made in the night.  
That projection of the stars which includes all the stars in our horizon, and therefore reaches to the thirty-eight degree and a half of southern latitude, though its centre is the north pole, gives us a better view of the heavenly bodies as they appear every night to us; and it may serve for a nocturnal, and shew the true hour of the night. *Watts.*  
To NOD. *v. n.* [Of uncertain derivation: *noia*, Gr. *noia*, Lat. *noctuidia*, Welsh.]  
1. To decline the head with a quick motion.  
Let every feeble rumour shake your hearts;  
Your enemies with nodding of their plumes,  
Fan you into despair. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Cleopatra hath nodded him to her. *Shakespeare's A. and Cleop.*  
On the faith of Jove rely,  
When nodding to thy suit he bows the sky. *Dryden.*  
2. To pay a slight bow.  
Cassius must bend his body.  
If Caesar carelessly but nod on him. *Shakespeare's Jul. Caesar.*  
3. To bend downwards with quick motion.  
When a pine is hewn on the plains,  
And the last mortal stroke alone remains,  
Lab'ring in pangs of death, and threatening all,  
This way and that the nod, considering where to fall. *Dryden's Ovid, b. x.*  
He climbs the mountain rocks,  
Fir'd by the nodding verdure of its brow. *Thompson's Spring.*  
4. To be drowsy.  
Your two predecessors were famous for their dreams and visions, and contrary to all other authors, never pleased their readers more than when they were nodding. *Add. Guard.*  
NOD. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A quick declination of the head.  
Children being to be restrained by the parents only in vicious things; a look or nod only ought to correct them when they do amiss. *Locke on Education.*  
A mighty king I am, an earthly God;  
Nations obey my word, and wait my nod:  
And life or death depend on my decree. *Prior.*  
2. A quick declination.  
Like a drunken sailor on a mast,  
Ready with every nod to tumble down  
Into the fatal bowels of the deep. *Shakespeare's R. III.*  
3. The motion of the head in drowsiness.  
Every drowsy nod shakes their doctrine who teach, that the soul is always thinking. *Locke.*  
4. A slight obeisance.  
Will he give you the nod? *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to leave my eye than my heart, I will practise the infirmity of nod, and be off to them most counterfeitedly. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
NODATION. *n. f.* [from *nodo*.] The state of being knotted, or act of making knots.  
NODDER. *n. f.* [from *nod*.] One who makes nods.  
A set of nodders, winkers, and whisperers, whose business is to strangle all other offspring of wit in their birth. *Pope.*  
NODDLE. *n. f.* [Dnol, Saxon.] A head; in contempt.  
Her care shall be  
To comb your noddle with a three-legg'd stool. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
Let our wines without mixture, or stain, be all fine,  
Or call up the matter and break his dull noddle. *B. John.*  
My head's not made of brass,  
As friar Bacon's noddle was. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. i.*  
He would not have it laid before the people, that images are to be worshipped with Latins, but rather the contrary, because the distinctions necessary to defend it are too subtle for their noddles.  
Come, master, I have a project in my noddle, that shall bring my mistress to you back again, with as good will as ever she went from you.  
Why shouldst thou try to hide thyself in youth?  
Impartial Proserpine beholds the truth;  
And laughing at so fond and vain a talk,  
Will strip thy hoary noddle of its mask.  
Thou that art ever half the city's grace,  
And add'st to solemn noddles, solemn peace,  
No dder. *n. f.* [from *nod*, French.] A simpleton; an idiot.

# NOI

The whole race of bawling, fluttering noddies, by what tide soever dignified, are a-kin to the ass in this fable. *L'Estrange, Fable 150.*  
NODE. *n. f.* [nodus, Latin.]  
1. A knot; a knob.  
2. A swelling on the bone.  
If nodes be the cause of the pain, foment with spirit of wine wherein opium and saffron have been dissolved. *Wise's Surgery.*  
3. Interfection.  
All these variations are finished in nineteen years, nearly agreeing with the course of the nodes; i. e. the points in the ecliptic where the moon crosseth that circle as she passeth to her northern or southern latitude; which nodes are called the head and tail of the dragon. *Holder.*  
NODOSITY. *n. f.* [from *nodus*, Latin.] Complication; knot.  
These the milwife cutteth off, contriving them into a knot close unto the body of the infant; from whence enaeth that tortuosity, or complicated nodosity we call the navel. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v.*  
NODIOUS. *adj.* [nodiosus, Latin.] Knotty; full of knots.  
This is a skin affected with the gout, and when that becometh nodious, men continue not long after. *Brown's P. Err.*  
NODULE. *n. f.* [nodulus, Latin.] A small lump.  
Those minerals in the strata, are either found in grains, or else they are massed into balls, lumps, or nodules: which nodules are either of an irregular figure, or of a figure somewhat more regular. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
NODGEE. *adj.* Hard; rough; harsh.  
He put on a hard, coarse, nodgy shirt of pendrel. *Escape of King Charles.*  
NODGIE. *n. f.* [nodgie, German.] A small mug.  
All this while Frog laughed in his sleeve, gave the esquire the other nodgie of brandy, and clapped him on the back. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*  
NOIANCE. *n. f.* [See ANNOIANCE.] Mischievous; inconvenience.  
To borrow to-day, and to-morrow to mis, For lender and borrower noiante it is. *Taff. Hugb.*  
The single and peculiar life is bound, With all the strength and armour of the mind, To keep itself from noiante. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
To NOIE. *v. a.* To annoy. An old word diffused.  
Let servant be ready with maddock in hand, To flush out the bushes that noieth the land. *Taff. Hugb.*  
NOIER. *n. f.* [from *noie*.] One who annoys. An old word in disuse.  
The north is a noier to grass of all fruits,  
The east a destroyer to herbs and all fruits. *Taff. Hugb.*  
NOIOUS. *adj.* [noisus, Italian.] Hurtful; mischievous; troublesome; inconvenient. Obsolete.  
Being bred in a hot country, they found much hair on their faces to be noious unto them. *Spenser.*  
The false Duella leaving noious night,  
Return'd to stately palace of dame Pride. *Fairy Q.*  
But neither darkness foul, nor filthy bands,  
Nor noious smell his purpose could withhold. *Fairy Q.*  
NOISE. *n. f.* [noise, French.]  
1. Any kind of sound.  
Noises, as of waters falling down, founded about them, and sad visions appeared unto them. *Wisd. xvii. 4.*  
Whether it were a whistling sound, or a melodious noise of birds among the spreading branches, these things made them swoon. *Wisd. xvii. 18.*  
Great motions in nature pass without sound or noise. The heavens turn about in a most rapid motion, without noise to us perceived; though in some dreams they have been said to make an excellent music. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Shakes your hearts, while thro' the idle they hear  
A lading noise, as horrid and as loud  
As thunder makes, before it breaks the cloud. *Waller.*  
2. Outcry; clamour; boasting or importunate talk.  
What noise have we had about transposition of diseases, and transfusion of blood. *Baker on Learning.*  
3. Occasion of talk.  
Socrates lived in Athens during the great plague, which has made so much noise through all ages, and never caught the least infection. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 195.*  
To NOISE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To found loud.  
Harm  
Those terrors, which thou speak'st of, did me none;  
Tho' noising loud and threatening nigh. *Milt. P. Reg.*  
To NOISE. *v. a.* To spread by rumour, or report.  
All these sayings were noised abroad throughout all the hill country. *Luke i. 65.*  
I shall not need to relate the affluence of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince's being there had been quickly noised. *Watton.*  
They might buzz and whisper it one to another; and tacitly with-drawing from the presence of the apottle, they then lift up their voices and noised it about the city. *Bentley.*

# NOM

NOISEFUL. *adj.* [noise and full.] Loud; clamorous.  
That eunuch, guardian of rich Holland's trade,  
Whose noiseful valour does no foe invade,  
And weak assistance will his friends destroy. *Dryden.*  
NOISELESS. *adj.* [from noise.] Silent; without sound.  
On our quick-foot decrees,  
Th' inaudible and noiseless foot of time  
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakespeare.*  
So noiseless would I live, such death to find,  
Like timely fruit, not shaken by the wind,  
But ripely dropping from the leafless bough. *Dryden.*  
NOISINESS. *n. f.* [from noise.] Loudness of sound; importunity of clamour.  
NOISEMAKER. *n. f.* [noise and maker.] Clamourer.  
The office of all this noise is, the making of the noise-masters fill more ridiculous. *L'Estrange.*  
NOISOME. *adj.* [noisus, Italian.]  
1. Noxious; mischievous; unwholesome.  
In case it may be proved, that among the number of rites and orders common unto both, there are particulars, the use whereof is utterly unlawful in regard of some special bad and noisome quality; there is no doubt but we ought to relinquish such rites and orders, what freedom soever we have to retain the other still.  
All my plants I save from nightly ill  
Of noisome winds, and blasting vapours chill.  
Gravilla noisome from the neighb'ring fen,  
And his own Care sent three hundred men. *Milton.*  
The noisome pestilence, that in open war  
Terrible, marches thro' the mid-day air,  
And scatters death. *Prior.*  
2. Offensive; disgusting.  
The seeing these effects, will be  
Both noisome and infectious. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
The brake and the cockle are noisome too much. *Tuff.*  
Foul words are but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is noisome. *Shakespeare's M. Ad. Ab.*  
The filthiness of his smell was noisome to all his army. *2 Mac. ix. 9.*  
An error in the judgment, is like an impostem in the head, which is always noisome, and frequently mortal. *South.*  
NOISOMELY. *adv.* [from noisome.] With a foetid stench; with an infectious steam.  
NOISOMENESS. *n. f.* [from noisome.] Aptness to disgust; offensiveness.  
If he must needs be seen, with all his filth and noisomeness about him, he promises himself however, that it will be some ally to his reproach, to be but one of many to march in a troop. *South's Serm.*  
NOISY. *adj.* [from noise.]  
1. Sounding loud.  
2. Clamorous; turbulent.  
O leave the noisy town, O come and see  
Our country cottis, and live content with me! *Dryden.*  
To noisy fools a grave attention lend. *Smith.*  
Although he employs his talents wholly in his closet, he is sure to raise the hatred of the noisy crowd. *Swift.*  
NOLL. *n. f.* [Dnol, Saxon.] A head; a noddle.  
An ass's noll I fixed on his head. *Shakespeare.*  
NOLI me tangere. [Latin.]  
1. Kind of cancerous swelling, exasperated by applications.  
2. A plant.  
Noli me tangere may be planted among your flowers, for the rarity of it. *Admirer's Hugb.*  
NOLITIO. *n. f.* [nolitis, Latin.] Unwillingness; opposed to volition.  
The proper acts of the will are, volition, nolition, choice, resolution, and command, in relation to subordinate faculties. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
NOMANCY. *n. f.* [nomanie, Fr. *noimen*, Latin; and *noimancie*, Greek.] The art of divining the fates of persons by the letters that form their names. *Diét.*  
NOMANES. *n. f.* The entrails of a deer.  
NOMENCLATOR. *n. f.* [Lat. *nomenclator*, Fr.] One who calls things or persons by their proper names.  
There were a set of men in old Rome called nomenclators; that is, men who could call every man by his name. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 107.*  
Are envy, pride, avarice, and ambition, such ill nomenclators that they cannot furnish appellations for their owners? *Swift.*  
NOMENCLATURE. *n. f.* [nomenclatura, Fr. *nomenclatura*, Lat.]  
1. The act of naming.  
To say where notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term or nomenclature for it, is but a shift of ignorance. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
2. A vocabulary; a dictionary.  
The watry plantations fall not under that nomenclature of Adam, which unto terrestrial animals assigned a name appropriate unto their natures. *Brown's P. Err.*  
NOMINAL. *adj.* [nominalis, Latin.] Referring to names rather than to things; not real; titular.



## NON

Profound in all the *nominal*,  
And real ways beyond them all.  
The *nominal* essence of gold is that complex idea the word  
gold stands for; as a body yellow, of a certain weight,  
malleable, fusible and fixed. But the real essence is the con-  
stitution of the insensible parts of that body on which those  
qualities depend. *Locke*.  
Were these people as anxious for the doctrines essential to  
the church of England, as they are for the *nominal* distinc-  
tion of adhering to its interests. *Addison*.  
NOMINALLY. *adv.* [from *nominal*.] By name; with regard  
to a name; titularly.  
To NOMINATE. *v. a.* [from *nominare*, Latin.]  
1. To name; to mention by name.  
Suddenly to nominate them all,  
It is impossible. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. iii.*  
One lady, I may civilly spare to nominate, for her sex's  
fate, whom he termed the spider of the court. *Watson*.  
2. To entitle.  
Arcad, old father, why of late  
Didst thou beight me born of English blood,  
Whom all a fairy's son doen nominate. *Fairy Q.*  
3. To set down; to appoint by name.  
If you repay me not on such a day, let the forfeit  
Be nominated for an equal pound  
Of your fair flesh, to be cut off. *Shakesp. Lear.*  
Never having intended, never designed any heir in that  
sense, we cannot expect he should nominate or appoint any  
person to it. *Locke*.  
NOMINATION. *n. f.* [from *nominare*, Fr. from *nominare*.]  
1. The act mentioning by name.  
The forty-one immediate electors of the duke, must be  
all of several families, and of them twenty-five at least con-  
cur to this nomination. *Watson's D. of Venice*.  
2. The power of appointing.  
The nomination of persons to places, being so principal  
and inseparable a flower of his crown, he would reserve to  
himself. *Clarendon*.  
In England the king has the nomination of an archbishop;  
and after such nominations, he sends a congé d'elire to the  
dean and chapter, to elect the person thus elected by him.  
NOMINATIVE. [in grammar, *nominatif*, Fr.] The case that  
primarily designates the name of any thing, and is called  
right, in opposition to the other cases called oblique.  
NON. *v. a.* [Latin.] Not. It is never used separately, but  
sometimes prefixed to words with a negative power.  
Since you to non-regardance cast my faith,  
And I partly know the instrument  
That screws me from my true place in your favour;  
Live you the marble-breasted tyrant still. *Shakesp.*  
A mere inclination to matters of duty, men reckon a will-  
ing of that thing; when they are justly charged with an ac-  
tual non-performance of what the law requires? *South*.  
For an account at large of bishop Sanderson's last judg-  
ment concerning God's concurrence, or non-concurrence with  
the actions of men, and the positive entity of sins of com-  
mission, I refer you to his letters. *Pierce*.  
The third sort of agreement or disagreement in our ideas,  
which the perception of the mind is employed about, is co-  
existence, or non-existence in the same subject. *Locke*.  
It is not a non-act, which introduces a custom, a custom  
being a common usage. *Locke*.  
In the imperial chamber this answer is not admitted, viz.  
I do not believe it as the matter is alleged. And the rea-  
son of this non-admission is, because of its great uncertainty.  
An apparitor came to the church, and informed the par-  
son, that he must pay the tithes to such a man; and the  
bishop certified the ecclesiastical court under his seal on the  
non-payment of them, that he refused to pay them. *Locke*.  
The non-appearance of persons to support the united sense  
of both houses of parliament, can never be construed as a  
general diffidence of being able to support the charge against  
the patent and patentee. *Swift*.  
This may be accounted for by the turbulence of passions  
upon the various and surprising turns of good and evil for-  
tunes, in a long evening at play; the mind being wholly  
taken up, and the consequence of non-attention so fatal. *Swift*.  
NONAGE. *n. f.* [from *non* and *age*.] Minority; time of life before  
legal maturity.  
In him there is a hope of government;  
Which in his *nonage*, counsel under him,  
And in his full and ripen'd years, himself  
shall govern well. *Shakesp. Richard III.*  
Be love but there, let poor fear years  
Be pos'd with the maturest fears  
Man trembles at, we straight shall find  
Love knows no *nonage* nor the mind. *Croshaw*.  
We have a mistaken apprehension of antiquity, calling  
that for which in truth is the world's *nonage*. *Clarendon*.

## NON

Those charters were not avoidable for the king's *nonage*,  
and if there could have been any such pretence, that alone  
would not avoid them. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
After Chaucer there was a Spenser, a Harrington, a Flax-  
fax, before Waller and Denham were in being; and our  
numbers were in their *nonage* till these last appeared. *Dryden*.  
In their tender *nonage*, while they spread  
Their springing leaves, and lift their infant head,  
Indulge their childhood, and the nursing spare. *Dryden*.  
NONCE. *n. f.* [The original of this word is uncertain; *Skinner*  
imagines it to come from *non* or *once*; or from *nun*, German,  
need or use: *Junius* derives it less probably from *nonce*, to  
do for the nonce; being, according to him, to do it merely  
for mischief.] Purpose; intent; design. Not now in use.  
I saw a wolf  
Nursing two whelps; I saw her little ones  
In wanton dalliance the teat to crave,  
While she her neck wreath'd from them for the nonce. *Spem.*  
They used at first to fume the fish in a house built for the  
nonce. *Carew*.  
When in your mention you are hot,  
And that he calls for drink, I'll have prepar'd him  
A chalice for the nonce. *Shakesp. Hamlet*.  
Such a light and metall'd dance,  
Saw you never;  
And they lead men for the nonce,  
That turn round like grinde-stones. *Ben. Jonson*.  
A voider for the nonce,  
I wrong the devil should I pick their bones. *Clarendon*.  
Coming ten times for the nonce,  
I never yet could see it flow but once. *Cotton*.  
NONCONFORMITY. *n. f.* [from *non* and *conformity*.]  
1. Refusal of compliance.  
The will of our maker, whether discovered by reason or  
revelation, carries the highest authority with it; a conform-  
ity or nonconformity to it, determines their actions to be  
morally good or evil. *Watson's Logic*.  
2. Refusal to join in the established religion.  
Since the liturgy, rites, and ceremonies of our church, are  
so much struck at, and all upon a plea of conscience, it will  
concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our ad-  
versaries are still setting up as the grand pillar and buttress  
of nonconformity. *South's Sermons*.  
The lady will plead the toleration which allows her non-  
conformity in this particular. *Addison's Spectator*.  
NONCONFORMIST. *n. f.* [from *non* and *conformist*.] One who  
refuses to join in the established worship.  
On his death-bed he declared himself a non-conformist, and  
had a fanatic preacher to be his spiritual guide. *Swift*.  
NONE. *adj.* [No one, none, no one, Saxon.]  
1. Not one.  
Ye shall see when none pursueth you. *Levi. xxvi. 17.*  
That fowl which is none of the lightest, can easily move  
itself up and down in the air without stirring its wings. *Will.*  
Another, which is none of the least advantages of hope  
is, its great efficacy in preserving us from letting too high a  
value on present enjoyments. *Addison's Spectator*.  
2. Not any.  
Six days shall ye gather it, but on the sabbath there shall  
be none. *Exodus xvi. 26.*  
Thy life shall hang in doubt, and shalt have none assurance  
of this life. *Deuter. xxii. 66.*  
Before the deluge, the air was calm; none of those tu-  
multuary motions of vapours, which the mountains and  
winds cause in ours. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.  
The most glaring and notorious passages, are none of the  
finest. *Fenton on the Cliffs*.  
3. Not other.  
This is none other but the house of God, and the gate of  
heaven. *Gen. xxviii. 17.*  
4. None of sometimes signifies only emphatically not.  
My people would not hearken to my voice; and Israel  
would none of me. *Psal. lxxxi. 11.*  
NONE'NTITY. *n. f.* [from *non* and *entity*.]  
1. Nonexistence.  
When they say nothing from nothing, they must under-  
stand it as excluding all causes. In which sense it is most  
evidently true; being equivalent to this proposition, that no-  
thing can make itself, or nothing cannot bring its self-  
out of nonentity into something. *Bentley's Sermon*.  
2. A thing not existing.  
There was no such thing as rendering evil for evil, when  
evil was truly a nonentity, and no where to be found. *South*.  
We have heard, and think it pity that your inquisitive genius  
should not be better employed, than in looking after that  
theological nonentity. *Arbut. and Pope's Mar. Scrib.*  
NONEXISTENCE. *n. f.* [from *non* and *existence*.] Inexistence;  
state of not existing.  
A method of many writers, which depreciates the esteem  
of miracles is, to false not only real verities, but also non-  
existences. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, &c.*  
NONJURING.

## NOO

NONJURING. *adj.* [from *non* and *jurare*, Latin.] Belonging to those  
who will not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.  
This objection was offered me by a very pious, learned,  
and worthy gentleman of the nonjuring party. *Swift*.  
NONJUROR. *n. f.* [from *non* and *juror*.] One who conceiving  
James II. unjustly deposed, refuses to swear allegiance to  
those who have succeeded him.  
NONNATURAL. *n. f.* [from *non* and *natural*.]  
Physicians reckon these to be fix, viz. air, meat and  
drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, retention and  
excretion, and the passions of the mind.  
The fix nonnatural are such as neither naturally consti-  
tutive, nor merely destructive, do preserve or destroy accord-  
ing unto circumstance. *Brown's V. Err.*  
NONPAREIL. *n. f.* [from *non* and *pareil*, French.]  
1. Excellence unequalled.  
My lord and master loves you: O such love  
Could be but recompens'd tho' you were crown'd  
The nonpareil of beauty. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night*.  
2. A kind of apple.  
3. Printers letter of a small size, on which small Bibles and  
Common Prayers are printed.  
NONPLUS. *n. f.* [from *non* and *plus*, Latin.] Puzzle; inability  
to say or do more. *A. le word*.  
Let it seem never so strange and impossible, the nonplus of  
my reason will yield a fairer opportunity to my faith. *South*.  
One or two rules, on which their conclusions depend, in  
most men have govern'd all their thoughts: take those from  
them and they are at a loss, and their understanding is per-  
fectly at a nonplus. *Locke*.  
Such an artful did not begin the matter at a venture,  
and when put to a nonplus, pause and hesitate which way he  
should proceed; but he had first in his comprehensive in-  
tellect a complex idea of the whole organical body. *Bentley*.  
TO NONPLUS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confound; to  
puzzle; to put to a stand; to stop.  
Nor is the composition of our own bodies the only won-  
der; we are as much nonplus'd by the most contemptible worm  
and plant.  
His parts were so accomplish'd,  
That right or wrong he ne'er was nonplus'd. *Hudibras*.  
That sin that is a pitch beyond all those, must needs be such an  
one as must nonplus the devil himself to proceed farther. *South*.  
What, you are confounded, and stand mute?  
Somewhat nonplus'd to hear you deny your name. *Dryden*.  
Tom has been eloquent for half an hour together, when  
he has been nonplus'd by Mr. Dry's desiring him to tell  
what it was that he endeavoured to prove. *Spekt. 471.*  
NONRESIDENCE. *n. f.* [from *non* and *residence*.] Failure of residence.  
If the character of persons chosen into the church had  
been regarded, there would be fewer complaints of non-  
residence. *Swift*.  
NONRESIDENT. *n. f.* [from *non* and *resident*.] One who neglects  
to live at the proper place.  
As to nonresidence, there are not ten clergymen in the  
kingdom who can be termed nonresidents. *Swift*.  
NONRESISTANCE. *n. f.* [from *non* and *resistance*.] The principle of  
not opposing the king; ready obedience to a superior.  
NONSENSE. *n. f.* [from *non* and *sense*.]  
1. Unmeaning or ungrammatical language.  
Till under flood, all tales,  
Like *nonfense*, are not true nor false. *Hud. p. iii.*  
Many copies dispersed gathering new faults, I saw more  
nonfense than I could have cramm'd into it. *Dryden*.  
This nonfense got into all the following editions by a mis-  
take of the stage editors. *Pope's Notes on Shakesp.*  
2. Trifles; things of no importance.  
What's the world to him,  
'Tis nonfense all. *Thomson*.  
NONSENSICAL. *adj.* [from *nonfense*.] Unmeaning; foolish.  
They had produced many other inept combinations, or  
aggregate forms of particular things, and nonsensical systems  
of the whole. *Roy on the Creation*.  
NONSENSICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *nonfense*.] Ungrammatical  
jargon; foolish absurdity.  
NONSENSELESS. *n. f.* [from *nonfense*.] One who cannot pay  
his debts.  
NONSOLUTION. *n. f.* [from *non* and *solution*.] Failure of solution.  
Athenian instances anigmatical propositions, and the for-  
feitures and rewards upon their solution and nonsolution. *Broomer*.  
NONSPARING. *adj.* [from *non* and *sparing*.] Merciless; all-destructing.  
Is't I expose  
Those tender limbs of thine to the event  
Of the nonsparring war. *Shakesp. All's well that Ends well*.  
TO NONSPARE. *v. a.* [from *non* and *spare*.] To deprive of the be-  
nefit of a legal process for some failure in the management.  
The addresses of both houses of parliament, the council,  
and the declarations of most counties and corporations, are  
laid aside as of no weight, and the whole kingdom of Ireland  
nonspared, in default of appearance. *Swift*.  
NOODLE. *n. f.* [from *noodle* or *noody*.] A fool; a simpleton.  
NOOK. *n. f.* [from *cen* or *beck*, German.] A corner; a covert  
made by an angle or intersection.

## NOR

Safely in harbour  
Is the king's ship, in the deep *nook*, where once  
Thou call'dst me up. *Shakesp. Temp.*  
Buy a foggy and a dirty farm  
In that *nook* thotten isle of Albion. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*  
The faggots were driven out of the great Ards, into a  
little *nook* of land near the river of Strangford; where they  
now possess a little territory. *Davies*.  
Unspere  
The spirit of Plato to unfold,  
What worlds or what vast regions hold  
Th' immortal mind that hath forsook  
Her mansion in this fleshly *nook*. *Milton's Poems*.  
Ithuriel and Zephon,  
Search thro' this garden, leave unsearch'd no *nook*. *Milt.*  
A third form'd within the ground  
A various mold; and from the boiling cells,  
By strange conveyance, fill'd each hollow *nook*. *Milton*.  
NOON. *n. f.* [from *non*, Saxon; *non*, Welsh; *non*, Erse; sup-  
posed to be derived from *nona*, Latin, the ninth hour, at which  
their *cena* or chief meal was eaten; whence the other nations  
called the time of their *dinner* or chief meal, though earlier  
in the day, by the same name.]  
1. The middle hour of the day; twelve; the time when the  
sun is in the meridian.  
Fetch forth the flocks, there shall he sit 'till noon.—  
'Till noon! 'till night, my lord, *Shakesp. K. Lear*.  
The day already half his race had run,  
And summon'd him to due repast at noon. *Dryden*.  
If I turn my eyes at noon towards the sun, I cannot avoid  
the ideas which the light or sun produces in me. *Locke*.  
2. It is taken for midnight.  
Full before him at the noon of night,  
He saw a quire of ladies. *Dryden*.  
NOONDAY. *n. f.* [from *noon* and *day*.] Midday.  
The bird of night did sit,  
Ev'n at noonday, upon the market-places,  
Hooting and shrieking. *Shak. Jul. Cesar*.  
The dimmels of our intellectual eyes, Aristotle fifty com-  
pares to those of an owl at noonday. *Boyle*.  
NOONDAY. *adj.* Meridional.  
The scorching sun was mounted high,  
In all its lustre to the noonday sky. *Addison's Ovid*.  
NOONING. *n. f.* [from *noon*.] Repose at noon.  
NOONTIDE. *n. f.* [from *noon* and *tide*.] Midday; time of noon.  
Sorrow breaks seasons and repelling hours,  
Makes the night morning, and the noonday night. *Shak.*  
NOONTIDE. *adj.* Meridional.  
Phaeton hath tumbled from his car,  
And made an evening at the noonday prick. *Shakesp.*  
All things in best order to invite  
Noontide repast, or afternoon's repose. *Milt. Par. Lyst.*  
We expect the morning red in vain;  
'Tis hid in vapours, or obscur'd in rain.  
The noonday yellow we in vain require;  
'Tis black in storm, or red in lightning fire. *Prior*.  
NOOSE. *n. f.* [from *noose*, entangled; a word found in the glosses  
of *Lipsius*, Mr. Lye.] A running knot which the more it  
is drawn binds the closer.  
Can't thou with a weak angle strike the whale?  
Catch with a hook, or with a *noose* intual? *Sandys*.  
Where the hangman does dispose,  
To special friend the knot of *noose*. *Hud. p. i.*  
They run their necks into a *noose*,  
They'd break 'em after, to break loose. *Hud. p. iii.*  
Falsely he falls into some dangerous *noose*,  
And then as meanly labours to get loose. *Dryden*.  
A rope and a *noose* are no jesting matters. *J. Bull.*  
To Noose. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a noose; to  
catch; to entrap.  
The fin is woven with threads of different sizes, the least  
of them strong enough to *noose* and entrap us. *Gov. Tongue*.  
NOR. *n. f.* A kind of bird called a bullfinch or redtail.  
NOR. *conjunct.* [No or.]  
1. A particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a  
negative proposition; correlative to neither or not.  
Neither love, nor fear thee. *Shakesp.*  
2. Two negatives are sometimes joined, but ill.  
Mine eyes,  
Which I have darted at thee, hurt thee not;  
Nor, I am sure there is no force in eyes  
That can do hurt. *Shakesp. As you like it*.  
3. Neither is sometimes included in nor, but not elegantly.  
Pow'r, disgrace, nor death could ought divert  
Thy glorious tongue thus to reveal thy heart. *Daniel*.  
Simois nor Xanthus shall be wanting there;  
A new Achilles shall in arms appear. *Dryden*.  
4. Nor is sometimes used in the first branch for neither.  
Idle nymph, I pray thee, be  
Modest, and not follow me,  
I nor love myself, nor thee. *Ben. Jonson*.  
18 G



# NOS

Nor did they not perceive their evil plight,  
Or the fierce pains not feel *Milton.*  
But how perplex, alas! is human fate?  
I whom nor avarice, nor pleasures move;  
Yet must myself be made a slave to love. *Walsh.*  
NORTH. *n. f.* [norð, Saxon.] The point opposite to the  
sun in the meridian.  
More unconstant than the wind; who woos  
Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the north;  
And being anger'd puffs away from thence,  
Turning his face to the dew dropping south. *Shakef.*  
The tyrannous breathing of the north,  
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakef. Cymb.*  
Fierce Boreas issues forth  
T' invade th' frozen waggon of the north. *Dryd.*  
NORTH. *adj.* Northern; being in the north.  
This shall be your north border from the great sea to mount  
Hor. *Nam. xxxiv. 7.*  
NORTHEAST. *n. f.* [noord-oost, Dutch.] The point between  
the north and east.  
The inferior sea towards the south-east, the Ionian to-  
wards the south, and the Adriatick on the north-east side,  
were commanded by three different nations. *Arbutnot.*  
NORTHERLY. *adj.* [from north.] Being towards the north.  
The northerly and southerly winds, commonly esteemed  
the causes of cold and warm weather, are really the effects  
of the cold or warmth of the atmosphere. *Derham.*  
NORTHERN. *adj.* [from north.] Being in the north.  
Proud northern lord, Clifford of Cumberland. *Shakef.*  
If we erect a red-hot wire until it cool, and then hang it  
up with wax and untwisted silk, where the lower end which  
cooled next the earth doth rest, that is the northern point.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
NORTHSTAR. *n. f.* [north and star.] The polestar; the lode-  
star.  
If her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there  
were no living near her, she would infect to the northstar.  
*Shakespeare's M. Ad. Ab.*  
NORTHWARD. *adj.* [north and peapb, Saxon.] Being to-  
wards the north.  
NORTHWARD. } *adv.* [north and peapb, Saxon.] Towards  
NORTHWARDS. } the north.  
Mistake me not for my complexion,  
The shadow'd livery of the burnish'd sun.  
Bring me the fairest creature northward born,  
Where Phœbus' fire scarce thaws the icicles,  
And prove whose blood is reddest. *Shakespeare.*  
Going northward aloof, as long as they had any doubt of  
being pursued, at last they crossed the ocean to Spain. *Bacon.*  
Northward beyond the mountains we will go.  
Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow. *Dryden.*  
A close prisoner in a room, twenty foot square, being at  
the north side of his chamber, is at liberty to walk twenty  
foot southward, not walk twenty foot northward. *Locke.*  
NORTHWEST. *n. f.* [north and west.] The point between the  
north and west.  
The bathing places that they may remain under the sun  
until evening, he expecteth unto the summer setting, that is  
northwest. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*  
NORTHWEST. *n. f.* [north and wind.] The wind that blows  
from the north.  
The clouds were fled,  
Driven by a keen northwind. *Milton.*  
When the fierce northwind, with his airy forces  
Rears up the Baltic to a foaming fury. *Watts.*  
NOSE. *n. f.* [næse, norja, Saxon.]  
1. The prominence on the face, which is the organ of scent  
and the emunctory of the brain.  
Down with the nose,  
Take the bridge quite away  
Of him that, his particular to forefend,  
Smells from the gen'ral weal. *Shakef. Timon of Athens.*  
Nose of Turks and Tartars lips. *Shakef. Macbeth.*  
Our decrees,  
Dead to infiction, to themselves are dead;  
And liberty plucks justice by the nose. *Sha. M. of Ven.*  
There can be no reason given why a visage somewhat  
longer, or a nose flatter, could not have consulted with such  
a soul. *Locke.*  
Poetry takes me up so entirely, that I scarce see what  
passes under my nose. *Pope's Letters.*  
2. The end of anything.  
The lungs are as bellows, the apertæ arteria is the nose of  
the bellows, or as a channel in the found board of an organ.  
*Holder's Elements of Speech.*  
3. Scent; fragrance.  
We are not offended with a dog for a better nose than his  
master. *Collier on Envy.*  
4. To lead by the nose. To drag by force: as, a bear by his  
ring. To lead blindly.  
Tho' authority be a stubborn bear,  
Yet he is oft led by the nose with gold. *Sha. W. Tale.*

# NOT

In suits which a man doth not understand, it is good to  
refer them to some friend, but let him chuse well his re-  
ferendary, else he may be led by the nose. *Bacon.*  
That some occult design doth lie  
In bloody cynarctomachy,  
How faints lead brothers by the nose. *Hudibras, p. 1.*  
This is the method of all popular shams, when the mul-  
titude are to be led by the nose into a fool's paradise. *Dea.*  
5. To thrust one's nose into the affairs of others. To be med-  
dling with other people's matters; to be a busy body.  
6. To put one's nose out of joint. To put one out in the affec-  
tions of another.  
To NOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To scent; to smell.  
Nose him as you go up the stairs. *Shakef. Hamlet.*  
2. To face; to oppose.  
To NOSE. *v. n.* To look big; to bluster.  
Adultrous Anthony  
Gives his potent regiment to a trull  
That noses it against us. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
NOSEBLEED. *n. f.* [nose and bleed.] A kind of herb.  
NOSEGAY. *n. f.* [nose and gay.] A pole; a bunch of flowers.  
She hath made me four and twenty nogs for the flowers.  
*Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
Ariel fought  
The close recesses of the virgin's thought;  
As on the nosegay in her breast reclin'd,  
He watch'd th' ideas rising in her mind. *Pope.*  
Get you gone in the country to dress up nogs for a holy-  
day. *Arbutnot's Hist. of 7. Ball.*  
NOSELESS. *adj.* [from nose.] Wanting a nose; deprived of  
the nose.  
Mangled Myrmidons,  
Noseless, and handleless, hackt and chipt, come to him. *Sha.*  
NOSESMART. *n. f.* [nose and smart.] The herb cress.  
NOSE. *n. f.* [from nose.] The extremity of a thing: as, the  
nose of a pair of bellows.  
NOSELOGY. *n. f.* [nôse and lôgos.] Doctrine of diseases.  
NOSOPHETICK. *adj.* [nôse and ptois.] Producing diseases.  
The qualities of the air are nosophetick; that is, have a  
pow'r of producing diseases. *Arbutnot on Air.*  
NOSTRIL. *n. f.* [nose and stril, a hole, Saxon.] The ca-  
vity in the nose.  
Turn then my freshest reputation to  
A favour that may strike the dullest nostril. *Shakef.*  
Sinks which the nostrils straight abhor, are not the most  
pernicious. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
He form'd thee, Adam, and in thy nostrils breath'd  
The breath of life. *Milton's P. Lys, b. vii.*  
The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in con-  
comitancy with the other; so the nostrils are useful both  
for respiration and smelling, but the principal use is smelling.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*  
These ripe fruits recreate the nostrils with their aromatic  
scent. *Mere's Divine Dialogue.*  
NOSTRUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A medicine not yet made pub-  
lick, but remaining in some single hand.  
Very extraordinary, and one of his nostrums, let it be writ  
upon his monument, *Hic jacet auctor hujus argumenti*; for no  
body ever used it before. *Stillington.*  
What drop or nostrum can this plague remove? *Pope.*  
NOT. *adv.* [ne nups, Saxon; niet, Dutch.]  
1. The particle of negation, or refusal.  
If thou be the world's great parent,  
How falls it then that with thy furious fervour  
Thou dost afflict as well the not deserver,  
As him that doth thy lovely helms despise? *Spenser.*  
His countenance likes me not. *Shakef. K. Lear.*  
The man held his peace, to wit whether the Lord had  
made his journey prosperous or not. *Gen. xxiv. 21.*  
Let each man do as to his fancy seems;  
I wait, not I, 'till you have better dreams.  
This objection hinders not but that the heroic action en-  
terprised for the Christian cause, and executed happily, may  
be as well executed now as it was of old. *Dryden.*  
Grammar being to teach men not to speak, but to speak  
correctly: where rhetoric is not necessary, grammar may be  
spared. *Locke on Education.*  
This day, be bread and peace my lot;  
All else beneath the sun  
Thou know'st if best bestow'd or not,  
And let thy will be done. *Pope's Universal Prayer.*  
2. It denotes cessation or extinction. No more.  
Thine eyes are upon me, and I am not. *Job vii. 8.*  
NOTABLE. *adj.* [notable, Fr. notabilis, Latin.] Remarkable;  
memorable; observable.  
The success of those wars was too notable to be unknown  
to your ears; which, it seems, all worthy fame hath glory to  
come unto. *Sidney, b. iii.*

# NOT

The same is notified in the notable places of the dioceses.  
*Whitgift.*  
In the parliament at Kilkenny, many notable laws were  
enacted, which shew, for the law doth best discover enor-  
mities, how much the English colonies were corrupted.  
*Davies on Ireland.*  
Two young men appeared notable in strength, excellent in  
beauty, and comely in apparel. *Mac. iii. 26.*  
They bore two or three charges from the horse with not-  
able courage, and without being broken. *Clarendon.*  
Both armies lay still without any notable action, for the  
space of ten days. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
Varro's aviary is still so famous, that it is reckoned for  
one of those notables which men of foreign nations record.  
*Addison.*  
Cæsar, whose great sagacity and conduct put his success  
as much out of the power of chance as human reason could  
well do, yet upon occasion of a notable experiment, that  
had like to have lost him his whole army at Dyrrachium,  
tells us the power of it in his commentaries. *South's Serm.*  
It is impossible but a man must have first passed this notable  
stage, and got his conscience thoroughly debauched and  
hardened, before he can arrive to the height of sin. *South.*  
2. Careful; bustling in contempt and irony.  
This absolute monarch was as notable a guardian of the  
fortunes, as of the lives of his subjects. When any man  
grew rich, to keep him from being dangerous to the state, he  
sent for all his goods. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 10.*  
NOTABENESS. *n. f.* [from notable.] Appearance of business;  
importance. In contempt.  
NOTABLY. *adv.* [from notable.]  
1. Memorably; remarkably.  
This we see notably proved, in that the oft polling of  
hedges conduces much to their lasting. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
2. With consequence; with shew of importance; ironically.  
Mention the king of Spain or Poland, and he talks very  
notably; but if you go out of the gazette, you drop him.  
*Addison's Spectator, N° 105.*  
NOTARIAL. *adj.* [from notary.] Taken by a notary.  
It may be called an authentic writing, though not a pub-  
lick instrument, though want of a notarial evidence. *Ayliffe.*  
NOTARY. *n. f.* [notaire, Fr. from notarius, Latin.] An officer  
whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may  
concern the publick.  
There is a declaration made to have that very book, and  
no other set abroad, wherein their present authorized notaries  
do write those things fully and only, which being written and  
there read, are by their own open testimony acknowledged  
to be their own. *Hooker.*  
Go with me to a notary, seal me there  
Your bond. *Shakef. M. of Venice.*  
One of those with him, being a notary, made an entry of  
this act. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
So I but your recorder am in this.  
Or mouth and speaker of the universe,  
A ministerial notary, for 'tis  
Not I, but you and fame that make this verse. *Donne.*  
They have in each province, intendants and notaries. *Temp.*  
NOTARION. *n. f.* [notarius, Latin.]  
1. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks: as,  
by figures or letters.  
Notation teaches how to describe any number by certain  
notes and characters, and to declare the value thereof being  
so described, and that is by degrees and periods. *Cocker.*  
2. Meaning; signification.  
A foundation being primarily of use in architecture, hath  
no other literal notation but what belongs to it in relation to  
a building.  
Confidence, according to the very notation of the word,  
imports a double knowledge; one of a divine law, and the  
other of a man's own action; and so is properly the applica-  
tion of a general law, to a particular instance of practice.  
*South's Sermons.*  
NOTCH. *n. f.* [nochia, Italian.] A nick; a hollow cut in  
any thing.  
The convex work is composed of black and citrin pieces  
in the margin, of a pyramid figure apolitely set, and with  
transverse notches. *Grew's Museum.*  
From his rug the skew'r he takes,  
And on the stick ten equal notches makes:  
There take my tally of ten thousand pound.  
He shew'd a conima ne'er could claim  
A place in any British name;  
Yet making here a perfect botch,  
Thrusts your poor vowel from his notch. *Swift.*  
To NOTCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in small hol-  
lows.  
He was too hard for him directly: before Corioli, he  
scotched him and notch'd him like a carabonato. *Shakef.*  
The convex work is composed of black and citrin pieces,  
cancelled and transversely notched. *Grew's Museum.*

# NOT

From him whose quills stand quiver'd at his ear, *Pope.*  
To him who notches sticks at Westminster.  
NOTCHWEE'D. *n. f.* [notch and weed.] An herb called orach.  
NOTE. [for ne note.] May not.  
Ne let him then admire,  
But yield his sense to be too blunt and bafe, *Fairy Q.*  
That note without an hound fine footing trace. *Fairy Q.*  
NOTE. *n. f.* [nota, Lat. notte, Fr.]  
1. Mark; token.  
Whoever appertain to the visible body of the church,  
they have also the notes of external profession whereby the  
world knoweth what they are. *Hosher, b. iii.*  
2. Notice; heed.  
Give order to my servants that they take  
No note at all of our being absent hence. *Shakef.*  
I will bestow some precepts on this virgin,  
Worthy the note. *Shakef. All's well that ends well.*  
3. Reputation; consequence.  
Divers men of note have been brought over into England.  
*Abbot's Description of the World.*  
Andronicus and Junia are of note among the apostles. *Rom. xvi. 7.*  
As for metals, authors of good note assure us, that even  
they have been observed to grow. *Boyle.*  
4. Reproach; stigma.  
The more to aggravate the note,  
With a foul traitor's name stuff I thy throat. *Shakef.*  
5. Account; information; intelligence.  
She that from Naples  
Can have no note; unless the sun were post,  
The man i' th' moon's too slow. *Shakef. Temp.*  
In suits of favour, the first coming ought to take little  
place; so far forth consideration may be had of his trust,  
that if intelligence of the matter could not otherwise have  
been had but by him, advantage be not taken of the note,  
but the party left to his other means, and in some sort re-  
compens'd for his discovery. *Bacon's Essay 49.*  
6. Tune; voice.  
These are the notes wherewith are drawn from the hearts  
of the multitude so many sighs; with these tunes their minds  
are exasperated against the lawful guides and governors of  
their souls. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
The wakeful bird tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton.*  
I now must change those notes to tragick. *Milton.*  
You that can tune your sounding strings so well,  
Of ladies beauties and of love to tell;  
Once change your note, and let your lute report  
The justest grief that ever touch'd the court.  
One common note on either lyre do strike,  
And knaves and fools we both abhor'd alike. *Dryden.*  
7. Single found in music.  
From harmony, from heavenly harmony!  
This universal frame began:  
From harmony to harmony,  
Thro' all the compass of the notes it ran,  
The diapason closing full in man. *Dryden.*  
8. State of being observed.  
Small matters come with great commendation, because  
they are continually in use and in note; whereas the occasion  
of any great virtue cometh but on festivals. *Bacon.*  
9. Short hint; small paper.  
He will'd me  
In heedfull't reservation to bestow them,  
As notes whose faculties inclusive were,  
More than they were in note. *Shakespeare.*  
In the body's prison so she lies,  
As through the body's windows the must look,  
Her divers notes out of the world's great book. *Davies.*  
10. Abbreviation; symbol.  
Contract it into a narrow compass by short notes and ab-  
breviations. *Baker on Learning.*  
11. A small letter.  
A hollow cane within her hand she brought,  
But in the concave had inclos'd a note. *Dryden.*  
12. Written paper.  
I cannot get over the prejudice of taking some little of-  
fence at the clergy, for perpetually reading their sermons;  
perhaps my frequent hearing of foreigners, who never make  
use of notes, may have added to my disgust. *Swift.*  
13. A paper given in confession of a debt.  
His note will go farther than my bond. *John Bull.*  
14. Explanatory annotation.  
The best writers have been perplexed with notes, and ob-  
scured with illustrations. *Felton on the Classics.*  
NOTEBOOK. *n. f.* [note and book.] A book in which notes  
and memorandums are set down.  
Cassius all his faults observ'd;  
Set in a notebook, learn'd, and conn'd by rote,  
To cast into my teeth. *Shakespeare. J. Caesar.*  
To NOTE. *v. a.* [note, Latin; noter, French.]



# NOT

1. To observe; to remark; to heed; to attend; to take notice of.  
The fool hath much pined away.  
No more of that, I have noted it well. *Shakesf. K. Lear.*  
If much you note him,  
You shall offend him. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
I began to note  
The stormy Hyades, the rainy goat. *Addis. Ovid.*  
Wandering from clime to clime, observant stray'd,  
Their manners noted, and their states survey'd. *Pope.*
2. To deliver, to set down.  
Saint Augustin speaking of devout men, *noteth* how they daily frequented the church, how attentive ear they gave unto the sermons and chapters read. *Hooker, b. v.*  
Note it in a book, that it may be for ever and ever. *Is. xxx. 8.*
3. To charge with a crime.  
*Sine ulla Dianam*, agrees better with Livia, who had the fame of chastity, than with either of the Julia's, who were both noted of incontinency. *Dryden.*
4. [In music.] To set down the notes of a tune.  
NOTED, *part. adj.* [from *note*.] Remarkable; eminent; celebrated.  
A noted chymist procured a privilege, that none but he should vend a spirit. *Boyle.*  
Justinian's laws, if we may believe a noted author, have not the force of laws in France or Holland. *Baker.*
- NOTER, *n. f.* [from *note*.] He who takes notice.
- NOTHING, *n. f.* [no and *thing*; *nothing*, Scottish.]
  1. Negation of being; nonentity; universal negation; opposed to something.  
It is most certain, that there never could be *nothing*. For, if there could have been an instant, wherein there was *nothing*, then either *nothing* made something, or something made itself; and so was, and acted, before it was. But if there never could be *nothing*; then there is, and was, a being of necessity, without any beginning. *Gray's Cyp.*  
We do not create the world from *nothing* and by *nothing*; we assert an eternal God to have been the efficient cause of it. *Bentley's Sermon.*  
This *nothing* is taken either in a vulgar or philosophical sense; so we say there is *nothing* in the cup in a vulgar sense, when we mean there is no liquor in it; but we cannot say there is *nothing* in the cup, in a strict philosophical sense, while there is air in it. *Watts's Logic.*
  2. Nonexistence.  
Mighty states characterless are graced  
To dusty *nothing*. *Shakesf. Troilus and Cressida.*
  3. Not any thing; no particular thing.  
There shall *nothing* die. *Ex. ix. 4.*  
Yet had his aspect *nothing* of fever,  
But such a face as promis'd him sincere. *Dryden.*  
Philosophy wholly speculative, is barren and produces *nothing* but vain ideas. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
*Nothing* at all was done, while any thing remained undone. *Addison on the War.*
  4. No other thing.  
*Nothing* but a steady resolution brought to practice; God's grace used, his commandments obeyed, and his pardon begged; *nothing* but this will intitle you to God's acceptance. *Wakes's Prep. for Death.*  
Words are made to declare something; where they are, by those who pretend to instruct, otherwise used, they conceal indeed something; but that which they conceal, is *nothing* but the ignorance, error, or sophistry of the talker, for there is, in truth, *nothing* else under them. *Lake.*
  5. No quantity or degree.  
The report which the troops of horse make, would add *nothing* of courage to their fellows. *Clarendon.*
  6. No importance; no use; no value.  
The outward show of churches, draws the rude people to the reverencing and frequenting thereof, whatever some of our late too nice fools say, there is *nothing* in the seemly form of the church. *Spenser's Ireland.*  
Behold, ye are of *nothings*, and your work of naught. *Isaiah xli. 24.*
  7. No possession or fortune.  
A most homely shepherd; a man that from very *nothing* is grown into an unspeakable estate. *Shak. W. Tale.*
  8. No difficulty; no trouble.  
We are industrious to preserve our bodies from slavery, but we make *nothing* of suffering our souls to be slaves to our lusts. *Ray on the Creation.*
  9. A thing of no proportion.  
The charge of making the ground, and otherwise is great, but *nothing* to the profit. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
  10. Trifle; something of no consideration or importance.  
I had rather have one scratch my head i'th' fun,  
When the alarm were struck, than idly fit  
To hear my *nothings* monster'd. *Shakespeare's Cor.*  
My dear *nothings*, take your leave,  
No longer must you me deceive,

# NOT

- 'Tis *nothing*, says the fool; but says the friend,  
This *nothing*, Sir, will bring you to your end.  
Do I not see your drooping-belly swell? *Dryden.*  
That period includes more than a hundred sentences that might be writ to express multiplication of *nothings*, and all the fatiguing perpetual business of having no business to do.
- NOTHING, *n. f.* [from *nothing*.]
  1. Nility; nonexistence.  
His art did express  
A quiescence even from *nothingness*,  
From dull privations, and lean emptiness. *Dante.*
  2. Nothing; thing of no value.  
I a *nothingness* in deed and name,  
Did scorn to hurt his forlorn carcase. *Hadrianus, p. i.*
  - NOTICE, *n. f.* [notice, French; *notitia*, Latin.]
    1. Remark; heed; observation; regard.  
The thing to be regarded in taking notice of a child's miscarriage is, what root it springs from. *Lact.*  
This is done with little notice: very quick the actions of the mind are performed. *Lact.*  
How ready is envy to mingle with the notices which we take of other persons! *Watts.*
    2. Information; intelligence given or received.  
I have given him notice, that the duke of Cornwall and his duchess will be here. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
  - NOTIFICATIONS, *n. f.* [notification, F. from *notify*.] Act of making known; representation by marks or symbols.  
Four or five torches elevated or depressed out of their order, either in breadth or longways, may, by agreement, give great variety of notifications. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
  - TO NOTIFY, *v. a.* [notify, Fr. *notifico*; Latin.] To declare; to make known; to publish.  
There are other kind of laws, which *notify* the will of God. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 2.*  
The same is notified in the notablest places of the whole dioceses. *Whitgift.*  
Good and evil operate upon the mind of man, by those respective appellations by which they are notified and conveyed to the mind. *South's Sermon.*  
This solar month is by civil sanction notified in authentic calendars the chief measure of the year: a kind of standard by which we measure time. *Holder.*
  - NOTION, *n. f.* [notion, Fr. *notio*, Latin.]
    1. Thought; representation of any thing formed by the mind; idea; image; conception.  
Many actions are punished by law, that are acts of ingratitude; but this is merely accidental to them, as they are such acts; for if they were punished properly under that notion, and upon that account, the punishment would equally reach all actions of the same kind. *South's Sermon.*  
The fiction of some beings which are not in nature; second notions, as the logicians call them, has been founded on the conjunction of two natures, which have a real separate being. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*  
What hath been generally agreed on, I content myself to assume under the notion of principles, in order to what I have farther to write. *Neut. Opt.*  
There is nothing made a more common subject of discourse than nature and it's laws; and yet few agree in their notions about these words. *Cibney's Phil. Prin.*  
That notion of hunger, cold, sound, colour, thought, with, or fear, which is in the mind, is called the idea of hunger, cold, sound, with, &c. *Watts's Logic.*
    2. Sentiment; opinion.  
God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,  
And not molest us; unless we ourselves  
Seek them with wand'ring thoughts and notions vain. *Milt.*  
It would be incredible to a man who has never been in France, should one relate the extravagant notion they entertain of themselves, and the mean opinion they have of their neighbours. *Addison's Preface to the Spectator, No. 30.*  
Sensual wits they were, who, it is probable, took pleasure in ridiculing the notion of a life to come. *Atterbury.*
    3. Sense; understanding; intellectual power. This sense is frequent in Shakespeare, but not in use.  
His notion weakens, his discernings  
Are lethargy'd. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*  
So told, as earthly notion can receive. *Milt. P. L.*
  - NOTIONAL, *adj.* [from *notion*.]
    1. Imaginary; ideal; intellectual; subsisting only in idea; visionary; fantastical.  
The general and indefinite contemplations and notions, of the elements and their conjugations, of the influences of heaven,

# NOT

- heaven, are to be set aside, being but *notional* and ill-limited; and definite axioms are to be drawn out of measured instances. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 835.*
- Happiness, object of that waking dream  
Which we call life, mistaking; fugitive theme  
Of my pursuing verse, ideal shade, *Prior.*  
National good, by fancy only made.  
We must be wary, lest we ascribe any real subsistence or personality to this nature or chance; for it is merely a *notional* and imaginary thing; an abstract universal, which is properly nothing; a conception of our own making, occasioned by our reflecting upon the settled course of things; and denoting only thus much, that all those bodies move and act according to their essential properties, without any consciousness or intention of it doing. *Bentley's Sermon.*
2. Dealing in ideas, not realities.  
The most forward *notional* dictators sit down in a contented ignorance. *Glauco. Stepl. c. xxx.*
  - NOTIONALITY, *n. f.* [from *notional*.] Empty, ungrounded opinion. A word not in use.  
I aimed at the advance of science, by discrediting empty and talkative *notional*. *Glauco. to Albius.*
  - NOTIONALLY, *adv.* [from *notional*.] In idea; mentally; in our conception, though not in reality.  
The whole rational nature of man consists of two faculties, understanding and will, whether really or *notionally* distinct, I shall not dispute. *Norris's Miscel.*
  - NOTORIETY, *n. f.* [notoriety, Fr. from *notorius*.] Public knowledge; public exposure.  
We see what a multitude of pagan testimonies may be produced for all those remarkable passages; and indeed of several, that more than answer your expectation, as they were not subjects in their own nature so exposed to public notoriety. *Addison on Christi. Relig.*
  - NOTORIOUS, *adj.* [notorius, Lat. *notorius*, Fr.] Publicly known; evident to the world; apparent; not hidden. It is commonly used of things known to their disadvantage; whence by those who do not know the true signification of the word, an atrocious crime is called a *notorious* crime, whether public or secret.  
What need you make such ado in cloaking a matter too notorious. *Whitgift.*  
The goodness of your intercepted packets  
You writ to the pope against the king; your goodness,  
Since you provoke me, shall be most *notorious*. *Shakesf.*  
I shall have law in Ephesus,  
To your notorious shame. *Shakesf. Com. Err.*  
In the time of king Edward III. the impediments of the conquest of Ireland are *notorious*. *Davies.*  
What *notorious* vice is there that doth not blemish a man's reputation?  
The inhabitants of Naples have been always very *notorious* for leading a life of laziness and pleasure, which arises partly out of the plenty of their country, and partly out of the temper of their climate. *Addison on Italy.*  
The bishops have procured some small advancement of rents; although it be *notorious* that they do not receive the third penny of the real value. *Swift's Miscel.*
  - NOTORIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *notorius*.] Publicly; evidently; openly.  
The exposing himself *notoriously*, did sometimes change the fortune of the day. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
This is *notoriously* discoverable in some differences of brake or fern. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*  
Ovid tells us, that the cause was *notoriously* known at Rome, though it be left to obscure to after ages. *Dryden.*  
Should the genius of a nation be more fixed in government, than in morals, learning, and complexion; which do all *notoriously* vary in every age. *Swift.*
  - NOTORIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *notorius*.] Public fame; notoriety.
  - TO NOTT, *v. a.* To sneer. *Ainsf.*
  - NOTWHEAT, *n. f.* [not and *what*.]  
OF wheat there are two sorts; French, which is bearded, and requieth the best soil, and *notwheat*, so termed because it is unbearded, being contented with a meaner earth. *Carew.*  
NOTWITHSTANDING, *conj.* [This word, though in conformity to other writers called here a conjunction, is properly a participial adjective, as it is compounded of *not* and *withstanding*, and answers exactly to the Latin *non obstante*; it is most properly and analogically used in the ablative case absolute with a noun; as, *he is rich notwithstanding his loss*; it is not so proper to say, *he is rich notwithstanding he has lost much*; yet this mode of writing is too frequent. *Addison* has used it: but when a sentence follows, it is more grammatical to insert *that*; as, *he is rich notwithstanding that he has lost much*. When *notwithstanding* is used absolutely, the expression is elliptical, *this or that* being understood, as in the following passages of *Hobbes*.]  
1. Without hindrance or obstruction from.  
Those on whom Christ bestowed miraculous cures, were

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- so transported that their gratitude made them, *notwithstanding* his prohibition, proclaim the wonders he had done for them. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Although. This use is not proper.  
A person languishing under an ill habit of body, may lose several ounces of blood, *notwithstanding* it will weaken him for a time, in order to put a new ferment into the remaining mass, and draw into it fresh supplies. *Addison.*
  3. Nevertheless; however.  
They which honour the law as an image of the wisdom of God himself, are *notwithstanding* to know that the same had an end in Christ. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
The knowledge is small, which we have on earth concerning things that are done in heaven: *notwithstanding* this much we know even of saints in heaven, that they pray. *Hooker, b. v. f. 23.*  
He hath a tear for pity, and a hand  
Open as day, for melting charity:  
Yet *notwithstanding*, being incens'd, he's flint;  
As humourous as winter. *Shakesf. Henry IV.*
- NOTUS, *n. f.* [Latin.] The southwind.  
With adverse blast upturns them from the south,  
Nets and Asir black, with thund'rous clouds  
From Sicra Lionea. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*
- NOVATION, *n. f.* [novatio, Latin.] The introduction of something new.  
NOVATOR, *n. f.* [Latin.] The introducer of something new.  
NOVEL, *adj.* [novellus, Latin; *novelle*, French.]
  1. New; not ancient; not used of old; unusual.  
The Presbyterians are exacters of submission to their *novel* injunctions, before they are stamped with the authority of laws. *King Charles.*  
It is no *novel* usurpation, but though void of other title, has the prescription of many ages. *Decay of Piety.*
  2. [In the civil law.] Appendant to the code, and of later enactment.  
By the *novel* constitutions, burial may not be denied to any one. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

NOVEL, *n. f.* [novelle, French.]
  1. A small tale, generally of love.  
Nothing of a foreign nature; like the trifling *novels* which Ariosto inserted in his poems. *Dryden.*  
Her mangl'd fame in barb'rous pastime lost,  
The coxcomb's *novel* and the drunkard's toast. *Prior.*
  2. A law annexed to the code.  
By the civil law, no one was to be ordained a presbyter till he was thirty-five years of age: though by a later *novel* it was sufficient, if he was above thirty. *Ayliffe's Par.*

NOVELIST, *n. f.* [from *novel*.]
  1. Innovator; assertor of novelty.  
Telephus, who hath renewed the philosophy of Parmenides, is the best of *novelists*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 69.*  
Who nature's secrets to the world did teach,  
Yet that great foul our *novelists* impeach. *Denham.*  
The fooleries of some affected *novelists* have discredited new discoveries. *Glauco. Stepl.*
  2. A writer of novels.  
NOVELTY, *n. f.* [nouveauté, French.] Newness; state of being unknown to former times.  
They which do nothing but that which men of account did before them, are, although they do amiss, yet the less faulty, because they are not the authors of harm: and doing well, their actions are freed from prejudice or *novelty*. *Hooker, b. v. f. 7.*  
*Novelty* is only in request; and it is dangerous to be aged in any kind of course. *Shakesf. Measure for Measure.*  
As religion entertains our speculations with great objects, so it entertains them with new; and *novelty* is the great parent of pleasure; upon which account it is that men are so much pleased with variety. *South's Sermons.*

NOVEMBER, *n. f.* [Latin.] The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March, which was, when the Romans named the months, accounted the first.  
*November* is drawn in a garment of changeable green, and black upon his head. *Peachment on Drawing.*

NOVENARY, *n. f.* [novenarius, Latin.] Number of nine; nine collectively.  
Ptolemy by parts and numbers impleth climatrical years; that is, septenaries and *novenaries*. *Brown's V. Err.*  
Looking upon them as in their original differences and combinations, and as selected out of a natural flock of nine quaternions, or four *novenaries*, their nature and differences lie most obvious to be understood. *Holder.*

NOVENARI, *adj.* [Universalis, from *novena*, Latin.] Having the manner of a stepmother; becoming a stepmother.  
When the whole tribe of birds by incubation, produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that some few families should do it in a more *novenal* way. *Derham.*

NOUGHT, *n. f.* [the aube, not any thing, Saxon; as therefore we write *ought* not *ought* for any thing, we should, according



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to analogy, write *naught* not *nought*, for *nothing*; but a custom has irreverently prevailed of using *naught* for *bad*, and *nought* for *nothing*.

1. Not any thing; nothing.

In young Rinaldo fierce desires he spy'd,  
And noble heart, of rest impatient,

To wealth or sovereign power he *nought* apply'd. *Fairfax.*

Who cannot see this palpable device?

Yet who so bold, but says he sees it not?

Bad is the world, and it will come to *nought*,  
When such ill dealings must be seen in thought. *Shakef.*

Such smiling rogues as these foon ev'ry passion;  
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks

With ev'ry gale and vary of their matters,  
As knowing *nought*, like dogs, but following. *Shakef.*

Ye are of nothing, and your work of *nought*. *If. xli. 24.*

And be frustrate all ye stratagems of hell,  
And devilish machinations come to *nought*. *Par. Reg.*

2. To set at *nought*; not to value; to slight; to scorn; to disregard.

Ye have set at *nought* all my counsel, and would none of my reproof. *Prov. i. 25.*

NOVICE. *n. f.* [*novice*, French; *novitius*, Latin.]

1. One not acquainted with any thing; a fresh-man; one in the rudiments of any knowledge.

Triple-twin'd whore! 'tis thou  
Hast fold me to this *novice*. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleop.*

Brave plantagenet,  
That princely *novice* was struck dead by thee. *Shakef.*

Bring me to the fight of Isabella,  
A *novice* of this place. *Shakef. Measure for Measure.*

You are *novices*; 'tis a world to see  
How tame, when men and women are alone,  
A meacock wretch can make the curstest threw. *Shakef.*

We have *novices* and apprentices, that the succession of the former employed men do not fall. *Bacon.*

If any unexperienced young *novice* happens into the fatal neighbourhood of such pests, presently they are plying his full purse and his empty pate. *South's Sermons.*

I am young, a *novice* in the trade,  
How fool of love, unpractis'd to persuade;  
And want the footing arts that catch the fair,  
But caught myself lie struggling in the snare.  
And she I love, or laughs at all my pain,  
Or knows her worth too well, and pays me with disdain. *Dry.*

In these experiments I have set down such circumstances by which either the phenomenon might be rendered more conspicuous, or a *novice* might more easily try them, or by which I did try them only. *Newt. Opt.*

2. One who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow.

NOVITIATE. *n. f.* [*noviciat*, French.]

1. The state of a novice; the time in which the rudiments are learned.

This is so great a masterpiece in sin, that he must have passed his tyrannical or *novitiate* in finning, before he come to this, he be never to quick a proficient. *South's Sermons.*

2. The time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.

NOVITY. *n. f.* [*novitas*, Latin.] Newness; novelty.

Some conceive the might not yet be certain, that only man was privileged with speech, and being in the *novity* of the creation and unexperience of all things, might not be affrighted to hear a serpent speak. *Brown's V. Err.*

NOUL. The crown of the head. See NOLL. *Spenser.*

NOULD. Ne would; would not.

NOUN. *n. f.* [*nomen*, French; *nomen*, Latin.] The name of any thing in grammar.

A *noun* is the name of a thing, whether substance, mode or relation, which in speech is used to signify the same when there is occasion to affirm or deny any thing about it, or to express any relation it has in discourse to any other thing. *Clark's Lat. Grammar.*

Thou hast men about thee, that usually talk of a *noun* and a verb, and such abominable words as no christian ear can endure to hear. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

The boy, who scarce has paid his entrance down,  
To his proud pedant, or declin'd a *noun*. *Dryden.*

TO NOURISH. *v. a.* [*nourrir*, French; *nutrio*, Latin.]

1. To encrease or support by food, or aliment of any kind.

He planteth an ash, and the rain doth *nourish* it. *If. xlv. 14.*

Thro' her *nourish'd* powers enlarg'd by thee,  
She springs aloft. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. To support; to maintain.

Whilst in Ireland *nourish* a mighty band,  
I will stir up in England some black storm. *Shakespeare.*

Pharaoh's daughter took him up, and *nourish'd* him for her own son. *Acts vii. 21.*

3. To encourage; to foment.

What madness was it with such proofs to *nourish* their contentions, when there were such effectual means to end all controversy? *Hooker, l. ii. f. 7.*

# NOW

In soothing them, we *nourish* 'gainst our senate  
The cockle of rebellion. *Shakef.*

Gorgias hired soldiers, and *nourish'd* war continually with the Jews. *2 Mac. x. 14.*

4. To train, or educate.

Thou shalt be a good minister of Jesus Christ, *nourish'd* up in the words of faith. *1 Tim. iv. 6.*

I travel not, neither do I *nourish* up young men, nor bring up virgins. *If. xxxiii. 4.*

5. To promote growth or strength, as food.

In vegetables there is one part more *nourishing* than another; as grains and roots *nourish* more than their leaves. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 45.*

TO NOURISH. *v. n.* To gain nourishment. Unusual.

Fruit trees grow full of mofs, which is caused partly by the coldness of the ground, whereby the parts *nourish* less. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 544.*

NOURISHABLE. *adj.* [from *nourish*.] Susceptive of nourishment.

The chyle is mixed herewith, partly for its better conversion into blood, and partly for its more ready adhesion to all the *nourishable* parts. *Crew's Colmag. b. i. c. 5.*

NOURISHER. *n. f.* [from *nourish*.] The person or thing that nourishes.

Sleep, chief *nourisher* in life's feast. *Shakespeare.*

A restorer of thy life, and a *nourisher* of thine old age. *Ruth vi. 13.*

Milk warm from the cow is a great *nourisher*, and a good remedy in consumptions. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Bran and swine's dung laid up together to rot, is a very great *nourisher* and comforter to a fruit tree. *Bacon.*

Please to taste  
These bounties, which our *nourisher* hath caus'd  
The earth to yield. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

NOURISHMENT. *n. f.* [*nourishment*, French.]

1. That which is given or received, in order to the support or encrease of growth or strength; food; sustenance; nutriment.

When the *nourishment* grows unfit to be assimilated, or the central heat grows too feeble to assimilate it, the motion ends in confusion, putrefaction, and death. *Newt. Opt.*

2. Nutrition; support of strength.

By temperance taught,  
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence  
Due *nourishment*, no gluttonous delight. *Milt. Par. Lgh.*

3. Sustainment; supply of things needful.

He instructeth them, that as in the one place they use to refresh their bodies, so they may in the other learn to seek the *nourishment* of their souls. *Hooker, b. v.*

NOURSLING. *n. f.* The nurse; the nursing. *Spenser.*

NOURTURE. *n. f.* [*nouriture*, French; this was afterwards contracted to *nurture*.] Education; institution.

Thither the great magician Merlin came,  
As was his use, oftentimes to visit me;  
For he had charge my discipline to frame,  
And tutors *nurture* to oversee. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

TO NOURSEL. *v. a.* [The same I believe with *nuzzle*, and both, in their original import, corrupted from *nurse*.] To nurse up.

Bald friars and knavish shavelings fought to *nurse* the common people in ignorance, left being once acquainted with the truth of things, they would in time smell out the untruth of their packed pelf and masspenny religion. *Spenser.*

TO NOURSEL. *v. a.* [*nuzzle*, *nuzzle*, *nurse*.] To entrap; to ensnare; as in a noose or trap. They *nuzzle* hogs to prevent their digging. *Hubbard.*

NOW. *adv.* [*nun*, Sax. *nun*, Germ.]

1. At this time; at the time present.

Thy servants trade hath been about cattle, from our youth even until *now*. *Gen. xlv. 34.*

The Lord shall raise him up a king over Israel that day: but what? even *now*. *1 Kings xiv. 14.*

Refer all the actions of this short and dying life to that state which will shortly begin, but never have an end; and this will approve itself to be wisdom at last, whatever the world judge of it *now*. *Tillotson.*

*Now* that languages abound with words standing for such combinations, an usual way of getting these complex ideas, is by the explication of those terms that stand for them. *Locke.*

2. A little while ago.

*Now* the blood of twenty thousand men  
Did triumph in my face, and they are fled. *Shakef.*

How frail our passions!  
They that but *now* for honour and for plate,  
Made the sea blush, with blood resign their hate. *Holm.*

3. At one time or respect; at another time.

*Now* high, *now* low, *now* master up, *now* mis. *Pope.*

It is sometimes a particle of connection, like the French *et*, and Latin *autem*; as, if this be true, he is guilty; *now* this is true, therefore he is guilty.

*Now* whatsoever he did or suffered, the end thereof was. *Hooker, l. ii. f. 7.*

# NOW

to open the doors of the kingdom of heaven, which our iniquities had shut up. *Hooker, b. v. f. 44.*

He seeks their hate with greater devotion than they can render it him. *Now* to affect the malice of the people, is as bad as that which he dislikes, to flatter them. *Shakef.*

Then cried they all again, saying, not this man but Barabbas; *now* Barabbas was a robber. *St. John.*

*Now* by these numbers he implieth climacterical years. *Bro.*

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*Now* by these numbers







# NUT

My paper is a kind of *nursery* for authors, and some who have made a good figure here, will hereafter flourish under their own names. *Addison's Guard.*

4. Place where young children are nursed and brought up. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
Were stol'n.  
You see before you the spectacle of a Plantagenet, who hath been carried from the *nursery* to the sanctuary, from the sanctuary to the direful prison, from the prison to the hand of the cruel tormentor, and from that hand to the wide wilderness; for so the world hath been to me. *Bacon.*

Forthwith the devil did appear,  
Not in the shape in which he plies  
At miss's elbow when she lies;  
Of stands before the *nursery* doors,  
To take the naughty boy that roars.  
They have public *nurseries*, where all parents are obliged to send their infants to be educated. *Prior.*

5. The place or state where any thing is fostered or brought up, from a *nursery* of children, or whence any thing is to be removed from a *nursery* of trees. *Gull Trav.*  
This keeping of cows is of itself a very idle life, and a fit *nursery* for a thief. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
To see fair Padua, *nursery* of arts,  
I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy. *Shakespeare.*  
A luxurious court is the *nursery* of dilectables; it breeds them, it encourages, nourishes, and entertains them. *L'Estrange.*  
A *nursery* erects its head,  
Where queens are form'd and future heroes bred;  
Where unfledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry. *Dryden.*

NURSLING. *n. f.* [from *nurse*.] One nursed up; a fondling.  
Then was the held in sovereign dignity,  
And made the *nursling* of nobility. *Spenser.*  
I was his *nursling* once, and choice delights  
His destin'd from the womb. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
In their tender monage, while they spread  
Their springing leaves and lift their infant head,  
Indulge their childhood, and the *nursling* spare. *Dryden.*

NURTURE. *n. f.* [contracted from *nouriture*, French.]  
1. Food; diet.  
For this did th' angel twice descend?  
Ordain'd thy *nurture* holy, as of a plant  
Select and sacred. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. Education; institution. Little used.  
She should take order for bringing up of wards in good *nurture*, not suffer them to come into bad hands. *Spenser.*  
The thorny point  
Of bare distress, hath ta'en from me the shew  
Of smooth civility; yet am I inland bred,  
And know some *nurture*. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

To NURTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To educate; to train; to bring up.  
Thou broughtest it up with thy righteousness, and *nurturest* it in thy law, and reformedst it with thy judgment. *2 Esdr. viii. 12.*

He was *nurtured* where he had been born in his first rudiments, till the years of ten.  
When an insolent despiser of discipline, *nurtured* into impudence, shall appear before a church governour, severity and resolution are that governour's virtues. *South.*

2. To *nurture* up; to bring by care and food to maturity.  
They suppose mother earth to be a great animal, and to have *nurtured* up her young offspring with a conscious tenderness. *Bentley's Serm.*

To NURSTLE. *v. a.* To fondle; to cherish. Corrupted from *nurse*. *Ainsl.*

NUT. *n. f.* [hnuz, Saxon; *noet*, Dutch; *noix*, Fr.]  
1. The fruit of certain trees; it consists of a kernel covered by a hard shell. If the shell and kernel are in the center of a pulpy fruit, they then make not a nut but a stone.  
One chanc'd to find a *nut*  
In the end of which a hole was cut,  
Which lay upon a hazel-root,  
There scatter'd by a squirrel;  
Which out the kernel gotten had;  
When quoth this *Fay*, dear queen be glad,  
Let Oberon be ne'er so mad,  
I'll let you safe from peril. *Dryden. Nymphid.*

*Nuts* are hard of digestion, yet possess some good medicinal qualities. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. A small body with teeth, which correspond with the teeth of wheels.  
The force of this faculty may be more conveniently used by the multiplication of several wheels, together with *nuts* belonging unto each, that are used for the roasting of meat. *Wilkin's Mathem. Magic.*

Clocks and jacks, though the ferews and teeth of the wheels and *nuts* be never so smooth, yet if they be not oiled, will hardly move. *Roy on the Creation.*

NUTBROWN. *adj.* [nut and brown.] Brown like a nut kept long. Young and old come forth to play,

# NUT

Till the live-long daylight fall,  
Then to the spicy *nutbrown* ale.  
When this *nutbrown* sword was out,  
With stomach huge he laid about. *Milton's Paradyse.*  
Two milk-white kids run frisking by her side, *Hudibras, p. 1.*  
For which the *nutbrown* lads, Erithacis,  
Full often offer'd many a savoury kiss. *Dryden.*  
King Hardicnut, midst Danes and Saxons stout,  
Carous'd in *nutbrown* ale, and din'd on grout. *King.*

NUTCRACKERS. *n. f.* [nut and crack.] An instrument used to enclose nuts and break them by pressure.  
He cast every human feature out of his countenance, and became a pair of *nutcrackers*. *Addison's Spectator.*

NUTGALL. *n. f.* [nut and gall.] Excrecence of an oak.  
In vegetable excrecions, maggots terminate in flies of constant shape, as in the *nutgalls* of the outlandish oak. *Brown.*

NUTHATCH. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsl.*

NUTJOBBER. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsl.*

NUTPECKER. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsl.*

NUTTHOOK. *n. f.* [nut and hook.] A stick with a hook at the end to pull down boughs that the nuts may be gathered. *Nutbark, Nuthook, you lie. Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

NUTMEG. *n. f.* [nut and *mugit*, French.]  
The *nutmeg* is a kernel of a large fruit not unlike the peach, and separated from that and from its investient coat, the mace before it is sent over to us; except that the whole fruit is sometimes sent over in preserve, by way of sweet-meat or as a curiosity. The *nutmeg* is of a roundish or oval figure, of a compact or firm texture, and its surface furrowed; it is of an extremely agreeable smell and an aromatick taste. There are two kinds of *nutmeg*; the male which is long and cylindrical, but it has less of the fine aromatick flavour than the female, which is of the shape of an olive. The Dutch import the *nutmegs* and mace from the East-Indies, and supply all Europe with them. The tree which produces them is not unlike our pear-tree in its manner of growth: its leaves, whether green or dried, have, when bruised, a very fragrant smell; and the trunk or branches, cut or broken off, yield a red liquor like blood. This tree is carefully cultivated. But that which produces the male *nutmeg* grows wild in the mountainous parts of the Moluccas. *Nutmeg* is much used in our foods, and is of excellent virtues as a medicine. *Hill.*  
The second a dry and sterculous coat, commonly called mace; the fourth a kernel included in the shell, which lieth under the mace, is the same we call *nutmeg*. *Brown's V. Br.*  
I to my pleasant gardens went,  
Where *nutmegs* breathe a fragrant scent. *South.*

NUTSHELL. *n. f.* [nut and shell.] The hard substance that encloses the kernel of the nut.  
I could be bounded in a *nutshell*, and count myself a king of infinite space. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
A fox had me by the back, and a thousand pound to a *nutshell*, I had never got off again. *L'Estrange.*  
It seems as easy to me, to have the idea of space empty of body, as to think of the hollow of a *nutshell* without a kernel. *Locke.*

NUTTREE. *n. f.* [nut and tree.] A tree that bears nuts; *abazle*.  
Of trees you shall have the *nuttree* and the oak. *Pendemon.*  
Like beating *nuttrees*, makes a larger crop. *Dryden.*

NUTRICATION. *n. f.* [nutricatio, Lat.] Manner of feeding or being fed.  
Besides the teeth, the tongue of this animal is a second argument to overthrow this airy *nutrition*. *Brown.*

NUTRIMENT. *n. f.* [nutrimentum, Latin.] That which feeds or nourishes; food; aliment.  
This have  
Has my lord's meat in him,  
Why should it thrive and turn to *nutriment*? *Shakespeare.*  
The stomach returns what it has received, in strength and *nutriment*, diffused into all the parts of the body. *South.*  
Does not the body thrive and grow,  
By food of twenty years ago?  
And is not virtue in mankind,  
The *nutriment* that feeds the mind? *Swift's Miscell.*

NUTRIMENTAL. *adj.* [from *nutriment*.] Having the qualities of food; alimental.  
By virtue of this oil vegetables are *nutrimental*, for this oil is extracted by animal digestion as an emulsion. *Arb.*

NUTRITION. *n. f.* [from *nutritio*, *nutris*, Lat. *nutrition*, Fr.] The act or quality of nourishing, supporting strength, or encreasing growth.  
New parts are added to our substance to supply our continual decayings; nor can we give a certain account how the aliment is so prepared for *nutrition*, or by what mechanism it is so regularly distributed. *Gleno. Sess. c. iii.*  
The obstruction of the glands of the mesentery is a great impediment to *nutrition*; for the lymph in those glands is a necessary constituent of the aliment before it mixeth with the blood. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot,  
To draw *nutrition*, propagate, and rot. *Pope.*

# NUZ

NUTRITIOUS. *adj.* [from *nutris*, Latin.] Having the quality of nourishing.  
O may'st thou often see  
Thy furrows whiten'd by the woolly rain  
Nutritious! secret nitre lurks within. *Philips.*  
The heat equal to incubation is only *nutritious*; and the *nutritious* juice itself resembles the white of an egg in all its qualities. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

NUTRITIVE. *adj.* [from *nutris*, Latin.] Nourishing; nutritive; alimental.  
Never make a meal of flesh alone, have some other meat with it of less *nutritive*. *Harvey on Consump.*

To NUZZLE. *v. a.* [This word, in its original signification, seems corrupted from *nurse*; but when its original meaning was forgotten, writers supposed it to come from *nozzle* or *nose*, and in that sense used it.]  
1. To nurse; to foster.  
Old men long *nuzzled* in corruption, scorning them that would seek reformation. *South.*

# NYS

2. To go with the nose down like a hog.  
He charged through an army of lawyers, sometimes with the sword in hand, at other times *nuzzling* like an eel in the mud. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*  
Sir Roger shook his ears, and *nuzzled* along, well satisfied that he was doing a charitable work. *Arb. J. Bull.*  
The blessed benefit, not there confin'd,  
Drops to the third, who *nuzzles* close behind. *Pope.*

NYMPH. *n. f.* [νύμφη; *nymphis*, Lat.]  
1. A goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters.  
And as the moisture which the thirsty earth  
Sucks from the sea, to fill her empty veins,  
From out her womb at last doth take a birth,  
And runs a *nymph* along the grassy plains. *Davies.*

2. A lady. In poetry.  
This resolve no mortal dame,  
None but those eyes could have o'erthrown;  
The *nymph* I dare not, need not name. *Waller.*

NYS. [A corruption of *ne is*.] None is; not is. Obsolete.  
Thou findest fault, where *nys* to be found,  
And buidest strong work upon a weak ground. *Spenser.*





## OAK

**O** Has in English a long sound; as, *drone, great, stone, alone, broke, coal, droll*; or short, *got, knot, foot, prong, long*. It is usually denoted long by a *ferrie* a subjoined; as, *oam*, or by *e* at the end of the syllable; as, *bone*: when these vowels are not appended, it is generally short, except before *ll*; as, *droll, ferall*, and even then sometimes short; as, *sell*.

1. *O* is used as an interjection of wishing or exclamation.  
*O* that we, who have resisted all the designs of his love, would now try to defeat that of his anger! *Dray of Piety.*  
*O!* were he present, that his eyes and hands Might see, and urge, the death which he commands. *Dryd.*  
 2. *O* is used with no great elegance by *Shakespeare* for a circle or oval.

Can this cockpit hold  
 The vasty field of France? or may we cram  
 Within this wooden *O*, the very casks  
 That did affright the air at Agincourt? *Shakesp.*  
*OAF*. *n. f.* [This word is variously written; *auff*, *ofe*, and *oph*; it seems a corruption of *ouph*, a demon or fairy, in German *alp*, from which *elf*; and means properly the same with *changing*; a foolish child left by malevolent *ouphs* or *fairies*, in the place of one more witty, which they steal away.]

1. A changeling; a foolish child left by the fairies.  
 These, when a child haps to be got,  
 Which after proves an idiot,  
 When folk perceives it thriveth not,  
 The fault therein to smother:  
 Some silly doating brainless calf,  
 That understands things by the half,  
 Says that the fairy left this *oaf*,  
 And took away the other. *Drayt. Nymphid.*

2. A dolt; a blockhead; an idiot.  
*OA'FISH*. *adj.* [from *oaf*.] Stupid; dull; doltish.  
*OA'FISHNESS*. *n. f.* [from *oafish*.] Stupidity; dullness.  
*OAK*. *n. f.* [ac, æ, Saxon; which, says *Skinner*, to shew how easy it is to play the fool, under a shew of literature and deep researches, I will, for the diversion of my reader, derive from *oikos*, a house; the oak being the best timber for building. *Skinner* seems to have had *Janus* in his thoughts, who on this very word has shewn his usual fondness for Greek etymology, by a derivation more ridiculous than that by which *Skinner* has ridiculed him. *Ac* or *oak*, says the grave critic, signified among the Saxons, like *oikos* among the Latins, not only an *oak* but *strength*, and may be well enough derived, *non incommode deducti potest*, from *oikos*, strength; by taking the three first letters and then sinking the *s*, as is not uncommon.]

The oak-tree hath male flowers, or katkins, which consist of a great number of small slender threads. The embryos, which produced at remote distances from these on the same tree, do afterwards become acorns, which are produced in hard scaly cups: the leaves are sinuated. The species are five. *Miller.*  
 He return'd with his brows bound with oak. *Shakesp.*  
 He lay along

Under an oak, whose antique root peeps out  
 Upon the brook that brawls along this wood. *Shakesp.*  
 No tree beareth so many bastard fruits as the oak: for besides the acorns, it beareth galls, oak apples, oak nuts, which are inflammable, and oak berries, sticking close to the body of the tree without stalk. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,  
 Shoots rising up and spreads by slow degrees;  
 Three centuries he grows, and three he stays  
 Supreme in state; and in three more decays. *Dry.*  
 An oak growing from a plant to a great tree, and then  
 lopped, is still the same oak. *Locke.*  
 A light earthy, stony, and sparry matter, incrusting and  
 affixed to oak leaves. *Woodward on Foss.*  
 In the days of Homer every grove, river, fountain, and

## OAR

*oak* tree, were thought to have their peculiar deities. *Odys.*  
 Let India boast her plants, nor envy we  
 The weeping amber and the balmey tree,  
 While by our oaks the precious loads are born,  
 And realms commanded which those trees adorn. *Pope.*

*OAK*. [Evergreen.]  
 The leaves are, for the most part, indented, or sinuated, and in some the edges of the leaves are prickly, and are evergreen: it hath amentaceous flowers, which are produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree: the fruit is an acorn like the common oak. The wood of this tree is accounted very good for many sorts of tools and utensils; and affords the most durable charcoal in the world. *Miller.*  
*OA'K'PLE*. *n. f.* [oak and apple.] A kind of spongy excrescence on the oak.

Another kind of excrescence is an exudation of plants joined with putrefaction, as in *catapler*, which are found chiefly upon the leaves of oaks. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
*OA'KEN*. *adj.* [from *oak*.] Made of oak; gathered from oak. No nation doth equal England for *oaken* timber wherewith to build ships. *Bacon's Advice to Villains.*

By lot from Jove I am the pow'r  
 Of this fair wood, and live in *oaken* bow'r. *Milton.*  
 Clad in white velvet all their troop they led,  
 With each an *oaken* chaplet on his head. *Dryden.*  
 An *oaken* garland to be worn on festivals, was the recompense of one who had covered a citizen in battle. *Adisson.*  
 He hatched a good tough *oaken* cudgel, and began to brandish it. *Arbutnot's J. Bull.*

*OA'KENPIN*. *n. f.* An apple.  
*Oakenpin*, so called from its hardness, is a lasting fruit, yields excellent liquor, and is near the nature of the Westbury apple, though not in form. *Mortimer.*  
*OA'KUM*. *n. f.* [A word probably formed by some corruption.] Cords untwisted and reduced to hemp, with which, mingled with pitch, leaks are stopped.

They make their *oakum*, wherewith they chalk the seams of the ships, of old sea and weather beaten ropes, when they are over spent and grown so rotten as they serve for no other use but to make rotten *oakum*, which moulders and wastes away with every sea as the ships labour and are tossed. *Ral.*  
 Some drive old *oakum* thro' each seam and rift;  
 Their left hand does the calking-iron guide;  
 The rattling mallet with the right they lift. *Dryden.*

*OAR*. *n. f.* [ape, Saxon; perhaps by allusion to the common expression of plowing the water, from the same root with *ara*, to plow, *ara*, Lat.] A long pole with a broad end, by which vessels are driven in the water, the resistance made by water to the oar pushing on the vessel.

The oars were silver,  
 Which to the tune of flutes kept stroke, and made  
 The water which they beat, to follow falter,  
 As amorous of their strokes. *Shakesp. Jul. Cesar.*  
 So tow'rs a ship the *oar-sim'd* galleys ply,  
 Which wanting sea to ride, or wind to fly,  
 Stands but to fall reveng'd. *Denham's Pers.*

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern  
 And untought Indian, on the stream did glide;  
 E'er sharp-keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn.  
 Or fin-like *oars* did spread from either side. *Dryden.*  
 Its progressive motion may be effected by the help of several *oars*, which in the outward ends of them shall be like the fins of a fish to contract and dilate. *Willm.*

To *OAR*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To row.  
 He more undaunted on the ruin rode,  
 And *oar'd* with labouring arms along the flood. *Pope.*  
 To *OAR*. *v. a.* To impel by rowing.  
 His bold head

'Bove the contentious waves he kept, and *oar'd*  
 Himself with his good arms in lully strokes  
 To th' shore. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

## OBD

*OA'RY*. *adj.* [from *oar*.] Having the form or use of oars.  
 His hair transforms to down, his fingers meet,  
 In skinny films, and shape his *oary* feet. *Addison.*  
 The swan with arched neck,  
 Between her white wings mantling, proudly rows  
 Her state with *oary* feet. *Milton.*

*OAST*. *n. f.* A kiln. Not in use.  
 Empty the binn into a hog-bag, and carry them immediately to the *oast* or kiln, to be dried. *Mortimer.*  
*OATCA'KE*. *n. f.* [oat and cake.] Cake made of the meal of oats.

Take a blue stone they make haver or *oatcakes* upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron. *Peacocks.*  
*OA'TEN*. *adj.* [from *oat*.] Made of oats; bearing oats.  
 When shepherds pipe on *oaten* straws, *Shakesp.*  
 And merry larks are ploughmen's clocks.

*OATH*. *n. f.* [oath, Gothick; æð, Saxon.] The distance between the noun *oath*, and the verb *swear*, is very observable, as it may shew that our oldest dialect is formed from different languages.] An affirmation, negation, or promise, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being.

Read over Julia's heart, thy first best love,  
 For whose dear sake thou then didst rend thy faith  
 Into a thousand *oaths*; and all those *oaths*  
 Descended into perjury to love me. *Shakespeare.*  
 He that strikes the first stroke, I'll run him up to the hilt as I am a soldier.

—An *oath* of mickle might; and fury shall abate. *Shakespeare.*  
 We have consultations, which inventions shall be published, which not: and take an *oath* of secrecy for the concealing of those which we think fit to keep secret. *Bacon.*  
 Those called to any office of trust, are bound by an *oath* to the faithful discharge of it: but an *oath* is an appeal to God, and therefore can have no influence, except upon those who believe that he is. *Swift.*

*OA'THABLE*. *adj.* [from *oath*.] A word not used.] Capable of having an *oath* administered.

Altho' I know you'll swear  
 Into strong shudders th' immortal gods, *Shakespeare.*  
*OATBREAKING*. *n. f.* [oath and break.] Perjury; the violation of an oath.  
 His *oathbreaking* he mended thus,  
 By now forswearing that he is forsworn. *Shakespeare. Hen. IV.*

*OA'TMALT*. *n. f.* [oat and malt.] Malt made of oats.  
 In Kent they brew with one half *oatmalt*, and the other half barleymalt. *Mortimer's Hist.*  
*OA'TMEAL*. *n. f.* [oat and meal.] Flower made by grinding oats.

*Oatmeal* and butter, outwardly applied, dry the scab on the head. *Arbutnot on Ailment.*  
 Of ashes, leather, *oatmeal*, bran, and chalk. *Cyp.*  
*OA'TMEAL*. *n. f.* An herb. *Arbutnot.*  
*OATS*. *n. f.* [æcen, Saxon.] A grain, which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people.

It is of the grass leaved tribe; the flowers have no petals, and are disposed in a loose panicle: the grain is eatable. The meal makes tolerable good bread. *Miller.*  
 The *oats* have eaten the horses. *Shakespeare.*  
 It is bare mechanism, no otherwise produced than the turning of a wild *oatweed*, by the insinuation of the particles of moisture. *Locke.*

For your lean cattle, fodder them with barley straw first, and the *oat* straw last. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 His horse's allowance of *oats* and beans, was greater than the journey required. *Swift.*  
*OA'THISTLE*. *n. f.* [oat and thistle.] An herb. *Amf.*  
*OBAMBULATION*. *n. f.* [obambulation, from *obambule*, Latin.] The act of walking about. *Diél.*  
 To *OBDU'CE*. *v. a.* [obduce, Latin.] To draw over as a covering.

No animal exhibits its face in the native colour of its skin but many all others are covered with feathers, hair, or a cortex that is *obduced* over the cutis. *Hale.*  
*OBPUCTION*. *n. f.* [from *obducere*, *obducere*, Latin.] The act of covering, or laying a cover.

*OBPU'ACY*. *n. f.* [from *obducere*.] Inflexible wickedness; impudence; hardness of heart.  
 Thou think'st me as far in the Devil's book, as thou and Falstaff, for *obducacy* and perfidy. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
 God may, by a mighty grace, hinder the absolute completion of sin in final *obducacy*. *South's Serm.*

*OBURATE*. *adj.* [obduratus, Latin.]  
 1. Hard of heart; inflexibly obdurate in ill; hardened; impatient.  
 Oh! let me teach thee for thy father's sake,  
 That gave thee life, when well he might have slain thee;  
 Be not *obdurate*, open thy deaf ears. *Shakespeare.*  
 If when you make your prayers,

## OBE

God should be so *obdurate* as yourselves, *Shakespeare.*  
 How would it fare with your departed souls?  
 Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible; *Shakespeare.*  
 Thou stern, *obdurate*, flinty, rough, remorseless. *Shakespeare.*  
 To convince the proud what figs avail,  
 Or wonders move th' *obdurate* to relent;  
 They harden'd more, by what might more reclaim. *Milt.*

*Obdurate* as you are, oh! hear at least  
 My dying prayers, and grant my last request. *Dryden.*  
 2. Hardened; firm; stubborn.  
 Sometimes the very custom of evil makes the heart *obdurate* against whatsoever instructions to the contrary. *Hooker.*

A pleasing force could charm  
 Pain for a while, or anguish, and excite  
 Fallacious hope, or arm th' *obdurate* breast. *Milton.*  
 With stubborn patience, as with triple steel,  
 No such thought ever strikes his marbled, *obdurate* heart,  
 but it presently flies off and rebounds from it. It is impossible for a man to be thorough-paced in ingratitude, till he has shook off all fetters of pity and compassion. *South.*

3. Harsh; rugged.  
 They joined the most *obdurate* consonants without one intervening vowel. *Swift.*  
*OBURATELY*. *adv.* [from *obdurate*.] Stubbornly; inflexibly; impatiently.

*OBURATENESS*. *n. f.* [from *obdurate*.] Stubbornness; inflexibility; impetuosity.  
*OBURATION*. *n. f.* [from *obdurate*.] Hardness of heart; stubbornness.

What occasion it had given them to think, to their greater *obdurate* in evil, that through a forward and wanton desire of innovation, we did constrainedly those things, for which conscience was pretended? *Hooker, b. iv.*  
*OBURATED*. *adj.* [obduratus, Latin.] Hardened; inflexible; impatient.

This saw his hapless face, but stood *obdur'd*,  
 And to rebellious fight rallied their pow'r  
 Inferiats. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*  
*OBEDIENCE*. *n. f.* [obediencia, Fr. obedientia, Latin.] Obedience; submission to authority; compliance with command or prohibition.

If you violently proceed against him, it would shake in pieces the heart of his obedience. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*  
 Thy husband  
 Craves no other tribute at thy hands,  
 But love, fair looks, and true obedience. *Shakespeare.*  
 His servants ye are, to whom ye obey, whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness. *Rom. vi. 16.*

It was both a strange commission, and a strange obedience to a commission, for men so furiously assailed, to hold their hands. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Nor can this be,  
 But by fulfilling that which thou didst want,  
 Obedience to the law of God, imposed  
 On penalty of death. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*  
*OBEDIENT*. *adj.* [obediens, Latin.] Submissive to authority; compliant with command or prohibition; obsequious.

To this end did I write, that I might know the proof of you, whether ye be obedient in all things. *2 Cor. ii. 9.*  
 To this her mother's plot  
 She, seemingly obedient, likewise hath  
 Made promise. *Shakespeare. M. IV. of Wind.*  
 He humbled himself, and became obedient unto death.

Religion hath a good influence upon the people, to make them obedient to government, and peaceable one towards another. *Phil. ii. 8.*  
 The chief his orders gives; th' obedient band,  
 With due observance, wait the chief's command. *Pope.*  
*OBEDIENTIAL*. *adj.* [obediens, Latin.] Obedient; according to the rule of obedience.

Faith is such as God will accept of, when it affords fiducial reliance on the promises, and *obediential* submission to the command.  
 Faith is then perfect, when it produces in us a fiducial assent to whatever the gospel has revealed, and an *obediential* submission to the commands. *Hammond.*

*OBEDIENTLY*. *adv.* [from *obedient*.] With obedience.  
 We should behave ourselves reverently and *obediently* towards the Divine Majesty, and justly and charitably towards men. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

*OBESANCE*. *n. f.* [obesancia, Fr.] This word is formed by corruption from *obsequies*, an act of reverence. A bow; a courtesy; an act of reverence made by inclination of the body or knee.

Bartholomew my page,  
 See dress'd in all suits like a lady;  
 Then call him Madam, do him all *obesance*. *Shakespeare.*  
 Bathsheba bowed and did *obesance* unto the king. *1 K. i. 16.*



## O B J

- The lords and ladies paid  
Their homage, with a low obeisance made;  
And seem'd to venerate the sacred shade. *Dryden.*
- OBLISK.** *n. f.* [obelliscus, Latin.]  
1. A magnificent high piece of solid marble, or other fine stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upwards by degrees, till it ends in a point like a pyramid. *Harris.*  
Between the statues *obelisks* were plac'd,  
And the learn'd walls with hieroglyphicks grac'd. *Pope.*  
2. A mark of censure in the margin of a book, in the form of a dagger [†].  
He published the translation of the Septuagint, having compared it with the Hebrew, and noted by asterisks what was defective, and by *obelisks* what redundant. *Grew.*  
**OBEQUITA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *obequito*, Latin.] The act of riding about.  
**OBERRA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *obero*, Latin.] The act of wandering about.  
**OBESE.** *adj.* [obesus, Latin.] Fat; loaden with flesh.  
**OBESENESS.** *n. f.* [from *obese*.] Morbid fatness; incumbrance of flesh.  
On these many diseases depend; as on the straitness of the chest, a phthisis; or on the largeness of the veins, an atrophy; or on their smallness, *obesity*. *Grew's Cosmol. b. ii.*  
**TO OBEY.** *v. a.* [obey, French; *obedi*, Latin.]  
1. To pay submission to; to comply with, from reverence to authority.  
The will of heav'n  
Be done in this and all things! I obey. *Shakef. Hen. VIII.*  
I am asham'd, that women are so simple  
To seek for rule, supremacy, and sway,  
When they are bound to serve, love, and obey. *Shakef.*  
Let not sin reign in your mortal body, that ye should obey in the lusts thereof. *Rom. vi. 12.*  
Was she thy God, that her thou didst obey,  
Before his voice? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*  
Africk and India shall his pow'r obey,  
He shall extend his propagated sway  
Beyond the solar year, without the starry way. *Dryden.*  
2. It had formerly sometimes to before the person obeyed, which *Addison* has mentioned as one of *Milton's* latinisms; but it is frequent in old writers; when we borrowed the French word we borrowed the syntax, *obey au roi*.  
He commanded the trumpets to found; to which the two brave knights *obeying*, they performed their courtes, breaking their staves. *Sidney.*  
The fit hark, *obeying* to her mind,  
Forth launched quickly, as the did desire. *Fairy Q.*  
His servants ye are, to whom ye obey. *Rom. vi. 10.*  
Nor did they not perceive the evil plight  
In which they were, or the fierce pains not feel,  
Yet to their general's voice they soon obey'd. *Milton.*  
**OBJECT.** *n. f.* [obijet, Fr. *objectum*, Latin.]  
1. That about which any power or faculty is employed.  
Pardon  
The flat unrais'd spirit, that hath dar'd,  
On this unworthy scaffold to bring forth  
So great an *object*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
They are her farthest reaching instrument,  
Yet they no beams unto their *objects* send;  
But all the rays are from their *objects* sent,  
And in the eyes with pointed angles end. *Davies.*  
The *object* of true faith is, either God himself, or the word of God; God who is believed in, and the word of God as the rule of faith, or matter to be believed. *Hamm.*  
Those things in ourselves, are the only proper *objects* of our zeal, which, in others, are the unquestionable subjects of our praises. *Sprat's Serm.*  
Truth is the *object* of our understanding, as good is of the will. *Dryden's Duffresney.*  
2. Something presented to the senses to raise any affection or emotion in the mind.  
Dishonour not your eye  
By throwing it on any other *object*. *Shakef.*  
Why else this double *object* in our sight,  
Of sight pursu'd in the air, and o'er the ground. *Milton.*  
This pessenger felt some degree of concern, at the sight of so moving an *object*, and therefore withdrew. *Atterbury.*  
3. [In grammar.] Any thing influenced by somewhat else.  
The accusative after a verb transitive, or a sentence in room thereof, is called, by grammarians, the *object* of the verb.  
**OBJECTGLASS.** *n. f.* Glas remotest from the eye.  
An *objectglass* of a telescope I once mended, by grinding it on pitch with putty, and leaning easily on it in the grinding, lest the putty should scratch it. *Newt. Opt.*  
**TO OBJECT.** *v. a.* [objecter, Fr. *objicere*, *objectum*, Latin.]  
1. To oppose; to present in opposition.  
Flowers growing scattered in divers beds, will shew more so as that they be *object* to view at once. *Bacon.*

## O B L

- Pallas to their eyes  
The mist *objected*, and condens'd the skies. *Pope.*  
2. To propose as a charge criminal; or a reason adverse; with to or against.  
Were it not some kind of blemish to be like unto Infidels and Heathens, it would not so usually be *objected*; men would not think it any advantage in the cause of religion to be able therewith justly to charge their adversaries. *Haller.*  
The book requirerh due examination, and giveth liberty to *object* any crime against any such as are to be ordered. *Whitef.*  
Men in all deliberations find ease to be of the negative side, and affect a credit to *object* and forest difficulties; for when propositions are denied, there is an end of them; but if they be allowed, it requirerh a new work; which false point of wisdom is the bane of business.  
This the adversaries of faith have too much reason to *object* against too many of its professors; but against the faith itself nothing at all. *Sprat's Serm.*  
It was *objected* against a late painter, that he drew many graceful pictures, but few of them were like. *Dryden.*  
Others *object* the poverty of the nation, and difficulties in furnishing greater supplies. *Addison's State of the War.*  
There was but this single fault that Erasmus, though an enemy, could *object* to him. *Atterbury.*  
**OBJECTION.** *n. f.* [objection, Fr. *objection*, Latin.]  
1. The act of presenting any thing in opposition.  
2. Criminal charge.  
Speak on, Sir,  
I dare your worst *objections*. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*  
3. Adverse argument.  
There is ever between all estates a secret war. I know well this speech is the *objection* and not the decision; and that it is after refused. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
Whoever makes such *objections* against an hypothesis, hath a right to be heard, let his temper and genius be what it will. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
4. Fault found.  
I have shewn your verses to some, who have made that *objection* to them. *Wells's Letter.*  
**OBJECTIVE.** *adj.* [objectivus, Fr. *objectus*, Latin.]  
1. Belonging to the object; contained in the object.  
Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into *objective* and *subjective*. *Objective* certainty is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and *subjective*, when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other in our minds. *Watts's Logic.*  
2. Made an object; proposed as an object.  
If this one small piece of nature still affords new matter for our discovery, when should we be able to search out the vast treasures of *objective* knowledge that lies within the compass of the universe? *Hale's Origin of Man.*  
**OBJECTIVELY.** *adv.* [from *objective*.]  
1. In manner of an object.  
This may fitly be called a determinate idea, when, such as it is at any time *objectively* in the mind, it is annexed, and without variation determined to an articulate sound, which is to be steadily the sign of that very same object of the mind. *Locke's Epistle to the Reader.*  
2. In a state of opposition.  
The basilisk should be destroyed, in regard he first receiveth the rays of his antipathy and venomous emulsi, which *objectively* move his sense. *Bacon's V. Err.*  
**OBJECTIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *objective*.] The state of being an object.  
Is there such a motion or *objectiveness* of external bodies, which produceth light? The faculty of light is fitted to receive that impression or *objectiveness*, and that *objectiveness* fitted to that faculty. *Hale's Origin of Man.*  
**OBJECTOR.** *n. f.* [from *object*.] One who offers objections; one who raises difficulties.  
But these *objectors* must the cause upbraid,  
That has not mortal man, immortal made. *Bladen.*  
Let the *objectors* consider, that these irregularities must have come from the laws of mechanism. *Bentley's Serm.*  
**OBITU.** [a corruption of *obit*, or *obit*.] Funeral obsequies. *Asp.*  
**TO OBJURGATE.** *v. a.* [objurgo, Latin.] To chide; to reprove.  
**OBJURCA'TION.** *n. f.* [objurgatio, Lat.] Reproof; reprehension.  
If there be no true liberty, but all things come to pass by inevitable necessity, then what are all interrogations and *objurgations*, and reprehensions and expostulations? *Bacon.*  
**OBJURGATORY.** *adj.* [objurgatorius, Latin.] Reprehensory; culpatory; chiding.  
**OBLA'TE.** *adj.* [oblatus, Latin.] Flatted at the poles. Used of a spheroid.  
By gravitation bodies on this globe will press towards its center, though not exactly thither, by reason of the spheroid.

## O B L

- spheroidal figure of the earth, arising from its diurnal rotation about its axis. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*  
**OBLATION.** *n. f.* [oblation, Fr. *oblatus*, Latin.] An offering; a sacrifice; any thing offered as an act of worship or reverence. With that the looked upon the picture before her, and straight sigh'd, and straight tears followed, as if the idol of duty ought to be honoured with such *oblations*. *Sidney.*  
Many conceive in this *oblation*, not a natural but a civil kind of death, and a separation from the world. *Brown.*  
The will gives worth to the *oblation*, as to God's acceptance, sets the poorest giver upon the same level with the richest. *South's Sermons.*  
I wish  
The kind *oblation* of a falling tear. *Dryden.*  
Behold the coward, and the brave,  
All make *oblations* at this shrine. *Swift's Poems.*  
**OBLI'GATION.** *n. f.* [obligatio, Lat.] Delight; pleasure.  
**TO OBLIGATE.** *v. a.* [obligo, Latin.] To bind by contract or duty.  
**OBLIGATION.** *n. f.* [obligatio, from *oblige*, Lat. *obligation*, Fr.]  
1. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty; contract.  
Your father lost a father;  
That father his; and the survivor bound  
In filial *obligation*, for some term,  
To do obsequious sorrow. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
There was no means for him as a christian, to satisfy all *obligations* both to God and man, but to offer himself for a mediator of an accord and peace. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
The better to satisfy this double *obligation*, you have early cultivated the genius you have to arms. *Dryden.*  
No ties can bind, that from constraint arise, *Granville.*  
Where either's forc'd, all *obligation* dies.  
2. An act which binds any man to some performance.  
The heir of an obliged person is not bound to make restitution, if the *obligation* pass'd only by a personal act; but if it pass'd from his person to his estate, then the estate passes with all its burthen. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
3. Favour by which one is bound to gratitude.  
Where is the *obligation* of any man's making me a present of what he does not care for himself? *L'Estrange.*  
So quick a sense did the Israelites entertain of the merits of Gideon, and the *obligation* he had laid upon them, that they tender him the regal and hereditary government of that people. *South's Sermons.*  
**OBLIGATORY.** *adj.* [obligatione, Fr. from *oblige*, Latin.] Imposing an obligation; binding; coercive; with to or on.  
And concerning the lawfulness, not only permissively, but whether it be not *obligatory* to Christian princes and states. *Bac.*  
As long as the law is *obligatory*, so long our obedience is due. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
A people long us'd to hardships, look upon themselves as creatures at mercy, and that all impositions laid on them by a stronger hand, are legal and *obligatory*. *Swift.*  
If this present is *obligatory* on them, it is contrary to acts of parliament, and therefore void. *Swift.*  
**TO OBLIGE.** *v. a.* [oblige, Fr. *oblige*, Latin.]  
1. To bind; to impose obligation; to compel to something.  
Religion *oblige* men to the practice of those virtues which conduce to the preservation of our health. *Tillotson.*  
The law must *oblige* in all precepts, or in none. If it *oblige* in all, all are to be obeyed; if it *oblige* in none, it has no longer the authority of a law. *Rogers, Serm. 15.*  
2. To indebted; to lay obligations of gratitude.  
He that depends upon another, must  
Oblige his honour with a boundless trust. *Waller.*  
Since love *oblige* not, I from this hour  
Assume the right of man's despotic power. *Dryden.*  
Vain wretched creature, how art thou mislead,  
To think thy wit these godlike notions breed!  
These truths are not the product of thy mind,  
But drop from heav'n, and of a nobler kind:  
Reveal'd religion first inform'd thy sight,  
And reason saw not, till faith sprung the light.  
Thus man by his own strength to heaven wou'd soar,  
And wou'd not be *oblig'd* to God for more. *Dryden.*  
When int'rest calls off all her sneaking train,  
When all th' *oblig'd* desert, and all the vain,  
She waits or to the scaffold or the cell. *Pope.*  
To those hills we are *oblig'd* for all our metals, and with them for all the conveniences and comforts of life. *Bentley.*  
3. To please; to gratify.  
A great man gets more by *obliging* his inferior, than by disdaining him; as a man has a greater advantage by sowing and dressing his ground, than he can have by trampling upon it. *South's Sermons.*  
Some natures are so four and so ungrateful, that they are never to be *obliged*. *L'Estrange.*  
Happy the people, who preserve their honour  
By the same duties that *oblige* their prince! *Add. Cate.*  
**OBLI'GEE.** *n. f.* [from *oblige*.] The person bound by a legal or written contract.  
**OBLI'GEMENT.** *n. f.* [obligement, French.] Obligation.

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- I will not resist, whatever it is, either of divine or human obligation, that you lay upon me. *Milton's Education.*  
Let this fair prince's but one minute stay,  
A look from her will your *obligements* pay. *Dryden.*  
**OBLI'GER.** *n. f.* He who binds by contract.  
**OBLI'GING.** *part. adj.* [obligens, Fr. from *oblige*.] Civil; compliant; respectful; engaging.  
Nothing could be more *obliging* and respectful than the lion's letter was, in appearance; but there was death in the true intent. *L'Estrange, Fab. 54.*  
Monsieur Strozzi has many curiosities, and is very *obliging* to a stranger who desires the sight of them. *Addison.*  
*Obliging* creatures! make me see  
All that disgrac'd my betters, met in me. *Pope.*  
So *obliging* that he ne'er *oblig'd*. *Pope.*  
**OBLI'GINGLY.** *adv.* [from *obliging*.] Civilly; complaisantly.  
Eugenius informs me very *obligingly*, that he never thought he should have disliked any passage in my paper. *Addison.*  
I see her taste each nauseous draught,  
And so *obligingly* am caught;  
I bless the hand from whence they came,  
Nor dare distort my face for shame. *Swift's Miscell.*  
**OBLI'GINGS.** *n. f.* [from *obliging*.]  
1. Obligation; force.  
They look into them not to weigh the *obligings*, but to quarrel the difficulty of the injunctions; not to direct practice, but excuse prevarications. *Deacy of Piety.*  
2. Civility; complaisance.  
**OBLIQUA'TION.** *n. f.* [obliquatio, from *oblique*, Latin.] Declination from perpendicularity; obliquity.  
The change made by the *obliquation* of the eyes, is least in colours of the densest than in thin substances. *Newt. Opt.*  
**OBLIQUE.** *adj.* [oblique, Fr. *obliquus*, Latin.]  
1. Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel.  
One by his view  
Mought deem him born with ill-dispos'd skies,  
When *oblique* Saturn sat in the house of th' agonies. *Fairy Q.*  
If found be stopped and repercuss'd, it cometh about on the other side in an *oblique* line. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
May they not pity us, condemn'd to bear  
The various heav'n of an *oblique* sphere;  
While by fix'd laws, and with a just return,  
They feel twelve hours that shade, for twelve that burn. *Prior.*  
Bavaria's stars must be accus'd which throne  
That fatal day the mighty work was done, *Prior.*  
With rays *oblique* upon the gallic sun.  
It has a direction *oblique* to that of the former motion. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*  
Criticks form a general character from the observation of particular errors, taken in their own *oblique* or imperfect views; which is as unjust, as to make a judgment of the beauty of a man's body, from the shade it casts in such and such a position. *Notes on the Odyssey.*  
2. Not direct. Used of sense.  
Has he given the lie  
In circle, or *oblique*, or semicircle,  
Or direct parallel; you must challenge him. *Shakef.*  
3. [In grammar.] Any case in nouns except the nominative.  
**OBLI'QUELY.** *adv.* [from *oblique*.]  
1. Not directly; not perpendicularly.  
Of meridian altitude, it hath but twenty-three degrees, so that it plays but *obliquely* upon us, and as the sun doth about the twenty-third of January. *Brown's Polar Err.*  
Declining from the noon of days,  
The sun *obliquely* shoots his burning ray. *Po. Ra. Locke.*  
2. Not in the immediate or direct meaning.  
His discourse tends *obliquely* to the detracting from others, or the extolling of himself. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 255.*  
**OBLI'QUENESS.** *n. f.* [obliquitas, Fr. from *oblique*.]  
**OBLI'QUITY.** *n. f.* [from *oblique*.]  
1. Deviation from physical rectitude; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity.  
Which elix to several spheres thou must ascribe,  
Mov'd contrary with thwart *obliquities*. *Milt. P. Lzff.*  
2. Deviation from moral rectitude.  
There is in rectitude, beauty; as contrariwise in *obliquity*, deformity.  
Count Rhodophill cut out for government and high affairs, and balancing all matters in the scales of his high understanding, hath rectified all *obliquities*. *Havard's Vocal For.*  
For a rational creature to conform himself to the will of God in all things, carries in it a rational rectitude or goodness; and to disobey or oppose his will in any thing, imports a moral *obliquity*. *South's Sermons.*  
**TO OBLITERATE.** *v. a.* [oblitero, ob and *littera*, Latin.]  
1. To efface any thing written.  
2. To wear out; to destroy; to efface.  
Wars and desolations *obliterate* many ancient monuments. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
Let men consider themselves as enchain'd in that unhappy contract,



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contract, which has rendered them part of the Devil's possession, and contrive how they may *obliterate* that reproach, and disentangle their mortgaged souls. *Dancy of Pity.*

These simple ideas, the understanding can no more refuse to have, or alter, or blot them out, than a mirror can refuse, alter, or *obliterate* the images, which the objects set before it produce. *Locke.*

**OBLITERATION.** *n. f.* [*obliteratio*, Latin.] Effacement; extinction.

Considering the casualties of wars, transigrations, especially that of the general flood, there might probably be an *obliteration* of all those monuments of antiquity that ages precedent at some time have yielded. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**OBLIVION.** *n. f.* [*oblivio*, Latin.]

1. Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance.

Water-drops have worn the stones of Troy,  
And blind *oblivion* swallow'd cities up,  
And mighty states characterless are grated  
To dusty nothing. *Shaksp. Troil. and Cressida.*

Thou shouldst have heard many things of worthy memory,  
which now shall die in *oblivion*, and thou return unexperienced to thy grave. *Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Knowledge is made by *oblivion*, and to purchase a clear and warrantable body of truth, we must forget and part with much we know. *Brown's Vulgar Err. Pref.*

Can they imagine, that God has therefore forgot their sins, because they are not willing to remember them? Or will they measure his pardon by their own *oblivion*. *South.*

Among our crimes *oblivion* may be set;  
But 'tis our king's perfection to forget. *Dryden.*

2. Amnesia; general pardon of crimes in a state.

By the act of *oblivion*, all offences against the crown, and all particular trespasses between subject and subject, were pardoned, remitted, and utterly extinguished. *Davies.*

**OBLIVIOUS.** *adj.* [*oblivius*, Latin.] Causing forgetfulness.

Raze out the written troubles of the brain,  
And with some sweet *oblivious* antidote  
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

Exult to see the crowding ghosts descend  
Unnumber'd; well aveng'd, they quit the cares  
Of mortal life, and drink th' *oblivious* lake. *Philips.*

Oh born to see what none can see awake!  
Behold the wonders of th' *oblivious* lake. *Pope's Dunci.*

**OBLONG.** *adj.* [*oblongus*, Fr. *oblongus*, Latin.] Longer than broad; the same with a rectangle parallelogram, whose sides are unequal. *Harr.*

The best figure of a garden I esteem an *oblong* upon a descent.  
Every particle, supposing them globular or not very *oblong*, would be above nine million times their own length from any other particle. *Temple's Miscell.*

**OBLONGLY.** *adv.* [*from oblong*.] In an oblong direction.

The surface of the temperate climates is larger than it would have been, had the globe of our earth or of the planets, been either spherical, or *oblongly* spheroidal. *Cheyne.*

**OBLONGNESS.** *n. f.* [*from oblong*.] The state of being oblong.

**O'BLQUY.** *n. f.* [*obliquus*, Latin.]

1. Cenforious speech; blame; slander; reproach.

Reasonable moderation hath freed us from being deservedly subject unto that bitter kind of *obloquy*, whereby as the church of Rome doth, under the colour of love towards those things which be harmless, maintain extremely most hurtful corruptions; so we peradventure might be upbraided, that under colour of hatred towards those things that are corrupt, we are on the other side as extreme, even against most harmless ordinances. *Hobbes, b. iv. f. 14.*

Here new aspersions, with new *obloquies*,  
Are laid on old deities. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Cause thou with impious *obloquy* condemn  
The just decree of God, pronounced and sworn? *Milton.*

Shall names that made your city the glory of the earth, be mentioned with *obloquy* and detraction? *Adams.*

Every age might perhaps produce one or two true genius, if they were not sunk under the censure and *obloquy* of plodding, servile, imitating pedants. *Swift.*

2. Cause of reproach; disgrace. Not proper.

My chastity's the jewel of our house,  
Bequeathed down from many ancestors;  
Which were the greatest *obloquy* i'th' world  
In me to lose. *Shakspere's All's well that ends well.*

**OBMUTE SCENCE.** *n. f.* [*from obmutus*, Latin.] Loss of speech.

A vehement fear often produceth *obmutescence*. *Brown.*

**OBNOXIOUS.** *n. f.* [*obnoxius*, Latin.]

1. Subject.

I propound a character of justice in a middle form, between the speculative discourses of philosophers, and the writings of lawyers, which are tied and *obnoxious* to their particular laws. *Bacon's Holy War.*

2. Liable to punishment.

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All are *obnoxious*, and this faulty land,  
Like fainting Hester, does before you stand,  
Watching your sceptre. *Waller.*

We know ourselves *obnoxious* to God's severe justice, and that he is a God of mercy and hatred sin; and therefore that we might not have the least suspicion of his unwillingness to forgive, he hath sent his only begotten son into the world, by his dismal sufferings and cursed death, to expiate our offences. *Cadogan's Sermon.*

Thy name, O Varus, if the kinder poets  
Preferve our plains, and shield the Mantuan towers,  
*Obnoxious* by Cremona's neighb'ring crime,  
The wings of swans, and stronger pinion'd rhyme  
Shall raise aloft. *Dryd.*

3. Liable; exposed.

Long hostility had made their friendship weak in itself, and more *obnoxious* to jealousies and distrusts. *Hayward.*

But what will not ambition and revenge  
Decend to? who aspires, must down as low  
As high he soar'd; *obnoxious* first or last,  
To basest things. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To dews *obnoxious* on the grassy floor.

**OBNOXIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [*from obnoxius*.] Subjection; liability to punishment.

**OBNOXIOUSLY.** *adv.* [*from obnoxius*.] In a state of subjection; in the state of one liable to punishment.

**TO OBNUBILATE.** *v. a.* [*obnubilo*, Latin.] To cloud; to obscure.

**O'BOLE.** *n. f.* [*obolus*, Lat.] In pharmacy, twelve grains.

**OBREPTION.** *n. f.* [*obreptio*, Latin.] The act of creeping on.

**TO OBROGATE.** *v. a.* [*obrogo*, Lat.] To proclaim a contrary law for the dissolution of the former. *Dal.*

**OBSCENE.** *adj.* [*obscene*, Fr. *obscenus*, Latin.]

1. Immodest; not agreeable to chastity of mind; causing lewd ideas.

Chemos th' *obscene* dread of Meab's fons. *Milton.*

Words that were once chaste, by frequent use grow *obscene* and uncleanly. *Waller's Leges.*

2. Offensive; disgusting.

A girdle foul with grease binds his *obscene* attire. *Dryden.*

Home as they went, the sad discourse renew'd,  
Of the relentless dame to death pursu'd,  
And of the fight *obscene* to lately view'd. *Dryden.*

3. Inauspicious; ill omened.

Care shuns thy walks, as at the cheerful light  
The groaning ghosts, and birds *obscene* take flight. *Dryd.*

It is the sun's fate like your's, to be displeasing to owls and *obscene* animals, who cannot bear his lustre. *Pope's Lett.*

**OBSCURELY.** *adv.* [*from obscure*.] In an impure and unchaste manner.

**OBSCURENESS.** *n. f.* [*from obscure*.] Impurity of thought or language; unchastity; lewdness.

**OBSCURITY.** *n. f.* [*from obscure*.] Obscurity; lewdness.

Mr. Cowley asserts plainly, that *obscenity* has no place in wit. *Dryden.*

Those fables were tempered with the Italian severity, and free from any note of infamy or *obscenity*. *Dryden.*

Thou art wickedly devout,  
In Tiber ducking thrice by break of day,  
To wash th' *obscenities* of night away. *Dryden.*

No pardon vile *obscenity* should find,  
Tho' wit and art conspire to move your mind. *Pope.*

**OBSCURATION.** *n. f.* [*obscuration*, Lat.]

1. The act of darkening.

As to the sun and moon, their *obscuration* or change of colour happens commonly before the eruption of a fiery mountain. *Barrow.*

2. A state of being darkened.

**OBSCURE.** *adj.* [*obscurus*, Fr. *obscurus*, Latin.]

1. Dark; unlightened; gloomy, hindring light.

Who's curst his father or mother, his lamp shall be put out in *obscure* darkness. *Prov. xx. 25.*

Who shall tempt with wand'ring feet  
The dark unbottom'd infinite abyss,  
And thro' the palpable *obscure* find out  
His uncouth way? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Living in the dark.

The *obscure* bird clamour'd the live-long night. *Shaksp.*

3. Not easily intelligible; abstruse; difficult.

I explain some of the most *obscure* passages, and those which are most necessary to be understood, and this according to the manner wherein he used to express himself. *Dryd.*

Not noted; not obtrusive.

4. He says, that he is an *obscure* person; one, I suppose, that is in the dark.

**TO OBSCURE.** *v. a.* [*obscurus*, Latin.]

1. To darken; to make dark.

Sudden the thunder blackens all the skies,  
And the winds whistle, and the furies roll  
Mountains on mountains, and *obscure* the pole. *Pope.*

2. To

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2. To make less visible.

They are all couched in a pit hard by Herne's oak, with *obscured* lights; which at the very instant of Falstaff's and our meeting, they will at once display to the night. *Shaksp.*

What must I hold a candle to my flames?  
They in themselves, good sooth, are too, too light.

Why, 'tis an office of discovery, love, *Shaksp. M. of Venice.*

And I should be *obscured* by him from God,  
Thinking by this retirement to *obscure* himself from God,  
He hath sent his only begotten son into the world, by his dismal sufferings and cursed death, to expiate our offences. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. To make less intelligible.

By private content it hath been used in dangerous times to *obscure* writings, and make it hard to be read by others not acquainted with the intrigue. *Holder.*

There is scarce any duty which has been so *obscured* by the writings of learned men, as this. *Waller.*

4. To make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious.

Think't thou, vain spirit, thy glories are the fame,  
And sett'st not in *obscure* thy godlike frame?  
I know thee now by thy ungrateful pride,  
That shows me what thy faded looks did hide. *Dryden.*

**OBSCURELY.** *adv.* [*from obscure*.]

1. Not brightly; not luminously.

2. Out of sight; privately; without notice; not conspicuously.

Such was the rise of this prodigious fire,  
Which in mean buildings first *obscurely* bred,  
From thence did soon to open streets aspire. *Dryden.*

There live retir'd,  
Content thyself to be *obscurely* good. *Addison's Cato.*

Let him go, purified by silent wrath,  
Meet unexpected daggers in his way,  
And in some distant land *obscurely* die. *Irene.*

3. Not clearly; not plainly.

**OBSCURENESS.** *n. f.* [*obscuritas*, Lat. *obscurité*, Fr.]

**OBSCURITY.** *n. f.* [*from obscure*.]

1. Darkness; want of light.

Lo! a day of darkness and *obscurity*, tribulation and anguish, upon the earth. *Esther xi. 8.*

Should Cynthia quit thee, Venus, and each star,  
It would not form one thought dark as mine are:  
I could lend them *obscurer* now, and say,  
Out of myself there should be no more day. *Dennis.*

2. Unnoticed state; privacy.

You are not for *obscurity* design'd,  
But, like the sun, must cheer all human kind. *Dryd.*

3. Darkness of meaning.

Not to mention that *obscurer*, that attends prophetic raptures, there are divers things knowable by the bare light of nature, which yet are so uneasy to be satisfactorily understood by our imperfect intellects, that let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will yet appear obscure.

That this part of sacred scripture had difficulties in it: many causes of *obscurity* did readily occur to me. *Locke.*

What lies beyond our positive idea towards infinity, lies in *obscurity*, and has the indeterminate confusion of a negative idea, wherein I know I do not comprehend all I would, it being too large for a finite capacity. *Locke.*

**OBSCURATION.** *n. f.* [*obscuratio*, from *obscurus*, Lat.] Intreaty; supplication.

That these were comprehended under the *sacra*, is manifest from the old form of *obscuration*. *Stillingfleet.*

**OBSEQUES.** *n. f.* [*obseques*, French.] I know not whether this word be not anciently mistaken for *exequies*, *exequies*, Latin: this word, however, is apparently derived from *obsequium*.

1. Funeral rites; funeral solemnities.

There was Dorilaus valiantly requiring his friends help, in a great battle deprived of life, his *obsequies* being not more solemnized by the tears of his partakers, than the blood of his enemies. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Fair Juliet, that with angels doth remain,  
Accept this latest favour at my hand;  
That living honour'd thee, and being dead,  
With fun'ral *obsequies* adorn thy tomb. *Shaksp.*

These tears are my sweet Rutland's *obsequies*. *Shaksp.*

I spare the widows tears, their woful cries,  
And howling at their husbands *obsequies*;  
How Theius at these fun'erals did assist,  
And with what gifts the mourning dames dismiss. *Dryden.*

I will, myself,  
Be the chief mourner at his *obsequies*. *Dryden.*

Alas! poor Poll, my Indian talker dies,  
Go birds and celebrate his *obsequies*. *Creech.*

2. It is found in the singular, perhaps more properly.

Or tune a song of victory to me,  
Or to thyself, sing thine own *obsequy*. *Crasshaw.*

Him I'll solemnly attend,  
With silent *obsequy* and funeral train,  
Home to his father's house. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. To

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**OBSEQUIOUS.** *adj.* [*from obsequium*, Latin.]

1. Obedient; compliant; not resisting.

Adore not so the rising son, that you forget the father, who raised you to this height; nor be you so *obsequious* to the father, that you give just cause to the son to suspect that you neglect him. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

At his command th' up-rooted hills retir'd  
Each to his place; they heard his voice, and went  
*Obsequious*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I follow'd her; she what was honour knew,  
And with *obsequious* majesty, approv'd  
My pleaded reason. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

A genial cherishing heat acts so upon the fit and *obsequious* matter, as to organize and fashion it according to the exigencies of its own nature. *Boyle.*

His servants weeping,  
*Obsequious* to his orders, bear him hither. *Add. Cato.*

The vote of an assembly, which we cannot reconcile to public good, has been conceived in a private brain, afterwards supported by an *obsequious* party. *Swift.*

2. In *Shakspere* it seems to signify, funeral; such as the rites of funerals require.

Your father lost a father;  
That father his; and the survivor bound  
In filial obligation, for some term,  
To do *obsequious* sorrow. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

**OBSEQUIOUSLY.** *adv.* [*from obsequious*.]

1. Obediently; with compliance.

They rise, and with respectful awe,  
At the word giv'n, *obsequiously* withdraw. *Dryden.*

We cannot reasonably expect, that any one should readily and *obsequiously* quit his own opinion, and embrace ours with a blind resignation. *Locke.*

2. In *Shakspere* it signifies, with funeral rites; with reverence for the dead.

I a while *obsequiously* lament  
The untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster. *Shaksp. R. III.*

**OBSEQUIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [*from obsequious*.] Obedience; compliance.

They apply themselves both to his interest and humour, with all the arts of flattery and *obsequiousness*, the surest and the readiest ways to advance a man. *South's Sermons.*

**OBSEQUIOUSLY.** *adv.* [*from obsequious*, Lat.] Remarkable; eminent; such as may deserve notice.

They do bury their dead with *obsequious* ceremonies. *Abbot.*

These proprieties affixed unto bodies from considerations deduced from east, west, or those *obsequious* points of the sphere, will not be justified from such foundations. *Brown.*

I took a just account of every *obsequious* circumstance of the earth, stone, metal, or other matter, from the surface quite down to the bottom of the pit, and entered it carefully into a journal. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

The great and more *obsequious* occasions of exercising our courage, occur but seldom. *Rogers.*

**OBSEQUIOUSLY.** *adv.* [*from obsequious*.] In a manner worthy of note.

It is prodigious to have thunder in a clear sky, as is *obsequiously* recorded in some histories. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

**OBSEQUIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [*from obsequious*, Fr. *obsequiosus*, Latin.]

1. Respect; ceremonial reverence.

In the wood, a league without the town,  
Where I did meet thee once with Helena,  
To do *obsequious* on the morn of May. *Shakspere.*

Arcite left his bed, resolv'd to pay  
*Obsequious* to the month of merry May. *Dryden.*

2. Religious rite.

Some represent to themselves the whole of religion as consisting in a few easy *obsequies*, and never lay the least restraint on the business or diversions of this life. *Rogers.*

3. Attentive practice.

Use all th' *obsequious* of civility,  
Like one well studied in a sad ostent  
To please his grandam. *Shaksp. M. of Venice.*

If the divine laws were proposed to our *obsequies*, with no other motive than the advantages attending it, they would be little more than an advice. *Rogers, Sermon 1.*

4. Rule of practice.

There are other strict *obsequies*;  
As, not to see a woman. *Shaksp. L. Labours Lost.*

5. Careful obedience.

We must attend our creator in all those ordinances which he has prescribed to the *obsequies* of his church. *Rogers.*

6. Observation; attention.

There can be no observation or experience of greater certainty, as to the increase of mankind, than the strict and vigilant *obsequies* of the calculations and registers of the bills of births and deaths. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

7. Obedient regard.

Having had such experience of his fidelity and *obsequies* abroad, he found himself engaged in honour to support him. *Waller.*

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## OBS

- Love rigid honesty  
And strict observance of impartial laws. *Refcommen.*  
**OBSERVANT.** *adj.* [observans, Latin.]  
1. Attentive; diligent; watchful.  
These writers, which gave themselves to follow and imitate others, were observant spectators of those matters they admired. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
Wandering from clime to clime observant stray'd,  
Their manners noted, and their states survey'd. *Pope.*  
2. Obedient; respectful.  
We are told how observant Alexander was of his master Aristotle. *Digby on the Soul, Dedicat.*  
3. Respectfully attentive.  
She now observant of the parting rays,  
Eyes the calm sun-set of thy various day. *Pope.*  
4. Meanly dutiful; submissive.  
How could the most base men attain to honour but by such an observant slavish course. *Raleigh.*  
**OBSERVANT.** *n. f.* [This word has the accent on the first syllable in *Shakespeare*.] A slavish attendant. Not in use.  
These kind of knaves in this plainness,  
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,  
Than twenty filky ducking observants  
That stretch their duties nicely. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*  
**OBSERVATION.** *n. f.* [observatio, from observe, Lat. observatio, Fr.]  
1. The act of observing, noting, or remarking.  
These cannot be infused by observation, because they are the rules by which men take their first apprehensions and observations of things; as the being of the rule must be before its application to the thing directed by it. *South's Sermon.*  
The rules of our practice are taken from the conduct of such persons as fall within our observation. *Regers.*  
2. Notion gained by observing; note; remark; animadversion.  
In matters of human prudence, we shall find the greatest advantage by making wise observations on our conduct, and of the events attending it. *Watts's Logic.*  
**OBSERVATOR.** *n. f.* [observateur, Fr. from observe, Lat.] One that observes; a remarker.  
The observator of the bills of mortality, hath given us the best account of the number that late plagues have swept away. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
She may be handsome, yet be chaste, you say,—  
Good observator, not so fast away. *Dryden.*  
**OBSERVATORY.** *n. f.* [observatoire, French.] A place built for astronomical observations.  
Another was found near the observatory in Greenwich Park. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
**TO OBSERVE.** *v. a.* [observare, Fr. observe, Latin.]  
1. To watch; to regard attentively.  
Remember, that as thine eye observes others, so art thou observed by angels and by men. *Taylor.*  
2. To find by attention; to note.  
If our idea of infinity be got from the power we observe in ourselves, of repeating without end our own ideas, it may be demanded why we do not attribute infinity to other ideas, as well as these of space and duration. *Locke.*  
One may observe them discourse and reason pretty well, of several other things, before they can tell twenty. *Locke.*  
3. To regard or keep religiously.  
A night to be much observed unto the Lord, for bringing them out of Egypt. *Ex. xii. 42.*  
4. To obey; to follow.  
**TO OBSERVE.** *v. n.*  
1. To be attentive.  
Observing men may form many judgments by the rules of similitude and proportion, where causes and effects are not entirely the same. *Watts's Logic.*  
2. To make a remark.  
Wherever I have found her notes to be wholly another's, which is the case in some hundreds, I have barely quoted the true proprietor, without observing upon it. *Pope's Lett.*  
**OBSERVER.** *n. f.* [from observe.]  
1. One who looks vigilantly on persons and things; close remaker.  
He reads much;  
He is a great observer; and he looks  
Quite thro' the deeds of men. *Shakespeare, Jul. Caesar.*  
Angelo,  
There is a kind of character in thy life,  
That to th' observer doth thy history  
Fully unfold. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*  
Careful observers may forestall the hour,  
By sure prognostics when to dread a show'r. *Swift.*  
2. One who looks on; the beholder.  
If a slow pac'd star had stol'n away,  
From the observer's markings, he might stay  
Three hundred years to see't again. *Donne.*  
Company, he thinks, lessens the shame of vice, by sharing it; and therefore, if he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to distract it at least by a multiplicity of objects. *South's Sermons.*

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3. One who keeps any law or custom or practice.  
Many nations are superstitious, and diligent observers of old customs, which they receive by continual tradition from their parents, by recording of their bards and chronicles. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
The king after the victory, as one that had been bred under a devout mother, and was in his nature a great observer of religious forms, caused Te Deum to be solemnly sung in the presence of the whole army upon the place. *Dean.*  
He was so strict an observer of his word, that no consideration whatever could make him break it.  
Himself often read useful discourses to his servants on the Lord's day, of which he was always a very strict and solemn observer. *Asterbury's Sermon.*  
**OBSERVINGLY.** *adv.* [from observing.] Attentively; carefully.  
There is some foul of goodness in things evil.  
Would men observingly distil it out. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*  
**OBSERVATION.** *n. f.* [observatio, Latin.]  
1. The act of being.  
2. The first attack of Satan, antecedent to possession.  
**OBSERVATIONAL.** *adj.* [observationalis, Lat.] Belonging to a siege. *Di.*  
**OBSCURE.** *adj.* [obscurus, Lat.] Worn out of use; disused; unfashionable.  
Obscure words may be laudably revived, when either they are more founding, or more significant than those in practice. *Dryden's Juvenal Ded.*  
What if there be an old dormant statute or two against him, are they not now obsolete?  
**OBSCURITY.** *n. f.* [from obscurus.] State of being worn out of use; unfashionableness.  
**OBSCURE.** *n. f.* [obscurus, Fr. obscurum, Lat.] Something opposed; hindrance; obstruction.  
Conscience is a blushing shame-fac'd spirit,  
That mutinies in a man's bosom: it fills  
One full of obstacles. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*  
If all obstacles were cut away,  
And that my path were even to the crown,  
As the ripe reverence and due of birth, *Shakespeare, R. III.*  
Disparity in age seems a greater obstacle to an intimate friendship than inequality of fortune. For the humourous, business, and diversions, of young and old, are generally very different. *Collier on Friendship.*  
Some conjectures about the formation of land-hills, the origin of mountains and islands, I am obliged to look into that they may not remain as obstacles to the less skillful. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*  
What more natural and usual obstacle to those who take voyages, than winds and storms. *Pope.*  
**OBSTETRICIAN.** *n. f.* [from obstetricor, Lat.] The office of a midwife.  
**OBSTETRIC.** *adj.* [from obstetricor, Lat.] Midwifery; befitting a midwife; doing the midwife's office.  
There all the learn'd shall at the labour stand,  
And Douglas lend his soft obstetric hand. *Dunbar, b. iv.*  
**OBSTINACY.** *n. f.* [obstinatio, Fr. obstinatio, Lat. from obstinate.] Stubbornness; contumacy; pertinacity; perisistence.  
Chusing rather to use all extremities, which might drive men to desperate obstinacy, than to apply moderate remedies. *King Charles.*  
Most writers use their words loosely and uncertainly, and do not make plain and clear deductions of words one from another, which were not difficult to do, did they not find it convenient to shelter their ignorance, or obstinacy, under the obscurity of their terms. *Locke.*  
What crops of wit and honesty appear,  
From spleen, from obstinacy, hate or fear. *Pope's Ep.*  
**OBSTINATE.** *adj.* [obstinatus, Lat.] Stubborn; contumacious; fixed in resolution. Absolutely used, it has an ill sense; but relatively, it is neutral.  
The queen is obstinate,  
Stubborn to justice, apt t' accuse it, and  
Disdainful to be try'd by't. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*  
Yield,  
Except you mean with obstinate repulse, *Shakespeare.*  
To slay your sov'reign. *Shakespeare.*  
I have known great cures done by obstinate resolutions of drinking no wine. *Temple.*  
Her father did not fail to find  
In all she spoke, the greatness of her mind;  
Yet thought she was not obstinate to die,  
Nor deem'd the death she promis'd was so nigh. *Dryden.*  
Look on Simo's mate;  
No as for meek, no as for obstinate. *Pope's Ep. ii.*  
**OBSTINATELY.** *adv.* [from obstinate.] Stubbornly; inflexibly; with unshaken determination.  
Pembroke abhorred the war as obstinately, as he loved hunting and hawking. *Clarendon, b. ii.*  
A Greek made himself their prey,  
T' impose on their belief, and Troy betray;  
Fix'd on his aim, and obstinately bent  
To die undaunted, or to circumvent, *Dryden.*

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- Inflexible to ill, and obstinately just. *Addison.*  
My spouse maintains her royal trust,  
Tho' tempted chaste, and obstinately just. *Pope.*  
**OBSTINATE.** *n. f.* [from obstinate.] Stubbornness.  
**OBSTINATION.** *n. f.* [from obstinatio, Lat.] The act of stopping up any passage.  
**OBSTREPEROUS.** *adj.* [obstreperus, Lat.] Loud; clamorous; noisy; turbulent; vociferous.  
These obstreperous scepticks are the bane of divinity, who are so full of the spirit of contradiction, that they raise daily new disputes. *Hume's Vocal Forth.*  
The players do not only connive at his obstreperous approbation, but repair at their own cost whatever damages he makes. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 235.*  
**OBSTREPEROUSLY.** *adv.* [from obstreperus.] Loudly; clamorously; noisily.  
**OBSTREPEROUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from obstreperus.] Loudness; clamour; noise; turbulence.  
**OBSTRUCTION.** *n. f.* [from obstructus, Latin.] Obligation; bond.  
He hath full right t' exempt  
Whom it pleases him by choice, *Milton's Aeneid.*  
**TO OBSTRUCT.** *v. a.* [obstruere, Lat.]  
1. To hinder; to be in the way of; to block up; to bar.  
He them beholding, soon  
Comes down to see their city, ere the tow'r  
Obtrude heav'n-tow'rs. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Fat people are most subject to weakness in fevers, because the fat, melted by the feverish heat, obstructs the small canals. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
2. To oppose; to retard.  
**OBSTRUCTER.** *n. f.* [from obstruct.] One that hinders or opposes.  
**OBSTRUCTION.** *n. f.* [obstructionis, Lat. obstructio, Fr. from obstruere.]  
1. Hindrance; difficulty.  
Sure God by these discoveries did design,  
That his clear light thro' all the world should shine;  
But the obstruction from that discord springs,  
The prince of darkness makes 'twixt Christian kings. *Denb.*  
2. Obstacle; impediment; that which hinders.  
All obstructions in parliament, that is, all freedom in differing in votes, and debating matters with reason and candour, must be taken away. *King Charles.*  
In his winter quarters the king expected to meet with all the obstructions and difficulties his enraged enemies could lay in his way. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
Whenever a popular assembly free from obstructions, and already possessed of more power than an equal balance will allow, shall continue to think that they have not enough, I cannot see how the same causes can produce different effects among us, from what they did in Greece and Rome. *Swift.*  
3. [In physics.]  
The blocking up of any canal in the human body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it, on account of the increased bulk of that fluid, in proportion to the diameter of the vessel. *Quincy.*  
4. In *Shakespeare* it once signifies something heaped together.  
Aye but to die, and go we know not where;  
To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot;  
This sensible warm motion to become  
A kneaded clod. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*  
**OBSTRUCTIVE.** *adj.* [obstructivus, Fr. from obstruere.] Hindering; causing impediment.  
Having thus separated this doctrine of God's predetermining all events from three other things confounded with it, it will now be discernible how noxious and obstructive this doctrine is to the superstrucing all good life. *Hammond.*  
**OBSTRUCTIVE.** *n. f.* Impediment; obstacle.  
The second obstructive is that of the fiduciary, that faith is the only instrument of his justification, and excludes good works from contributing any thing toward it. *Hammond.*  
**OBSTRUENT.** *adj.* [obstruent, Lat.] Hindering; blocking up.  
**OBSTRUENTIA.** *n. f.* [obstruentia, Latin.] The act of inducing stupidity, or interruption of the mental powers.  
**OBSTRUENTIA.** *adj.* [from obstruentia, Lat.] Obstructing the mental powers; stupidity.  
The force of it is obstructive, and no other. *Abbot.*  
**TO OBTAIN.** *v. a.* [obtinere, Fr. obtinere, Latin.]  
1. To gain; to acquire; to procure.  
May be that I may obtain children by her, *Gen. xvi. 2.*  
We have obtained an inheritance. *Eph. i. 11.*  
Whatever once is denied them, they are certainly not to obtain by crying. *Locke's Education.*  
The juices of the leaves are obtained by expression, which is the nutritious juice rendered somewhat more oleaginous. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

## OBT

2. To impetrate; to gain by the concession or excited kindness of another.  
In such our prayers cannot serve us as means to obtain the thing we desire. *Hooker, b. v. f. 48.*  
By his own blood he entered in once into the holy place, having obtained eternal redemption for us. *Heb. ix. 12.*  
If they could not be obtained of the proud and crafty tyrant, then to conclude peace with him upon any conditions. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*  
Some pray for riches, riches they obtain;  
But watch'd by robbers for their wealth are slain. *Dryden.*  
The conclusion of the story I forbore, because I could not obtain from myself to shew Abalom unfortunate. *Dryden.*  
**TO OBTAIN.** *v. n.*  
1. To continue in use.  
The Theodosian Code, several hundred years after Justinian's time, did obtain in the western parts of Europe. *Bacon.*  
2. To be established.  
Our impious use no longer shall obtain,  
Brothers no more, by brothers, shall be slain. *Dryden.*  
The situation of the sun and earth, which the theorist supposes, is so far from being preferable to this which at present obtains, that this hath infinitely the advantage of it. *Woodward.*  
The general laws of fluidity, elasticity, and gravity, obtain in animal and inanimate tubes. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*  
3. To prevail; to succeed.  
There is due from the judge to the advocate, some commendation where causes are fair pleaded; especially towards the side which obtaineth not. *Bacon.*  
**OBTAINABLE.** *adj.* [from obtain.] To be procured.  
Spirits which come over in distillations, miscible with water, and wholly combustible, are obtainable from plants by previous fermentation. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**OBTAINER.** *n. f.* [from obtain.] He who obtains.  
**TO OBTEMPERATE.** *v. a.* [obtemperare, Fr. obtemperare, Lat.] To obey. *Di.*  
**TO OBTEND.** *v. a.* [obtendo, Lat.]  
1. To oppose; to hold out in opposition.  
2. To pretend; to offer as the reason of any thing.  
Thou dost with lies the throne invade,  
Obtending heav'n for what'er ill befall. *Dryden.*  
**OBTURATION.** *n. f.* [obtusio, Latin.] Darkening; the state of being darkened; the act of darkening; cloudiness.  
In every megrim or vertigo, there is an obturation joined with a semblance of turning round. *Brown's Nat. Hist.*  
**OBTENSION.** *n. f.* [from obtend.] The act of obtending.  
**TO OBTUSE.** *v. a.* [obtusare, Latin.] To befech; to suplicate.  
Suppliants demand  
A truce, with olive branches in their hand;  
Obtuse his clemency, and from the plain  
Beg leave to draw the bodies of their slain. *Dryden.*  
**OBTUSTATION.** *n. f.* [obtusatio, Lat. from obtusare.] Supplication; entreaty.  
**OBTRECTATION.** *n. f.* [obrectio, Lat.] Slander; detraction; calumny.  
**TO OBTRUDE.** *v. a.* [obtrude, Latin.] To thrust into any place or state by force or imposture; to offer with unreasonable importunity.  
It is their torment, that the thing they shun doth follow them, truth, as it were, even obtruding itself into their knowledge, and not permitting them to be so ignorant as they would be. *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*  
There may be as great a vanity in retiring and withdrawing men's conceits from the world, as in obtruding them. *Bacon.*  
Some things are easily granted; the rest ought not to be obtruded upon me with the point of the sword. *King Charles.*  
Who can abide, that against their own doctors fix whole books should, by their fatherhoods of Trent, be under pain of a curse, imperiously obtruded upon God and his church?  
Why shouldst thou then obtrude this diligence  
In vain, where no acceptance it can find? *Milton.*  
Whatever was not by them thought necessary, must not by us be obtruded on, or forced into that catalogue. *Flamin.*  
A cause of common error is the credulity of men; that is, an easy assent to what is obtruded, or believing at first ear what is delivered by others. *Brown's V. Err.*  
The objects of our senses obtrude their particular ideas upon our minds, whether we will or no; and the operations of our minds will not let us be without some obscure notions of them. *Locke.*  
Whether thy great forefathers came  
From realms that bear Vesputio's name;  
For so conjectures would obtrude,  
And from thy painted skin conclude. *Swift.*  
**OBTRUSION.** *n. f.* [from obtrude.] One that obtrudes.  
They will do justice to the inventors or publishers of the true experiments, as well as upon the obtruders of false ones. *Boyle.*



## OBU

**OBTRUSION.** *n. f.* [from *obtrusus*, Latin.] The act of obtruding.  
No man can think it other than the badge and method of slavery, by savage rudeness and importunate obtrusions of violence, to have the mist of his error and passion dispelled.

**OBTRUSIVE.** *adj.* [from *obtrudere*.] Inclined to force one's self or any thing else, upon others.

Not obvious, not obtrusive, but retir'd  
The more desirable. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. viii.

**TO OBTRUDE.** *v. a.* [obtrude, Latin.] To blunt; to dull; to quell; to deaden.

Avicen countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies, because he esteems the blood a bride of gall, obtruding its acrimony and fierceness. *Harvey on Consump.*

**OBTRUSION.** *n. f.* [from *obtrusus*, Latin.] The act of obtruding up any thing with something smeared over it.

**OBTRUSION.** *adj.* [from *obtrusus* and *angle*.] Having angles larger than right angles.

**OBTRUSE.** *adj.* [obtrusus, Latin.]

1. Not pointed; not acute.

2. Not quick; dull; stupid.

Thy senses then  
Obtruse, all taste of pleasures must forego. *Milt. P. Lost*.

3. Not shrill; obscure; as, an obtruse sound.

**OBTRUSELY.** *adv.* [from *obtrusus*.]

1. Without a point.

2. Dully; stupidly.

**OBTRUSENESS.** *n. f.* [from *obtrusus*.] Bluntness; dullness.

**OBTRUSION.** *n. f.* [from *obtrusus*.]

1. The act of dulling.

2. The state of being dull.

**Obtrusion** of the senses, internal and external. *Harvey.*

**OBVENTION.** *n. f.* [obventio, Latin.] Something happening not constantly and regularly, but uncertainly; incidental advantage.

When the country grows more rich and better inhabited, the tithes and other obventions, will also be more augmented and better valued. *Spen'er on Ireland.*

**TO OBVERT.** *v. a.* [obvert, Latin.] To turn towards.

The laborant with an iron rod stirred the kindled part of the nitre, that the fire might be more diffused, and more parts might be obverted to the air. *Boyle.*

A man can from no place behold, but there will be amongst innumerable superfluities, that look some one way, and some another, enough of them obverted to his eye to afford a confused idea of light. *Boyle on Colours.*

An erect cone placed in an horizontal plane, at a great distance from the eye, we judge to be nothing but a flat circle, if its base be obverted towards us. *Watt's Logic.*

**TO OBVIATE.** *v. a.* [from *obviatus*, Latin. *obvier*, Fr.] To meet in the way; to prevent.

To lay down every thing in its full light, so as to obviate all exceptions, and remove every difficulty, would carry me out too far. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

**OBVIOUS.** *adj.* [obviatus, Latin.]

1. Meeting any thing; opposed in front to any thing.

To the evil turn

My obvious breast; arming to overcome

By suffering, and earn rest from labour won. *Milton.*

2. Open; exposed.

Whether such room in nature unpossess'd

Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute

Each orb a glimpse of light, convey'd so far

Down to this habitable, which returns

Light back to them, is obvious to dispute. *Milton.*

3. Easily discovered; plain; evident; easily found.

Why was the fight

To such a tender ball as th' eye confin'd,

So obvious and so easy to be quench'd? *Milton.*

Entertain'd with solitude,

Where obvious duty ere while appear'd unfought. *Milt.*

They are such lights as are only obvious to every man of sense, who loves poetry and understands it. *Dryden.*

I am apt to think many words difficult or obscure, which are obvious to scholars. *Swift.*

These sentiments, whether they be impress'd on the soul, or arise as obvious reflections of our reason, I call natural, because they have been found in all ages. *Rogers.*

All the great lines of our duty are clear and obvious; the extent of it understood, the obligation acknowledged, and the wisdom of complying with it freely confessed. *Rogers.*

**OBVIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *obviatus*.] Evidently; apparently.

All purely identical propositions obviously and at first blush, contain no instruction. *Locke.*

**OBVIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *obviatus*.] State of being evident or apparent.

Slight experiments are more easily and cheaply tried; I thought their easiness or obviousness fitter to recommend than depreciate them. *Boyle.*

**TO OBUMBRATE.** *v. a.* [obumbrare, Latin.] To shade; to cloud.

## OCC

The rays of royal majesty reverberated so strongly upon Villero, dispelled all those clouds which did hang over and obumbrate him.

**OBUMBRATION.** *n. f.* [from *obumbrare*, Latin.] The act of darkening or clouding.

**OCCASION.** *n. f.* [occasio, Fr. *occasio*, Lat.]

1. Occurrence; casualty; incident.

The laws of Christ we find rather mentioned by occasion in the writings of the Apostles, than any solemn thing directly written to comprehend them in legal fort. *Robert.*

2. Opportunity; convenience.

Unweeting, and unaware of such mishap,

She brought to mischief through occasion,

Where this same wicked villain did me light upon. *Pa. R.*

That woman that cannot make her fault her husband's occasion, let her never nurse her child herself, for the will breed it like a fool. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

Because of the money returned in our backs are we brought in, that he may seek occasion, fall upon us, and take us for bondmen. *Gen. xliii. 18.*

Use not liberty for an occasion. *Gal. v. 13.*

Let me not let pass

Occasion which now smiles. *Milt. Par. Lost*, b. ix.

I'll take th' occasion which he gives to bring

Him to his death. *Waller.*

With a mind as great as theirs he came

To find at home occasion for his fame,

Where dark confusions did the nations hide. *Waller.*

From this admonition they took only occasion to redouble their faults, and to sleep again. *South.*

This one has occasion of observing more than once in several fragments of antiquity, that are still to be seen in Rome. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Accidental cause.

Have you ever heard what was the occasion and first beginning of this custom? *Spen'er on Ireland.*

The fair for whom they strove,

Nor thought, when he beheld the fight from far,

Her beauty was th' occasion of the war. *Dryden.*

4. Reason not cogent, but opportune.

Your own business calls on you,

And you embrace th' occasion to depart. *Shakspere.*

Concerning ideas lodged in the memory, and upon occasion revived by the mind, it takes notice of them as of a former impression. *Locke.*

5. Incidental need; casual exigence.

Never matter had

A page so kind, so duteous, diligent,

So tender over his occasions. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

Antony will use his affection where it is:

He married but his occasion here. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

My occasions have found time to use them toward a supply of money. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*

They who are desirous of a name in painting, should read with diligence, and make their observations of such things as they find for their purpose, and of which they may have occasion. *Dryden's Dunciad.*

Syllogism is made use of on occasion to discover a fallacy hid in a rhetorical flourish. *Locke.*

The ancient canons were very well fitted for the occasion of the church in its purer ages. *Baker on Learning.*

God hath put us into an imperfect state, where we have perpetual occasion of each other's assistance. *Swift.*

A prudent chief not always must display

His pow'rs in equal ranks, and fair array,

But with th' occasion and the place comply,

Conceal his force, nay, seem sometimes to fly. *Pope.*

**TO OCCASION.** *v. a.* [occasio, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To cause casually.

Who can find it reasonable that the soul should, in its retirement, during sleep, never light on any of those ideas it borrowed not from sensation, preserve the memory of no ideas but such, which being occasioned from the body, must needs be less natural to a spirit? *Locke.*

The good Platonist condemns the foolish thoughts, which a reflection on the prosperous state of his affairs had sometimes occasioned in him. *Auriburn on Aliments.*

2. To cause; to produce.

I doubt not, whether the great encrease of that disease may not have been occasioned by the custom of much wine introduced into our common tables. *Trenchard.*

By its stypic quality it affects the nerves, very often occasioning tremors. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. To influence.

If we enquire what it is that occasions men to make several combinations of simple ideas into different modes, and neglect others which have as much an aptness to be combined, we shall find the reason to be the end of language. *Locke.*

**OCCASIONAL.** *adj.* [occasional, Fr. from *occasion*.]

1. Incidental; casual.

Thus much is sufficient out of Scripture, to verify our explication

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plication of the deluge, according to the Mosaitical history of the flood, and according to many occasional reflections dispersed in other places of scripture concerning it. *Barnet.*

2. Producing by accident.

The ground or occasional original herof, was the amazement and sudden silence the unexpected appearance of wolves does often put upon travellers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. Produced by occasion or incidental exigence.

Those letters were not writ to all;

Nor first intended but occasional,

Their absent sermons. *Dryd. Hind. and Panth.*

**OCCASIONALLY.** *adv.* [from *occasional*.] According to incidental exigence; incidentally.

Authority and reason on her wait,

As one intended first, not after made

Occasionally. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. viii.

I have endeavour'd to interweave with the assertions some of the proofs whereon they depend, and occasionally scatter several of the more important observations throughout the work. *Woodv. Nat. Hist.*

**OCCASIONER.** *n. f.* [from *occasio*.] One that causes, or promotes by design or accident.

She with true lamentations made known to the world, that her new greatness did no way comfort her in respect of her brother's loss, whom she studied all means possible to revenge upon every one of the occasioners. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Some men will load me as if I were a wilful and resolved occasioner of my own and my subjects miseries. *K. Charles.*

In case a man dig a pit and leave it open, whereby it happeneth his neighbour's beast to fall therein and perish, the owner of the pit is to make it good, in as much as he was the occasioner of that loss to his neighbour. *Sanderson.*

**OCCREATION.** *n. f.* [occratio, from *occare*, Latin.] The act of blinding or making blind.

Those places speak of obduration and occreation, so as if the blindness that is in the minds, and hardness that is in the hearts of wicked men, were from God. *Sanderson.*

**OCCIDENT.** *n. f.* [from *occidens*, Latin.] The west.

The envious clouds are bent

To dim his glory, and to stain the track

Of his bright passage to the occident. *Shaksp. R. II.*

**OCCIDENTAL.** *adj.* [occidentalis, Latin.] Western.

Ere twice in muck and accidental damp,

Moist Helpers hath quench'd his sleepy lamp. *Shaksp.*

If he had not been drained, the might have tiled her palace with accidental gold and silver. *Howel.*

East and west have been the obvious conceptions of philosophers, magnifying the condition of India above the fettering and accidental climates. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

**OCCIDUOUS.** *adj.* [occidens, Latin.] Western.

**OCCIPITAL.** *adj.* [occipitalis, Latin.] Placed in the hinder part of the head.

**OCCIPUT.** *n. f.* [Latin.] The hinder part of the head.

His broad-brim'd hat

Hangs o'er his occiput most quaintly,

To make the knave appear more faintly. *Butler.*

**OCCISION.** *n. f.* [from *occisus*, Latin.] The act of killing.

**TO OCCIDE.** *v. a.* [occidens, Latin.] To shut up.

They take it up, and roll it upon the earths, whereby occluding the pores they conserve the natural humidity, and so prevent corruption. *Brown.*

**OCCLUSE.** *adj.* [occlusus, Latin.] Shut up; closed.

The appulse is either plenary and occlusus, so as to preclude all passages of breath or voice through the mouth; or else partial and pervious, so as to give them some passages out of the mouth. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

**OCCUSION.** *n. f.* [from *occlusus*, Latin.] The act of shutting up.

**OCCULT.** *adj.* [occultus, Fr. *occultus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden; unknown; undiscoversible.

If his occult guilt

Do not itself unkennel in one speech,

It is a damned ghost that we have seen. *Shaksp. Ham.*

An artist will play a lesson on an instrument without minding a stroke; and our tongues will run divisions in a tune not missing a note, even when our thoughts are totally engaged elsewhere: which effects are to be attributed to some secret act of the soul, which to us is utterly occult, and without the ken of our intellects. *Glover, Scet. c. iv.*

These instincts we call occult qualities; which is all one with saying that we do not understand how they work. *L'Ecl.*

These are manifest qualities, and their causes only are occult. And the Aristotelians gave the name of occult qualities not to manifest qualities, but to such qualities only as they supposed to lie hid in bodies, and to be the unknown causes of manifest effects. *Newt. Opt.*

**OCCULTATION.** *n. f.* [occultatio, Latin.]

In astronomy, is the time that a star or planet is hid from our sight, when eclipsed by interposition of the body of the moon, or some other planet between it and us. *Harris.*

**OCCULTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *occultus*.] Secretness; state of being hid.

## OCC

**OCCUPANCY.** *n. f.* [from *occupans*, Latin.] The act of taking possession.

Of moveables, some are things natural; others, things artificial. Property in the first is gained by occupancy, in the latter by improvement. *Warburton on Literary Property.*

**OCCUPANT.** *n. f.* [occupans, Latin.] He that takes possession of any thing.

Of beasts and birds the property passeth with the possession, and goeth to the occupant; but of civil people not so. *Bacon.*

**TO OCCUPARE.** *v. a.* [occupare, Latin.] To possess; to hold; to take up.

Drunken men are taken with a plain destitution in voluntary motion; for that the spirits of the wine oppress the spirits animal, and occupy part of the place where they are, and so make them weak to move. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

**OCCUPATION.** *n. f.* [from *occupatio*, Fr. *occupatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of taking possession.

Spain hath enlarged the bounds of its crown within this last six score years, much more than the Ottomans: I speak not of matches or unions, but of arms, occupations, invasions. *Bacon.*

2. Employment; business.

Such were the distresses of the then infant world; so incessant their occupations about provision for food, that there was little leisure to commit any thing to writing. *Woodv.*

In your most busy occupations, when you are never so much taken up with other affairs, yet now and then send up an ejaculation to the God of your salvation. *Wake.*

3. Trade; calling; vocation.

The red pestilence strike all trades in Rome,

And occupations perish. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*

He was of the same craft with them, and wrought, for by their occupation they were tent-makers. *Acts xviii. 3.*

**OCCUPIER.** *n. f.* [from *occupare*.]

1. A possessor; one who takes into his possession.

If the title of occupiers be good in a land unpeopled, why should it be bad accounted in a country peopled over thinly? *Raleigh's Essay.*

2. One who follows any employment.

Thy merchandise and the occupiers of thy merchandise, shall fall into the midst of the seas. *Ezek. xxvii. 27.*

**TO OCCUPY.** *v. a.* [occupare, Fr. *occupare*, Latin.]

1. To possess; to keep; to take up.

How shall he that occupieth the room of the unlearned say amen at thy giving of thanks, seeing he understandeth not what thou sayest? *1 Cor. xiv. 16.*

Powder being suddenly fired altogether, upon this high refraction, requireth a greater space than before its body occupied. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. ii.*

He must assert, that there were infinite generations before that first deluge; and then the earth could not receive them, but the infinite bodies of men must occupy an infinite space. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To busy; to employ.

They occupied themselves about the sabbath, yielding exceeding praise to the Lord. *2 Mac. viii. 27.*

How can he get wisdom that driveth oxen and is occupied in their labours, and whose talk is of bullocks? *Ecc. xxxviii. 25.*

He that giveth his mind to the law of the most high, and is occupied in the meditation thereof, will seek out the wisdom of all the ancient, and be occupied in prophecies. *Ecclesi xxxix. 1.*

3. To follow as business.

They occupy their business in deep waters. *Comm. Prayer.*

Mariners were in thee to occupy thy merchandise. *Ez. xxvii. 9.*

4. To use; to expend.

All the gold occupied for the work, was twenty and nine talents. *Exodus xxxviii. 24.*

**TO OCCUPY.** *v. n.* To follow business.

He called his ten servants, and delivered them ten pounds, and said unto them, occupy till I come. *Luke xix. 13.*

**TO OCCUR.** *v. n.* [occurro, Latin.]

1. To be presented to the memory or attention.

There doth not occur



## OCT

OCCURRENCE. *n. f.* [occurrence, Fr. from *occur*: this was perhaps originally *occurrentus*.]

1. Incident; accidental event.

In education most time is to be bestowed on that which is of the greatest consequence in the ordinary course and occurrences of that life the young man is designed for. *Locke.*

2. Occasional presentation.

Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual occurrence and expectation of something new. *Watts.*

OCCURRENT. *n. f.* [occurent, Fr. *occurrent*, Lat.] Incident; any thing that happens.

Contentions were as yet never able to prevent two evils, the one a mutual exchange of unfeeling and unjust disgraces, the other a common hazard of both, to be made a prey by such as study how to work upon all *occurrents*, with most advantage in private. *Hooker's Dedicat.*

He did himself certify all the news and *occurrents* in every particular, from Calice, to the mayor and aldermen of London. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

OCCURSION. *n. f.* [occursum, Latin.] Clash; mutual blow. In the resolution of bodies by fire, some of the dissipated parts may, by their various *occursion* occasioned by the heat, stick closely. *Boyle.*

Now should those active particles, ever and anon jostled by the *occursion* of other bodies, so orderly keep their cells without alteration of site. *Glanv. Scryp.*

OCEAN. *n. f.* [ocean, Fr. *oceanus*, Latin.]

1. The main; the great sea.

The golden sun salutes the morn,  
And, having gilt the ocean with his beams,  
Gallops the zodiac. *Shakef. Tit. and Andronicus.*  
Will all great Neptune's ocean walk this blood  
Clean from my hand? *Shakef. Macbeth.*

2. Any immense expanse.

Time, in general, is to duration, as place to expanse. They are so much of those boundless oceans of eternity and immensity, as is set out and distinguished from the rest, to denote the position of finite real beings, in those uniform, infinite oceans of duration and space. *Locke.*

OCEAN. *adj.* [This is not usual, though conformable to the original import of the word.] Pertaining to the main or great sea.

In bulk as huge as that sea-beast  
Leviathan, which God of all his works  
Created hugest that swim th' ocean stream. *Milt. P. Lost.*

Boundless were fet  
To darkness, such as bound the ocean wave. *Milton.*

OCEANICK. *n. f.* [from *ocean*.] Pertaining to the ocean. *Di.*

OCELLATED. *adj.* [ocellatus, Latin.] Resembling the eye. The white butterfly lays its offspring on cabbage leaves; a very beautiful reddish ocellated one. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

OCHRE. *n. f.* [ochre, *acc.* Fr. *ochre*.] The earths distinguished by the name of *ochres* are those which have rough or naturally dusky surfaces, are but slightly coherent in their texture, and are composed of fine and soft argillaceous particles, and are readily diffusible in water. They are of various colours; such as red, yellow, blue, green, black. The yellow sort are called *ochres* of iron, and the blue *ochres* of copper. *Hill's Mar. Med.*

OCHREOUS. *adj.* [from *ochre*.] Consisting of ochre. In the interstices of the flakes is a grey, chalky, or ochreous matter. *Woodward on Fossils.*

OCHREY. *adj.* [from *ochre*.] Partaking of ochre. This is conveyed about by the water; as we find in earthy, ochrey, and other loose matter. *Woodw. on Foss.*

OCHIMY. *n. f.* [formed by corruption from *alchemy*.] A mixed base metal.

OCTAGON. *n. f.* [ὀκτώ and γωνία.] In geometry, a figure consisting of eight sides and angles; and this, when all the sides and angles are equal, is called a regular *octagon*, which may be inscribed in a circle. *Harris.*

OCTAGONAL. *adj.* [from *octagon*.] Having eight angles and sides.

OCTANGULAR. *adj.* [ὀκτώ and *angulus*, Lat.] Having eight angles.

OCTANGULARNESS. *n. f.* [from *octangular*.] The quality of having eight angles. *Di.*

OCTANT. *adj.* In astrology, is, when a planet is in such position or position with respect to another, that their places are only distant an eighth part of a circle or forty-five degrees. *Di.*

OCTAVE. *n. f.* [octava, Fr. *octavus*, Lat.]

1. The eighth day after some peculiar festival.

2. [In music.] An eighth or an interval of eight sounds. *Ains.*

3. Eight days together after a festival. *Di.*

OCTAVO. [Lat.] A book is said to be in *octavo* when a sheet is folded into eight leaves.

They now accompany the second edition of the original experiments, which were printed first in English in *octavo*. *Boyle.*

## ODD

OCTENNIAL. *adj.* [from *octennium*, Lat.]

1. Happening every eighth year.

2. Lasting eight years.

OCTUBER. *n. f.* [October, Lat. *octobris*, Fr.] The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March.

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnations; upon his head a garland of oak leaves, in his right hand the sign scorpio, in his left a basket of serviles. *Packton.*

OCTOEDRICAL. *adj.* Having eight sides.

OCTOGENARY. *adj.* [ὀκτογενία, Lat.] Of eighty years of age.

OCTONARY. *adj.* [octonarius, Lat.] Belonging to the number eight.

OCTONOCULAR. *adj.* [ὀκτώ and *oculus*.] Having eight eyes. Most animals are binocular; spiders for the most part *trocular*, and some *senocular*. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

OCTOPETALOUS. *adj.* [ὀκτώ and *πέταλος*, Gr.] Having eight flower leaves. *Di.*

OCTOSTYLE. *n. f.* [ὀκτώ and *στάλη*, Gr.] In the ancient architecture, is the face of a building or ordonnance consisting eight columns.

OCTUPLE. *adj.* [ὀκτώπλος, Lat.] Eight fold.

OCLAR. *adj.* [oculaire, Fr. from *oculus*, Lat.] Depending on the eye; known by the eye.

Prove my love a whore,  
Be sure of it: give me the *ocular* proof,  
Or thou hadst better have been born a dog. *Shakef. Hamlet.*

He that would not believe the menace of God at first, it may be doubted whether before an *ocular* example he believed the curse at first. *Baynon's V. Err.*

OCLARLY. *adv.* [from *ocular*.] To the observation of the eye. The fame is *ocularly* confirmed by Vives upon Ausim. *Di.*

OCLATE. *adj.* [oculatus, Latin.] Having eyes; knowing by the eye.

OCLIST. *n. f.* [from *oculus*, Latin.] One who professes to cure distempers of the eyes.

If there be a speck in the eye, we take them off; but he were a strange *oculist* who would pull out the eye. *Bacon.*

I am no *oculist*, and if I should go to help one eye and put out the other, we should have but an untoward business of it. *L'Estrange.*

OCCULUS bell. [Latin.] The *oculus belli* of the modern jewellers, and probably of Pliny, is only an accidental variety of the agat kind; having a grey horny ground, with circular delineations, and a spot in the middle of them something resembling the light of the eye; whence the stone had its name. *Woodw.*

ODD. *adj.* [oddus, Swedish.]

1. Not even; not divisible into equal numbers. This is the third time; I hope Good luck lies in odd numbers. *Shakef. Hamlet.*

What verity there is in that numeral conceit, in the lateral division of man by even and odd; ascribing the odd unto the right side, and the even unto the left; and so by parity, or imparity of letters in mens names, to determine misfortunes. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*

2. More than a round number; indefinitely exceeding any number specified. The account of the profits of Ulster, from the fifth year of Edward III. until the eighth, do amount but to nine hundred and odd pounds. *Darwin's Ireland.*

Sixteen hundred and odd years after the earth was made, it was destroyed in a deluge of water. *Burnet's Theory.*

The year, without regard to days, ends with an odd day and odd hours, odd minutes and odd seconds of minutes; so that it cannot be measured by any even number of days, hours, or minutes. *Holder on Time.*

3. Particular; uncouth; extraordinary; not like others; not to be numbered among any class. In a sense of contempt or dislike. Her madnes hath the oddity frame of sense, Such a dependency of thing on thing, As e'er I heard in madnes. *Shakef. Measure for Measure.*

Of thee, kind boy, I ask no red and white,  
To make up my delight,  
No odd becoming graces,  
Black eyes, or little know not what's in faces. *Suckling.*

This blue colour being made by nothing else than by reflection of a specular superficies, seems so odd a phenomenon and so difficult to be explained by the vulgar hypothesis of philosophers, that I could not but think it deserved to be taken notice of. *Newt. Opt.*

When I broke loose from writers who have employed their wit and parts in propagating of vice, I did not question but I should be treated as an odd kind of a fellow. *Spectator.*

No fool Pythagoras was thought;  
He made his lifting scholars stand;  
Their mouth still cover'd with their hand;  
Else, may be, some odd thinking youth,  
Might have refus'd to let his ears  
Attend the music of the spheres. *Prior.*

## ODD

So proud I am no slave,  
So impudent I own myself no knave,  
So odd, my country's ruin makes me grave. *Pope.*

4. Not noted; not taken into the common account; unheeded. I left him cooling of the air with sighs. *Shakef. Tempest.*

In an odd angle of the life.  
There are yet missing some few odd lads that you remember not. *Shakef. Tempest.*

5. Strange; unaccountable; fantastical. How strange or odd foe'er I bear myself, As I perchance, hereafter shall think meet, To put an antic disposition on. *Shakef. Hamlet.*

It is an odd way of uniting parties to deprive a majority of part of their ancient right, by conferring it on a faction, who had never any right at all. *Swift.*

Patients have sometimes coveted odd things which have relieved them; as salt and vinegar. *Arbutn. on Aliments.*

6. Uncommon; particular. The odd man to perform all three perfectly is, Joannes Sturmus. *Asham's Schoolmaster.*

7. Unlucky. The trust Othello puts him in, On some odd time of his infirmity, Will shake this island. *Shakef. Othello.*

8. Unlikely; in appearance improper. Mr. Locke's Essay would be a very odd book for a man to make himself master of, who would get a reputation by critical writings. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 291.*

ODDLY. *adv.* [from odd. This word and *oddness*, should, I think, be written with one *d*; but the writers almost all combine against it.]

1. Not evenly. 2. Strangely; particularly; unaccountably; uncouthly. How oddly will it found, that I, Must ask my child forgiveness. *Shakef. Tempest.*

One man is predest with poverty, and looks somewhat oddly upon it. *Calder on the Spleen.*

The dreams of sleeping men are made up of the waking man's ideas, though for the most part oddly put together. *Locke.*

This child was near being excluded out of the species of man barely by his shape. It is certain a figure a little more oddly turned had cast him, and he had been executed. *Locke.*

The real essence of substances we know not; and therefore are so undetermined in our nominal essences, which we make ourselves, that if several men were to be asked concerning some oddly-shaped fetus, whether it were a man or no? it is past doubt, one should meet with different answers. *Locke.*

Her awkward love indeed was oddly fated;  
She and her Polly were too near related. *Prior.*

As matters in the clare obscure,  
With various light your eyes allure:  
A flaming yellow here they spread;  
Draw off in blue, or charge in red;  
Yet from these colours oddly mix'd,  
Your sight upon the whole is fix'd. *Prior.*

They had seen a great black substance lying on the ground very oddly-shaped. *Gulliv. Trav.*

Fossils are very oddly and elegantly shaped, according to the modification of their constituent salts, or the cavities they are formed in. *Bentley's Sermon.*

ODDNESS. *n. f.* [from odd.]

1. The state of being not even. 2. Strangeness; particularity; uncouthness. Coveting to recommend himself to posterity, Cicero begged it as an alms of the historians, to remember his consulship; and observe the oddness of the event; all their histories are lost, and the vanity of his request stands recorded in his own writings. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Pref.*

A knave is apprehensive of being discovered; and this habitual concern puts an oddness into his looks. *Calder.*

My wife fell into a violent disorder, and I was a little discomposed at the oddness of the accident. *Swift.*

ODDS. *n. f.* [from odd.]

1. Inequality; excess of either compared with the other. Between these two cases there are great odds. *Hooker.*

The case is yet not like, but there appeareth great odds between them. I will lay the odds that ere this year expire, We bear our civil swords and native fire, As far as France. *Shakef. Henry IV. p. ii.*

Cromwel, with odds of number and of fate, Remov'd this bulwark of the church and state. *Waller.*

So far the happier lot, enjoying thee  
Pre-eminent by so much odds. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Full happiness with me? or rather not;  
But keep the odds of knowledge in my pow'r  
Without co-partner? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

All these, thus unequally furnished with truth, and ad-

## ODI

vanced in knowledge, I suppose of equal natural parts; all the odds between them has been the different scope that has been given to their understandings to range in. *Locke.*

Judging is balancing an account, and determining on which side the odds lie. *Locke.*

2. More than an even wager. Since every man by nature is very prone to think the best of himself, and of his own condition; it is odds but he will find a shrewd temptation. *South's Sermon.*

The presbyterian party endeavoured one day to introduce a debate about repealing the test clause, when there appeared at least four to one odds against them. *Swift.*

Some bishop bestows upon them some inconsiderable benefice, when 'tis odds they are already encumbered with a numerous family. *Swift's Miscell.*

3. Advantage; superiority. And tho' the sword, some underflood, In force had much the odds of wood. 'Twas nothing so; both sides were balance'd. *Hadibras.*

4. Quarrel; debate; dispute. I can't speak Any beginning to this peevish odds. *Shakef. Othello.*

What is the night? Almost at odds with the morning, which is which. *Shak.*

He flashes into one gross crime or other, That sets us all at odds. *Shakef. King Lear.*

The fox, the ape, and the humble-bee, Were still at odds, being but three; Until the goose came out of door, And staid the odds by adding four. *Shak. L. Lab. Lost.*

Gods of whatfo'er degree, Resume not what themselves have given, Or any brother God in heav'n; Which keeps the peace among the Gods, Or they must always be at odds. *Swift's Miscell.*

ODE. *n. f.* [ὕμνη.] A poem written to be sung to music; a lyric poem; the ode is either of the greater or less kind. The less is characterized by sweetness and ease; the greater by sublimity, rapture, and quickness of transition.

A man haunts the forest that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles, all forsooth deifying the name of Rosalind. *Shakef. As you like it.*

O run, prevent them with thy humble ode, And lay it lowly at his blessed feet. *Milt. Poems.*

What work among you scholar Gods! Phœbus must write him am'rous odes; And thou, poor cousin, must compose His letters in submissive prose. *Prior.*

O'DIBLE. *adj.* [from *odi*.] Hateful. O'DIOUS. *adj.* [odiosus, Fr. *odieux*, Latin.]

1. Hateful; detestable; abominable. For ever all goodness will be most charming; for ever all wickedness will be most odious. *Sprat's Sermon.*

Hatred is the passion of defence, and there is a kind of hostility included in its very essence. But then, if there could have been hatred in the world, when there was scarce any thing odious, it would have acted within the compass of its proper object. *South's Sermons.*

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latio prince: Expel from Italy that odious name. *Dryden.*

Of nauseous steams, and poisons all the room. *Granv.*

2. Exposed to hate. Another means for raising money, was, by inquiring after offences of officers in great place, who as by unjust dealing they became most odious, so by justice in their punishments the prince acquired both love and applause. *Hayward.*

He had rendered himself odious to the parliament. *Clarend.*

3. Causing hate; incidious. The seventh from thee, The only righteous in a world perverse, And therefore hated, therefore so beset With foes, for daring single to be just, And utter odious truth, that God would come To judge them with his saints. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

1. Hateful; abominable. Had thy love, still odiously pretended, Been as it ought, sincere, it would have taught thee Far other reasonings. *Milton's Agamemnon.*

2. Individually; so as to cause hate. Arbitrary power no sober man can fear, either from the king's disposition or his practice; or even where you would odiously lay it, from his ministers. *Dryden.*

ODIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *odious*.]

1. Hatred; incidious. Have a true sense of his sin, of its odiousness, and of its danger. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

2. The



## 2. The state of being hated.

There was left of the blood royal, an aged gentleman of approved goodness, who had gotten nothing by his cousin's power but danger from him, and *odium* for him. *Sidney*.  
*ODIUM*. *n. f.* [Latin.] Invidiousness; quality of provoking hate. The *odium* and offences which some men's rigour or remissness had contracted upon my government, I was resolved to have expiated. *King Charles*.

She threw the *odium* of the fact on me, And publicly avowed her love to you. *Dryden*.  
*ODONTALGIC*. *adj.* [ὀδὼν and ἄλγος.] Pertaining to the tooth-ach.

*ODORATE*. *adj.* [odoratus, Latin.] Scented; having a strong scent, whether scented or fragrant. Smelling is with a communication of the breath, or vapour of the object *odorate*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

*ODORIFEROUS*. *adj.* [odorifer, Lat.] Giving scent; usually, sweet of scent; fragrant; perfumed. A bottle of vinegar so buried, came forth more lively and *odoriferous*, smelling almost like a violet. *Bacon*.

Gentle gales Fanning their *odoriferous* wings, dispense Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole These balmy spoils. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. iv. Smelling bodies send forth effluvia of steams, without sensibly waiting. Thus a grain of musk will send forth *odoriferous* particles for scores of years, without its being spent. *Locke*.

*ODORIFEROUSNESS*. *n. f.* [from *odoriferous*.] Sweetness of scent; fragrance.

*ODOROUS*. *adj.* [odorius, Lat.] Fragrant; perfumed; sweet of scent.

Such fragrant flowers do give most *odorous* smell, But her sweet odour did them all excel. *Spenser*.  
 Their private roofs on *odorous* timber borne, Such as might palaces for kings adorn. *Waller*.  
 We smell, because parts of the *odorous* body touch the nerves of our nostrils. *Cheyne's Phil. Prim.*

*ODOUR*. *n. f.* [odor, Lat. *odour*, Fr.]

1. Scent, whether good or bad. Democritus, when he lay a dying, sent for loaves of new bread, which having opened and poured a little wine into them, he kept himself alive with the *odour* till a certain feast was past. *Bacon*.  
 Infusions in air, for so we may call *odours*, have the same diversities with infusions in water; in that the several *odours* which are in one flower or other body, issue at several times, some earlier, some later. *Bacon*.  
 They refer savor unto salt, and *odour* unto sulphur; they vary much concerning colour. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

2. Fragrance; perfume; sweet scent. Me seem'd I smelt a garden of sweet flow'rs, That dainty *odours* from them threw around, For damels fit to deck their lover's bow'rs. *Spenser*.

By her intercession with the king he would lay a most reasonable and popular obligation upon the whole nation, and leave a pleasant *odour* of her grace and favour to the people behind her. *Clarendon*.

The Levites burned the holy incense in such quantities as sufficed the whole multitude with its *odours*, and filled all the region about them with perfume. *Addison's Freehold*.

*OE*. This combination of vowels does not properly belong to our language, nor is ever found but in words derived from the Greeks, and not yet wholly conformed to our manner of writing: *oe* has in such words the sound of *E*.

*OECONOMICKS*. *n. f.* [οἰκονομικός, *oekonomikos*, Fr. from *oecomeny*.] Both it and its derivatives are under *economy*. Management of household affairs.

A prince's leaving his business wholly to his ministers, is as dangerous an error in politics, as a master's committing all to his servant, is in *oeconomicks*. *L'Estrange*.

*OECUMENICAL*. *adj.* [ὀικουμενικός, from ὀικουμένη.] General; respecting the whole habitable world.

This Nicene council was not received as an *oecumenical* council in any of the eastern patriarchates, excepting only that of Constantinople. *Stillingfleet*.

*OEDEMA*. *n. f.* [ὄδιμα, from ὀέδω, to swell.] A tumour. It is now and commonly by surgeons confined to a white, soft, insensible tumour, proceeding from cold and aqueous humours, such as happen to hydropic constitutions. *Quincy*.

*OEDEMATOUS*. *adj.* [from *oedema*.] Pertaining to an oedema.

It is primarily generated out of the effusion of melancholic blood, or secondarily out of the dregs and remainder of a phlegmoneous or *oedematous* tumour. *Harvey on Conjunct.*  
 The great discharge of matter, and the extremity of pain wasted her, *oedematous* swellings arose in her legs, and she languished and died. *Wise's Surgery*.

*OELIAD*. *n. f.* [from *oel*, French.] Glance; wink; taken of the eye.

She gave *oiliads* and most speaking looks To noble Edmund. *Shakspeare*. *King Lear*.  
*O'ER*. contracted from *over*. See *OVER*.

His tears defac'd the surface of the well, With circle after circle as they fell, And now the lovely face but half appears, O'er run with wrinkles and defac'd with tears. *Addison*.

*OESOPHAGUS*. *n. f.* [from οἶσος, wicker, from some similitude in the structure of this part to the texture of that; and οἶσος to eat.] The gullet; a long, large, and round canal, that descends from the mouth, lying all along between the windpipe and the joints of the neck and back, to the fifth joint of the back, where it turns a little to the right, and gives way to the descending artery; and both run by one another, till at the ninth the *oesophagus* turns again to the left, pierces the diaphragm, and is continued to the left office of the stomach. *Quincy*.

Wounds penetrating the *oesophagus* and *aspera arteria*, require to be stitched close, especially those of the *oesophagus*, where the sustenance and saliva so continually press into it. *Wise's Surgery*.

*OF*. prep. [of, Saxon.]

1. It is put before the substantive that follows another in construction; as, *of these part were slain*; that is, *part of these*. I cannot instantly raise up the gods *Of* full three thousand ducats. *Shakspeare*.

He to his natural endowments of a large invention, a ripe judgment, and a strong memory, has joined the knowledge *of* the liberal arts. *Dryden*.

All men naturally fly to God in extremity, and the most atheistical person in the world, when forsaken of all hopes *of* any other relief, is forced to acknowledge him. *Tillotson*.  
 They will receive it at last with an ample accumulation of interest. *Smallbridge's Sermon*.

Since the rousing of the mind with some degrees of vigour, does set it free from those idle companions. *Locke*.

The value of land is raised only by a greater plenty of money. *Locke*.

2. It is put after comparative and superlative adjectives. The most renowned *of* all are those to whom the name is given Philipine. *Abbot's Descript. of the World*.

We profess to be animated with the best hopes *of* any man in the world. *Tillotson's Sermon*.

At midnight, the most dismal and unseasonable time *of* all other, then all those virgins arose and trimmed their lamps. *Tillotson's Sermon*.

We are not to describe our shepherds as shepherds at this day really are, but as they may be conceived then to have been, when the best of men followed the employment. *Pepe*.

Peace, *of* all worldly blessings, is the most valuable. *Small*.

3. From. The captain of the Helots, with a blow whose violence grew *of* fury, not *of* strength, or *of* strength proceeding *of* fury, struck Palladius upon the side of the head. *Sidney*.

One that I brought up of a puppy, one that I sav'd from drowning. *Shakspeare*. *Two Gent. of Verona*.

He borrowed a box of the ear of the Englishman, and swore he would pay him again when he was able. *Shakspeare*.

It was called Corcyra *of* Corcyra, the daughter of *Æolus*. *Sandy's Travels*.

4. Concerning; relating to.

The quarrel is not now *of* fame and tribute, Or *of* wrongs done unto confederates, But for your own republick. *Ben. Johnson's Cat.*

This cannot be understood of the first disposition of the waters, as they were before the flood. *Burnet*.

All have this sense *of* war. *Smallbridge's Sermon*.

5. Out of.

Yet *of* this little he had some to spare, To feed the famish'd and to clothe the bare. *Dryden*.

Look once again, and for thy husband lost, Lo all that's left of him, thy husband's ghost. *Dryden*.

6. Among.

He is the only person *of* all others for an epic poem. *Dryden*.  
 Of all our heroes thou canst boast alone, That Jove, when'er he thunders, calls thee son. *Dryden*.

Neither can I call to mind any clergyman of my own acquaintance who is wholly exempt from this error. *Swift*.

7. By. This sense was once very frequent, but is not now in use.

Shall be lamented, pitied, and excus'd *Of* every bearer. *Shakspeare*.

Like heav'n in all, like earth in this alone, That tho' great flates by her support do stand, Yet she herself supported is *of* none. *Devois*.

But by the finger of the Almighty's hand, I was friendly entertained *of* the English consul. *Sandys*.

Left a more honourable man than those he bidden *of* him. *N. Fyl.*

8. Accord-

## 8. According to.

The senate And people of Rome, *of* their accustomed greatness, Will sharply and severely vindicate Not only any fact, but any practice. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline*.  
 'Gainst the state. They do *of* right belong to you, being most of them first preached amongst you. *Tillotson's Ded.*

Tancred, whose delight Was plac'd in his fair daughter's daily sight, *Of* custom, when his state affairs were done, Would pass his pleasing hours with her alone. *Dryden*.

9. Noting power, ability, choice, or spontaneity. With the reciprocal pronoun. Some soils put forth odorate herbs *of* themselves; as wild thyme. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

*Of* himself man is confessedly unequal to his duty. *Steph.*  
 The Venice glasses would crack *of* themselves. *Boyle*.  
*Of* himself is none.

But that eternal infinite and one, Who never did begin, who ne'er can end; On him all beings, as their source, depend. *Dryden*.

The thrifty cattle, *of* themselves obtain'd From water, and their graily fare disdain'd. *Dryden*.

To assert mankind to have been *of* himself, and without a cause, hath this invincible objection against it, that we plainly see every man to be from another. *Tillotson*.

No particle of matter, nor any combination of particles; that is, no bodies can either move *of* themselves, or *of* themselves alter the direction of their motion. *Cheyne*.

A free people met together, as soon as they fall into any acts of civil society, do *of* themselves divide into three powers. *Swift*.

It was civil in angel or elf, For he ne'er could have fill'd it so well *of* himself. *Swift*.

10. Noting properties or qualities. He was a man *of* a decayed fortune, and *of* no good education. *Clarendon*.

The colour of a body may be changed by a liquor which *of* itself is *of* no colour, provided it be saline. *Boyle*.

The fresh eglantine exhal'd a breath. *Dryden*.  
 Whole odours were *of* pow'r to raise from death. *Dryden*.

A man may suspend the act of his choice from being determined for or against the thing proposed, till he has examined whether it be really *of* a nature, in itself and consequences, to make him happy or no. *Locke*.

The value of land is raised, when remaining *of* the same fertility it comes to yield more rent. *Locke*.

11. Noting extraction. Lunsford was a man *of* an ancient family in Suffex. *Clar*.  
 Mr. Rowe was born *of* an ancient family in Devonshire, that for many ages had made a handsome figure in their country. *Rowe's Life*.

12. Noting adherence, or belonging. Tubal, a wealthy Hebrew *of* my tribe, Will furnish me. *Shakspeare*. *Merch. of Venice*.

Pray that in towns and temples of our own, The name of great Anchises may be known. *Dryden*.

13. Noting the matter of any thing. The chariot was all *of* cedar, gilt and adorned with crystal, save that the fore end had panels of sapphires set in borders of gold, and the hinder end the like of emeralds of the Peru colour. *Bacon's New Atlantis*.

The common materials which the ancients made their ships *of*, were the wild ash, the evergreen oak, the beech, and the alder. *Arbutnot on Coins*.

14. Noting the motive. It was not *of* my own choice that I undertook this work. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.

Our sov'reign Lord has ponder'd in his mind The means to spare the blood of gentle kind; And *of* his grace and inborn clemency, He modifies his severe decree. *Dryden*.

15. Noting form or manner of existence. As it our Lord, even of purpose to prevent this fancy of extemporal and voluntary prayers, had not left of his own framing, one which might both remain as a part of the church liturgy, and serve as a pattern whereby to frame all other prayers with efficacy, yet without superfluity of words: *Hooker*, b. v. f. 2.

16. Noting something that has some particular quality. Mother, says the thrush, never had any such a friend as I have *of* this swallow. No, says she, nor ever mother such a fool as I have *of* this same thrush. *L'Estrange*.

17. Noting faculties of power granted. If any man minister, let him do it *of* the ability which God giveth. *1 Peter iv. 11*.

18. Noting preference, or postponence. Your highness shall repose you at the Tower. *Shakspeare*.

19. Noting change of one state to another. O miserable *of* happy! is this the end

Of this new glorious world, and me so late The glory of that glory, who now become Accurs'd, *of* blessed? *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. 3.

20. Noting causality. Good nature, by which I mean beneficence and candour, is the product of right reason; which *of* necessity will give allowance to the failures of others, by considering that there is nothing perfect in mankind. *Dryden*.

21. Noting proportion. How many are there *of* an hundred, even amongst scholars themselves. *Locke*.

22. Noting kind or species. To cultivate the advantages of success, is an affair *of* the cabinet; and the neglect of this success may be *of* the most fatal consequence to a nation. *Swift*.

23. It is put before an indefinite expression of time: as, *of* late, in late times. *Of* late, divers learned men have adopted the three hypostatical principles. *Boyle on Colours*.

*OFF*. *adv.* [off, Dutch.]

1. *Of* this adverb the chief use is to conjoin it with verbs: as, to come *off*; to fly *off*; to take *off*; which are found under the verbs.

2. It is generally opposed to *on*: as, to lay *on*; to take *off*. In this case it signifies, disunion; separation; breach of continuity.

Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practice the insinuating nod, and be *off* to them most counterfeited. *Shakspeare*. *Coriolanus*.

Where are you, Sir John? come, *off* with your boots. *Shakspeare*.

The lurking gold upon the fatal tree; Then rend it *off*. *Dryden*. *Æn. vi*.

A piece of silver coined for a shilling, that has half the silver clipped *off*, is no more a shilling than a piece of wood, which was once a sealed yard, is still a yard, when one half of it is broke *off*. *Locke*.

3. It signifies distance. West of this forest, scarcely *off* a mile, In goodly form comes on the enemy. *Shakspeare*.

About thirty paces *off* were placed harquebussiers. *Knoller*.

4. In painting or statuary it signifies projection or relief. 'Tis a good piece; This comes *off* well and excellent. *Shakspeare*.

5. It signifies evanescence, absence or departure. Competitions intermit, and go *off* and on as it happens, upon this or that occasion. *L'Estrange*.

6. It signifies any kind of disappointment; defeat; interruption; adverse division: as, the affair is *off*; the match is *off*.

7. In favour. The questions no way touch upon puritanism, either *off* or on. *Sanderfon*.

8. From; not toward. Philoclea, whose delight of hearing and seeing was before a stay from interrupting her, gave herself to be seen unto her with such a lightening of beauty upon Zelmane, that neither she could look on, nor would look *off*. *Sidney*, b. ii.

9. *Off* hand; not studied. Several starts of fancy *off* hand look well enough. *L'Estrange*.

*OFF*. *interj.* An expression of abhorrence, or command to depart. *Off*, or I fly for ever from thy sight. *Smith's Phædr.*

*OFF*. *prep.*

1. Not on. I continued feeling again the same pain; and finding it grow violent I burnt it, and felt no more after the third time; was never *off* my legs, nor kept my chamber a day. *Temple*.

2. Distant from. Cicero's Tufculum was at a place called Grotto Ferrate, about two miles *off* this town, though most of the modern writers have fixed it to Frescati. *Addison on Italy*.

*OFFAL*. *n. f.* [off fall, says Skinner, that which falls from the table: perhaps from *offa*, Latin.]

1. Waste meat; that which is not eaten at the table. He let out the *offals* of his meat to interest, and kept a register of such debtors in his pocket-book. *Arbutnot*.

2. Carrion; coarse flesh. I should have fatted all the region kites With this slave's *offal*. *Shakspeare*. *Hamlet*.

With suck'd and glutted *offal*. *Milton's Par. Lost*.

3. Refuse; that which is thrown away as of no value. To have right to deal in things sacred, was accounted an argument of a noble and illustrious descent; God would not accept the *offals* of other professions. *South*.

If a man bemoan his lot, That after death his mouldering limbs shall rot, A secret sting remains within his mind; The fool is to his own cast *offals* kind. *Dryden*.

They commonly fat hogs with *offal* corns. *Adert*.

4. Any thing of no esteem. What trash is Rome? what rubbish and what *offal*? *Shakspeare*.

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OFFENCE.

Of this new glorious world, and me so late The glory of that glory, who now become Accurs'd, *of* blessed? *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. 3.

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## OFF

OFFENCE. *n. f.* [*offense*, Fr. *offense*, from *offendo*, Lat.]

1. Crime; act of wickedness.

Thither with speed their hasty course they ply'd,  
Where Christ the Lord, which offences dy'd. *Fairfax.*  
Thou hast stol'n that, which after some few hours  
Were thine without offence. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

2. A transgression.

If, by the law of nature, every man hath not a power to  
punish offences against it, I see not how the magistrates of any  
community can punish an alien of another country. *Locke.*

3. Injury.

I have given my opinion against the authority of two great  
men, but I hope without offence to their memories; for I  
loved them living, and reverence them dead. *Dryden.*

4. Displeasure given; cause of disgust; scandal.

Giving no offence in any thing, that the ministry be not  
blamed. *2 Cor. vi. 3.*

He remembered the injury of the children of Bean, who  
had been a snare and an offence unto the people. *1 Mac. iv.*

The pleasures of the touch are greater than those of the  
other senses; as in warming upon cold, or refrigeration upon  
heat: for as the pains of the touch are greater than the of-  
fences of other senses, so likewise are the pleasures. *Bacon.*

5. Anger; displeasure conceived.

Hardest in every present humour, and making himself brave  
in his liking, he was content to give them just cause of of-  
fence when they had power to make just revenge. *Sidney.*

6. Attack; act of the assailant.

Courtesy that seems incorporated in his heart, would not  
be perjured to offer any offence, but only to stand upon the  
best defensive guard. *Sidney.*

OFFENSIVE. *adj.* [*offensive* and *full*]. Injurious; giving dis-  
pleasure.

It seems your most offensive act

Was mutually committed. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*

OFFENSIBLE. *adj.* [*from offensive*]. Unoffending; innocent.

You are but now cast in his mood, a punishment more in  
policy than in malice; even so as one would beat his offence-  
less dog to a right imperious lion. *Shaksp. Othello.*

TO OFFEND. *v. a.* [*offendo*, Latin].

1. To make angry.

If much you note him

You shall offend him, and extend his passion,  
Feed and regard him not. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Three sorts of men my soul hateth, and I am greatly of-  
fended at their life. *Eccles. xxv. 2.*

The emperor himself came running to the place in his ar-  
mour, severely reproving them of cowardice who had for-  
saken the place, and grievously offended with them who had  
kept such negligent watch. *Knolly's Hist. of the Turks.*

2. To offend; to attack.

He was fain to defend himself, and withal so to offend him,  
that by an unlucky blow the poor Philoxenus fell dead at his  
feet. *Sidney.*

3. To transgress; to violate.

To injure.

Cheaply you sin, and punish crimes with ease,  
Not as th' offend, but th' offenders please. *Dryden.*

TO OFFEND. *v. n.*

1. To be criminal; to transgress the law.

This man that of earthly matter maketh graven images,  
knoweth himself to offend above all others. *Wisd. xiv. 13.*

Whoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in  
one point, he is guilty of all. *James ii. 10.*

2. To cause anger.

I shall offend, either to detain or give it. *Shaksp. Lear.*

3. To commit transgression.

Our language is extremely imperfect, and in many in-  
stances it offends against every part of grammar. *Swift.*

OFFENDER. *n. f.* [*from offend*].1. A criminal; one who has committed a crime; a transgressor;  
a guilty person.

All that watch for iniquity are cut off, that make a man  
an offender for a word. *Is. xxix. 21.*

So like a fly the poor offender dies;  
But like the wasp, the rich escapes and flies. *Denham.*

How shall I lose the sin, yet keep the sense,  
And love th' offender, yet detest th' offence? *Pope.*

The confidence of the offender shall be sharper than an  
avenger's sword. *Clarissa.*

2. One who has done an injury.

All vengeance comes too short,  
Which can pursue th' offender. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

OFFENDRESS. *n. f.* [*from offender*]. A woman that offends.

Virginity murders itself, and should be buried in highways  
out of all sanctified limit, as a desperate offendress against na-  
ture. *Shaksp. All's well that ends well.*

OFFENSIVE. *adj.* [*offensus*, Fr. *offensus*, Lat.].

1. Causing anger; displeasing; disgusting.

Since no man can do ill with a good conscience, the con-  
solation which we herein seem to find is but a meer deceitful

## OFF

pleasing of ourselves in error, which at the length must needs  
turn to our greater grief, if that which we do to please God  
most, be for the manifold defects thereof offensive unto him.

It shall suffice, to touch such customs of the Irish as seem  
offensive and repugnant to the good government of the realm.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

2. Causing pain; injurious.

It is an excellent opener for the liver, but offensive to the  
stomach. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Some particular acrimony in the stomach sometimes makes  
it offensive, and which custom at last will overcome. *Arbut.*

3. Assailant; not defensive.

He recounted the benefits and favours that he had done  
him, in provoking a mighty and opulent king by an offensive  
war in his quarrel. *Sam.*

We enquire concerning the advantages and disadvantages  
betwixt those military offensive engines used among the an-  
cients, and those of these latter ages. *Willm.*

OFFENSIVELY. *adv.* [*from offensive*].

1. Mischievously; injuriously.

In the least thing done offensively against the good of men,  
whose benefit we ought to seek for as our own, we plainly  
show that we do not acknowledge God to be such as indeed  
he is. *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*

2. So as to cause uneasiness or displeasure.

A lady had her sight disordered, so that the images in her  
hangings did appear to her, if the room were not extraordi-  
narily darkened, embellished with several offensively wild co-  
lours. *Boyle on Colours.*

3. By way of attack; not defensively.

OFFENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [*from offensive*].

1. Injuriousness; mischief.

The muscles of the body, being preserved sound and lim-  
ber upon the bones, all the motions of the parts might be  
explicated with the greatest ease and without any offensiveness.

*Greav's Muscul.*

TO OFFER. *v. a.* [*offero*, Lat. *offerre*, Fr.].1. To present to any one; to exhibit any thing so as that it may  
be taken or received.

The heathen women under the Mogul, offer themselves  
to the flames at the death of their husbands. *Collin.*

Some ideas forwardly offer themselves to all mens under-  
standings; some sort of truths result from any idea, so soon  
as the mind puts them into propositions. *Locke.*

Servants placing happiness in strong drink, make court to  
my young master, by offering him that which they love. *Lech.*

2. To sacrifice; to immolate; to present as an act of worship.

They offered unto the Lord of the spoil which they had  
brought, seven hundred oxen. *2 Chron. xv. 11.*

He shall offer of it all the fat thereof. *Lev. vii. 3.*

An holy priesthood to offer up spiritual sacrifices. *1 Pet. ii. 5.*

Whole herds of offer'd bulls about the fire,  
And bristled boars and woolly sheep expire. *Dryden.*

When a man is called upon to offer up himself to his con-  
science, and to resign to justice and truth, he should be so  
far from avoiding the lists, that he should rather enter with  
inclination, and thank God for the honour. *Collin.*

3. To bid, as a price or reward.

Nor shouldst thou offer all thy little store,  
Will rich Idas yield, but offer more. *Dryden.*

4. To attempt; to commence.

Lyfimachus armed about three thousand men, and began  
first to offer violence. *2 Mac. iv. 40.*

5. To propose.

In all that great extent wherein the mind wanders in re-  
mote speculations, it stirs not one jot beyond those ideas  
which sense or reflection have offered for its contemplation. *Lech.*

Our author offers no reason. *Lech.*

TO OFFER. *v. n.*

1. To be present; to be at hand; to present itself.

No thought can imagine a greater heart to see and con-  
tern danger, where danger would offer to make any wrong  
term threatening upon him. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Th' occasion offers, and the youth complies. *Dryden.*

2. To make an attempt.

We came close to the shore, and offered to land. *Bacon.*

One offers, and in offering makes a stay;  
Another forward sets, and doth no more. *Dan. Civ. War.*

I would treat the pope and his cardinals roughly, if they  
offered to see my wife without my leave. *Dryden.*

3. With at.

I will not offer at that I cannot master. *Bacon.*

I hope they will take it well that I should offer at a new  
thing, and could forbear presuming to meddle where any of  
the learned pens have ever touched before. *Gran.*

Write down and make signs to him to pronounce them,  
and guide him by shewing him by the motion of your own  
lips. *Spenser on Ireland.*

## OFF

lips to offer at one of those letters; which being the easiest,  
he will stumble upon one of them. *Holder.*

The masquerade succeeded so well with him, that he would  
be offering at the shepherd's voice and call too. *L'Estrange.*

It contains the grounds of his doctrine, and offers at some-  
what towards the disproof of mine. *Atterbury.*

Without offering at any other remedy, we hastily engaged  
in a war, which hath cost us sixty millions. *Swift.*

OFFER. *n. f.* [*offerre*, Fr. *offerre*, Lat.].

1. Proposal of advantage to another.

Some nymphs there are, too conscious of their face;  
These swell their prospects, and exalt their pride,  
When offers are disdain'd, and love deny'd. *Pope.*

2. First advance.

Force compels this offer.

And it proceeds from policy, not love. —  
— Mowbray, you overween to take it so:  
This offer comes from mercy, not from fear. *Shaksp.*

What wouldst beg, Laertes,  
That shall not be my offer, not thy asking? *Shaksp.*

3. Proposal made.

Th' offers he doth make,

Were not for him to give, nor them to take. *Daniel.*

I enjoined all the ladies to tell the company, in case they  
had been in the siege and had the same offer made them as  
the good women of that place, what every one of them  
would have brought off with her, and have thought most  
worth the saving. *Addison's Spectator.*

It carries too great an imputation of ignorance, or folly,  
to quit and renounce former tenets upon the offer of an ar-  
gument which cannot immediately be answered. *Locke.*

4. Price bid; act of bidding a price.

When stock is high, they come between,  
Making by second hand their offers;  
Then cunningly retire unseen,  
With each a million in his coffers. *Swift.*

5. Attempt; endeavour.

Many motions, though they be unprofitable to expel that  
which hurteth, yet they are offers of nature, and cause mo-  
tions by consent; as in groaning, or crying upon pain. *Bacon.*

It is in the power of every one to make some essay, some  
offer and attempt, so as to shew that the heart is not idle or  
insensible, but that it is full and big, and knows itself to be  
so, though it wants strength to bring forth. *South's Serms.*

One sees in it a kind of offer at modern architecture, but  
at the same time that the architect has shewn his dislike of  
the gothic manner, one may see that they were not arrived  
at the knowledge of the true way. *Addison on Italy.*

6. Something given by way of acknowledgment.

Fair streams that do vouchsafe in your cleanness to repre-  
sent unto me my blubbered face, let the tribute offer of my  
tears procure your stay a while with me, that I may begin  
yet at last to find something that pities me. *Sidney, b. ii.*

OFFERER. *n. f.* [*from offer*].

1. One who makes an offer.

2. One who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship.

If the mind of the offerer be good, this is the only thing  
God respecteth. *Hooker, b. v. f. 34.*

When he commanded Abraham to sacrifice Isaac, the place  
of the offering was not left undetermined, and to the offerer's  
discretion. *South's Sermons.*

OFFERING. *n. f.* [*from offer*]. A sacrifice; any thing immo-  
lating, or offered in worship.

Plucking the entrails of an offering forth,  
They could not find a heart within the beast. *Shaksp.*

They are polluted offerings, more abhor'd  
Than spotted livers in the sacrifice. *Shaksp.*

When thou shalt make his soul an offering for sin, he shall  
see his seed. *Is. liii. 10.*

The gloomy god  
Stood mute with awe, to see the golden rod;  
Admir'd the destin'd offering to his queen,  
A venerable gift so rarely seen. *Dryden.*

What nations now to Juno's pow'r will pray,  
Or offerings on my fluted altars lay? *Dryd. Virg.*

I'll favour her,  
That my awaken'd soul may take her sight,  
Renew'd in all her strength, and fresh with life.  
An offering fit for heaven. *Addison's Cato.*

OFFERTORY. *n. f.* [*offertorium*, Fr.]. The thing offered; the  
act of offering.

He went into St. Paul's church, where he made offertory  
of his standards, and had orizons and Te Deum sung. *Bacon.*

OFFERTURE. *n. f.* [*from offer*]. Offer; proposal of kindness.

A word not in use.

Thou hast prevented us with offertures of thy love, even  
when we were thine enemies. *King Charles.*

OFFICE. *n. f.* [*officium*, Fr. *officium*, Latin.].

1. A public charge or employment.

You have contriv'd to take  
From Rome all season'd office, and to wind  
Yourself into a power tyrannical. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

## OFF

Methought this staff, mine office-badge in court,  
Was broke in twain. *Shaksp. Henry VI. p. ii.*

The infolence of office. *Shaksp.*

2. Agency; peculiar use.

All things that you should use to do me wrong,  
Deny their office. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

In this experiment the several intervals of the teeth of the  
comb do the office of so many prisons, every interval producing  
the phenomenon of one prison. *Newt. Opt.*

3. Business; particular employment.

The sun was sunk, and after him the star  
Of Hesperus, whose office is to bring  
Twilight upon the earth. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. ix.*

4. Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered.

Wolves and bears  
Casting their savageness aside, have done  
Like offices of pity. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

Mrs. Ford, I see you are obsequious in your love, and I  
profess requital to a hair's breadth; not only in the simple  
office of love, but in all the accompaniment, complement, and  
ceremony of it. *Shaksp. Merry IV. of Windsor.*

I would I could do a good office between you. *Shaksp.*

The wolf took this occasion to do the fox a good office. *L'Estrange.*

You who your pious offices employ  
To save the reliques of abandon'd Troy. *Dryd. Virg.*

5. Act of worship.

This gate  
Instructs you how to adore the heavens, and bows you  
To morning's holy office. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

6. Formula of devotions.

Whoever hath children or servants; let him take care  
that they say their prayers before they begin their work: the  
Lord's prayer, the ten commandments, and the creed, is a  
very good office for them, if they are not fitted for more regu-  
lar offices. *Taylor's Devotion.*

7. Rooms in a house appropriated to particular business.

What do we but draw anew the model  
In fewer offices? at least deficit  
To build at all. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

Let offices stand at distance, with some low galleries to pass  
from them to the palace itself. *Bacon.*

8. Place where business is transacted. [*Officina*, Lat.].

What shall good old York see there,  
But empty lodgings and unfurnish'd walls,  
Unpeopled offices, untrodon floors? *Shaksp. Rich. II.*

Empton and Dudley, though they could not but bear of these  
scruples in the king's confidence, yet as if the king's soul  
and his money were in several offices, that the one was not  
to intermeddle with the other, went on with as great rage as  
ever. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*

TO OFFICE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*]. To perform; to dis-  
charge; to do.

I will be gone, altho'  
The air of Paradise did fan the house,  
And angels offic'd all. *Shaksp. All's well that ends well.*

OFFICER. *n. f.* [*officer*, French.].

1. A man employed by the publick.

'Tis an office of great worth,  
And you an officer fit for the place. *Shaksp.*

Submit you to the people's voices,  
Allow their officers, and be content  
To suffer lawful censure. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

The next morning there came to us the same officer that  
came to us at first to conduct us to the stranger's house. *Bac.*

If it should fall into the French hands, all the princes  
would return to be the several officers of his court. *Temple.*

As a magistrate or great officer he locks himself up from  
all approaches. *South's Sermons.*

Birds of prey are an emblem of rapacious officers. A su-  
perior power takes away by violence from them, that which  
by violence they took away from others. *L'Estrange.*

2. A commander in the army.

If he did not nimbly ply the spade,  
His fury officer ne'er fail'd to crack  
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back. *Dryden.*

I summon'd all my officers in haste,  
All came resolv'd to die in my defence. *Dryden.*

The bad disposition he made in landing his men, shews  
him not only to be much inferior to Pompey as a sea officer,  
but to have had little or no skill in that element. *Arb.*

3. One who has the power of apprehending criminals.

The thieves are the power of apprehending criminals.  
So strongly, that they dare not meet each other;  
Each takes his fellow for an officer. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

We charge you  
To go with us unto the officers. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

OFFICERED. *adj.* [*from officer*]. Commanded; supplied with  
commanders.

What could we expect from an army officered by Irish pa-  
pists and outlaws. *Addison's Freeholder.*

OFFICIAL.



## OFF

**OFFICIAL**, *adj.* [official, Fr. from *officium*.]  
 1. Conductive; appropriate with regard to their use.  
 In this animal are the guts, the stomach, and other parts official unto nutrition, which, were its aliment the empty reception of air, their provisions had been superfluous. *Brown.*

2. Pertaining to a public charge.  
 The tribunes  
 Endue you with the people's voice. Remains  
 That in th' official marks invested, you  
 Anon do meet the senate. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

**OFFICIAL**, *n. f.*  
 Official is that person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction. *Ayl.*  
 A poor man found a priest over familiar with his wife, and because he spake it abroad and could not prove it, the priest sued him before the bishop's official for defamation. *Camden.*

**OFFICIALTY**, *n. f.* [officialité, Fr. from official.] The charge or post of an official.  
 The office of an official to an archdeacon. *Ayliffe.*

**TO OFFICIATE**, *v. a.* [from officium.] To give, in consequence of office.  
 All her number'd stars that seem to rowl  
 Spaces incomprehensible, for such  
 Their distance argues, and their swift return  
 Diurnal, merely to officiate light  
 Round this opacous earth, this punctual spot. *Milton.*

**TO OFFICIATE**, *v. n.*  
 1. To discharge an office, commonly in worship.  
 No minister officiating in the church, can with a good conscience omit any part of that which is commanded by the aforesaid law. *Sanderfon.*  
 Who of the bishops or priests that officiates at the altar, in the places of their sepulchres, ever said we offer to thee Peter or Paul?  
 To prove curates no servants, is to rescue them from that contempt which they will certainly fall into under this notion; which considering the number of persons officiating this way, must be very prejudicial to religion. *Collier.*

2. To perform an office for another.  
**OFFICIAL**, *adj.* [from officina, a shop.] Used in a shop, or belonging to it: thus official plants and drugs are those used in the shops.

**OFFICIALS**, *adj.* [officialis, Fr. officiosus, Lat.]  
 1. Kind; doing good offices.  
 Yes, not to earth are those bright luminaries  
 Official; but to thee, earth's habitation. *Milt. P. Lost.*

2. Importunely forward.  
 You are too officious  
 In her behalf that scorns your services. *Shakespeare.*  
 At Taunton they killed in fury an officious and eager commissioner for the subsidy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Cato, perhaps  
 I'm too officious, but my forward cares  
 Would fain preserve a life of so much value. *Addison.*

**OFFICIOUSLY**, *adv.* [from officious.]  
 1. Importunely forward.  
 The most corrupt are most obsequious grown,  
 And those they scorn'd, officiously they own. *Dryden.*

2. Kindly; with unasked kindness.  
 To give themselves, not you, an happy year. *Dryd.*

Let thy goats officiously be nurs'd,  
 And led to living streams to quench their thirst. *Dryd.*

**OFFICIOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [from officious.]  
 1. Forwardness of civility, or respect, or endeavour. Commonly in an ill sense.  
 I shew my officiousness by an offering, though I betray my poverty by the measure. *South's Sermon.*

2. Service.  
 In whom is required understanding as in a man, courage and vivacity as in a lion, service and ministerial officiousness as in the ox, and expedition as in the eagle. *Brown's V. Err.*

**OFFING**, *n. f.* [from off.] The act of steering to a distance from the land.

**OFFSET**, *n. f.* [off and set.] Sprout; shoot of a plant.  
 They are multiplied not only by the seed, but many also by the root, producing offsets or creeping under ground. *Roy.*

Some plants are raised from any part of the root, others by offsets, and in others the branches set in the ground will take root.

**OFFSCOURING**, *n. f.* [off and scour.] Recrement; part rubbed away in cleaning any thing.  
 Thou hast made us as the offscouring and refuse in the midst of the people. *Lam. iii. 45.*

**OFFSPRING**, *n. f.* [off and spring.]  
 1. Propagation; generation.  
 All things coveting to be like unto God in being ever, that which cannot hereunto attain personally, doth seem to continue itself by offspring and propagation. *Hooker.*

2. The thing propagated or generated; children; descendants.

## OGL

**OGL**, *adj.* [ogel, Dutch.] A fly gazer; one who views by side glances.  
 Did draw corruption, and God's curse, by sin;  
 This was a charge, that all his heirs did bind,  
 And all his offspring view corrupt therein. *Davies.*

Our future offspring, and our wives are known. *Dryd.*  
 His principal actor is the son of a goddess, not to mention the offspring of other deities. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. Production of any kind.  
 Tho' both fell before their hour,  
 Time on their offspring hath no pow'r;  
 Nor fire nor fate their bays shall blast,  
 Nor death's dark veil their days o'ercast. *Denham.*

**TO OFFUSCATE**, *v. a.* [offusco, Lat. offuscare, Fr.] To dim; to cloud; to darken.  
**OFFUSCATION**, *n. f.* [from offuscare.] The act of darkening.

**OFFT**, *adv.* [oft, Saxon.] Often; frequently; not rarely; not seldom.  
 In labours more abundant, in stripes above measure, in prisons more frequent, in deaths oft. *2 Cor. ii. 23.*

It may be a true faith, for so much as it is; it is one part of true faith, which is oft mistaken for the whole. *Hamm.*  
 Favours to none, to all the smiles extends,  
 Oft she rejects, but never once offends. *Po. R. Lede.*

**OFFTEN**, *adv.* [from oft, Saxon.] In the comparative, oftener, superlative, oftneft; Oft; frequently; many times; not seldom.

The queen that bore thee,  
 Oftner upon her knees than on her feet,  
 Died ev'ry day the liv'd. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine own infirmities. *1 Tim. v. 23.*  
 In journeying oft, in perils in the wilderness. *2 Cor. ii. 20.*

Who does not more admire Cicero as an author, than as a consul of Rome, and does not oftner talk of the celebrated writers of our own country in former ages, than of any among their contemporaries? *Addison's Preface.*

**OFFTIMES**, *adv.* [often and times.] From the composition of this word it is reasonable to believe, that oft was once an adjective, of which often was the plural; which seems retained in the phrase *thine often infirmities*. See **OFFTEN**.  
 Frequently; many times; often.

Is our faith in the blessed trinity a matter needless, to be oftentimes mentioned and opened in the principal part of that duty which we owe to God, our public prayer? *Hooker.*

The difficulty was by what means they could ever arrive to places oftentimes so remote from the ocean. *Wood.*  
 It is equally necessary that there should be a future state, to vindicate the justice of God, and solve the present irregularities of providence, whether the best men be oftentimes only, or always the most miserable. *Atterbury.*

**OFFTIMES**, *adv.* [oft and times.] Frequently; often.  
 Oftentimes nothing profits more  
 Than self-esteem, grounded on just and right,  
 Well manag'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

Oftimes before I hither did resort,  
 Charm'd with the conversation of a man  
 Who led a rural life. *Dryden and Lee.*

**OGLE**, *n. f.* Is a sort of moulding in architecture, consisting of a round and a hollow: it is almost in the form of an S, and is the same with what Vitruvius calls cimæ. Cima reverfa, is an ogle with the hollow downwards. *Harris.*

**TO OGLE**, *v. a.* [ogel, an eye, Dutch.] To view with side glances, as in fondness; or with a design not to be headed.  
 From their high scaffold with a trumpet cheer,  
 And ogling all their audience, then they speak. *Dryden.*

If the female tongue will be in motion, why should it not be set to go right? Could they talk of the different aspects and conjunctions of the planets, they need not be at the pains to comment upon ogles and clandestine marriages. *Addison's Guardian, N° 155.*

Whom is he ogling yonder? himself in his looking-glass. *Martina Scriblerus.*

**OGLER**, *n. f.* [ogeler, Dutch.] A fly gazer; one who views by side glances.  
 Upon the distile of the neck-piece, the whole tribe of oglers stared the fair sex in the neck rather than in the face. *Addison's Guardian, N° 100.*

Jack was a prodigious ogler; he would ogle you the outside of his eye inward, and the white upward. *J. Bull.*

**OGGIO**, *n. f.* [from olla, Spanish.] A dish made by mingling different kinds of meat; a medley; a hotchpotch.  
 These general motives of the common good, I will not so much as once offer up to your lordship, though they have still the upper end; yet, like great ogles, they rather make a shew than provoke appetite. *Suckling.*

Where is there such an oggle or medley of various opinions in the world again, as those men entertain in their service, without any scruple as to the diversity of their acts and opinions? *King Charles.*

## OIL

He that keeps an open house, should consider that there are ogles & guests, as well as of dishes, and that the liberty of a common table is as good as a tacit invitation to all sorts of intruders. *L'Estrange.*  
**OH**, *interj.* An exclamation denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise.

He,  
 Like shall acorn'd bear, a churning on,  
 Cry'd oh! and mounted. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*  
 Oh! all the horse have got over the river, what shall we do? *Walton's Angler.*

My eyes confess it,  
 My very action speaks my heart aloud;  
 But, the madness of my high attempt  
 Speaks louder yet! *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

**OIL**, *n.* [oel, Saxon; oleum, Latin.]  
 1. The juice of olives expressed.  
 Bag pure oil olive beaten for the light. *Ex. xxvii. 20.*

2. Anyfat, greasy, unctuous, thin matter.  
 Imost birds there is only one gland; in which are diversells, ending in two or three larger cells, lying under the tipple of the oil bag. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

3. The juices of certain vegetables, expressed or drawn by the still without fermentation, or after the spirit.  
 It with chemists called sulphur, is the second of their hypothesis, and of the true five chymical principles. It is an inaimable, unctuous, subtle substance, which usually rises off the spirit. The chemists attribute to this principle all the diversity of colours, and all the beauty and deformity.

Itweetens the acrimony of salts, and by stopping or filling the pores of a mixt body, keeps it longer from corruption, where it abounds. There are two sorts of oil which sm to be mixt with spirit; for it can never be drawn pure, and which will swim upon water, such as oil of antiseptic and vander, which the chemists call essential, and is commonly drawn in a limbeck with store of water: and another kind which probably is mixt with salts; and these will sink in water, such as the oil of guaiacum and cloves. *Harris.*

After this expressed oil, we made trial of a distilled one; and for that purpose made choice of the common oil or spirit: *Boyle.*  
**OIL**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear or lubricate with oil.

The men fell a rubbing of armour, which a great while had lain ailed. *Watten.*  
 Amber will attract straws thus ailed, it will convert the needles of dials, made either of brass or iron, although they be much ailed, for in those needles confining free upon their center there can be no adhesion. *Brown's V. Err.*

Swift oils many a spring which Harley moves. *Swift.*  
**OILCOLOUR**, *n. f.* [oil and colour.] Colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil.

**OILCOLOURS**, after they are brought to their due temper, may be preferred long in some degree of softness, kept all the while under water. *Boyle.*

**OILINESS**, *n. f.* [from oily.] Unctuousness; greasiness; quality approaching to that of oil.  
 Baid hath fat and succulent leaves; which oiliness, if drawn forth by the sun, will make a very great change. *Bacon.*

Wine is inflammable; so as it hath a kind of oiliness. *Bac.*  
 Smoke from unctuous bodies and such whose oiliness is evident, he nameth nidor. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Chyle has the same principles as milk, viscosity from the caseous parts, an oiliness from the butyrous parts, and an acidity from the tartareous. *Flyer.*

The flesh of animals which live upon other animals, is most antiaid; though offensive to the stomach sometimes by reason of their oiliness. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**OILMAN**, *n. f.* [oil and man.] One who trades in oils and pickles.

**OILSHOP**, *n. f.* [oil and shop.] A shop where oils and pickles are sold.

**OILY**, *adj.* [from oil.]  
 1. Containing of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil.  
 The like cloud, if it were oily or fatty, will not discharge; not because it sticketh faster, but because air preyeth upon water and flame, and fire upon oil. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Flame is grosser than gross fire, by reason of the mixture with it of that viscous oily matter, which, being drawn out of the wood and candle, serves for fuel. *Digby.*

Watry substances are more apt to putrify than oily. *Bacon.*  
 2. Fat; greasy.  
 This oily radical is known as well as Paul's;  
 Go call him forth. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

**OILYRAIN**, *n. f.* A plant.  
 The flowers are produced from the wings of the leaves without any footstalk; the flower cup consists of one leaf, divided into five long slender segments; the flower is of one leaf, in shape like those of the fox-glove; the pointal, which rises in the middle of the flower, afterward becomes an oblong four cornered pod, divided into four distinct cells, which are replete with feculent seeds. *Miller.*

## OLD

**OLYPALM**, *n. f.*  
 It grows in great plenty on the coast of Guiney, as also in Cape Verd island, where it grows as high as the main mast of a ship. But these trees have been transplanted to Jamaica and Barbados, in both which places they thrive very well. The inhabitants make an oil from the pulp of the fruit, and draw a wine from the body of the trees, which inebriates; and with the rind of these trees they make mats to lie on. *Miller.*

**TO OINT**, *v. a.* [oint, French.] To anoint; to smear with something unctuous.  
 They oint their naked limbs with mother'd oil,  
 Or from the founts where living sulphurs boil, *Dryden.*  
 They mix a med'cine to foment their limbs.  
 Limarus was not wanting to the war,  
 Directing sintered arrows from afar; *Dryden's Æneis.*

And death with poison arm'd. *Dryden's Æneis.*  
**OINTMENT**, *n. f.* [from oint.] Unguent; unctuous matter to smear any thing.

Life and long health that gracious ointment gave,  
 And deadly wounds could heal, and rear again  
 The senseless corpse appointed for the grave. *Fairy Q.*

**O'KER**, *n. f.* [See OCHRE.] A colour.  
 And Klaus taking for his younglings cark,  
 Left greedy eyes to them might challenge lay,  
 Busy with oker did their shoulders mark. *Sidney.*

Red oker is one of the most heavy colours; yellow oker is not so, because it is clearer. *Dryden's Duffesnoy.*

**OLD**, *adj.* [eald, Saxon; alts, German.]  
 1. Past the middle part of life; not young.  
 To old age since you your self aspire,  
 Let not old age disgrace my high desire. *Sidney.*

He woos high and low, rich and poor, young and old. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*

2. Of long continuance; begun long ago.  
 When Gardiner was sent over as ambassador into France, with great pomp, he said unto an old acquaintance of his that came to take his leave of him, Now I am in my gloria patri. Yea, said his friend, and I hope, et nunc et semper. Or, replied the bishop, if it please the king my master, fiat erat in principio, a poor scholar of Cambridge again. *Camden's Remains.*

3. Not new.  
 The vine beareth more grapes when it is young; but grapes that make better wine when it is old; for that the juice is better concocted. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

4. Ancient; not modern.  
 The Genoese are cunning, industrious, and inured to hardship; which was likewise the character of the old Ligurians. *Addison on Italy.*

5. Of any specified duration.  
 How old art thou? Not so young, Sir, to love a woman for singing; nor so old to doat on her for any thing. I have years on my back forty-eight. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

Plead you to me, fair dame, I know you not.  
 In Ephesus I am but two hours old,  
 As strange unto your town as to your talk. *Shakespeare.*

Any man that shall live to see thirty persons descended of his body alive together, and all above three years old, makes this feast, which is done at the cost of the state. *Bacon.*

6. Subsisting before something else.  
 The Latian king, unless he shall submit,  
 Own his old promise, and his new prove. *Dryd.*

He must live in danger of his house falling about his ears, and will find it cheaper to build it again from the ground in a new form; which may not be so convenient as the old. *Swift's Proj. for the Advan. of Relig.*

7. Long practised.  
 Then said I unto her that was old in adulteries, will they now commit whoredoms with her? *Ezek. xxiii. 43.*

8. A word to signify in burlesque language; more than enough.  
 Here will be old Utis; it will be an excellent stratagem. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

Here's a knocking indeed; if a man were potter of hell gate, he should have old turning the key. *Shakespeare.*

9. Of old; long ago; from ancient times.  
 These things they cancel, as having been instituted in regard of occasions peculiar to the times of old, and as being now superfluous. *Hooker, b. v. f. 35.*

Whether such virtue spent of old now fail'd  
 More angels to create. *Milt. P. Lost, b. ix.*

A land there is, Hesperia nam'd of old,  
 The soil is fruitful, and the men are bold;  
 Now call'd Italia, from the leader's name. *Dryden.*

In days of old there liv'd of mighty fame,  
 A valiant prince, and Thebes was his name. *Dryd.*

**OLD-FASHIONED**, *adj.* [old and fashion.] Formed according to obsolete custom.  
 Some are offended that I turned these tales into modern English; *Miller.*



## OLI

English; because they look on Chaucer as a dry, *old-fashioned* wit, not worth reviving. *Dryden*.  
He is one of those *old-fashioned* men of wit and pleasure, that shews his parts by gallantry on marriage. *Addis.*  
**OLDEN**. *adj.* [from *old*; perhaps the Saxon plural.] Ancient. This word is not now in use.

Blood hath been shed ere now, i'th' *olden* time, *Shakespeare*.  
Ere human statute purg'd the gen'ral weal. *Shakespeare*.  
**OLDNESS**. *n. f.* [from *old*.] Old age; antiquity; not newness; quality of being old.

This policy and reverence of ages, makes the world bitter to the best of our times; keeps our fortunes from us till our *oldness* cannot relish them. *Shakespeare, King Lear*.  
**OLEAGINOUS**. *adj.* [*oleaginus*, Lat. from *oleum*, *oleaginous*, Fr.] Oily; unctuous.

The sap when it first enters the root, is earthy, watery, poor, and scarce *oleaginous*. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.  
**OLEAGINOUSNESS**. *n. f.* [from *oleaginous*.] Oiliness.

In speaking of the *oleaginousness* of urinous spirits, I employ the word most rather than all. *Boyle*.

**OLEANDER**. *n. f.* [*oleandre*, Fr.] The plant rosebay.

**OLEASTER**. *n. f.* [Latin.] Wild olive; a species of olive. It is a native of Italy, but hardy, and will endure the cold of our climate, and grow to the height of sixteen or eighteen feet. It blooms in June, and perfumes the circumambient air to a great distance. Its leaves are silver-coloured. *Miller*.

**OLEOSE**. *adj.* [*oleosus*, Lat.] Oily.  
Rain water may be educed with some vegetating or prolific virtue, derived from some saline or *oleose* particles it contains. *Ray on the Creation*.

In falcons is a small quantity of gall, the *oleous* parts of the chyle being spent most on the fat. *Floyer on the Humours*.  
To **OLFACT**. *v. a.* [*olfactus*, Lat.] To smell. A burlesque word.

There is a machiavilian plot, *Hudibras*, p. i.  
Tho' every rare *olfact* it not. *Hudibras*, p. i.  
**OLFACTORY**. *adj.* [*olfactive*, Fr. from *olfacio*, Lat.] Having the sense of smelling.

Effluvia, or invisible particles that come from bodies at a distance, immediately affect the *olfactory* nerves. *Locke*.

**OLID**. *adj.* [*olidus*, Lat.] Stinking; fetid.

The first salt would have been not unlike that of men's urine; of which *olid* and despicable liquor I chose to make an instance, because chemists are not wont to care for extracting the first salt of it. *Boyle*.

In a civet cat a different and offensive odour proceeds partly from its food, that being especially fish, whereof this humour may be a gorous excretion and *olidous* separation. *Brown*.

**OLIGARCHY**. *n. f.* [*ὀλιγαρχία*, Gr.] A form of government which places the supreme power in a small number; aristocracy.

The worst kind of *oligarchy*, is, when men are governed indeed by a few, and yet are not taught to know what those few be, to whom they should obey. *Sidney*, b. ii.

We have no aristocracies but in contemplation, all *oligarchies*, wherein a few men dominate, do what they list. *Burt*.  
After the expedition into Sicily, the Athenians chose four hundred men for administration of affairs, who became a body of tyrants, and were called an *oligarchy*, or tyranny of the few; under which hateful denomination they were soon after deposed. *Swift*.

**OLIO**. *n. f.* [*olla*, Span.] A mixture; a medly. See **OGLIO**.  
Ben Johnson, in his *Sejanus* and *Cataline*, has given us this *olio* of a play, this unnatural mixture of comedy and tragedy. *Dryden on Dram. Poetry*.

I am in a very chaos to think I should so forget myself. But I have such an *olio* of affairs, I know not what to do. *Congreve's Way of the World*.

**OLITORY**. *n. f.* [*olitor*, Latin.] Belonging to the kitchen garden.  
Gather your *olitory* seeds. *Beverly's Kalendar*.

**OLIVASTER**. *adj.* [*olivaster*, Fr.] Darkly brown; tawny.  
The countries of the Abylenes, Barbary, and Peru, where they are tawny, *olivaster* and pale, are generally more sandy. *Bacon's Nat. History*, No. 399.

**OLIVE**. *n. f.* [*olive*, Fr. *olea*, Lat.] A plant producing oil; the emblem of peace.

The leaves are for the most part oblong and ever-green; the flower consists of one leaf, the lower part of which is hollowed, but the upper part is divided into four parts; the ovary, which is fixed in the center of the flower cup, becomes an oval, soft, pulpy fruit, abounding with a fat liquor inclosing an hard rough stone. *Miller*.

To thee, heav'n's, in thy nativity,  
Adjudge'd an *olive* branch and laurel crown,  
As likely to be blest in peace and war. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*  
In the purple of this forest, stands  
A sheepcote fence'd about with *olive* trees. *Shakespeare*.  
The seventh year thou shalt let it rest. In like manner thou shalt deal with thy vineyard and *olive* yard. *Ex. xxiii. 11.*

## OMI

He led  
Mutuans from their *olive* bearing town,  
And all th' Eretian pow'rs. *Dryden's Æn. viii.*  
It is laid out into a grove, a vineyard, and an allotment for *olives* and herbs. *Tatler*.  
**OMBRE**. *n. f.* [*hombre*, Spanish.] A game of cards played by three.

He would willingly carry her to the play; but he had rather go to lady Centaure's and play at *ombre*. *Tatler*.  
**OMEGA**. *n. f.* [*ὠμέγα*, Gr.] The last letter of the alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the last.

I am alpha and *omega*, the beginning and the ending. *Rev. i. 8.*  
**OMELET**. *n. f.* [*omelette*, Fr.] A kind of pancake made with eggs.

**OMENED**. *adj.* [from *omen*.] Containing prognosticks.  
Fame may prove,  
Or *omen'd* voice, the messenger of Jove,  
Propitious to the search. *Pope's Odyssey*, b. i.

**OMEN**. *n. f.* [*omen*, Latin.] A sign good or bad; prognostick.

When young kings begin with scorn of justice,  
They make an *omen* to their after reign. *Lyden*.  
The speech had *omen* that the Trojan race  
Should find repose, and this the time and place. *Lyden*.

Choose out other smiling hours,  
Such as have lucky *omens* shed  
O'er forming laws and empires rising. *Gray*.

**OMENTUM**. *n. f.* [Latin.]  
The cawl, called also reticulum, from its structure resembling that of a net. When the peritoneum is cut usual, and the cavity of the abdomen laid open, the *omentum* or cawl presents itself first to view. This membrane, which is like a wide and empty bag, covers the greatest part of the guts.

**OMER**. *n. f.* A Hebrew measure about three pints and a half English.

To **OMINATE**. *v. a.* [*ominor*, Lat.] To foretoken; to th prognosticks.

This *ominates* sadly, as to our divisions with the Romanists.  
**OMINATION**. *n. f.* [from *ominor*, Lat.] Prognostick.

The falling of salt is an authentick preface of ill luck yet the same was not a general prognostick of future evil among the ancients; but a particular *omination* concerning the breach of friendship. *Brown's P. Err. b. v.*

**OMINOUS**. *adj.* [from *ominor*.]  
1. Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity; foreboding ill; inauspicious.

Let me be duke of Clarence;  
For Gloucester's dukedom is *ominous*. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*  
Pomfret, thou bloody prison,  
Fatal and *ominous* to noble peers. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

These accidents the more rarely they happen, the more *ominous* are they esteem'd, because they are never observed but when sad events do ensue.

Roving the Celtic and Iberian fields,  
He last betakes him to this *ominous* wood. *Mil. Penn.*  
As in the heathen worship of God, a sacrifice without an heart was accounted *ominous*; so in the christian worship of him, an heart without a sacrifice is worthless. *South's Sermon*.

Pardon a father's tears,  
And give them to Charinus' memory;  
May they not prove as *ominous* to thee. *Dryden*.

2. Exhibiting tokens good or ill.  
Though he had a good *ominous* name to have made a pecc, nothing followed.

**OMINOUSLY**. *adv.* [from *ominous*.] With good or bad omen.

**OMINOUSNESS**. *n. f.* [from *ominous*.] The quality of being *ominous*.

**OMISSIO**. *n. f.* [*omissus*, Lat.]  
1. Neglect to do something; forbearance of something to be done.

Would it not impose a total *omission* of phylis. *Brown*.  
If he has made no provision for this great change, the *omission* can never be repaired, the time never redeemed. *Rogers's Sermon*, 12.

2. Neglect of duty, opposed to commission or perpetration of crimes.  
*Omission* to do what is necessary, *Shakespeare*.  
Seals a commission to a blank of danger. *Shakespeare*.  
The most natural division of all offences, is into those of *omission* and those of commission. *Addison's Freeholder*.

To **OMIT**. *v. a.* [*omitto*, Lat.]  
1. To leave out; not to mention.  
These personal comparisons I *omit*, because I would say nothing that may favour of a spirit of flattery.

Great Cato there, for gravity renown'd,  
Who can *omit* the Gracchi, who declare  
The Scipio's worth? *Dryden, Æn. vi.*  
2. To neglect to practice.  
Her father *omitted* nothing in her education, that might make

## OMN

make her the most accomplished woman of her age. *Addis.*  
**OMITTANCE**. *n. f.* [from *omit*.] Forbearance.  
He said, mine eyes were black, and my hair black;  
And now I am remember'd, scorn'd at me!

I marvel why I answer'd not again;  
But that's all one, *omittance* is no quittance. *Shakespeare*.  
**OMNIFARIOUS**. *adj.* [*omnivarian*, Lat.] Of all varieties or kinds.

These particles could never of themselves, by *omnivarian* kinds of motion, whether fortuitous or mechanical, have fallen into this visible system.

But if thou *omnivarian* drinks wou'dst brew;  
Besides the orchard, ev'ry hedge and bush  
Affords assistance. *Philips*.

**OMNIFEROUS**. *adj.* [*omnis* and *fero*, Lat.] All-bearing. *Diſt.*  
**OMNIFICK**. *adj.* [*omnis* and *ficio*, Lat.] All-creating.  
Silence, ye troubled waves, and thou deep, peace!

Said then th' *omnific* word, your discord end. *Milton*.  
**OMNIFORM**. *adj.* [*omnis* and *forma*, Lat.] Having every shape.

**OMNIGENOUS**. *adj.* [*omnigenus*, Lat.] Consisting of all kinds.

**OMNIPOTENCE**. *n. f.* [*omnipotentia*, Lat.] Almighty power; *omnipotency*. } unlimited power.

Whatever fortune  
Can give or take, love wants not, or despises;  
Or by his own *omnipotence* supplies. *Denham*.

As the soul bears the image of the divine wisdom, so this part of the body represents the *omnipotency* of God, whilst it is able to perform such wonderful effects. *Willis*.

The greatest danger is from the greatest power, and that is *omnipotency*. Will *omnipotence* neglect to save,  
The suffering virtue of the wife and brave. *Pope*.

**OMNIPOTENT**. *adj.* [*omnipotens*, Lat.] Almighty; powerful without limit.

You were also Jupiter, a swan, for the love of Leda:  
Oh *omnipotent* love! how near the god drew to the complexion of a goose? *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*.

The perfect being must needs be *omnipotent*; both as self-existent and as immense: for he that is self-existent, having the power of being, hath the power of all being; equal to the cause of all being, which is to be *omnipotent*.

**OMNIPRESENCE**. *n. f.* [*omnis* and *præsens*, Lat.] Ubiquity; unbounded presence.

He also went  
Invisible, yet said, such privilege  
Hath *omnipresence*. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. vii.

Adam, thou know'st th' *omnipresence* fills  
Land, sea, and air. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. ix.

The soul is evolved and present to every part: and if my soul can have its effectual energy upon my body with ease, with how much more facility can a being of immense existence and *omnipresence*, of infinite wisdom and power, govern a great but finite universe?

**OMNIPRESENT**. *adj.* [*omnis* and *præsent*, Latin.] Ubiquitary; present in every place.

Omniscient master, *omnipresent* king,  
To thee, to thee, my last distress I bring. *Prior*.

**OMNISCIENCE**. *n. f.* [*omnis* and *scientia*, Lat.] Boundless knowledge; infinite wisdom.

In all this misconstruction of my actions, as I have no judge but God above me, so I can have comfort to appeal to his *omniscience*.

Thinking by this retirement to obscure himself from God, he infringed the *omniscience* and essential ubiquity of his maker, who as he created all things, so he is beyond and in them all.

An immense being does strangely fill the soul; and *omnipotency*, *omniscience*, and infinite goodness, enlarge the spirit while it fixtly looks upon them.

Since thou boast'st th' *omniscience* of a God,  
Say in what cranny of Sebastian's soul,  
Unknown to me, so loath'd a crime is lodg'd? *Dryden*.  
**OMNISCIENT**. *adj.* [*omnis* and *scio*, Lat.] Infinitely wise; knowing without bounds; knowing every thing.

By no means trust to your own judgment alone; for no man is *omniscient*. *Bacon's Adv. to Villiers*.

What can 'scape the eye  
Of God all-seeing, or deceive his heart  
*Omniscient*? *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x.

Whatever is known, is some way present; and that which is present, cannot but be known by him who is *omniscient*. *South's Sermons*.

Omniscient master, *omnipresent* king,  
To thee, to thee, my last distress I bring. *Prior*.

**OMNISCIOUS**. *adj.* [*omnis* and *scio*, Lat.] All-knowing.  
I dare not pronounce him *omniscious*, that being an attribute individually proper to the Godhead, and incommunicable

## ON

to any created substance. *Hakewill on Providence*.  
**OMNIVOROUS**. *adj.* [*omnis* and *voro*, Lat.] All-devouring. *Diſt.*  
**OMOPATE**. *n. f.* [*ὠμοπτε* and *πλάτης*, Gr.] The shoulder blade. *Diſt.*

**OMPHALOTICK**. *n. f.* [*ὠμφαλός* and *οπίκος*, Gr.] An optic glass that is convex on both sides, commonly called a convex lens. *Diſt.*

**ON**. *prep.* [*an*, Dutch; *an*, German.]  
1. It is put before the word, which signifies that which is under, that by which any thing is supported, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed.

He is not lolling *on* a lewd love bed,  
But *on* his knees at meditation. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*  
What news?—  
—Richmond is *on* the seas.—

—There let him sink and be the seas *on* him. *Shakespeare*.  
Distracted terror knew not what was best;  
On what determination to abide. *Daniel's Civ. Wars*.

How soon hath time, the little thief of youth,  
Stol'n *on* his wing my three and twentieth year,  
My halting days fly on with full career. *Milton*.

As some to witness truth heav'n's call obey,  
So some *on* earth must, to confirm it, stay. *Dryden*.  
They stooping low,

Perch'd *on* the double tree. *Dryden's Æn. vi.*  
2. It is put before any thing that is the subject of action.  
Th' unhappy husband, husband now no more,  
Did *on* his tuneful harp his loss deplore. *Dryden*.

3. Noting addition or accumulation.  
Mischiefs *on* mischiefs, greater still and more,  
The neighb'ring plain with arms is cover'd o'er. *Dryden*.

4. Noting a state of progression.  
Ho Mæris! whither *on* thy way so fast?  
This leads to town. *Dryden*.

5. It sometimes notes elevation.  
Chufe next a province for thy vineyard's reign,  
On hills above, or in the lowly plain. *Dryden*.

6. Noting approach or invasion.  
Their navy ploughs the wat'ry main,  
Yet soon expect it *on* your shores again. *Dryden*.

On me, *on* me let all thy fury fall,  
Nor err from me, since I deserve it all. *Pope*.

7. Noting dependance or reliance.  
On God's providence and *on* your bounty, all their present support and future hopes depend. *Smallbridge*.

8. At, noting place.  
On each side her,  
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleo.*

9. It denotes the motive or occasion of any thing.  
The same prevalence of genius, the world cannot pardon your concealing, *on* the same consideration; because we neither have a living Varus nor a Horace. *Dryden*.

The joy of a monarch for the news of a victory, must not be exprest like the ecstacy of a harlequin *on* the receipt of a letter from his mistress. *Dryden's Duffney*.

The best way to be used by a father *on* any occasion, to reform any thing he wishes mended in his son. *Lacke*.

We abstain *on* such solemn occasions from things lawful, out of indignation that we have often gratified ourselves in things unlawful. *Smallbridge's Sermons*.

10. It denotes the time at which any thing happens: as, this happened *on* the first day. *On* is used, I think, only before day or hour.

11. It is put before the object of some passion.  
Compassion *on* the king commands me stop. *Shakespeare*.

Could tears recal him into wretched life,  
Their sorrow hurts themselves; *on* him is lost. *Dryden*.

12. In forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened.  
Hence *on* thy life; the captive maid is mine,  
Whom not for price or pray'r I will resign. *Dryden*.

13. Noting imprecation.  
Sorrow *on* thee, and all the pack of you;  
That triumph thus upon my misery! *Shakespeare*.

14. Noting invocation.  
On thee, dear wife, in deserts all alone  
He call'd. *Dryden's Virg. Georg. iv.*

15. Noting the state of any thing.  
—The earth shook to see the heav'n's *on* fire,  
And not in fear of your nativity. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

The horses burnt as they stood fast tied in the stables, or by chance breaking loose ran up and down with their tails and mains *on* a light fire. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks*.

His fancy grows in the progress, and becomes *on* fire like a chariot wheel by its own rapidity. *Pope's Pref. to Iliad*.

16. Noting stipulation or condition.  
I can be satisfied *on* more easy terms. *Dryden*.

17. Noting distinction or opposition.  
The Rhodians, *on* the other side, mindful of their former honour, valiantly repulsed the enemy. *Kneller*.

18. Before



ONC

18. Before it, by corruption, it stands for of.  
This tempest,  
Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded  
The sudden breach on't. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
A thriving gamester has but a poor trade on't, who fills his  
pockets at the price of his reputation. *Locke's Educat.*  
19. Noting the manner of an event.  
Note,  
How much her grace is alter'd on the sudden? *Shakesp.*  
20. On, the same with upon. See UPON.  
ON. adv.  
1. Forward; in succession.  
As he forbore one act, so he might have foreborn another,  
and after that another, and so on, till he had by degrees  
weakened, and at length mortified and extinguished the habit  
itself. *South's Sermons.*  
If the tenant fail the landlord, he must fail his creditor,  
and he his, and so on. *Locke.*  
These smaller particles are again composed of others much  
smaller, all which together are equal to all the pores or  
empty spaces between them; and so on perpetually till you  
come to solid particles, such as have no pores. *Newt.*  
2. Forward; in progression.  
On indeed they went; but oh! not far;  
A fatal stop travers'd their head-long course.  
So saying, on he led his radiant files. *Daniel.*  
Hopping and flying, thus they led him on  
To the flow lake. *Milton.*  
What kindled in the dark the vital flame,  
And ere the heart was form'd, push'd on the red'ning stream.  
*Dryden.*  
Go to, I did not mean to chide you;  
On with your tale. *Blackmore on Creation.*  
3. In continuance; without ceasing.  
Let them sleep, let them sleep on,  
Till this stormy night be gone,  
And th' eternal morrow dawn. *Rowe's J. Shore.*  
Sing on, sing on, for I can ne'er be cloy'd.  
You roam about, and never are at rest;  
By new desires, that is, new torments still posselt:  
As in a feverish dream you still drink on,  
And wonder why your thirst is never gone. *Dryden.*  
The peasants defy the sun; they work on in the hottest  
part of the day without intermission. *Locke's Educat.*  
4. Not off.  
5. Upon the body, as part of dress.  
A long cloak he had on. *Sidney.*  
Stiff in brocade, and pinch'd in stays,  
Her patches, paint, and jewels on;  
All day let envy view her face,  
And Phyllis is but twenty-one. *Prior.*  
6. It notes resolution to advance.  
Since 'tis decreed, and to this period lead  
A thousand ways, the noblest path we'll tread;  
And bravely on, till they or we, or all,  
A common sacrifice to honour fall. *Denham.*  
ON. interj. A word of incitement or encouragement to at-  
tack; elliptically for go on.  
Therefore on, or snip your sword stark-naked; for meddle  
you must. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
Cheerly on, courageous friends,  
To reap the harvest of perpetual peace,  
By this one bloody trial of sharp war. *Shakesp. R. III.*  
ONCE. adv. [from one.]  
1. One time.  
Trees that bear mast, are fruitful but once in two years;  
the cause is, the expence of sap. *Bacon.*  
Forthwith from out the ark a raven flies,  
And after him the furer messenger,  
A dove, sent forth once and again to spy  
Green trees or ground. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*  
You came out like some great monarch, to take a town  
but once a year, as it were for your diversion, though you  
had no need to extend your territories. *Dryden.*  
O virgin! daughter of eternal night,  
Give me this once thy labour, to sustain  
My right, and execute my just disdain. *Dryden.*  
In your tuneful lays,  
Once more refund the great Apollo's praise. *Pope.*  
2. A single time.  
Who this heir is, he does not once tell us. *Locke.*  
3. The same time.  
At once with him they rose:  
Their rising all at once was as the sound  
Of thunder heard remote. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*  
Fir'd with this thought, at once he strain'd the breast.  
And on the lips a burning kiss impress'd. *Dryden.*  
Now that the fixed stars, by reason of their immense dif-  
tance, appear like points, unless so far as their light is di-  
luted by refraction may appear from hence, that when the

ONE

- moon passes over them and eclipses them, their light vanishes,  
not gradually like that of the planets, but all at once. *Newt.*  
4. At a point of time indivisible.  
Night came on, not by degrees prepared,  
But all at once; at once the winds arise,  
The thunders roll. *Dryden's Cimon and Iphig.*  
5. One time, though no more.  
Fulcius, those ill deeds that fully fame,  
In blood once tainted, like a current run  
From the lewd father to the lewder son. *Dryden.*  
6. At the time immediate.  
This hath all its force at once, upon the first impression,  
and is ever afterwards in a declining state. *Attorbury.*  
7. Formerly; at a former time.  
Thereon his arms and once-lov'd portrait lay,  
Thither our fatal marriage-bed convey.  
My soul had once some foolish fondness for thee,  
But hence 'tis gone. *Denham.*  
8. Once seems to be rather a noun than an adverb, when it has  
at before it, and when it is joined with an adjective: as, this  
once, that once.  
ONE. adj. [an, one, Saxon; een, Dutch; ein, German; b, Greek.]  
1. Less than two; single; denoted by an unite.  
The man he knew was one that willingly,  
For one good look would hazard all. *Daniel.*  
Pindarus the poet, and one of the wisest, acknowledged  
also one God the most high, to be the father and creator of  
all things. *Raleigh.*  
If one must be rejected, one succeed,  
Make him my Lord, within whose faithful breast  
Is fix'd my image, and who loves me best. *Dryden.*  
Love him by parts in all your num'rous race,  
And from those parts form one collected grace;  
'Then when you have refin'd to that degree,  
Imagine all in one, and think that one is he. *Dryden.*  
2. Indefinitely; any.  
We shall  
Present our services to a fine new prince,  
One of these days. *Shakespeare.*  
I took pains to make thee speak, taught thee each hour  
One thing or other. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
When any one heareth the word of the kingdom, and un-  
derstandeth it not, then cometh the wicked one and catcheth  
away that which was sown in his heart. *Matt. xiii. 19.*  
If any one prince made a felicity in this life, and left fair  
fame after death, without the love of his subjects, there were  
some colour to despise it. *Suckling.*  
3. Different; diverse; opposed to another.  
What a precious comfort to have so many, like brothers,  
commanding one another's fortunes. *Shakespeare.*  
It is one thing to draw outlines true, the features like, the  
proportions exact, the colouring tolerable, and another thing  
to make all these graceful. *Dryden.*  
Suppose the common depth of the sea, taking one place  
with another, to be about a quarter of a mile. *Burnet.*  
It is one thing to think right, and another thing to know  
the right way to lay our thoughts before others with advan-  
tage and clearness. *Locke.*  
My legs were clost together by so many wrappers one  
over another, that I looked like an Egyptian mummy. *Add.*  
Two bones rubbed hard against one another, or with a file,  
produce a fetid smell. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
At one time they keep their patients so warm, as almost to  
stifle them, and all of a sudden the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker on Learning.*  
4. One of two opposed to the other.  
Ask from the one side of heaven unto the other, whether  
there hath been any such thing as this. *Deutr. iv. 32.*  
Both the matter of the stone and marchasite, had been at  
once fluid bodies, till one of them, probably the marchasite,  
first growing hard, the other, as being yet of a more yield-  
ing consistence, accommodated itself to the harder's figure. *Boyle.*  
There can be no reason why we should prefer any one ac-  
tion to another, but because we have greater hopes of ad-  
vantage from the one than from the other. *Smallbridge.*  
5. Particularly one.  
One day when Phæbe fair,  
With all her band was following th' chase,  
This nymph quite tir'd with heat of scorching air,  
Sat down to rest. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
6. Some future.  
Heav'n waxeth old, and all the spheres above  
Shall one day faint, and their swift motion stay;  
And time itself, in time shall cease to move,  
But the soul survives and lives for aye. *Davies.*  
ONE. n. f. [There are many uses of the word one, which serve  
to denominate it a substantive, though some of them may  
seem rather to make it a pronoun relative, and some may  
perhaps

ONE

- perhaps be considered as consistent with the nature of an ad-  
jective.]  
1. A single person.  
If one by one you wedded all the world,  
She you kill'd would be unparallel'd. *Shakespeare.*  
Although the beauties, riches, honours, sciences, virtues,  
and perfections of all men were in the present possession of  
one, yet somewhat beyond and above all this there would still  
be sought and earnestly thirsted for. *Hooker, b. i.*  
From his lofty steed he flew,  
And raising one by one the suppliant crew,  
To comfort each. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
When join'd in one, the good, the fair, the great,  
Descends to view the mule's humble seat. *Granville.*  
2. A single mass or aggregate.  
It is one thing only as a heap is one. *Blackmore.*  
3. The first hour.  
Till 'tis one o'clock, our dance of custom  
Let us not forget. *Shakesp. M. Wives of Wind.*  
4. The same thing.  
I marvel, why I answer'd not again;  
But that's all one, omittance is no-quittance. *Shakesp.*  
To be in the understanding, and not to be understood, is  
all one as to say any thing is, and is not in the understand-  
ing. *Locke.*  
5. A person.  
A good acquaintance with method will greatly assist every  
one in ranging human affairs. *Watts's Logic.*  
6. A person by way of eminence.  
Ferdinand  
My father, king of Spain, was reckon'd one,  
The wisest prince that there had reign'd. *Shakesp.*  
7. A distinct or particular person.  
That man should be the teacher is no part of the matter;  
for birds will learn one of another. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
No nations are wholly aliens and strangers the one to the  
other. *Bacon's Holy War.*  
One or other fees a little box which was carried away with  
her, and so discovers her to her friends. *Dryden.*  
8. Persons united.  
As I have made ye one, lords, one remain:  
So I grow stronger, you more honour gain. *Shakesp.*  
9. Concord; agreement; one mind.  
The king was well instructed how to carry himself be-  
tween Ferdinand and Philip, resolving to keep themat one  
within themselves. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
He is not at one with himself what account to give of it.  
Tilletson.  
10. [On, l'on, French.] It is used sometimes a general or in-  
definite nominative for any man, any person. For one the  
English formerly used men; as, they live obscurely men know  
not how, or die obscurely, men mark not when. *Ascham.* For  
which it would now be said, one knows not how, one knows  
not when; or, it is not known how. Any person; any man  
indefinitely.  
It is not so worthy to be brought to heroical effects by for-  
tune or necessity, like Ulysses and Æneas, as by one's own  
choice and working. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
One may be little the wiser for reading this dialogue, since  
it neither sets forth what Erasm is, nor what the cause should  
be which threatens her with death. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
One would imagine these to be the expressions of a man  
blest with ease, affluence and power; not of one who had  
been just stripped of all those advantages. *Attorbury.*  
For provoking of urine, one should begin with the gentlest  
first. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
For some time one was not thought to understand Aristotle,  
unless he had read him with Averroes's comment. *Baker.*  
11. A person of particular character.  
Then must you speak  
Of one that lov'd not wisely, but too well;  
Of one not easily jealous; but being wrought  
Perplex'd in the extreme. *Shakesp. Othello.*  
With lives and fortunes trusting one  
Who so discreetly us'd his own. *Waller.*  
Edward I. was one that very well knew how to use a vic-  
tory, as well as obtain it. *Hale.*  
One who contemned divine and human laws. *Dryden.*  
12. One has sometimes a plural, either when it stands for  
persons indefinitely; as, the great ones of the world: or when  
it relates to some thing going before, and is only the repre-  
sentative of the antecedent noun. This relative mode of  
speech, whether singular or plural, is in my ear not very  
elegant, yet is used by good authors.  
Be not found here; hence with your little ones. *Shakesp.*  
These successes are more glorious which bring benefit to  
the world, than such ruinous ones as are dyed in human blood.  
Glaville's Scip. Pref.  
He that will overlook the true reason of a thing which  
is but one, may easily find many false ones, error being in-  
finite. *Tilletson, Sermon. 1.*

ONO

- The following plain rules and directions, are not the less  
useful because they are plain ones. *Attorbury.*  
There are many whose waking thoughts are wholly em-  
ployed on their sleeping ones. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad sovereign, who  
might possibly have been a good one, had he been invested  
with an authority limited by law. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
This evil fortune which attends extraordinary men, hath  
been imputed to divers causes that need not be set down,  
when so obvious an one occurs, that when a great genius ap-  
pears the dunces are all in conspiracy against him. *Swift.*  
ONE'EYED. adj. [one and eye.] Having only one eye.  
A sign-post dauber wou'd disdain to paint  
The oney'd heroe on his elephant. *Dryden.*  
The mighty family  
Of oney'd brothers hasten to the shore. *Addison.*  
ONEIROCRITICAL. adj. [ὄνειρος and κρίσις.] Gr. onirocritique, Fr. it  
should therefore according to analogy be written onirocriticall  
and onirocritick. Interpretative of dreams.  
If a man has no mind to pass by abruptly from his imagined  
to his real circumstances, he may employ himself in that  
new kind of observation which my onirocritical correspondent  
has directed him to make. *Addison's Spectator.*  
ONEIROCRITICK. n. f. [ὄνειρος and κρίσις, Gr.] An interpreter of  
dreams.  
Having surveyed all ranks and professions, I do not find  
in any quarter of the town an onirocritick, or an interpreter  
of dreams. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 505.*  
ONE'NESS. n. f. [from one.] Unity; the quality of being one.  
Our God is one, or rather very oneness and mere unity,  
having nothing but itself in itself, and not consisting, as all  
things do besides God, of many things. *Hooker.*  
The oneness of our Lord Jesus Christ, referring to the se-  
veral hypostases, is the one eternal indivisible divine nature,  
and the eternity of the son's generation, and his co-eternity,  
and his consubstantiality with the father when he came down  
from Heaven and was incarnate. *Hammond.*  
ONERARY. adj. [onerarius, Lat. onerajse, Fr.] Fitted for car-  
riage or burthens.  
TO ONERATE. v. a. [onero, Lat.] To load; to burthen.  
ONERATION. n. f. [from onerate.] The act of loading. *Dict.*  
ONEROUS. adj. [onerous, Fr. onerosus, Lat.] Burthenfome;  
oppressive.  
A banished person, that is absent out of necessity, retains  
all things onerous to himself, as a punishment for his crime. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
ONION. n. f. [oignon, French.]  
It hath an orbicular, coated, bulbous root; the leaves are  
hollow or pip; the stalk also hollow and swells out in the  
middle; the flowers consisting of six leaves are collected in-  
to a spherical head; the style of the flower becomes a roundish  
fruit divided into three cells, containing roundish seeds. *Mill.*  
If the boy have not a woman's gift  
To rain a shower of commanded tears,  
An onion will do well. *Sha. Taming of the Shrew.*  
I an as, am onion-ey'd. *Sha. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
This is ev'ry cook's opinion,  
No sav'ry dish without an onion:  
But lest your kissing should be spoil'd,  
Your onions must be thoroughly boil'd. *Swift.*  
ONLY. adj. [from one, onely, or onelike.]  
1. Single; one and no more.  
Of all whom fortune to my sword did bring,  
This only man was worth the conquering. *Dryden.*  
2. This and no other.  
The logic now in use has long possessed the chair, as the  
only art taught in the schools for the direction of the mind  
in the study of the sciences. *Locke.*  
3. This above all other: as, he is the only man for musick.  
ONLY. adv.  
1. Simply; singly; merely; barely.  
I propose my thoughts only as conjectures. *Burnet.*  
The posterity of the wicked inherit the fruit of their fa-  
ther's vices; and that not only by a just judgment, but from  
the natural course of things. *Tilletson, Sermon. 4.*  
All who deserve his love, he makes his own;  
And to be lov'd himself, needs only to be known. *Dryd.*  
Nor must this contrition be exercised by us, only for grosser  
evils; but when we live the best. *Wake.*  
2. So and no otherwise.  
Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart, was only  
evil continually. *Gen. vi. 5.*  
3. Singly without more: as, only begotten.  
ONOMANCY. n. f. [ὄνομα and μαντεία.] Divination by a name.  
Definitions were superstitiously, by onomancy, deciphered out  
of names, as though the names and natures of men were  
suitable, and fatal necessities concurred herein with voluntary  
motion. *Candem.*  
ONOMANTICAL. adj. [ὄνομα and μαντεία.] Predicting by names.  
Theodatus, when curious to know the success of his wars  
against the Romans, an onomantical or name-wizard Jew,  
willed



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willed him to shut up a number of swine and give some of them Roman names, others Gothish names with several marks, and there to leave them. Camden.

O'NSET. *n. f.* [on and set.]

1. Attack; storm; assault; first brunt.

As well the soldier dieth, which standeth still, as he that gives the bravest onset. Sidney, *b. ii.*

1. All breathless, weary, faint,

Him spying, with fresh onset he assail'd,

And kindling new his courage, seeming quiet,

Struck him so hugely, that through great constraint

He made him stoop. Sidney, *b. ii.*

The shout

Of battle now began, and rushing sound

Of onset. Milton's *Paradise Lost*, *b. vi.*

Sometimes it gains a point; and presently it finds itself baffled and beaten off; yet still it renews the onsets, attacks the difficulty afresh; plants this reasoning and that argument, like so many intellectual batteries, till at length it forces a way into the obstinate enclosed truth. South.

Without men and provisions it is impossible to secure conquests that are made in the first onsets of an invasion. Addison.

Observe

The first impetuous onsets of his grief;

Use every artifice to keep him steadfast. Philips.

2. Something added by way of ornamental appendage. This sense, says Nicholson, is still retained in Northumberland, where onset means a tuft.

I will with deeds requite thy gentleness;

And for an onset, Titus, to advance

Thy name and honourable family,

Lavinia will I make my empress. Shakspeare, *Tit. And.*

To O'NSET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set upon; to begin. This for a while was hotly onsett and a reasonable price offered, but soon cooled again. Carew.

O'NSLAUGHT. *n. f.* [on and slay. See SLAUGHTER.] Attack; storm; onset.

They made a halt

To view the ground, and where 't assault,

Then call'd a council, which was best,

By siege or onslaught to invest

The enemy; and 'twas agreed

By storm and onslaught to proceed. Hudibras, *p. i.*

ONTOLOGIST. *n. f.* [from ontology.] One who considers the affections of being in general; a metaphysician.

ONTOLOGY. *n. f.* [ὄντα and λόγος.] The science of the affections of being in general; metaphysics.

The modes, accidents and relations that belong to various beings, are copiously treated of in metaphysics, or more properly ontology. Watts's *Logic*.

ONWARD. *adv.* [onþearne, Saxon.]

1. Forward; progressively.

My lord,

When you went onward on this ended action,

I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye. Shakspeare.

Satan was now at hand, and from his seat

The monster moving onward came as fast,

With horrid strides. Milton's *Par. Lost*, *b. ii.*

Him thro' the spicy forest onward come

Adam discern'd, as in the door he sat

Of his cool bow'r. Milton's *Paradise Lost*, *b. v.*

Not one looks backward, onward still he goes,

Yet ne'er looks forward farther than his nose. Pope.

2. In a state of advanced progression.

Philoxenus came to see how onward the fruits were of his friends labour. Sidney.

You are already so far onward of your way, that you have forsaken the imitation of ordinary converse. Dryden.

3. Somewhat farther.

A little onward lend thy guiding hand

To these dark steps, a little farther on. Milton.

O'NYCHA. *n. f.* It is found in two different senses in scripture. — The odoriferous snail or shell, and the stone named onyx. The greatest part of commentators explain it by the onyx or odoriferous shell, like that of the shell-fish called purpura. The onyx is fitted for in watry places of the Indies, where grows the spicanardi, which is the food of this fish and what makes its shell so aromatick. Calvert.

Take sweet spices, onycha, and galbanum. Ex. xxx. 34.

O'NYX. *n. f.* [ὄνυξ.] The onyx is a semipellucid gem, of which there are several species, but the bluish white kind, with brown and white zones, is the true onyx legitima of the ancients. It is a very elegant and beautiful gem, and the regular arrangement and disposition of its colours make amends for their want of show. Hill's *Mat. Med.*

Nor are her rare endowments to be fold,

For glittering fand by Ophir shewn,

The blue-eyed saphir, or rich onyx stone. Sandys.

The onyx is an accidental variety of the agat kind: it is of a dark horny colour, in which is a plate of a bluish white, and sometimes of red: when on one or both sides the white,

there happens to lie also a plate of a reddish or fresh colour, the jewellers call the stone a fardonyx. Woodward on *Lapp.*

OÖZE. *n. f.* [either from *œzus*, waters, French; or *œz*, wetness, Saxon.]

1. Soft mud; mire at the bottom of water; slime.

My son I th' œze is bedded. Shakspeare, *Tempest*.

Some carried up into their grounds the œze or salt water mud, and found good profit thereby. Carew.

Old father Thames rais'd up his rev'rend head,

Deep in his œze he sought his fedy bed,

And thrunk his waters back into his urn. Dryden.

2. Soft flow; spring. This seems to be the meaning in *Prior*.

From his first fountain and beginning œze,

Down to the sea each brook and torrent flows. Prior.

3. The liquor of a tanner's vat.

To OÖZE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To flow by stealth; to run gently; to drain away.

When the contracted limbs were cramp'd, even then

A wat'ry humour swell'd and ooz'd agen. Dryden.

Where creeping waters œze,

Where marshes flaguate, and where rivers wind,

Cluster the rolling fogs. Thomson, *Autumn*.

The lilly drinks

The latent rill, scarce oozing thro' the grass. Thomson.

OÖZY. *adj.* [from œze.] Miry; muddy; slimy.

From his œzy bed,

Old father Thames advanc'd his rev'rend head. Pope.

To OPA'CATE. *v. a.* [opacē, Lat.] To shade; to cloud; to darken; to obscure.

The same corpuscles upon the unfopping of the glafs, did opacate that part of the air they moved in. Boyle.

OPA'CITY. *n. f.* [opacitē, Fr. opacitas, Lat.] Cloudiness; want of transparency.

Can any thing escape the perspicacity of those eyes in whose optics there is no opacity? Brown.

Had there not been any night, shadow or opacity, we should never have had any determinate conceit of darkness. Glanville.

How much any body hath of colour, so much hath it of opacity, and by so much the more unfit is it to transmit the species. Ray on the *Creation*.

The least parts of almost all natural bodies, are in some measure transparent; and the opacity of those bodies ariseth from the multitude of reflexions caus'd in their internal parts. Newton, *Opt.*

OPA'COUS. *adj.* [opacitē, Latin.] Dark; obscure; not transparent.

When he perceives that these opacous bodies do not hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal diffusion through the whole place that it irradiates, he can have no difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanous, and more subtle far than they, and consequently, divisible into lesser atoms; and having lesser pores, gives less scope to our eyes to mis light. Digby.

Upon the firm opacous globe

Of this round world, whose first convex divides

The luminous inferior orbs, inclos'd

From chaos, and th' inroad of darkness old,

Satan alighted. Milton's *Paradise Lost*, *b. iii.*

OPAL. *n. f.* The opal is a very elegant and a very singular kind of stone, it hardly comes within the rank of the pellucid gems, being much more opaque, and less hard. It is found always in the pebble shape of various sizes, from the head of a pin to the bigness of a walnut. It is naturally bright, smooth and glossy, and shows all its beauty without the help of the lapidary: in colour it much resembles the finest mother of pearl; its basis seeming a bluish or greyish white, but with a property of reflecting all the colours of the rainbow, as turned differently to the light, among which the green and the blue are particularly beautiful, but the fiery red is the finest of all. This stone is found in the East-Indies, in Egypt, Persia and Tartary, and in some parts of Europe, particularly in Bohemia; but the oriental is much the finest. Hill's *Mat. Med.*

Thy mind is a very opal. Shakspeare, *Twelfth Night*.

Th' empyreal heav'n, extended wide

In circuit, undetermin'd square or round;

With opal towers, and battlements adorn'd

Of living saphir. Milton's *Par. Lost*, *b. ii.*

We have this stone from Germany, and is the same with the opal of the ancients. Woodward on *Lapp.*

OPA'QUE. *adj.* [opacitē, Lat.]

They

Shot upward still direct, whence no way round

Shadow from body opaque can fall. Milton, *Par. Lost*.

These disappearing fixt stars were actually extinguish'd

and turned into more opaque and gross planet-like bodies. Chyenne's *Phil. Prin.*

To OPE. } *v. a.* [open, Saxon; *ep*, Hlandic, a hole. *Ope*

To O'PEN. } is used only in poetry, when one syllable is more convenient than two.]

1. To unclothe; to unlock; to put into such a state as that the inner parts may be seen or entered. The contrary to shut. The

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# OPE

The world's mine oyster,

Which I with sword will open. Shakspeare, *M. IV. of Wind.*

Before you fight, ope this letter. Shakspeare, *K. Lear*.

They consent to work us harm and woe,

To ope the gates, and so let in our foe. Fairfax.

If a man open a pit and not cover it, and an ox fall there-

in, the owner of the pit shall make it good. Ex. xxi. 23.

Let us pass through your land, and none shall do you any

hurt; howbeit they would not open unto him. 1 Mac. v. 48.

Open thy mouth for the dumb in the cause of all such as

are appointed to destruction. Prov. xxxi. 8.

Open to me the gates of righteousness. Ps. cxviii. 19.

Adam, now ope thine eyes; and first behold

Th' effects which thy original crime hath wrought

In some to spring from thee. Milton, *Par. Lost*, *b. xi.*

Our fleet Apollo fends,

Where Tuscan Tyber rolls with rapid force, Dryden.

And where Numicus ope his holy source.

When first you ope your doors, and passing by

The sad ill-omen'd object meets your eye. Dryden.

When the matter is made, the tide must be opened to let

it out. Arbuthnot on *Aliments*.

2. To show; to discover.

The English did adventure far for to open the north parts of America. Abbot's *Description of the World*.

3. To divide; to break.

The wall of the cathedral church was opened by an earthquake, and shut again by a second. Addison on *Italy*.

4. To explain; to disclose.

Some things wisdom openeth by the sacred books of scripture, some things by the glorious works of nature. Hooker.

Paul reasoned with them out of the scriptures, opening and alleging, that Christ must needs have suffered and risen again from the dead. Acts xviii. 3.

After the earl of Lincoln was slain, the king opened himself to some of his council, that he was sorry for the earl's death, because by him he might have known the bottom of his danger. Bacon's *Henry VII.*

Gramont governor of Bayonne, took an exquisite notice of their persons and behaviour, and opened himself to some of his train, that he thought them to be gentlemen of much more worth than their habits betrayed. Watton.

A friend who relates his success, talks himself into a new pleasure; and by opening his misfortunes, leaves part of them behind him. Collier on *Friendship*.

5. To begin.

You retained him only for the opening of your cause, and your main lawyer is yet behind. Dryd. *Ep. to the Whigs*.

Homer opens his poem with the utmost simplicity and modesty, he continually grows upon the reader. Notes on *Odys.*

To OPE. } *v. n.*

To O'PEN. } *v. n.*

1. To unclothe itself; not to remain shut; not to continue closed.

The hundred doors

Ope of themselves; a rushing whirlwind roars

Within the cave. Dryden, *Æn. vi.*

My old wounds are open'd at this view,

And in my murderer's presence bleed anew. Dryden.

Unnumber'd treasures ope at once,

From each she nicely culls with curious toil,

And decks the goddess. Pope's *Rape of the Lock*.

2. To bark. A term of hunting.

If I cry out thus upon no trail, never trust me when I open again. Shakspeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor*.

The night restores our actions done by day;

As hounds in sleep will open for their prey. Dryden.

Cytheron loudly calls me to my way;

Thy hounds, Traygetus, open and pursue their prey. Dryd.

Hark! the dog opens, take thy certain aim;

The woodcock flutters. Gay's *Rural Sports*.

OPE. } *adj.* [Ope is scarcely used but by old authors, and by

O'PEN. } them in the primitive not figurative sense.]

1. Unclosed; not shut.

The gates are ope; now prove good seconds;

'Tis for the followers fortune widens them;

Not for the sliers. Shakspeare, *Coriolanus*.

Most sacrilegious murder hath broke ope

The lord's anointed temple, and stole thence

The life o' th' building. Shakspeare, *Macbeth*.

Then sent Sanballat his servant, with an open letter in his hand. Neb. vi. 5.

With the same key fet ope the door

Wherewith you lock'd it fast before. Cleveland.

Thro' the gate,

Wide open and unguarded, Satan pass'd. Milton, *P. Lost*.

They meet the chiefs returning from the fight,

And each with open arms embrac'd her chosen knight. Dry.

He, when Æneas on the plain appears,

Meets him with open arms and falling tears. Dryden.

The bounce broke ope the door.

The door was ope, they blindly grope the way. Dryden.

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2. Plain; apparent; evident.

They crucify to themselves the son of God afresh, and put him to an open shame. Hebr. vi. 6.

Th' under-work, transparent, shews too plain:

Where open acts accuse, th' excuse is vain. Daniel.

3. Not wearing disguise; clear; artless; sincere.

He was so secret therein, as not daring to be open, that to no creature he ever spake of it. Sidney.

Lord Cordes, the hotter he was against the English in time of war, had the more credit in a negotiation of peace; and besides was held a man open and of good faith. Bacon.

The French are always open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians stiff, ceremonious, and reserved. Addison.

This reserved mysterious way of acting towards persons, who in right of their posts expected a more open treatment, was imputed to some hidden design. Swift.

His generous, open, undefining heart,

Has begg'd his rival to solicit for him. Addison's *Cato*.

4. Not clouded; clear.

With dry eyes, and with an open look,

She met his glance midway. Dryden's *Beccace*.

Then shall thy Craggs

On the cast ore another Pollio shine;

With aspect open shall erect his head. Pope.

5. Not hidden; exposed to view.

In that little spot of ground that lies between those two great oceans of eternity, we are to exercise our thoughts, and lay open the treasures of the divine wisdom and goodness hid in this part of nature and providence. Burnet.

These innate notions should lie open fairly to every one's view. Locke.

Moral principles require reasoning and discourse to discover the certainty of their truths: they lie not open as natural characters engraven on the mind. Locke.

6. Not restrained; not denied.

If Demetrius and the craftsmen have a matter against any man, the law is open and there are deputies; let them implead one another. Acts xix. 38.

7. Not cloudy; not gloomy.

An open and warm winter portendeth a hot and dry summer. Bacon's *Nat. Hist.*

8. Uncovered.

Here is better than the open air. Shakspeare, *K. Lear*.

And when at last in pity, you will die,

I'll watch your birth of immortality;

Then, turtle-like, I'll to my mate repair,

And teach you your first flight in open air. Dryden.

9. Exposed; without defence.

The service that I truly did his life,

Hath left me open to all injuries. Shakspeare, *Henry IV.*

10. Attentive.

Thine eyes are open upon all the sons of men, to give every one according to his ways. Jer. xxxii. 19.



## OPE

and to give us some *openings*, some dawning of liberty and settlement.  
*South's Sermons.*  
 The *opening* of your glory was like that of light; you shone to us from afar and disclosed your first beams on distant nations.  
*Dryden.*

**O'PENLY.** *adv.* [from *open*.]  
 1. Publicly; not secretly; in sight; not obscurely.  
 Their actions always spoken of with great honour, are now called *openly* into question.  
*Hooker, b. v.*  
 Prayers are faulty, not whenever they be *openly* made, but when hypocrisy is the cause of open praying.  
*Hooker.*  
 Why should you have put me to deny  
 This claim which now you wear so *openly*.  
*Shaksp.*  
 I knew the time,  
 Now full, that I no more should live obscure,  
 But *openly* begin, as best becomes  
 The authority which I deriv'd from heav'n.  
*Par. Reg.*  
 How grossly and *openly* do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the gospel, by our ungodliness and worldly lusts.  
*Tillotson, Sermon 5.*

We express our thanks by *openly* owning our parentage, and paying our common devotions to God on this day's solemnity.  
*Atterbury's Sermons.*  
 2. Plainly; apparently; evidently; without disguise.  
*Daniel.*

Too *openly* does love and hatred show:  
 A bounteous master, but a deadly foe.  
*Dryden.*  
**OPENMOUTHED.** *adj.* [*open* and *mouth*.] Greedy; ravenous; clamorous; vociferous.

Up comes a lion *openmouthed* toward the ass.  
*L'Estrange.*  
**O'PENNESS.** *n. f.* [from *open*.]  
 1. Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.  
 Deliver with more *openness* your answers  
 To my demands.  
*Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

2. Plainness; freedom from disguise.  
 The noble *openness* and freedom of his reflexions, are expressed in lively colours.  
*Felton on the Classics.*  
 These letters all written in the *openness* of friendship, will prove what were my real sentiments.  
*Pope's Letters.*

**OPERA.** *n. f.* [Italian].  
 An *opera* is a poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental music, adorned with scenes, machines, and dancing.  
*Dryden's Pref. to Albion.*

**OPERABLE.** *adj.* [from *operari*, Latin.] To be done; practicable.  
 Being incapable of *operable* circumstances, or rightly to judge the prudentiality of affairs, they only gaze upon the visible success, and thereafter condemn or cry up the whole progression.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

**OPERANT.** *adj.* [*operans*, French.] Active; having power to produce any effect. A word not in use.  
 Earth, yield me roots!  
 Who seeks far better of thee, fance his palate  
 With thy most *operant* poison!  
*Shaksp. Tim. of Athens.*  
 I must leave thee, love, and shortly too;  
 My *operant* powers their functions leave to do.  
*Shaksp.*

**TO OPERATE.** *v. n.* [*operor*, Latin; *operer*, French.] To act; to have agency; to produce effects.  
 The virtues of private persons *operate* but on a few; their sphere of action is narrow, and their influence is confined to it.  
*Atterbury's Sermons.*

Bodies produce ideas in us, manifestly by impulse, the only way which we can conceive bodies *operate* in.  
*Locke.*  
 It can *operate* on the guts and stomach, and thereby produce distinct ideas.  
*Locke.*

A plain convincing reason *operates* on the mind, both of a learned and ignorant hearer as long as they live.  
*Swift.*  
 Where causes *operate* freely, with a liberty of indifference to this or the contrary, the effect will be contingent, and the certain knowledge of it belongs only to God.  
*Watts.*

**OPERATION.** *n. f.* [*operatio*, Lat. *operation*, French.]  
 1. Agency; production of effects; influence.  
 There are in men *operations*, some natural, some rational, some supernatural, some politick, some finally ecclesiastical.  
*Hooker.*

By all the *operations* of the orbs,  
 From whom we do exist and cease to be,  
 Here I disclaim all my paternal care,  
 All *operations* by transmission of spirits and imagination,  
 work at distance and not at touch.  
*Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 Waller's presence had an extraordinary *operation* to procure any thing desired.  
*Clarendon, b. viii.*

The tree whose *operation* brings  
 Knowledge of good and ill, thum to taste.  
*Milt. P. Legt.*  
 If the *operation* of these salts be in convenient glasses promoted by warmth, the ascending steams may easily be caught and reduced into a penetrant spirit.  
*Boyle.*

The pain and sickness caused by manna, are the effects of its *operation* on the stomach and guts by the seize, motion and figure of its insensible parts.  
*Locke.*  
 2. Action; effect.  
 Repentance and renovation consist not in the strife, with,

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or purpose, but in the actual *operations* of good life.  
*Hamlin.*  
 That false fruit  
 Far other *operation* first display'd,  
*Milton's Par. Legt, b. ix.*  
 Carnal desire inflaming,  
 Speculative painting, without the assistance of manual *operation*, can never attain to perfection, but slothfully languishes; for it was not with his tongue that Apelles performed his noble works.  
*Dryden's Discreet.*

In this understanding piece of clock-work, his body as well as other senseless matter has colour, warmth and softness. But these qualities are not subsistent in those bodies, but are *operations* of fancy begotten in something else.  
*Bentley.*  
 3. [In surgery.] The part of the art of healing which depends on the use of instruments.

4. The motions or employments of an army.  
**OPERATIVE.** *adj.* [from *operare*.] Having the power of acting; having forcible agency.

To be over curious in searching how God's all-piercing and *operative* spirit distinguishing gave form to the matter of the universal, is a search like unto his, who not contented with a known ford, will presume to pass over the greatest rivers in all parts where he is ignorant of their depths.  
*Ral.*  
 Many of the nobility endeavoured to make themselves popular, by speaking in parliament against those things which were most grateful to his majesty; and he thought a little discountenance upon those persons would suppress that spirit within themselves, or make the poison of it less *operative* upon others.  
*Clarendon.*

In actions of religion we should be zealous, active and *operative*, so far as prudence will permit.  
*Taylor.*  
 This circumstance of the promise must give life to all the rest, and make them *operative* toward the producing of good life.  
*Decay of Piety.*

It holds in all *operative* principles, especially in morality; in which, not to proceed, is certainly to go backward.  
*South.*  
 The will is the conclusion of an *operative* syllogism.  
*Norr.*

**OPERATOR.** *n. f.* [*operator*, Fr. from *operare*.] One that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect.  
 An imaginary *operator* opening the first with a great deal of nicety, upon a curiosity view appeared like the head of another.  
*Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 275.*

To administer this dose, there cannot be fewer than fifty thousand *operators*, allowing one *operator* to every thirty.  
*Swift.*  
**OPEROUS.** *adj.* [*operosus*, Latin.] Laborious; full of trouble and tediousness.

Such an explication is purely imaginary, and also very *operose*, and would affect a great part of the universe; they would be as hard put to it to get rid of this water, when the deluge was to cease, as they were at first to procure it.  
*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Written language, as it is more *operous*, so it is more digested, and is permanent.  
*Holder.*  
**OPHIOPHAGOUS.** *adj.* [*ὄφις* and *φάγω*.] Serpenteating. Not used.

All snakes are not of such poisonous qualities as common opinion presumeth; as is confirmable from *ophiophagous* nations, and such as feed upon serpents.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**OPHITES.** *n. f.* A stone.  
 Ophites has a dusky greenish ground, with spots of a lighter green, oblong, and usually near square.  
*Woodw. on Puff.*

**OPHTHALMICK.** *adj.* [*ophthalmique*, Fr. from *ὀφθαλμος*, Gr.] Relating to the eye.  
**OPHTHALMY.** *n. f.* [*ophthalmie*, Fr. from *ὀφθαλμος*, Gr.] A disease of the eyes, being an inflammation in the coats, proceeding from arterious blood gotten out of the vessels and collected into those parts.  
*Diit.*

The use of cool applications, externally, is most easy to the eye; but after all, there will sometimes ensue a troublesome *ophthalmie*.  
*Sharp's Surgery.*

**OPIATE.** *n. f.* A medicine that causes sleep.  
 They chose atheism as an *opiate*, to still those frightening apprehensions of hell, by inducing a dulness and lethargy of mind, rather than to make use of that native and salutary medicine, a hearty repentance.  
*Bentley's Sermon.*

**OPIATE.** *adj.* Soporiferous; somniferous; narcotick; causing sleep.  
 The particular ingredients of those magical ointments, are *opiate* and soporiferous. For anointing of the forehead and back bone, is used for procuring dead sleeps.  
*Bacon.*

All their shape  
 Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those  
 Of Argus, and more wakeful than to drowse,  
 Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the pastoral reed  
 Of Hermes, or his *opiate* rod.  
*Milton's Par. Legt.*  
 Lettuce, which has a milky juice with an anodyne or *opiate* quality resolvent of the bile, is proper for melancholy.  
*Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**OPIFICE.** *n. f.* [*opificium*, Lat.] Workmanship; handicraft.  
**OPIFICER.** *n. f.* [*opifex*, Lat.] One that performs any work; artist. A word not received.  
 An

## OPI

There is an infinite distance betwixt the poor mortal artist, and the almighty *opifex*.  
*Bentley's Sermon.*  
**OPINABLE.** *adj.* [*opinus*, Lat.] Which may be thought. *Diit.*

**OPINATOR.** *n. f.* [*opinator*, Lat.] One who holds an opinion.  
 Consider against what kind of *opinators* the reason above given is levelled.  
*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**TO OPIN.** *v. n.* [*opino*, Latin.] To think; to judge; to be of opinion.  
 Fear is an ague, that forsakes  
 And haunts by its those whom it takes;  
 And they'll *opine* they feel the pain  
 And blows they felt to-day, again.  
*Hudibras, p. i.*  
 In matters of mere speculation, it is not much material to the welfare of government, or of themselves, whether they *opine* right or wrong, and whether they be philosophers or no.  
*South's Sermon.*

But I, who think more highly of our kind,  
*Opine*, that nature, as in duty bound,  
 Deep hid the shining mischief under ground.  
*Pope.*

**OPINATIVE.** *adj.* [from *opinion*.]  
 1. Stiff in a preconceived notion.  
 2. Imagined; not proved.

It is the more difficult to find out truth, because it is in such inconsiderable proportions scattered in a mass of *opinative* uncertainties; like the silver in Hiero's crown of gold.  
*Glauv. Scpf. c. 9.*

**OPINATOR.** *n. f.* [*opinator*, French.] One fond of his own notion; inflexible; adherent to his own opinion.  
 What will not *opinators* and self-believing men dispute of and make doubt of?  
*Raleigh.*

Essex left lord Roberts governour; a man of a four and fifty nature, a great *opinator*, and one who must be overcome before he would believe that he could be so.  
*Clarendon.*

For all his exact point, down was he cast from all his greatness, and forced to end his days in a mean condition; as it is pity but all such politick *opinators* should.  
*South's Sermon.*

**OPINATRE.** *adj.* [French.] Obstinate; stubborn.  
 Instead of an able man, you desire to have him an insignificant wrangler, *opinatre* in discourse, and priding himself in contradicting others.  
*Locke.*

**OPINATRETY.** *n. f.* [*opinatreté*, French.] Obstinacy; inflexibility; determination of mind; stubbornness.  
 This word, though it has been tried in different forms, is not yet received, nor is it wanted.

Left popular *opiniatry* should arise, we will deliver the chief opinions.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii.*

The one sets the thoughts upon wit and false colours, and not upon truth; the other teaches fallacy, wrangling and *opiniatry*.  
*Locke's Education.*

So much as we ourselves consider and comprehend of truth and reason, so much we possess of real and true knowledge. The floating of other men's opinions in our brains, make us not one jot the more knowing, though they happen to be true: what in them was science, is in us but *opiniatry*.  
*Locke.*

I can pass by *opiniatry* and the busy meddling of those who thrust themselves into every thing.  
*Woodw. Letters.*

I was extremely concerned at his *opiniatry* in leaving me; but he shall not get rid so.  
*Pope.*

**OPINION.** *n. f.* [*opinion*, Fr. *opinio*, Lat.]  
 1. Persuasion of the mind, without proof or certain knowledge.  
*Opinion* is a light, vain, crude and imperfect thing, settled in the imagination, but never arriving at the understanding, there to obtain the sanction of reason.  
*Ben. Johnson.*

*Opinion* is, when the assent of the understanding is so far gained by evidence of probability, that it rather inclines to one persuasion than to another, yet not altogether without a mixture of uncertainty or doubting.  
*Hale.*

Stiff in *opinion*, ever in the wrong.  
*Dryden.*

Blest be the princes who have fought  
 For pompous names, or wide dominion,  
 Since by their error we are taught,  
 That happiness is but *opinion*.  
*Prior.*

2. Sentiments; judgment; notion.  
 Can they make it out against the common sense and *opinion* of all mankind, that there is no such thing as a future state of misery for such as have lived ill here.  
*South.*

Charity itself commands us, where we know no ill, to think well of all; but friendship, that always goes a pitch higher, gives a man a peculiar right and claim to the good *opinion* of his friend.  
*South's Sermons.*

We may allow this to be his *opinion* concerning heirs, that where there are divers children the eldest son has the right to be heir.  
*Locke.*

Philosophers are of *opinion*, that infinite space is possessed by God's infinite omnipotence.  
*Locke.*

I shall conclude my paper with a story out of Boccacini, which sufficiently shews us the *opinion* that judicious author entertained of the sort of critics I have been here mentioning.  
*Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 291.*

## OPO

3. Favourable judgment.  
 In actions of arms small matters are of great moment, especially when they serve to raise an *opinion* of commanders.  
*Hayward.*

Howsoever I have no *opinion* of those things; yet so much I conceive to be true, that strong imagination hath more force upon things living, than things merely inanimate.  
*Bacon.*

**TO OPINION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To opine; to think.  
 A word out of use, and unworthy of revival.

The stocks *opinioned* the souls of wife men dwell about the moon, and those fools wandered about the earth: whereas the Epicureans held that death was nothing, nor after death.

That the soul and the angels are devoid of quantity and dimension, is generally *opinioned*.  
*Glauv. Scpf. c. xiii.*  
 It is *opinioned*, that the earth rests as the world's centre, while the heavens are the subject of the universal motions.  
*Glauv. Scpf. c. xi.*

**OPINIONATIVE.** *adj.* [from *opinion*.] Fond of preconceived notions; stubborn.  
 Striking at the root of pedantry and *opinionative* assurance, would be no hindrance to the world's improvement.  
*Glauv.*

One would rather chuse a reader without art, than one ill instructed with learning, but *opinionative* and without judgment.  
*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

**OPINIONATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *opinionative*.] Stubbornly.  
**OPINIONATIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *opinionative*.] Obstinacy.

**OPINIONIST.** *n. f.* [*opinioniste*, Fr. from *opinion*.] One fond of his own notions.  
 Every conceited *opinionist* sets up an infallible chair in his own brain.  
*Glauv. to Albion.*

**OPIPAROUS.** *adj.* [*opiparus*, Lat.] Sumptuous.  
*Diit.*  
**OPITULATION.** *n. f.* [*opitulatio*, Lat.] An aiding; a helping.  
*Diit.*

**OPIMUM.** *n. f.* A juice, partly of the refinous, partly of the gummy kind. It is brought to us in flat cakes or masses; usually of a roundish figure, very heavy and of a dense texture, not perfectly dry: its colour is a dark brownish yellow; its smell is very unpleasant, of a dead faint kind; and its taste very bitter and very acrid.

It is brought from Natolia, from Egypt, and from the East-Indies, where it is produced from the white garden poppy, a plant of which every part is full of a milky juice, and with which the fields of Asia-Minor are in many places sown as ours are with corn. When the heads grow to maturity, but are yet soft, green and full of juice, incisions are made in them, and from every one of these a few drops flow of a milky juice, which soon hardens into a solid consistence. These drops are gathered with great care, and the finest *opium* proceeds from the first incisions. In the countries where *opium* is produced, multitude are employed in preparing it with water, honey and spices, and working it up into cakes; but what we generally have is the mere crude juice, or at most worked up with water, or a small quantity of honey sufficient to bring it into form. The ancients were greatly divided about the virtues and use of *opium*; some calling it a poison, and others the greatest of all medicines. At present it is in high esteem, and externally applied it is emollient, relaxing and discutient, and greatly promotes suppuration. A moderate dose of *opium* taken internally, is generally under a grain, yet custom will make people bear a dram as a moderate dose; but in that case nature is vitiated. Its first effect is the making the patient cheerful, as if he had drank moderately of wine; it removes melancholy, excites boldness, and dissipates the dread of danger; and for this reason the Turks always take it when they are going to battle in a larger dose than ordinary; it afterward quiets the spirits, eases pain, and disposes to sleep. After the effect of a dose of *opium* is over, the pain generally returns in a more violent manner; the spirits, which had been elevated by it, become lower than before, and the pulse languid. An immoderate dose of *opium* brings on a sort of drunkenness, cheerfulness and loud laughter, at first, and, after many terrible symptoms, death itself. Those who have accustomed themselves to an immoderate use of *opium*, are subject to relaxations and weaknesses of all the parts of the body; they are apt to be faint, idle and thoughtless, and are generally in a stupid and uncomfortable state, except just after they have taken a fresh dose: they lose their appetite, and in fine grow old before their time.  
*Hill.*

Sleep hath forlook and giv'n me o'er  
 To death's benumbing *opium* as my only cure.  
*Milton.*

The colour and taste of *opium* are, as well as its soporific or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities, whereby it is fitted to produce different operations on different parts of our bodies.  
*Locke.*

**OPULE-TREE.** *n. f.* [*opule* and *tree*.] A sort of tree.  
*Amf.*

**OPOBANISMUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Balm of Gilead.  
**OPOPONAX.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A gum resin of a tolerably firm texture, in small loose granules, and sometimes in large masses, which are impure. It is of a strong disagreeable smell, and an acrid and extremely bitter taste. It is brought to us from  
 18 Q.



# OPP

the East, and was well known to the Greeks; but we are entirely ignorant of the plant which produces this drug. It is attenuating and discutient, and gently purgative. *Hill.*  
**OPPIDAN.** *n. f.* [*oppidanus*, Lat.] A townsman; an inhabitant of a town.

**To OPPUGNER.** *v. a.* [*oppugno*, Lat.] To pledge; to pawn.

The Duke of Guise Henry was the greatest usurer in France, for that he had turned all his estate into obligations; meaning that he had sold and *oppugnered* all his patrimony, to give large donations to other men. *Bacon.*

Ferdinando merchanted at this time with France, for the restoring Roussillon and Perpignan, *oppugnered* to them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**To OPPILATE.** *v. a.* [*oppilo*, Lat. *opilor*, Fr.] To heap up obstruction.

**OPPIATION.** *n. f.* [*oppiation*, Fr. from *opilate*.] Obstruction; matter heaped together.

The ingredients prescribed in their substance actuate the spirits, reclude *oppiations*, and mundify the blood. *Harvey.*

**OPPIATIVE.** *adj.* [*oppiative*, Fr.] Obstructive.

**OPPLET.** *adj.* [*oppletus*, Lat.] Filled; crowded.

**OPPOLITE.** *adj.* [*opposite*, Lat.] Opposite; adverse. Ere the foundations of this earth were laid, It was *opposite* to our search ordain'd.

**OPPOLITE.** *n. f.* [*oppositus*, Lat.] Prior.

1. Antagonist; adversary.

2. One who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenet.

Inasmuch as ye go about to destroy a thing which is in force, and to draw in that which hath not as yet been received, to impose on us that which we think not ourselves bound unto; that therefore ye are not to claim in any conference other than the plaintiffs or *oppositors* part. *Hooker.*

How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office, and seasonably commit the *opponent* with the respondent, like a long practiced moderator. *More.*

**OPPORTUNE.** *adj.* [*opportune*, Fr. *opportunus*, Latin.] Seasonable; convenient; fit; timely; well-timed; proper.

There was nothing to be added to this great king's felicity, being at the top of all worldly bliss, and the perpetual constancy of his prosperous successes, but an *opportune* death to withdraw him from any future blow of fortune. *Bacon.*

Will lift us up in spite of fate, Nearer our ancient seat; perhaps in view Of those bright confines, whence with neighbour arms And *opportune* excursion, we may chance Re-enter heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

Consider'd every creature, which of all Most *opportune* might serve his wiles; and found The serpent subtlest beast of all the field. *Milton.*

**OPPORTUNELY.** *adv.* [*opportune*.] Seasonably; conveniently; with opportunity either of time or place.

He was resolved to chuse a war rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being situate so *opportune* to annoy England either for coast or trade. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Against these there is a proper objection, that they offend uniformity; whereof I am therefore *opportune* induced to say somewhat. *Watson's Architecture.*

This experiment does *opportune* supply the deficiency. *Boyle.*

**OPPORTUNITY.** *n. f.* [*opportunitas*, Fr. *opportunitas*, Lat.] Fit fit place; time; convenience; suitability of circumstances to any end.

A wife man will make more *opportunities* than he finds. Mens behaviour should be like their apparel, not too straight but free for exercise. *Bacon, Essay* 53.

*Opportunity*, like a sudden gust, Hath swell'd my calmer thoughts into a tempest. Accur'd *opportunity*! That work'd our thoughts into desires, desires To resolutions; those being ripe and quicken'd, 'Thou giv'st them birth, and bring'st them forth to action. *Denham.*

'Tho' their advice be good, their counsel wise, Yet length still loses *opportunities*. Neglect no *opportunity* of doing good, nor check thy desire of doing it, by a vain fear of what may happen. *Atterb.*

All poets have taken an *opportunity* to give long descriptions of the night. *Braune's Notes on the Odyssey.*

**To OPPOSE.** *v. a.* [*opponere*, French; *oppono*, Latin.] 1. To act against; to be adverse; to hinder; to resist.

There's no bottom, none In my voluptuousness, and my desire And all temptations would o'erbear, That did *oppose* my will. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. To put in opposition; to offer as an antagonist or rival. If all men are not naturally equal, I am sure all slaves are; and then I may, without presumption, *oppose* my single opinion to his. *Locke.*

3. To place as an obstacle. Since he stands obdurate, And that no lawful means can carry me

# OPP

Out of his envy's reach, I do *oppose* My patience to his fury. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

I thro' the seas purfue'd their evil'd race, Engag'd the heav'n's, *oppos'd* the stormy main; But billows roar'd and tempests rag'd in vain. *Dryden.*

4. To place in front. Her grace sat down In a rich chair of state; *opposing* freely The beauty of her person to the people. *Shakespeare.*

**To OPPOSE.** *v. n.* 1. To act adversely.

A servant, thrill'd with remorse, *Oppos'd* against the act, bending his sword To his great matter. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He practis'd to dispatch such of the nobility as were like to *oppose* against his mischievous drift, and in such sort to encumber and weaken the rest, that they should be no impediments to him. *Hayward.*

2. To object in a disputation; to have the part of raising difficulties against a tenet supposed to be right.

**OPPOSELESS.** *adj.* [*oppositus*.] Irresistible; not to be opposed. I could bear it longer, and not fall To quarrel with your great *opposite* will. *Shakespeare.*

**OPPOSE.** *n. f.* [*oppositus*.] One that opposes; antagonist; enemy; rival.

Now the fair goddess fortune Fall deep in love with thee, and her great charms Misguide thy *opposers* words: bold gentleman! Prosperity be thy page. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Brave wits that have made essays worthy of immortality; yet by reason of envious and more popular *opposers*, have submitted to fate, and are almost lost in oblivion. *Gloucester.*

I do not see how the ministers could have continued in their stations, if their *opposers* had agreed about the methods by which they should be ruined. *Swift.*

A bold *opposer* of divine belief. *Blackmore.*

**OPPOSITE.** *adj.* [*oppositus*, Fr. *oppositus*, Lat.] 1. Placed in front; facing each other.

To th' other five, Their planetary motions and aspects, In textile, square, trine and *opposite*, Of noxious efficacy. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x.

2. Adverse; repugnant. Nothing of a foreign nature, like the trifling novels, by which the reader is misled into another sort of pleasure, *opposite* to that which is designed in an epic poem. *Dryden.*

This is a prospect very uneasy to the lusts and passions, and *opposite* to the strongest desires of flesh and blood. *Regier.*

3. Contrary. In this fallen state of man religion begins with repentance and conversion, the two *opposite* terms of which are God and sin. *Tillotson, Sermon* 1.

Particles of speech have divers, and sometimes almost *opposite* significations. *Locke.*

**OPPOSITE.** *n. f.* Adversary; opponent; antagonist; enemy. To the best and wisest, while they live, the world is continually a froward *opposite*, a curious observer of their defects and imperfections; their virtues it afterwards as much admires. *Hooker, b. v. f. 7.*

He is the most skilful, bloody, and fatal *opposite* that you could have found in Illyria. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

The knight whom fate or happy chance Shall grace his arms so far in equal fight, From out the bars to force his *opposite*, The prize of valour and of love shall gain. *Dryden.*

**OPPOSITELY.** *adv.* [*opposite*.] 1. In such a situation as to face each other.

The lesser pair are joined edge to edge, but not *oppositely* with their points downward, but upward. *Grew's Med.*

2. Adversely. I oft have seen, when corn was ripe to mow, And now in dry, and brittle straw did grow, Winds from all quarters *oppositely* blow. *May's Virgil.*

**OPPOSITENESS.** *n. f.* [*oppositus*.] The state of being opposite.

**OPPOSITION.** *n. f.* [*oppositio*, Fr. *oppositio*, Lat.] 1. Situation so as to front something opposed.

2. Hostile resistance. He Cry'd oh! and mounted; found no *opposition* From what he look'd for should oppose. *Shakespeare.*

Virtue which breaks thro' all *opposition*, And all temptations can remove, Most shines, and most is acceptable above. *Milton.*

He considers Lausus rescuing his father at the hazard of his own life, as an image of himself when he took Anchises on his shoulders, and bore him safe thro' the rage of the fire and the *opposition* of his enemies. *Dryden's Dunciad.*

3. Contrariety of affection. They who never tried the experiment of a holy life, measure

# OPP

sure the laws of God not by their intrinsic goodness, but by the reluctance and *opposition* which they find in their own hearts. *Tillotson, Sermon* 6.

4. Contrariety of interest; contrariety of measures.

5. The parts of every true *opposition* do always both concern the same subject, and have reference to the same thing, sith otherwise they are but in shew *opposite*, and not in truth. *Hooker, b. v. f. 48.*

Reason can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident, nor allow it to entertain probability in *opposition* to knowledge and certainty. *Locke.*

**To OPPRESS.** *v. a.* [*oppressus*, Lat.] 1. To crush by hardship or unreasonable severity.

Israel and Judah were *oppressed* together, and all that took them captives held them fast, they refused to let them go. *Jer. l. 33.*

Alas! a mortal most *oppress'd* of those Whom fate has loaded with a weight of woes. *Pope.*

2. To overpower; to subdue. We're not ourselves, When nature, being *oppress'd*, commands the mind To suffer with the body. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The fun *oppress'd*, is plung'd in thickest gloom. *Thomson.*

**OPPRESSION.** *n. f.* [*oppressio*, Fr. from *oppressus*.] 1. The act of oppressing; cruelty; severity.

2. The state of being oppressed; misery. Famine is in thy cheeks; Need and *oppression* stare within thine eyes, Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back. *Shakespeare.*

Cæsar himself has work, and our *oppression* Exceeds what we expected. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

3. Hardship; calamity. We are all subject to the same accidents; and when we see any under particular *oppression*, we should look upon it as the common lot of human nature. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. Dullness of spirits; lassitude of body. Drowsiness, *oppression*, heaviness, and lassitude, are signs of a too plentiful meal. *Arbutnot on Aliment.*

**OPPRESSIVE.** *adj.* [*oppressus*.] 1. Cruel; inhuman; unjustly exacting or severe.

2. Heavy; overwhelming. Alicia, reach thy friendly arm, And help me to support that feeble frame, That nodding totters with *oppressive* woes. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

**OPPRESSOR.** *n. f.* [*oppressor*, Fr. from *oppressus*.] One who harasses others with unreasonable or unjust severity.

I from *oppressors* did the poor defend, The fatherless, and such as had no friend. *Sandys.*

The cries of orphans, and th' *oppressor's* rage, Had reach'd the stars. *Dryden.*

Power when employed to relieve the oppressed, and to punish the *oppressor*, becomes a great blessing. *Swift.*

**OPPROBRIOUS.** *adj.* [*opprobrium*, Lat.] Reproachful; disgraceful; causing infamy; scurrilous.

Himself pronounceth them blessed, that should for his name sake be subject to all kinds of ignominy and *opprobrious* malediction. *Hooker, b. v. f. 48.*

I will not here define My unstain'd verse with his *opprobrious* name. *Daniel.*

Solomon he led by fraud to build His temple right against the temple of God, On the *opprobrious* hill. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. i.

They see themselves unjustly aspersed, and vindicate themselves in terms no less *opprobrious* than those by which they are attacked. *Addison's Freeholder*, No. 137.

**OPPROBRIOUSLY.** *ad.* [*opprobrium*.] Reproachfully; scurrilously. Think you, this little prating York Was not incensed by his subtle mother, To taunt and scorn you thus *opprobriously*. *Shakespeare's R. III.*

**OPPROBRIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [*opprobrium*.] Reproachfulness; scurrility.

**To OPPUGN.** *v. a.* [*oppugno*, Lat.] To oppose; to attack; to resist.

For the ecclesiastical laws of this land we are led by a great reason to observe, and ye be by no necessity bound to *oppugn* them. *Hooker's Pref.*

They fail the manner of their impeachment they could not but conceive did *oppugn* the rights of parliament. *Clar.*

If nothing can *oppugn* his love, And virtue inious ways can prove, What cannot he confide to do That brings both love and virtue too? *Hud. p. i.*

The ingredients reclude *oppiations*, mundify the blood, and *oppugn* putrefaction. *Harvey.*

**OPPUGANCY.** *n. f.* [*oppugnus*.] Opposition. Take but degree away, untune that string, And hark what discord follows, each thing meets In meek *oppugnancy*. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cress.*

# OR

**OPPUGNER.** *n. f.* [*oppugnus*.] One who opposes or attacks. The modern and degenerate Jews be, upon the score of being the great patrons of man's free will, not causelessly esteemed the great *oppugnors* of God's free grace. *Boyle.*

**OPSMATHY.** *n. f.* [*ὀψμαθία*.] Late education; late cradition.

**OPSONATION.** *n. f.* [*opsonatio*, Latin.] Catering; a buying provisions. *Diet.*

**OPTABLE.** *adj.* [*optabilis*, Lat.] Desirable; to be wished.

**OPTATIVE.** *adj.* [*optativus*, Lat.] Expressive of desire. [In grammar.]

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation to signify wishing, which is called the *optative* mood. *Clarke.*

**OPTICAL.** *n. f.* [*ὀπτικός*.] Relating to the science of optics. It seems not agreeable to what anatomists and *optical* writers deliver, touching the relation of the two eyes to each other. *Boyle.*

**OPTICIAN.** *n. f.* [*from optick*.] One skilled in optics.

**OPTICK.** *adj.* [*ὀπτικός*; *optique*, Fr.] 1. Visual; producing vision; subservient to vision.

May not the harmony and discord of colours arise from the proportions of the vibrations propagated through the fibres of the *optic* nerves into the brain, as the harmony and discord of sounds arise from the proportions of the vibrations of the air? *Newt. Opt.*

2. Relating to the science of vision. Where our master handleth the contractions of pillars, we have an *optic* rule, that the higher they are the less should be always their diminution aloft, because the eye itself doth naturally contract all objects, according to the distance. *Watson's Architecture.*

**OPTICK.** *n. f.* An instrument of sight; an organ of sight. Can any thing escape the perspicacity of those eyes which were before light, and in whose *opticks* there is no opacity. *Brown.*

Our corporeal eyes we find Dazzle the *opticks* of our mind. *Denham.*

You may neglect, or quench, or hate the flame, Whose smoke too long obscur'd your rising name, And quickly cold indifference will ensue, When you love's joys thro' honour's *optick* view. *Prior.*

Why has not man a microscopick eye? For this plain reason, man is not a fly. Say what the use, were finer *opticks* giv'n, T'inspect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n. *Pope.*

**OPTICK.** *n. f.* [*ὀπτική*.] The science of the nature and laws of vision.

No spherical body of what bigness soever illuminates the whole sphere of another, although it illuminate something more than half of a lesser, according unto the doctrine of *opticks*. *Brown's Vulgar Err.* b. vi.

Those who desire satisfaction in the appearance, must go to the admirable treatise of *opticks* by Sir Isaac Newton. *Chayne's Phil. Prin.*

**OPTIMACY.** *n. f.* [*optimatus*, Lat.] Nobility; body of nobles. In this high court of parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power, a wholesome mixture betwixt monarchy, *optimacy*, and democracy. *Howell.*

**OPTIMITY.** *n. f.* [*from optimus*.] The state of being best.

**OPTION.** *n. f.* [*optio*, Lat.] Choice; election. Transplantation must proceed from the *option* of the people, else it sounds like an exile; so the colonies must be raised by the leave of the king and not by his command. *Bacon.*

Which of these two rewards we will receive, he hath left to our *option*. *Smallbridge's Sermon.*

**OPULENCE.** *n. f.* [*opulencia*, Fr. *opulentia*, Latin.] Wealth; riches; affluence.

It must be a discovery of the infinite flatteries that follow youth and *opulency*. *Shakespeare's Tim. of Athens.*

After eight years spent in outward *opulency* and inward murmur, that it was not greater; after vast sums of money and great wealth gotten, he died unlamented. *Clarendon.*

He had been a person not only of great *opulence*, but authority. *Atterbury.*

There in full *opulence* a banker dwelt, Who all the joys and pangs of riches felt; His side board glitter'd with imagin'd plate, And his proud fancy held a vast estate. *Swift.*

**OPULENT.** *adj.* [*opulent*, Fr. *opulentus*, Lat.] Rich; wealthy; affluent.

He made him his ally, and provoked a mighty and *opulent* king by an offensive war in his quarrel. *Bacon.*

To begin with the supposed policy of gratifying only the rich and *opulent*. Does our wise man think that the grandee whom he courts does not see through all the little plots of his courtship. *South's Sermons.*

**OPULENTLY.** *adv.* [*from opulent*.] Richly; with splendor. *Or. conjunct.* [old, Saxon.]

1. A disjunctive particle, marking distribution, and sometimes opposition. Inquire what the antients thought concerning this world, whether it was to perish or no; whether to be destroyed



## ORA

- froyed *or* to stand eternally? *Burnet.*  
 He my muse's homage shou'd receive, *Garth.*  
 If I could write *or* Holles cou'd forgive.  
 Every thing that can be divided by the mind into two *or* more ideas, is called complex. *Watts's Logic.*  
 2. It corresponds to *either*; he must *either* fall *or* fly.  
 3. *Or* is sometimes redundant, but is then more properly omitted. How great soever the sins of any unreformed person are, Christ died for him because he died for all; only he must reform and forsake his sins, *or* else he shall never receive benefit of his death. *Hammond's Fund.*  
 4. [*or*, *or* *ape*, Saxon.] Before; *or* ever, is before ever.  
*Or* we go to the declaration of this psalm, it shall be convenient to shew who did write this psalm. *Fisher.*  
 The dead man's knell  
 Is there scarce ask'd for whom, and good men's lives  
 Expire before the flowers in their cups, *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
 Dying *or* *ere* they ficken.  
 Learn before thou speak, and use physick *or* *ere* thou be sick. *Eccles. xvii. 19.*  
*OR. n. f.* [French.] Gold.  
 The show'ry arch  
 With lifted colours gay, *or*, azure, gules,  
 Delights and puzzles the beholders eyes. *Philips.*  
*ORACH. n. f.* The flower is without leaves, but consists of many stamina arising from a five leav'd empalement; the point becomes a flat orbicular seed, enclosed in the empalement, which becomes a foliaceous capsule, including two sorts of seeds. There are thirteen species; of which the first called garden *orach*, was cultivated as a culinary herb, and used as spinach, though it is not generally liked by the English, but still esteemed by the French. It was formerly used in medicine. *Miller.*  
*ORACLE. n. f.* [*oracul*, Fr. *oraculum*, Lat.]  
 1. Something delivered by supernatural wisdom.  
 The main principle whereupon our belief of all things therein contained dependeth, is, that the scriptures are the *oracles* of God himself. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 8.*  
 2. The place where, or person of whom the determinations of heaven are enquired.  
 Why, by the verities on thee made good,  
 May they not be my *oracles* as well,  
 And set me up in hope? *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
 God hath now sent his living *oracle*  
 Into the world to teach his final will,  
 And sends his spirit of truth henceforth to dwell  
 In pious hearts, an inward *oracle*,  
 To all truth requisite for men to know. *Par. Reg.*  
 3. Any person or place where certain decisions are obtained.  
 The world's great *oracle* in times to come. *Pope.*  
 4. One famed for wisdom; one whose determinations are not to be disputed.  
*TO ORACLE. v. n.* [from the noun.] To utter oracles. A word not received.  
 No more shalt thou by *oracul* abuse  
 The gentles. *Paradise Regained, b. i.*  
*ORACULAR. } adj.* [from *oracul*.] Uttering oracles; resembling oracles.  
*ORACULOUS. } bling oracles.*  
 Thy counsel would be as the *oracle* of  
 Urim and thummim, those *oraculous* gems  
 On Aaron's breast, or tongue of seers old  
 Infallible. *Milton's Paradise Reg. b. iii.*  
 Here Charles contrives the ord'ring of his states;  
 Here he resolves his neighb'ring princes fates;  
 What nation shall have peace, where war be made,  
 Determin'd is in this *oraculous* shade. *Walker.*  
 Though their general acknowledgments of the weakness  
 Of human understanding look like cold and sceptical discouragements;  
 Yet the particular expressions of their sentiments are  
 As *oraculous* as if they were omniscient. *Glanville's Scetf.*  
 They have something venerable and *oracular*, in that unadorned gravity and shortness in the expression. *Pope. Pref.*  
 The *oraculous* seer frequents the Pharian coast,  
 Proteus a name tremendous o'er the main. *Pope.*  
*ORACULOUSLY. adv.* [from *oraculous*.] In manner of an *oracle*.  
 The testimony of antiquity, and such as pass *oraculously* amongst us, were not always so exact as to examining the doctrine they delivered. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. i.*  
 Hence rise the branching beech and vocal oak,  
 Where Jove of old *oraculously* spoke. *Dryden.*  
*ORACULOUSNESS. n. f.* [from *oraculous*.] The state of being *oracular*.  
*ORASON. n. f.* [*oraison*, Fr. *oratio*, Lat.] Prayer; verbal supplication; or oral worship: more frequently written *orison*.  
 Stay, let's hear the *oraisons* he makes. *Shakespeare.*  
 Business might shorten, not disturb her pray'r;  
 Heav'n had the best, if not the greater share:  
 An active life, long *oraisons* forbids,  
 Yet still the pray'r, for still the pray'r by deeds. *Dryden.*

## ORA

- ORAL. adj.* [*oral*, Fr. *or*, *orris*, Latin.] Delivered by mouth; not written.  
*Oral* discourse, whose transient faults dying with the found that gives them life, and to not subject to a strict review, more easily escapes observation. *Locke's Educat.*  
 St. John was appealed to as the living *oracle* of the church; and as his *oral* testimony lasted the first century, many have observed, that by a particular providence several of our Saviour's disciples, and of the early converts, lived to a very great age, that they might personally convey the truth of the gospel to those times which were very remote. *Addison.*  
*ORALLY. adv.* [from *oral*.] By mouth; without writing.  
*Oral* tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws of a kingdom, because they are complex, not *orally* traducible to so great a distance of ages. *Hale's Comm. Laws of Eng.*  
*ORANGE. n. f.* [*orange*, Fr. *aurantia*, Latin.] The leaves have two lobes or appendages at their base like ears, and cut in form of a heart; the fruit is round and depressed, and of a yellow colour when ripe, in which it differs from the citron and lemon. The species are eight. *Miller.*  
 I will discharge it in your straw-colour'd beard, your *orange* tawny beard.  
 The notary came aboard, holding in his hand a fruit like an *orange*, but of colour between *orange* tawny and scarlet, which cast a most excellent odour, and is used for a preservative against infection. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
 Fine *oranges*, sauce for your veal,  
 Are charming when squeeze'd in a pot of brown ale. *Swift.*  
 The ideas of *orange* colour and azure, produced in the mind by the same infusion of liguem nephriticum, are no less distinct ideas than those of the same colours taken from two different bodies. *Locke.*  
*ORANGERY. n. f.* [*orangerie*, Fr.] Plantation of *oranges*.  
 A kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest *orangerie*, or artificial green house. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 477.*  
*ORANGEMUSK. n. f.* See *PEAR*, of which it is a species.  
*ORANGEWIFE. n. f.* [*orange* and *wife*.] A woman who sells *oranges*.  
 You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an *orange* wife and a fustler seller. *Shakespeare.*  
*ORATION. n. f.* [*oration*, Fr. *oratio*, Lat.] A speech made according to the laws of rhetoric; a harangue; a declamation.  
 There shall I try,  
 In my *oration*, how the people take  
 The cruel issue of these bloody men. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*  
 This gives life and spirit to every thing that is spoken, awakens the dullest spirits, and adds a singular grace and excellency both to the person and his *oration*. *Watts.*  
*ORATORICAL. adj.* [from *orator*.] Rhetorical; befitting an orator.  
 Where he speaks in an *oratorical*, affecting, or persuasive way, let this be explained by other places where he treats of the same theme in a doctrinal way. *Watts.*  
*ORATOR. n. f.* [*orator*, Fr. *orator*, Lat.]  
 1. A public speaker; a man of eloquence.  
 Poor queen and son I your labour is but lost;  
 For Warwick is a subtle *orator*. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*  
 As when of old some *orator* renown'd,  
 In Athens or free Rome, where eloquence  
 Flourish'd, since mute! to some great cause address'd,  
 Stood in himself collected; while each part,  
 Motion, each act, won audience. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 The constant design of both these *orators* in all their speeches, was to drive some one particular point.  
 I have listened to an *orator* of this species, without being able to understand one single sentence. *Swift.*  
 Both *orators* to much renown'd,  
 In their own depths of eloquence were drown'd. *Dryden.*  
 2. A petitioner. This sense is used in addresses to chancery.  
*ORATORY. n. f.* [*oratoria*, ars, Lat.]  
 1. Eloquence; rhetorical skill.  
 Each pasture stored with sheep feeding with sober security,  
 While the pretty lambs with bleating *oratory* craved the dams comfort. *Stidger.*  
 When a world of men  
 Could not prevail with all their *oratory*,  
 Yet hath a woman's kindness over-ru'd. *Shakespeare.*  
 When my *oratory* grew tow'rd end,  
 I bid them that did love their country's good,  
 Cry, God save Richard. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*  
 Sighs now breath'd  
 Unutterable, which the spirit of pray'r  
 Inspir'd, and wing'd for heav'n with speedier flight  
 Than loudest *oratory*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*  
 By this kind of *oratory* and professing to decline their own inclinations and wishes, purely for peace and unity, they prevailed over those who were still surprised.  
 The former who had to deal with a people of much more politeness, learning, and wit, laid the greatest weight of his *oratory* upon the strength of his arguments. *Swift.*  
 Come

## ORB

- Come harmless characters, that no one hit,  
 Come Henley's *oratory*, Osborn's wit. *Pope.*  
 Exercise of eloquence.  
 The Romans had seized upon the fleet of the Antiates, among which there were six armed with rostra, with which the consul Menenius adorned the public place of *oratory*. *Arb.*  
 3. [*Oratoire*, French.]  
*Oratory* signifies a private place, which is deputed and allotted for prayer alone, and not for the general celebration of divine service. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*  
 They began to erect to themselves *oratories* not in any sumptuous or stately manner, which neither was possible by reason of the poor estate of the church, and had been perilous in regard of the world's envy towards them. *Hooker.*  
 Do not omit thy prayers for want of a good *oratory* or place to pray in; nor thy duty for want of temporal encouragements. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*  
*ORB. n. f.* [*orbe*, Fr. *orbis*, Latin.]  
 1. Sphere; orbicular body; circular body.  
 A mighty collection of water inclosed in the bowels of the earth, constitutes an huge *orb* in the interior or central parts; upon the surface of which *orb* of water the terrestrial strata are expanded. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*  
 The with a storm of darts to distance drive  
 The Trojan chief; who held at bay from far,  
 On his Vulcanian *orb* sustain'd the war. *Dryden.*  
 2. Mundane sphere; celestial body; light of heaven.  
 In the floor of heav'n  
 There's not the smallest *orb* which thou behold'st,  
 But in his motion like an angel flings,  
 Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims. *Shakespeare.*  
 3. Wheel; any rolling body.  
 The *orbs*  
 Of his fierce chariot roll'd as with the found  
 Of torrent floods. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*  
 4. Circle; line drawn round.  
 5. Circle described by any of the mundane spheres.  
 Astronomers, to solve the phenomena, framed to their conceit eccentricities and epicycles, and a wonderful engine of *orbs*, though no such things were. *Bacon.*  
 With smiling aspect you serenely move,  
 In your fifth *orb*, and rule the realm of love. *Dryden.*  
 6. Period; revolution of time.  
 Self-begot, self-raised,  
 By our own quick'ning pow'r, when fatal course  
 Had circled his full *orb*, the birth mature  
 Of this our native heav'n. *Milton. Par. Lost, b. v.*  
 7. Sphere of action.  
 Will you again unknit  
 This churlish knot of all abhorred war,  
 And move in that obedient *orb* again,  
 Where you did give a fair and nat'ral light. *Shakespeare.*  
 8. It is applied by *Milton* to the eye, as being luminous and spherical.  
 A drop serene hath quench'd their *orbs*,  
 Or dim suffusion veil'd. *Milton.*  
*ORBA'TION. n. f.* [*orbatus*, Lat.] Privation of parents or children.  
*ORBED. adj.* [from *orb*.]  
 1. Round; circular; orbicular.  
 All those sayings will I over swear,  
 And all those swearings keep as true in soul,  
 As doth that *orbed* continent the fire,  
 That severs day from night. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*  
 2. Formed into a circle.  
 Truth and justice then  
 Will down return to men,  
 Or b'd in a rainbow, and like glories wearing. *Milton.*  
 3. Rounded.  
 A golden axle did the work uphold,  
 Gold was the beam, the wheels were *orb'd* with gold. *Addison.*  
*ORBITAL. adj.* [*orbitalis*, Fr. *orbitalis*, Lat.]  
 1. Spherical.  
 He shall monarchy with thee divide  
 Of all things, parted by th' empyreal bounds,  
 His quadrature from thy *orbicular* world. *Milton.*  
 2. Circular.  
 The form of their bottom is not the same; for whereas before it was of an *orbicular* make, they now look as if they were pressed.  
 By a circle I understand not here a perfect geometrical circle, but an *orbicular* figure, whose length is equal to its breadth, and which as to sense may seem circular. *Newt.*  
*ORBITALLY. adj.* [from *orbicular*.] Spherically; circularly.  
*ORBITALNESS. n. f.* [from *orbicular*.] The state of being *orbicular*.  
*ORBITATED. adj.* [*orbitalatus*, Latin.] Moulded into an *orb*.  
*ORBIT. n. f.* [*orbite*, Fr. *orbita*, Latin.] The line described by the revolution of a planet.  
 Suppose more suns in proper *orbits* roll'd,  
 Dissolv'd the snows and chae'd the polar cold. *Blackm.*  
 Suppose the earth placed nearer to the sun, and revolve for instance in the *orb* it of Mercury; there the whole ocean

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- would even boil with extremity of heat, and be all exhaled into vapours; all plants and animals would be scorched. *Bent.*  
*ORBITY. n. f.* [*orbis*, Latin.] Loss, or want of parents or children.  
*ORC. n. f.* [*orca*, Lat. *ῥογγα*.] A sort of sea-fish. *Anf.*  
 An island salt and bare,  
 The haunt of seals and *orcs*, and sea-maws clang. *Milt.*  
*ORCHAL. n. f.* A stone from which a blue colour is made. *Anf.*  
*ORCHANET. n. f.* An herb. *Anf.*  
*ORCHARD. n. f.* [either *hortyard* or *wortyard*, says Skinner; *orchard*, Saxon. *Junius*.] A garden of fruit-trees.  
 Planting of *orchards* is very profitable, as well as pleasurable. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
 They overcome their riches, not by making  
 Baths, *orchards*, fish pools. *Ben. Johnson.*  
 Her private *orchards* wall'd on ev'ry side,  
 To lawless Sylvans all access deny'd. *Pope.*  
*ORCHESTRE. n. f.* [French. *orchestre*.] The place where the musicians are set at a publick show.  
*ORD. n. f.* An edge or sharpness; as in *ordbehn*, *ordbright*, &c. and in the Islandish tongue, *ord* signifies a spear or dart. *Gib.*  
*Ord*, in old English, signified *beginning*; whence probably the proverbial phrase *odds* [*ords*] and *ends*, for scraps or remnants.  
*TO ORDAIN. v. a.* [*ordino*, Lat. *ordonner*, Fr.]  
 1. To appoint; to decree.  
 Know the cause why musick was *ordain'd*;  
 Was it not to refresh the mind of man  
 After his studies, or his usual pain? *Shakespeare.*  
 Jeroboam *ordain'd* a feast. *1 Kings xii. 32.*  
 He hath also prepared for him the instruments of death;  
 he *ordaineth* his arrows against the persecutors. *Pf. vii. 13.*  
 As many as were *ordained* to eternal life, believed. *Acts xiii. 48.*  
 He commanded us to testify that it is he which was *ordained* of God to be the judge of quick and dead. *Acts x. 42.*  
 The fatal tent,  
 The scene of death, and place *ordain'd* for punishment. *Dryden.*  
 To souls oppress'd and dumb with grief,  
 The Gods *ordain* this kind relief,  
 That musick should in sounds convey  
 What dying lovers dare not say. *Waller.*  
 My reason bends to what thy eyes *ordain*;  
 For I was born to love, and thou to reign. *Prior.*  
 2. To establish; to settle; to institute.  
 Mulmutius  
*Ordain'd* our laws, whose use the sword of Caesar  
 Hath too much mangled. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
 I will *ordain* a place for Israel. *1 Chron. xvii. 9.*  
 God from Sinai descending, will himself  
 In thunder, lightnings, and loud trumpets found,  
*Ordain* them laws. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*  
 For thee I have *ordain'd* it, and  
 Have suffer'd, that the glory may be thine  
 Of ending this great war; since none but thou  
 Can end it. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*  
 Some laws *ordains*, and some attend the choice  
 Of holy senates, and elect by voice. *Dryden.*  
 3. To set in an office.  
 All signified unto you by a man, who is *ordained* over the affairs, shall be utterly destroyed. *Elphinstone, xiii. 6.*  
 4. To invest with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power.  
 Meletius was *ordained* by Arian bishops, and yet his ordination was never questioned. *Stillingfleet.*  
*ORDAINER. n. f.* [from *ordain*.] He who ordains.  
*ORDEAL. n. f.* [*ordal*, Sax. *ordalium*, low Lat. *ordalie*, Fr.] A trial by fire or water, by which the person accused appealed to heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron; or being thrown, I suppose, into the water; whence the vulgar trial of witches.  
 Their *ordeal* laws they used in doubtful cases, when clear proofs wanted. *Hakewill on Providence.*  
 In the time of king John, the purgation per ignem et aquam, or the trial by *ordeal* continued; but it ended with this king. *Hale.*  
*ORDER. n. f.* [*ordo*, Lat. *ordre*, Fr.]  
 1. Method; regular disposition.  
 To know the true state of Solomon's house, I will keep this *order*; I will set forth the end of our foundation, the instruments for our works, the several employments assigned, and the ordinances we observe. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
 As St. Paul was full of the doctrine of the gospel; so it lay all clear and in *order*, open to his view. *Locke.*  
 2. Established process.  
 The moderator, when either of the disputants breaks the rules, may interpose to keep them to *order*. *Watts.*  
 3. Proper state.  
 Any of the faculties wanting, or out of *order*, produce suitable defects in mens understandings. *Locke.*  
 4. Regularity; settled mode.  
 This order with her sorrow she accords,  
 Which orderless all form of *order* brake. *Daniel.*  
 5. Mandate;



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5. Mandate; precept; command.  
Give *order* to my servants, that they take  
No note of our being absent. *Shaksp. Mer. of Ven.*  
If the lords of the council issued out any *order* against  
them, or if the king sent a proclamation for their repair to  
their houses, presently some nobleman deputed by the tables  
published a protestation against those *orders* and proclamations.  
*Clarendon.*  
Upon this new fright, an *order* was made by both houses  
for disarming all the papists in England; upon which, and  
the like *orders*, though seldom any thing was after done, yet  
it served to keep up the apprehensions in the people, of dan-  
gers and designs, and to disincite them from any reverence  
or affection to the queen. *Clarendon.*  
I have received an *order* under your hand for a thousand  
pounds in words at length. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 60.*  
6. Rule; regulation.  
The church hath authority to establish that for an *order*  
at one time, which at another time it may abolish, and in  
both do well. *Hooker, b. v. f. 8.*  
7. Regular government.  
The night, their number, and the sudden act  
Would dash all *order*, and protect their fact. *Daniel.*  
8. A society of dignified persons distinguished by marks of ho-  
nour.  
Elves,  
The several chairs of *order* look you scour,  
With juice of balm and ev'ry precious flow'r. *Shaksp.*  
Princes many times make themselves desires, and set their  
hearts upon toys; sometimes upon a building; sometimes  
upon erecting of an *order*. *Bacon.*  
She left immortal trophies of her fame,  
And to the noblest *order* gave the name. *Dryden.*  
By shining marks, distinguish'd they appear,  
And various *orders* various ensigns bear. *Granville.*  
9. A rank, or class.  
The king commanded the high priest and the priests of  
the second *order*, to bring forth out of the temple all the  
vessels. *2 Kings xxiii. 4.*  
Th' Almighty seeing,  
From his transcendent seat the faints among,  
To those bright *orders* utter'd thus his voice. *Milton.*  
10. A religious fraternity.  
Find a bare foot brother out,  
One of our *order* to associate me,  
Here visiting the sick. *Shaksp. Rom. and Juliet.*  
11. [In the plural.] Hierarchical state.  
If the faults of men in *orders* are only to be judged among  
themselves, they are all in some sort parties. *Dryden.*  
Having in his youth made a good progress in learning,  
that he might dedicate himself more intirely to religion he  
entered into holy *orders*, and in a few years became renown-  
ed for his sanctity of life. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 164.*  
12. Means to an end.  
Virgins must remember, that the virginity of the body is  
only excellent in *order* to the purity of the soul; for in the  
same degree that virgins live more spiritually than other per-  
sons, in the same degree is their virginity a more excellent  
state. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
We should behave reverently towards the Divine Majesty,  
and justly towards men; and in *order* to the better discharge  
of these duties, we should govern ourselves in the use of sen-  
sual delights, with temperance. *Tillotson, Sermon. 6.*  
The best knowledge is that which is of greatest use in *or-*  
*der* to our eternal happiness. *Tillotson, Sermon. 1.*  
What we see in *order* only to what we do not see; and  
both these states must be joined together. *Atterbury.*  
One man pursues power in *order* to wealth, and another  
wealth in *order* to power, which last is the safer way, and  
generally followed. *Swift's Exam. N<sup>o</sup>. 27.*  
13. Measures; care.  
It were meet you should take some *order* for the soldiers,  
which are now fit to be discharged and disposed of some way;  
which may otherwise grow to as great inconvenience as all  
this that you have put us from. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Provide me soldiers,  
Whilst I take *order* for mine own affairs. *Shaksp.*  
The money promised unto the king, he took no *order* for,  
albeit Sotrasus required it. *2 Mac. iv. 27.*  
If any of the family be distressed, *order* is taken for their  
relief and competent means to live. *Bacon.*  
14. [In architecture.] A system of the several members, or-  
naments, and proportions of columns and pilasters; or it is  
a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building,  
especially those of a column; so as to form one beautiful  
whole: or *order* is a certain rule for the proportions of col-  
umns, and for the figures which some of the parts ought to  
have, on the account of the proportions that are given them.  
There are five *orders* of columns; three of which are Greek;  
*viz.* the doric, ionic, and corinthian; and two Italian, *viz.*  
the tuscan and composite. The whole is composed of two  
parts at least, the column and the entablature, and of four

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- parts at the most; where there is a pedestal under the co-  
lumn, and one acroter or little pedestal on the top of the  
entablature. The column has three parts; the base, the  
shaft, and the capital; which parts are all different in the  
several *orders*.  
In the tuscan *order*, any height being given, divide it into  
ten parts and three quarters, called diameters, by diameters  
is meant the thickness of the shaft at the bottom, the pe-  
destal having two; the column with base and capital, seven;  
and the entablature one and three quarters.  
In the doric *order*, the whole height being given, is divided  
into twelve diameters or parts, and one third; the pedestal  
having two and one third, the column eight, and the enta-  
blature two.  
In the ionic *order*, the whole height is divided into thirteen  
diameters and a half, the pedestal having two and two thirds,  
the column nine, and the entablature one and four fifths.  
In the corinthian *order*, the whole height is divided into  
fourteen diameters and a half, the pedestal having three, the  
column nine and a half, and the entablature two.  
In the composite *order*, the whole height is divided into fif-  
teen diameters and one third; the pedestal having three and  
one third, the column ten, and the entablature two.  
In a colonnade or range of pillars, the intercolumniation or  
space between columns in the tuscan *order*, is four diameters.  
In the doric *order*, two and three quarters; in the ionic *or-*  
*der*, two and a quarter; in the corinthian *order*, two; and  
in the composite *order*, one and a half. *Builder's Dict.*  
TO ORDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To regulate; to adjust; to manage; to conduct.  
To him that *ordereth* his conversation aright, will I shew  
the salvation of God. *Pf. l. 23.*  
As the sun when it ariseth in the heaven, so is the beauty  
of a good wife in the ordering of her house. *Eccles. xxvi. 16.*  
Thou hast *ordered* all in measure, number, and weight.  
*Wisd. xi. 20.*  
Bias being asked how a man should *order* his life? an-  
swered, as if a man should live long, or die quickly. *Bacon.*  
2. To manage; to procure.  
The kitchen clerk that hight digestion,  
Did *order* all the eaters in cleanly wife. *Fairy Queen.*  
3. To methodize; to dispose fully.  
These were the *orderings* of them in their service, to come  
into the house of the Lord. *1 Chron. xxiv. 19.*  
4. To direct; to command.  
5. To ordain to sacerdotal function.  
The book requireth due examination, and giveth liberty to  
object any crime against such as are to be *ordered*. *Whitgift.*  
ORDERER. *n. f.* [from *order*.] One that orders, methodizes,  
or regulates.  
That there should be a great disposer and *orderer* of all  
things, a wife rewarder and punisher of good and evil, hath  
appeared so equitable to men, that they have concluded it  
necessary. *Suckling.*  
ORDERLESS. *adj.* [from *order*.] Disorderly; out of rule.  
All form is formless, *order orderless*,  
Save what is opposite to England's love. *Shakspere.*  
ORDERLINESS. *n. f.* [from *orderly*.] Regularity; methodi-  
cality.  
ORDERLY. *adj.* [from *order*.] Methodically; according to  
order; regularly; regular.  
The book requireth but *orderly* reading. *Hooker.*  
2. Not tumultuous; well regulated.  
Balfour, by an *orderly* and well-governed march, passed  
in the king's quarters without any considerable loss, to a place  
of safety. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
3. According with established method.  
As for the orders established, with the law of nature, of  
God and man, do all favour that which is in being, till *or-*  
*derly* judgment of decision be given against it, it is but justice  
to exact obedience of you. *Hooker's Pref.*  
A clergy reformed from popery in such a manner, as hap-  
pily to preserve the mean between the two extremes, in  
doctrine, worship, and government, perfected this reforma-  
tion by quiet and *orderly* methods, free from those confusions  
and tumults that elsewhere attended it. *Atterbury.*  
ORDERLY. *adv.* [from *order*.] Methodically; according to  
order; regularly; according to rule.  
All parts of knowledge have been thought by wise men  
to be then most *orderly* delivered and proceeded in, when they  
are drawn to their first original. *Hooker, b. i.*  
Ask him his name, and *orderly* proceed  
To swear him. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*  
2. Make it *orderly* and well,  
According to the fashion of the time. *Shakspere.*  
It is walled with brick and stone, intermixed *orderly*. *Sandys.*  
How should those active particles, ever and anon justified  
by the occasion of other bodies, whereof there is an infinite  
store, so *orderly* keep their cells without any alteration of  
site. *Granville.*  
In the body, when the principal parts, the heart and li-  
ver, do their offices, and all the inferior smaller vessels act  
*orderly*

## ORD

- orderly* and duly, there arises a sweet enjoyment upon the  
whole, which we call health. *South's Serm.*  
ORDINABLE. *adj.* [ordinis, Lat.] Such as may be appointed.  
All the ways of economy God hath used toward a ra-  
tional creature, to reduce mankind to that course of living  
which is most perfectly agreeable to our nature, and by the  
mercy of God *ordinable* to eternal bliss. *Hamm.*  
ORDINAL. *adj.* [ordinalis, Fr. ordinalis, Lat.] Noting order:  
as, second, third.  
The moon's age is thus found, add to the exact the day  
of the month and the *ordinal* number of that month from  
March inclusive, because the exact begins at March, and  
the sum of those, casting away thirty or twenty-nine, as  
often as it ariseth, is the age of the moon. *Hollar.*  
ORDINAL. *n. f.* [ordinal, Fr. ordinale, Latin.] A ritual; a  
book containing orders. *Ains.*  
ORDINANCE. *n. f.* [ordinance, French.]  
1. Law; rule; precept.  
It seemeth hard to plant any found ordinance, or reduce  
them to a civil government; since all their ill customs are  
permitted unto them. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Let Richard and Elizabeth,  
The true successors of each royal house,  
By God's fair ordinance conjoin together! *Shaksp.*  
2. Observance commanded.  
One ordinance ought not to exclude the other, much less  
to disparage the other, and least of all to undervalue that  
which is the most eminent. *Taylor.*  
3. Appointment.  
Things created to shew bare heads,  
When one but of my ordinance stood up,  
To speak of peace or war. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
4. A cannon. It is now generally written for distinction *or-*  
*nance*; its derivation is not certain.  
Caves and wombly vaultages of France,  
Shall chide your trespass and return your mock,  
In second accent to his ordinance. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*  
ORDINARILY. *adv.* [from *ordinary*.]  
1. According to established rules; according to settled method.  
We are not to look that the church should change her  
public laws and ordinances, made according to that which  
is judged *ordinarily*, and commonly fittest for the whole, al-  
though it chance that for some particular men the same be  
found inconvenient. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 12.*  
Spirits and rivers do not derive the water which they *or-*  
*dinarily* refund, from rain. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
2. Commonly; usually.  
The instances of human ignorance were not only clear  
ones, but such as are not to *ordinarily* suspected.  
Prayer ought to be more than *ordinarily* fervent and vi-  
gorous before the sacrament. *South's Sermons.*  
ORDINARY. *adj.* [ordinarius, Latin.]  
1. Established; methodical; regular.  
Though in arbitrary governments there may be a body of  
laws observed in the *ordinary* forms of justice, they are not  
sufficient to secure any rights to the people; because they  
may be dispensed with. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
The standing *ordinary* means of conviction failing to in-  
fluence them, it is not to be expected that any extraordinary  
means should be able to do it. *Atterbury.*  
2. Common; usual.  
Yet did she only utter her doubt to her daughters, think-  
ing, since the worst was past, she would attend a further  
occasion, least over much haste might seem to proceed of  
the *ordinary* mistake between sisters in law. *Sidney.*  
It is sufficient that Moles have the *ordinary* credit of an  
historian given him. *Tillotson, Sermon. 1.*  
This designation of the person our author is more than  
*ordinary* obliged to take care of, because he hath made the  
conveyance, as well as the power itself, sacred. *Lodge.*  
There is nothing more *ordinary* than children's receiving  
into their minds propositions from their parents; which be-  
ing fastened by degrees, are at last, whether true or false,  
riveted there. *Lodge.*  
Method is not less requisite in *ordinary* conversation, than  
in writing. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 476.*  
3. Mean; of low rank.  
These are the paths wherein ye have walked, that are of  
the *ordinary* sort of men; these are the very steps ye have  
trodden, and the manifest degrees whereby ye are of your  
guides and directors trained up in that school. *Hooker.*  
Men of common capacity, and but *ordinary* judgment,  
are not able to discern what things are fittest for each kind  
and state of regiment. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*  
Every *ordinary* reader, upon the publishing of a new poem,  
has will and ill-nature enough to turn several passages of it  
into ridicule, and very often in the right place. *Addison.*  
My speculations, when told single, are delights for the  
rich and wealthy; after some time they come to the market  
in great quantities, and are every *ordinary* man's money.  
*Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 488.*

## ORE

- You will wonder how such an *ordinary* fellow as Wood,  
could get his majesty's broad seal. *Swift.*  
4. Ugly; not handsome: as she is an *ordinary* woman.  
ORDINARY. *n. f.*  
1. Established judge of ecclesiastical causes.  
The evil will  
Of all their parishioners they had constrain'd,  
Who to the *ordinary* of them complain'd. *Hubberd.*  
If fault be in these things any where justly found, law hath  
referred the whole disposition and redress thereof to the *or-*  
*inary* of the place. *Hooker, b. v. f. 12.*  
2. Settled establishment.  
Spain had no other wars save those which were grown in-  
to an *ordinary*; now they have coupled therewith the extra-  
ordinary of the Valtoline and Palatinate. *Bacon.*  
3. Actual and constant office.  
Villiers had an intimation of the king's pleasure to be  
his cup-bearer at large; and the summer following he was  
admitted in *ordinary*. *Watts.*  
4. Regular price of a meal.  
Our courteous Antony,  
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast;  
And for his *ordinary* pays his heart  
For what his eyes eat only. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
5. A place of eating established at a certain price.  
They reckon all their errors for accomplishments; and all  
the odd words they have picked up in a coffee-house, or a  
gaming *ordinary*, are produced as flowers of style. *Swift.*  
TO ORDINATE. *v. a.* [ordinatus, Latin.]  
1. To appoint.  
Finding how the certain right did stand,  
With full consent this man did *ordinate*.  
The heir apparent to the crown and land. *Daniel.*  
ORDINATE. *adj.* [ordinatus, Lat.] Regular; methodical.  
Ordinate figures are such as have all their sides, and all their  
angles equal. *Ray on the Creation.*  
ORDINATION. *n. f.* [ordinatio, Lat. from *ordinate*.]  
1. Established order or tendency.  
Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happiness  
and misery of life respectively. *Norris.*  
2. The act of investing any man with sacerdotal power.  
Though ordained by Arian bishops, his *ordination* was ne-  
ver questioned.  
St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of  
a prime ruler of the church, and entrusted with a large diocese  
under the immediate government of their respective elders;  
and those deriving authority from his *ordination*. *South.*  
ORDNANCE. *n. f.* [This was anciently written more frequently  
*ordnance*; but *ordnance* is used for distinction.] Cannon;  
great guns.  
Have I not heard great *ordnance* in the field?  
And heav'n's artillery thunder in the skies? *Shaksp.*  
When a ship feels or rolls in foul weather, the breaking  
loose of *ordnance* is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*  
There are examples now of wounded persons that have  
roared for anguish and torment at the discharge of *ordnance*,  
though at a very great distance. *Bentley's Serm.*  
ORDONNANCE. *n. f.* [French.] Disposition of figures in  
a picture.  
ORDURE. *n. f.* [ordure, French; from *ordus*, Lat. *Skinner*.]  
Dung; filth.  
Gard'ners with *ordure* hide those roots  
That shall first spring and be most delicate. *Shaksp.*  
Working upon human *ordure*, and by long preparation  
rendering it odorous, he terms it *zibetta occidentalis*. *Brown.*  
We added fat pollutions of our own,  
T' encrease the steaming *ordures* of the stage. *Dryden.*  
Renew'd by *ordure's* sympathetick force,  
As oil'd with magic juices for the course, *Pope.*  
Vig'rous he rises.  
ORE. *n. f.* [ore, or on; Saxon; *or*, Dutch, a mine.]  
1. Metal unrefined; metal yet in its mineral state.  
Round about him lay on every side,  
Great heaps of gold that never would be spent;  
Of which some were rude ore not purify'd  
Of Mulciber's devouring element. *Fairy Queen.*  
They would have brought them the gold ore aboard their  
ships. *Raleigh's Apology.*  
A hill not far,  
Shone with a glossy scurf, undoubted sign  
That in his womb was hid metallic ore,  
The work of sulphur. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*  
Who have labour'd more  
To search the treasures of the Roman stores,  
Or dig in Grecian mines for purer ore? *Rowe's Comm.*  
We walk in dreams on fairy land,  
Where golden ore lies mixt with common find. *Dryden.*  
Those who unripe veins in mines explore,  
On the rich bed again the warm turf lay,  
'Till time digests the yet imperfect ore,  
And know it will be gold another day. *Dryden.*  
Those



## ORG

- Those profounder regions they explore,  
Where metals ripen in vast cakes of ore.  
Garth.
2. Metal.  
The liquid ore he drain'd  
First his own tools; then what might else be wrought,  
Fusile, or grav'n in metal.  
Milt. *Par. Lof.* b. xi.
- OREWEED. *n. f.* A weed either growing upon the rocks un-  
der high water mark, or broken from the bot-  
tom of the sea by rough weather, and cast upon the next  
by the wind and flood.  
Carew's *Survey of Cornwall.*
- ORGAL. *n. f.* Lees of wine.  
Ainsl.
- ORGAN. *n. f.* [*organe*, Fr. *ὄργανον*.] The organ of speech,  
the lungs of respiration.  
When he shall hear the died upon his words,  
The ever lovely organ of her life  
Shall come apparell'd in more precious habit,  
Than when the liv'd indeed.  
Shakespeare.
- For a mean and organ, by which this operative virtue  
might be continued, God appointed the light to be united,  
and gave it also motion and heat.  
Raleigh.
- The aptness of birds is not so much in the conformity of  
the organs of speech, as in their attention.  
Bacon.
- Can judge and chuse, without the body's aid;  
Tho' on such objects they are working still,  
As thro' the body's organs are convey'd.  
Davies.
2. An instrument of musick consisting of pipes filled with wind  
and of stops, touched by the hand. [*Orgue*, Fr.]  
A hand of a vast extension, and a prodigious number of  
fingers playing upon all the organ pipes in the world, and  
making every one found a particular note.  
Keil.
- While in more lengthen'd notes and flow,  
The deep, majestic, solemn organs blow.  
Pope.
- ORGANICAL. *adj.* [*organique*, Fr. *organicus*, Lat.]  
ORGANICK. *adj.* [*organique*, Fr. *organicus*, Lat.]
1. Consisting of various parts co-operating with each other.  
He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes  
In birds, heav'n's choristers, organick throats;  
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be  
A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy.  
Donne.
- He with serpent tongue  
Organick, or impulse of vocal air,  
His fraudulent temptation thus began:  
Milt. *P. Lof.*
- The organical structure of human bodies, whereby they  
live and move and are vitally informed by the soul, is the  
workmanship of a most wise, powerful, and beneficent be-  
ing.  
Bentley's *Sermons*.
2. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art, to a  
certain end.  
Read with them those organick arts which enable men to  
discourse and write perspicuously, elegantly, and according  
to the fittest style of lofty, mean, or lowly.  
Milton.
3. Respecting organs.  
She could not produce a monster of any thing that hath  
more vital and organical parts than a rock of marble.  
Ray.
- They who want the sense of discipline, or hearing, are  
also by consequence deprived of speech, not by any imme-  
diate, organical indisposition, but for want of discipline.  
Holder's *Elements of Speech*.
- ORGANICALLY. *adv.* [from *organical*.] By means of organs  
or instruments; by organical disposition of parts.  
All stones, metals, and minerals, are real vegetables; that  
is, grow organically from proper seeds, as well as plants.  
Locke on *Nat. Philosophy*.
- ORGANICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *organical*.] State of being or-  
ganical.
- ORGANISM. *n. f.* [from *organ*.] Organical structure.  
How admirable is the natural structure or organism of bod-  
ies.  
Grew's *Cosmol.* b. i. c. 4.
- ORGANIST. *n. f.* [*organiste*, Fr. from *organ*.] One who plays  
on the organ.  
He is an organist, and serves that office in a public choir.  
Boyle on *Colours*.
- ORGANIZATION. *n. f.* [from *organize*.] Construction in which  
the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other.  
Every man's senses differ as much from others in their figure,  
colour, site, and infinite other peculiarities in the organiza-  
tion, as any one man's can from itself, through divers acci-  
dental variations.  
Glanv. *Scep.* c. xxvi.
- That being then one plant, which has such an organiza-  
tion of parts in one coherent body, partaking of one com-  
mon life, it continues to be the same plant, though that life  
be communicated to new particles of matter, in a like con-  
tinued organization.  
Locke.
- TO ORGANIZE. *v. a.* [*organiser*, Fr. from *organ*.] To con-  
struct so as that one part co-operates with another; to form  
organically.  
As the soul doth organize the body, and give unto every  
member thereof that substance, quantity, and shape, which

## ORI

- nature seem most expedient, so the inward grace of sacra-  
ments may teach what ferveth best for their outward form.  
Hooker, *b. v. f.* 58.
- A genial and cherishing heat so acts upon the fit and  
obsequious matter, wherein it was harboured, as to organize  
and fashion that disposed matter according to the exigencies  
of its own nature.  
Bosle.
- Those nobler faculties in the mind, matter organized could  
never produce.  
Roy on the *Creation*.
- The identity of the same man consists in a participation  
of the same continued life, by constantly fleeting particles in  
succession vitally united to the same organized body.  
Locke.
- ORGANLOFT. *n. f.* [*organ and loft*.] The loft where the or-  
gans stand.  
Five young ladies of no small fame for their great seve-  
rity of manners, would go no where with their lovers but to  
an organloft in a church, where they had a cold treat and  
some few opera songs.  
Tatler, No. 61.
- ORGANPIPE. *n. f.* [*organ and pipe*.] The pipe of a musical  
organ.  
The thunder,  
That deep and dreadful organpipe pronounc'd  
The name of Prosper.  
Shakespeare's *Tempest*.
- ORGANY. *n. f.* [*organum*, Lat.] An herb.  
Ainsl.
- ORGASM. *n. f.* [*orgasme*, Fr. *ὄργασμος*.] Sudden vehemence.  
By means of the curious lodgment and inoculation of the  
auditory nerves, the organs of the spirits should be allayed,  
and perturbations of the mind quieted.  
Derham's *Physico-Theol.*
- ORGELS. *n. f.* A sea-fish, called likewise organling. Both seem  
a corruption of the orkenyling, as being taken on the Or-  
keny coast.  
Ainsl.
- ORGILLOUS. *adj.* [*orgueilleux*, French.] Proud; haughty.  
The princes orgillous, their high blood chafed,  
Have to the port of Athens sent their ships.  
Shakespeare.
- ORGIES. *n. f.* [*orgies*, Fr. *orgia*, Lat.] Mad rites of Bacchus;  
frantic revels.  
These are nights  
Solemn to the shining rites,  
Of the fairy prince and knights,  
While the moon their orgies lights.  
Ben. *Johnson*.
- She feign'd nocturnal orgies; left my bed,  
And, mix'd with Trojan dames, the dances led.  
Dryd.
- ORICALCH. *n. f.* [*orichalcum*, Lat.] Brals.  
Not Bilbo steel, nor brals from Corinth fet,  
Nor costly orichalc from strange Phœnice,  
But such as could both Phœbus' arrows ward,  
And th' hailing darts of heav'n beating hard.  
Spenser.
- O'RIENT. *adj.* [*orientis*, Latin.]
1. Rising as the sun.  
Moon that now meet'st the orient sun, now fly't  
With the fixed stars.  
Milton's *Par. Lof.* b. v.
- When fair morn orient in heav'n appear'd.  
Milton.
2. Eastern; oriental.
3. Bright; shining; glittering; gaudy; sparkling.  
The liquid drops of tears that you have shed,  
Shall come again transform'd to orient pearl;  
Advantaging their loan with interest,  
Ofentimes double gain of happiness.  
Shakespeare.
- There do breed yearly an innumerable company of gnats,  
whose property is to fly unto the eye of the lion, as being a  
bright and orient thing.  
Abbot on the *World*.
- We have spoken of the cause of orient colours in birds;  
which is by the fineness of the frainer.  
Bacon's *Nat. Hist.*
- Morning light  
More orient in yon western cloud, that draws  
O'er the blue firmament a radiant white.  
Milton.
- In thick shelter of black shades imbrow'd,  
He offers to each weary traveller  
His orient liquor in a crystal glass,  
To quench the drouth of Phœbus.  
Milton.
- The chiefs about their necks the fcutcheons wore,  
With orient pearls and jewels powder'd o'er.  
Dryden.
- O'RIENT. *n. f.* [*orient*, Fr.] The east; the part where the sun  
first appears.
- O'RIENTAL. *adj.* [*oriental*, French.] Eastern; placed in  
the east; proceeding from the east.  
Your ships went as well to the pillars of Hercules, as to  
Pequin upon the oriental seas, as far as to the borders of the  
east Tartary.  
Bacon's *New Atlantis*.
- Some ascribing hereto the generation of gold, conceive  
the bodies of this situation to receive some appropriate in-  
fluence from the sun's ascendent, and oriental radiations.  
Bacon's *Vulgar Err.* b. vi.
- O'RIENTAL. *n. f.* An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the  
world.  
They have been of that great use to following ages, as to  
be imitated by the Arabians and other orientals.  
Grew.
- O'RIENTALISM. *n. f.* [from *oriental*.] An idiom of the ea-  
stern languages; an eastern mode of speech.

O'RIENTALITY.

## ORI

- O'RIENTALITY. *n. f.* [from *oriental*.] State of being oriental.  
His revolution being regular, it hath no power nor efficacy  
peculiar from its orientality, but equally disperseth his beams.  
Bacon's *V. Err.* b. vi.
- O'RIFFICE. *n. f.* [*orifice*, Fr. *orificium*, Lat.] Any opening or  
perforation.  
The prince of Orange, in his first hurt by the Spanish  
boy, could find no means to stanch the blood, but was fain  
to have the orifice of the wound stopped by men's thumbs,  
succeeding one another for the space of two days.  
Bacon.
- Their mouths  
With hideous orifice gap'd on us wide,  
Portending hollow truce.  
Milton's *Par. Lof.* b. vi.
- Ætna was bored through the top with a monstrous ori-  
fice.  
Addison's *Guardian*, No. 103.
- Blood-letting, Hippocrates faith, should be done with  
broad lancets or swords, in order to make a large orifice by  
stabbing or perforation.  
Arbuthnot on *Cohn*.
- O'RIFLAMB. *n. f.* [probably a corruption of *auriflamme*, Lat.  
or *flamme d'or*, Fr. in like manner as *oripment* is corrupted.]  
A golden standard.  
Ainsl.
- O'RIGAN. *n. f.* [*origanum*, Fr. *origanum*, Lat.] Wild marjorum.  
I saw her in her proper hue,  
Bathing herself in organ and thyme.  
Fairly *Queen*.
- O'RIGIN. *n. f.* [*origine*, Fr. *origo*, Lat.]
1. Beginning; first existence.  
The sacred historian only treats of the origins of terrestrial  
animals.  
Bentley's *Sermons*.
2. Fountain; source; that which gives beginning or existence.  
Nature which contains its origin,  
Cannot be border'd certain in itself.  
Shakespeare's *King Lear*.
- If any station upon earth be honourable, theirs was; and  
their posterity therefore have no reason to blush at the me-  
mory of such an original.  
Atterbury.
- Original of beings! pow'r divine!  
Since that I live and that I think, is thine.  
Prior.
- These great orbs,  
Primitive founts, and origins of light.  
Prior.
3. First copy; archetype; that from which any thing is tran-  
scribed or translated. In this sense origin is not used.  
Compare this translation with the original, and the three  
first stanzas are rendered almost word for word, and not only  
with the same elegance, but with the same turn of expression.  
Addison's *Spectator*, No. 229.
- External material things, as the objects of sensation; and  
the operations of our minds within, as the objects of re-  
flection; are the only originals from whence all our ideas take  
their beginnings.  
Locke.
4. Derivation; descent.  
They, like the seed from which they sprung, accurst  
Against the gods immortal hatred nurs'd;  
An impious, arrogant, and cruel brood,  
Expressing their original from blood.  
Dryden.
- O'RIGINAL. *adj.* [*original*, Fr. *originalis*, Latin.] Primitive;  
pristine; first.  
The original question was, whether God by this law hath  
forbidden the giving any worship to himself by an image?  
Stillingsfleet on *Idolatry*.
- Had Adam obeyed God, his original perfection, the know-  
ledge and ability God at first gave him, would still have  
continued.  
Wake's *Prep. for Death*.
- You fill, fair mother, in your offspring trace  
The flock of beauty destin'd for the race;  
Kind nature, forming them the pattern took,  
From heav'n's first work, and Eve's original look.  
Prior.
- O'RIGINALLY. *adv.* [from *original*.]
1. Primarily; with regard to the first cause.  
A very great difference between a king that holdeth his  
crown by a willing act of estates, and one that holdeth it  
originally by the law of nature and descent of blood.  
Bacon.
- A present blessing upon our fests, is neither originally due  
from God's justice, nor becomes due to us from his vera-  
city.  
Smalbridge's *Sermons*.
2. At first.  
The metallic and mineral matter, found in the perpendi-  
cular intervals of the strata, was originally, and at the time  
of the deluge, lodged in the bodies of those strata.  
Woodw.
3. As the first author.  
For what originally others write,  
May be so well disguis'd and so improv'd,  
That with some justice it may pass for yours.  
Rofcomm.
- O'RIGINALNESS. *n. f.* [from *original*.] The quality or state  
of being original.
- O'RIGINARIE. *adj.* [*originarie*, Fr. from *origin*.]
1. Productive; causing existence.  
The production of animals in the ordinary way, requires  
a certain degree of warmth, which proceeds from the sun's  
influence.  
Cheyne's *Phil. Prin.*
2. Primitive; that which was the first state.  
Remember I am built of clay, and must  
Resolve to my originary dust.  
Sandy's *Par.* on *Job*.

## ORP

- To O'RIGINATE. *v. a.* [from *origin*.] To bring into exis-  
tence.
- O'RIGINATION. *n. f.* [*originatio*, Lat. from *originate*.] The act  
of bringing into existence; first production.  
The tradition of the origination of mankind seems to be  
universal; but the particular methods of that origination ex-  
cogitated by the heathen, were particular.  
Hale.
- This cruxa is propagated by animal parents, to wit, but-  
terflies, after the common origination of all caterpillars.  
Ray.
- Descartes first introduced the fancy of making a world,  
and deducing the origination of the universe from mechanical  
principles.  
Keil.
- O'RISSONS. *n. f.* [*oraison*, French: this word is variously ac-  
cented; Shakespeare has the accent both on the first and se-  
cond syllables; Milton and Crashaw on the first, others on  
the second.] A prayer; a supplication.  
Nymph, in thy orisons  
Be all thy sins remember'd.  
Shakespeare's *Hamlet*.
- Alas! your too much love and care of me,  
Are heavy orisons 'gainst this poor wretch.  
Shakespeare.
- He went into St. Paul's church, where he had orisons and  
Te Deum sung.  
Bacon's *Henry VII.*
- My wakeful lay shall knock  
At th' oriental gates, and duly mock  
The early larks shrill orisons, to be  
An anthem at the day's nativity.  
Crashaw.
- His daily orisons attract our ears.  
Sands on *Job*.
- Lowly they bow'd, adoring, and began  
Their orisons, each morning duly paid.  
Milton.
- So went he on with his orisons,  
Which, if you mark them well, were wise ones.  
Cotton.
- Here at dead of night  
The hermit oft, mid his orisons, hears  
Aghast the voice of time departing tow'rs.  
Dyer.
- O'RILOP. *n. f.* [*overloop*, Dutch.] The middle deck.  
Skimm.
- A small ship of the king's called the Penfie, was assailed by  
the Lyon, a principal ship of Scotland; wherein the Penfie  
so applied her shot, that the Lyon's orelop was broken, her  
sails and tackling torn; and lastly, she was boarded and  
taken.  
Hoyward.
- O'ORNAMENT. *n. f.* [*ornamentum*, Lat. *ornament*, Fr.]
1. Embellishment; decoration.  
So may the outward shows be least themselves;  
The world is still deceiv'd with ornament.  
Shakespeare.
- The Tufcan chief, to me has sent  
Their crown, and every regal ornament.  
Dryden.
- No circumstances of life can place a man so far below the  
notice of the world, but that his virtues or vices will render  
him, in some degree, an ornament or disgrace to his pro-  
fession.  
Rogers, *Serm.* 9.
2. Honour; that which confers dignity.  
The persons of different qualities in both sexes, are in-  
deed allowed their different ornaments; but these are by no  
means costly, being rather designed as marks of distinction  
than to make a figure.  
Addison on *Italy*.
- ORNAMENTAL. *adj.* [from *ornament*.] Serving to decoration;  
giving embellishment.  
Some think it most ornamental to wear their bracelets on  
their wrists, others about their ancles.  
Brown.
- If the kind be capable of more perfection, though rather  
in the ornamental parts of it, than the essential, what rules  
of morality or respect have I broken, in naming the defects  
that they may hereafter be amended?  
Dryden.
- Even the Heathens have esteem'd this variety not only  
ornamental to the earth, but a proof of the wisdom of the  
creator.  
Woodw. *Nat. Hist.*
- If no advancement of knowledge can be had from univer-  
sities, the time there spent is lost; every ornamental part of  
education is better taught elsewhere.  
Swift on *Religion*.
- ORNAMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *ornamental*.] In such a man-  
ner as may confer embellishment.
- ORNAMENTED. *adj.* [from *ornament*.] Embellished; be-  
decked.
- O'RNATE. *adj.* [*ornatus*, Lat.] Bedecked; decorated; fine.  
What thing of sea or land,  
Female of sex it seems,  
That so bedeck'd, ornate and gay,  
Comes this way sailing.  
Milton's *Agonistes*.
- O'RNATENESS. *n. f.* [from *ornate*.] Finery; state of being  
embellished.
- ORNA'TURE. *n. f.* [*ornatus*, Lat.] Decoration.  
Ainsl.
- ORNI'SCOPIST. *n. f.* [*ὄρνις* and *σκοπεῖν*.] One who examines  
the flight of birds in order to foretel futurity.
- ORNI'THOLOGY. *n. f.* [*ὄρνις* and *λόγος*.] A discourse on birds.
- O'RPAN. *n. f.* [*ὄρφανός*, or *orphanus*, Fr.] A child who has  
lost father or mother, or both.  
Poor orphan in the wide world scattered,  
As budding branch rent from the native tree,  
And thrown forth until it be withered:  
Such is the state of man.  
Fairly *Queen*, b. ii.
- Who can be bound by any solemn vow  
To reave the orphan of his patrimony,  
18 S

To



## ORT

To wring the widow from her custom'd right,  
And have no other reason for his wrongs,  
But that he was bound by a solemn oath? *Shakefp.*  
Sad widows, by thee rifled, weep in vain,  
And ruin'd orphans of thy rapes complain. *Sandys.*  
The sea with spoils his angry bullets strow,  
Widows and orphans making as they go. *Waller.*  
Pity, with a parent's mind,  
This helpless orphan whom thou leav'st behind. *Dryden.*  
ORPHAN. *adj.* [*orphelin*, Fr.] Bereft of parents.  
This king left orphan both of father and mother, found  
his estate, when he came to age, so disjointed even in the  
noblest and strongest limbs of government; that the name  
of a king was grown odious. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
ORPHANAGE. *n. f.* [*orphelinage*, Fr. from *orphan*.] State  
ORPHANISM. *n. f.* of an orphan.  
ORPIMENT. *n. f.* [*auripigmentum*, Lat. *orpiment*, *orpin*, Fr.]  
True and genuine *orpiment* is a foliaceous fossil, sometimes  
found in masses of two or three inches diameter, and one  
inch in thickness; but it is oftener met with in smaller con-  
geries of flakes from an eighth of an inch to a third in dia-  
meter, lodged in zarnich. See *ZARNICH*. It is of a fine  
and pure texture, remarkably heavy, and its colour is a  
bright and beautiful yellow, like that of gold. It is not  
hard but very tough, easily bending without breaking; some  
have declared *orpiment* to be only mulcovy talk, stained by acci-  
dent. But talk is always claffick, but *orpiment* not so; talk  
also remains unaltered in the strongest fire, whereas *orpiment*  
melts readily, and as readily burns away. *Orpiment* has  
been supposed to contain gold, and is found in mines of  
gold, silver, and copper, and sometimes in the strata of marl.  
It is frequent in the East-Indies and the Turkish dominions,  
the finest coming from Smyrna. We have it also in Ger-  
many and Saxony. The ancients were well acquainted with  
this drug, which they called *arsenicon*; and though they  
were utterly unacquainted with the poisonous substance called  
*arsenick*, yet *orpiment* has been by some very unjustly deemed  
a poison; but it appears to be an innocent medicine which  
the ancients prescribed internally. The painters are very  
fond of it as a gold colour. *Hill's Mat. Med.*  
For the golden colour, it may be made by some small mixture  
of *orpiment*, such as they use to brats in the yellow alchymy; it  
will easily recover that which the iron loseth. *Bacon.*  
ORPHANOTROPHY. *n. f.* [*ὀρφανότης* and *τροφή*.] An hospital  
for orphans.  
ORPINE. *n. f.* [*orpin*, Fr.] Liverer or rose root, *anacanthiferos*,  
*Telephum*, or *Rhodia radix*. A plant. It hath a rose shaped  
flower, consisting of several leaves placed orbicularly; out of  
whose many-leaved empalement rises the pointal, which after-  
ward becomes a three-cornered fruit, consisting of one cell,  
which is filled with roundish seeds: the leaves are placed alter-  
nately on the branches. It is a low plant, whose branches trail  
on the ground; the leaves are small and roundish, of a glau-  
cous colour, and of a pretty thick confidence. The flowers  
are small, and of a whitish green colour. *Miller.*  
Cool violets and *orpine* growing still,  
Em bathed balm and cheerful galingale. *Spenser.*  
ORRERY. *n. f.* An instrument which by many complicated  
movements represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies.  
It was first made by Mr. Rowley, a mathematician born at  
Litchfield, and so named from his patron the earl of Orrery:  
by one or other of this family almost every art has been en-  
couraged or improved.  
ORRIS. *n. f.* [*orris*, Latin.] A plant and flower.  
It hath no leaves to the flower, but consists of many sta-  
mina arising from a five-leaved empalement. The pointal  
becomes the seed, which is flat and orbicular, and inclosed  
in the empalement, which becomes a foliaceous capsule, in  
which are included two sorts of seeds. *Miller.*  
The nature of the *orris* root is almost singular; for roots  
that are in any degree sweet, it is but the same sweetness  
with the wood or leaf; but the *orris* is not sweet in the leaf;  
neither is the flower any thing so sweet as the root. *Bacon.*  
ORRIS. *n. f.* fold Fr.] A sort of gold or silver lace.  
ORTS. *n. f.* seldom with a singular. [This word is derived  
by Skinner from *ort*, German, the fourth part of any thing;  
by Mr. Lye more reasonably from *orda*, Irish, a fragment.  
In Anglo-Saxon, *ord* signifies the beginning; whence in some  
provinces *odds* and *ends*; for *ords* and *ends* signify remnants,  
scattered pieces, refuse; from *ord* thus used probably came  
*ort*.] Refuse; things left or thrown away.  
He must be taught, and train'd, and bid go forth;  
A barren-spirited fellow, one that feeds  
On abject *orts* and imitations. *Shakefp. Jul. Cas.*  
The fractions of her faith, *orts* of her love,  
The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy reliques  
Of her o'er-eaten faith, are bound to Diomedes. *Shakefp.*  
Much good do't you then;  
Brave pluff and velvet men,  
Can feed on *orts* and safe in your stage-cloths;  
Dare quit, upon your oaths,  
The flagers, and the stage-wrights too. *Ben. Johnson.*

## OSC

ORTHODOX. *adj.* [*ὀρθός* and *δοξα*; *orthodox*, Fr.] Sound  
in opinion and doctrine; not heretical.  
Be you persuaded and settled in the true protestant religion  
professed by the church of England; which is as sound and  
*orthodox* in the doctrine thereof, as any Christian church in  
the world. *Bacon.*  
Eternal bliss is not immediately superfructed on the most  
*orthodox* beliefs; but as our Saviour saith, if ye know these  
things, happy are ye if ye do them; the doing must be first  
superfructed on the knowing or believing, before any hap-  
piness can be built on it. *Hanmond.*  
ORTHODOXY. *adv.* [from *orthodox*.] With soundness of  
opinion.  
The doctrine of the church of England, expressed in the  
thirty-nine articles, is so soundly and so *orthodoxly* settled, as  
cannot be questioned without extreme danger to the honour  
of our religion. *Bacon.*  
ORTHODOXY. *n. f.* [*ὀρθόδοξία*; *orthodoxie*, Fr. from *orthodox*.]  
Soundness in opinion and doctrine.  
I do not attempt explaining the mysteries of the christian  
religion, since Providence intended there should be mysteries,  
it cannot be agreeable to piety, *orthodoxy*, or good sense, to  
go about it. *Swift.*  
ORTHODROMICKS. *n. f.* [from *ὀρθόδρομος* and *δρόμος*.] The art  
of sailing in the ark of some great circle, which is the shortest  
or straightest distance between any two points on the sur-  
face of the globe. *Harris.*  
ORTHODROMY. *n. f.* [*ὀρθόδρομος* and *δρόμος*; *orthodromie*, Fr.]  
Sailing in a straight course.  
ORTHOGON. *n. f.* [*ὀρθός* and *γωνία*.] A rectangled figure.  
The square will make you ready for all manner of com-  
partments; your cylinder for vaulted turrets and round build-  
ings; your *orthogon* and pyramid, for sharp steeples. *Peach.*  
ORTHOGONAL. *adj.* [*orthogonalis*, Fr. from *orthogon*.] Rectan-  
gular.  
ORTHOGRAPHER. *n. f.* [*ὀρθόγραφος* and *γραφία*.] One who spells  
according to the rules of grammar.  
He was wont to speak plain, like an honest man and a  
soldier; and now he is turn'd *orthographer*, his words are just  
so many strange dishes. *Shakefp.*  
ORTHOGRAPHICAL. *n. f.* [from *orthography*.]  
1. Rightly spelled.  
2. Relating to the spelling.  
I received from him the following letter, which, after  
having rectified some little orthographical mistakes, I shall  
make a present of to the public. *Addison's Spectator.*  
3. Delineated according to the elevation, not the ground-plot.  
In the orthographical schemes there should be a true de-  
lineation and the just dimensions of each face, and of what  
belongs to it. *Mortimer's Huft.*  
ORTHOGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *orthographical*.]  
1. According to the rules of spelling.  
2. According to the elevation.  
ORTHOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*ὀρθός* and *γραφία*; *orthographie*, Fr.]  
1. The part of grammar which teaches how words should be  
spelled.  
This would render languages much more easy to be learned,  
as to reading and pronouncing, and especially as to the writ-  
ing them, which now as they stand we find to be trouble-  
some, and it is no small part of grammar which treats of  
*orthography* and right pronunciation. *Holder.*  
2. The art or practice of spelling.  
In London they clip their words after one manner about  
the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs;  
all which reduced to writing, would entirely confound *ortho-*  
*graphy*. *Swift.*  
3. The elevation of a building delineated.  
You have the *orthography* or upright of this ground-plot,  
and the explanation thereof with a scale of feet and inches.  
*Moxon's Mech. Exr.*  
ORTHOPNOEA. *n. f.* [*ὀρθόπνοια*; *orthopnoie*, Fr.] A disorder  
of the lungs, in which respiration can be performed only in  
an upright posture.  
His disease was an asthma oft turning to an *orthopnoea*; the  
cause a translocation of tartarous humours from his joints to  
his lungs. *Harvey on Consumption.*  
ORTIVE. *adj.* [*ortive*, Fr. *ortivus*, Lat.] Relating to the rising  
of any planet or star.  
ORTOLAN. *n. f.* [French.] A small bird accounted very de-  
licious.  
Nor *ortolans* nor godwits. *Cowley.*  
ORVAL. *n. f.* [*orvale*, Fr. *orvale*, Lat.] The herb clary. *Di.*  
ORVETAN. *n. f.* [*orvietano*, Italian; so called from a moun-  
tebank at Orvieto in Italy.] An antidote or counter poison;  
a medicinal composition or eluctuary, good against poison.  
*Bailly.*  
OSCEHOCELL. *n. f.* [*ὀσχεον* and *κύτταρον*.] A kind of hernia when  
the intestines break into the scrotum. *Di.*  
OSCILLATION. *n. f.* [*oscillatio*, Latin.] The act of moving  
backward and forward like a pendulum.  
OSCILLATORY. *adj.* [*oscillatus*, Lat.] Moving backwards and  
forwards like a pendulum. *The*

## OST

The actions upon the solids are stimulating or increasing  
their vibrations, or oscillatory motions. *Arbutnot.*  
OSCITANCY. *n. f.* [*oscitantia*, Lat.]  
1. The act of yawning.  
2. Unusual sleepiness; carelessness.  
If persons of so circumspect a piety, have been thus over-  
taken, what security can there be for our wreckless *oscitancy*?  
*Government of the Tongue.*  
It might proceed from the *oscitancy* of transcribers, who,  
to dispatch their work the sooner, used to write all numbers  
in cyphers. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 470.  
OSCITANT. *adj.* [*oscitans*, Latin.]  
1. Yawning; unusually sleepy.  
2. Sleepy; sluggish.  
Our *oscitant* lazy piety gave vacancy for them, and they  
will now lend none back again for more active duty. *Deacy of Piety.*  
OSCITATION. *n. f.* [*oscitatio*, Lat.] The act of yawning.  
I shall defer considering this subject till I come to my trea-  
tise of *oscitation*, laughter, and ridicule. *Tatler*, N<sup>o</sup>. 63.  
OSTER. *n. f.* [*osier*, French.] A tree of the willow kind, grow-  
ing by the water, of which the twigs are used for basket-  
work.  
The rank of *osters*, by the murmuring stream,  
Left on your right hand, brings you to the place. *Shak.*  
Ere the sun advance his burning eye,  
I must fill up this *oster* cage of ours  
With baleful weeds and precious juiced flowers. *Shakefp.*  
Bring them for food sweet boughs and *osters* cut,  
Nor all the winter long thy hay rick shut. *May's Virg.*  
Like her no nymph can willing *osters* bend,  
In basket-works, which painted streaks commend. *Dryd.*  
Along the marshes spread,  
We made the *oster* fringed bank our bed. *Po. Odys.*  
OSMUND. *n. f.* A plant. It is sometimes used in medicine.  
It grows upon bogs in divers parts of England. *Miller.*  
OSPRAY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *offspring*, Latin.] The sea-  
eagle, of which it is reported, that when he hovers in the  
air, all the fish in the water turn up their bellies, and lie  
still for him to seize which he pleases. *Hanmer.*  
I think he'll be to Rome  
As is the *ospray* to the fish who takes it,  
By sovereignty of nature.  
Among the fowls shall not be eaten, the eagle, the osprag,  
and the *ospray*. *Numbers xi. 13.*  
OSSELET. *n. f.* [French.] A little hard substance arising  
on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones; it  
grows out of a gummy substance which fastens those bones  
together. *Farrier's Dict.*  
OSSICLE. *n. f.* [*ossiculum*, Latin.] A small bone.  
There are three very little bones in the ear, upon whose  
right constitution depends the due tension of the tympanum;  
and if the action of one little muscle, which serves to draw  
one of these *ossicles*, fix to the tympanum, be lost or abated,  
the tension of that membrane ceasing, sound is hindered from  
coming into the ear. *Holder on Speech.*  
OSSIFIC. *adj.* [*ossa* and *facio*, Lat.] Having the power of  
making bones, or changing carnosous or membranous  
bony substance.  
If the caries be superficial, and the bone firm, you may  
by medicaments consume the moisture in the caries, dry the  
bone, and dispose it, by virtue of its *ossific* faculty, to thrust  
out a callus, and make separation of its caries. *Wise man.*  
OSSIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *ossify*.] Change of carnosous,  
membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance.  
*Ossifications* or indurations of the artery, appear so con-  
stantly in the beginnings of aneurisms, that it is not easy to  
judge whether they are the cause or the effect of them. *Sharp.*  
OSTFRAGE. *n. f.* [*ostifraga*, Lat. *ostifragus*, Fr.] A kind of eagle,  
whose flesh is forbid under the name of gryphon. The *ostif-*  
*fraga* or *osprag*, is thus called, because it breaks the bones  
of animals in order to come at the marrow. It is said to  
dig up bodies in church-yards, and eat what it finds in the  
bones, which has been the occasion that the Latins called  
it *avis bustaria*. *Cabinet.*  
Among the fowls shall not be eaten the eagle and the  
*ostifraga*, and the *osprag*. *Numb. xi. 13.*  
To OSSIFY. *v. a.* [*ossa* and *facio*.] To change to bone.  
The dilated aorta every where in the neighbourhood of  
the cyst is generally *ossified*. *Sharp's Surgery.*  
OSSIVOROUS. *adj.* [*ossa* and *vorare*.] Devouring bones.  
The bore of the gullet is not in all creatures alike an-  
swerable to the body or stomach: as in the fox, which feeds  
on bones, and swallows whole, or with little chewing;  
and next in a dog and other *ossivorous* quadrupeds, it is very  
large. *Darham's Physic-Thes.*  
OSSUARY. *n. f.* [*ossuarium*, Lat.] A charnel house; a place  
where the bones of dead people are kept. *Di.*  
OST. *n. f.* A vessel upon which hops or malt are dried. *Di.*  
OST. *n. f.* A vessel upon which hops or malt are dried. *Di.*  
OSTENSIVE. *adj.* [*ostentis*, Fr. *ostendo*, Lat.] Showing; be-  
tokening.

## OST

O'STENT. *n. f.* [*ostentum*, Latin.]  
1. Appearance; air; manner; mien.  
Use all th' observance of civility,  
Like one well studied in a sad *ostent*,  
To please his grandam. *Shakefp. Merch. of Ven.*  
2. Show; token. These senses are peculiar to *Shakefp.*  
Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts  
To courtship, and such fair *ostents* of love  
As shall conveniently become you there. *Shakefp.*  
3. A portent; a prodigy; any thing ominous.  
Latinus, frighted with this dire *ostent*,  
For counsel to his father Faunus went;  
And fought the shades renew'd for prophecy,  
Which near Albania's sulph'rous fountain lie. *Dryden.*  
OSTENTATION. *n. f.* [*ostentatio*, Fr. *ostentatio*, Lat.]  
1. Outward show; appearance.  
If these shows be not outward, which of you  
But is four Volscians? —  
—March on my fellows;  
Make good this *ostentation*, and you shall  
Divide in all with us. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*  
You are come  
A market-maid to Rome, and have prevented  
The *ostentation* of our love. *Shakefp.*  
2. Ambitious display; boast; vain show. This is the usual  
sense.  
If all these secret springs of detraction fail, yet a vain  
*ostentation* of wit sets a man on attacking an established  
name, and sacrificing it to the mirth and laughter of those  
about him. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 256.  
He knew that good and bountiful minds were sometimes  
inclined to *ostentation*, and ready to cover it with pretence  
of inciting others by their example, and therefore checks  
this vanity: Take heed, says he, that you do not your alms  
before men, to be seen. *Atterbury.*  
3. A show; a spectacle. Not in use.  
The king would have me present the princes with some  
delightful *ostentation*, show, pageant, antic, or firework.  
*Shakefp.'s Love's Lab. Lost.*  
OSTENTATIOUS. *adj.* [*ostentus*, Latin.] Boastful; vain;  
fond of show; fond to expose to view.  
Your modesty is so far from being *ostentatious* of the good  
you do, that it blushes even to have it known; and therefore  
I must leave you to the satisfaction of your own conscience,  
which, though a silent panegyric, is yet the best. *Dryden.*  
They let Ulysses into his disposition, and he seems to be  
ignorant, credulous, and *ostentatious*. *Brown on the Odyss.*  
OSTENTATIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ostentatious*.] Vainly; boast-  
fully.  
OSTENTATIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ostentatious*.] Vanity; boast-  
fulness.  
OSTENTA'TOUR. *n. f.* [*ostentateur*, Fr. *ostento*, Lat.] A boaster;  
a vain setter to show.  
OSTEOCOLLA. *n. f.* [*ὀστέον* and *κόλλα*; *ostecolla*, Fr.] *Ostecolla*  
is frequent in Germany, and has long been famous for bring-  
ing on a callus in fractured bones; but the present practice  
with us takes no notice of it. *Hill's Mat. Med.*  
*Ostecolla* is a spar, generally coarse, concentered with earthy  
or stony matter, precipitated by water, and incrustated upon  
sticks, stones, and other like bodies. *Woodward.*  
OSTEOCOPE. *n. f.* [*ὀστέον* and *κόπος*; *ostecope*, Fr.] Pains in  
the bones, or rather in the nerves and membranes that en-  
compass them. *Di.*  
OSTEOLOGY. *n. f.* [*ὀστέον* and *λόγος*; *ostecologie*, Fr.] A descrip-  
tion of the bones.  
Richard Farlow, well known for his acuteness in dissection  
of dead bodies, and his great skill in *ostecology*, has now laid  
by that practice. *Tatler*, N<sup>o</sup>. 62.  
OSTIARY. *n. f.* [*ostium*, Lat.] The opening at which a ri-  
ver disembogues itself.  
It is generally received, that the Nilus hath seven *ostiaries*,  
that is, by seven channels disburtheneth itself unto the sea.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. vi.  
OSTLER. *n. f.* [*hstelier*, French.] The man who takes care  
of horses at an inn.  
The smith, the *ostler*, and the boot-catcher, ought to par-  
take. *Swift's Direct. to the Groom.*  
OSTLERY. *n. f.* [*hstelerie*, French.] The place belonging to  
the ostler.  
OSTRACISM. *n. f.* [*ὀστρακισμός*; *ostracisme*, Fr.] A manner of  
passing sentence, in which the note of acquittal or condem-  
nation was marked upon a shell which the voter threw  
into a vessel. Banishment; publick censure.  
Virtue in courtiers hearts  
Suffers an *ostracism*, and departs;  
Profit, ease, fitness, plenty, bid it go,  
But whither, only knowing you, I know. *Donne.*  
Publick envy is as an *ostracism*, that eclipseth men when  
they grow too great; and therefore it is a bridle to keep  
them within bounds. *Bacon's Essays*, N<sup>o</sup>. 9.  
Hyperbolus by suffering did traduce  
The *ostracism*, and sham'd it out of use. *Cleaveland.*  
This



## OTH

This man, upon a slight and false accusation of favouring arbitrary power, was banished by *ostracism*; which in English would signify, that they voted he should be removed from their presence and council for ever. *Swift*.

**OSTRA'CITES.** *n. f.* *Ostracites* expresses the common oyster in its fossil state, under whatever circumstances it has been petrified. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

**O'STRICH.** *n. f.* [*ostruche*, Fr. *struthio*, Lat.] *Ostrich* is ranged among birds. It is very large, its wings very short, and the neck about four or five spans. The feathers of its wings are in great esteem, and are used as an ornament for hats, beds, canopies: they are stained of several colours, and made into pretty tufts. They are hunted by way of course, for they never fly; but use their wings to assist them in running more swiftly. The *ostrich* swallows bits of iron or brass, in the same manner as other birds will swallow small stones or gravel, to assist in digesting or comminuting their food. It lays its eggs upon the ground, hides them under the sand, and the sun hatches them. *Calmet*.

I'll make thee eat iron like an *ostrich*, and swallow my sword like a great pin, ere thou and I part. *Shaksp.*  
Gavest thou the goodly wings unto the peacock? or wings and feathers unto the *ostrich*. *Jeb xxxix. 13.*

The Scots errant fight, and fight to eat,  
Their *ostrich* stomachs make their swords their meat. *Claver.*

Modern *ostriches* are dwindled to meer larks, in comparison with those of the ancients. *Arbutnot.*

**OTACOU'STICK.** *n. f.* [*otca* and *otus*; *otacoustique*, Fr.] An instrument to facilitate hearing.

In a hare, which is very quick of hearing, it is supplied with a bony tube; which, as a natural *otacoustick*, is so directed backward, as to receive the smallest and most distant sound that comes behind her. *Grew's Coptol. b. i.*

**OTHER.** *pron.* [*oðer*, Sax. *autre*, Fr.]

1. Not the same; not this; different.

Of good actions some are better than *other* some. *Hosker.*

Will it not be received

That they have don't, *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

Who dares receive it *other*?  
He that will not give just occasion to think, that all government in the world is the product only of force and violence, and that men live together by no *other* rules but that of beasts, where the strongest carries; and so lay a foundation for perpetual disorder and mischief, tumult, sedition and rebellion; things that the followers of that hypothesis so loudly cry out against, must of necessity find out another state of government. *Locke*.

No leaves shall ever be made *other* than leaves for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder. *Reverfon*.

2. Not I, or he, but some one else.

I should cut off the nobles for their lands;  
Desire his jewels and this *other's* house. *Shaksp.*

Physicians are some of them so conformable to the humour of the patient, as they press not the true cure of the disease; and some *other* are so regular in proceeding according to art, as they respect not the condition of the patient. *Bacon, Essay 31.*

The dismayed matrons and maidens, some in their houses, *other* some in the churches with floods of tears and lamentable cries, poured forth their prayers to the Almighty, craving his help in that their hard distress. *Kneller.*

The king had all he crav'd, or could compel,  
And all was done—let *others* judge how well. *Daniel.*

3. Not the one, not this, but the contrary.

There is that controlling worth in goodness, that the will cannot but like and desire it; and on the *other* side, that odious deformity in vice, that it never offers itself to the affections of mankind, but under the disguise of the *other*. *South.*

4. Correlative to each.

In lowliness of mind let each esteem *other* better than themselves. *Phil. ii. 3.*

Scotland and thou did each in *other* live,  
Nor would'st thou her, nor could the thee survive. *Dryd.*

5. Something besides.

The learning of Latin being nothing but the learning of words, join as much *other* real knowledge with it as you can. *Locke on Education, f. 169.*

6. The next.

Thou *other* gold bound brow, is like the first;  
A third is like the former. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

7. The third part.

Bind my hair up: as 'twas yesterday:  
No, nor the *t' other* day. *Ben. Johnson.*

8. It is sometimes put elliptically for *other thing*; something different.

I can expect no *other* from those that judge by single sights and rash measures, than to be thought fond or insolent. *Glauco.*

**OTHERGATES.** *adv.* [*other* and *gate*, for way.] In another manner.

## OVE

If Sir Toby had not been in drink, he would have tickled you *othergates* than he did. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*

**OTHERWISE.** *adj.* [*other* and *wise*.] This is often mistaken, and sometimes written *othergates*. Of another kind.

**OTHERWHERE.** *adv.* [*other* and *where*.] In other places.

As Jews they had access to the temple and synagogues, but as Christians they were of necessity forced *otherwhere* to assemble themselves. *Hosker, b. v. f. 11.*

His godlike acts, and his temptations fierce,  
And former sufferings, *otherwhere* are found. *Milton.*

**OTHERWHILE.** *adv.* [*other* and *while*.] At other times.

**OTHERWISE.** *adv.* [*other* and *wise*.]

1. In an indifferent manner.

They only plead, that whatsoever God revealeth, as necessary for all Christian men to do and believe, the same we ought to embrace, whether we have received it by writing or *otherwise*, which no man denieth. *Hosker, b. i.*

The whole church hath not tied the parts unto one and the same thing, they being therein left each to their own choice, may either do as others do, or else *otherwise*, without any breach of duty at all. *Hosker, b. iv. f. 13.*

In these good things, what all others should practise, we should scarce know to practise *otherwise*. *Sprat.*

Thy father was a worthy prince,  
And merited, alas! a better fate;  
But heaven thought *otherwise*. *Addison's Cat.*

2. By other causes.

Sir John Norris failed in the attempts of Lisbon, and returned with the loss, by sickness and *otherwise*, of eight thousand men. *Raleigh.*

3. In other respects.

It is said truly, that the best men *otherwise*, are not always the best in regard of society. *Hosker, b. i.*

Men seldom consider God any *otherwise* than in relation to themselves, and therefore want some extraordinary benefits to excite their attention and engage their love. *Roger.*

**OTTER.** *n. f.* [*otter*, Saxon.] An amphibious animal that preys upon fish.

The toes of the *otter's* hinder feet, for the better swimming, are joined together with a membrane, as in the beaver, from which he differs principally in his teeth, which are canine; and in his tail, which is folio, or a long taper: so that he may not be unskillfully called *putorius aquaticus*, or the water pole-cat. He makes himself burrows on the water side, as a beaver; is sometimes tamed and taught, by nimbly surrounding the fishes to drive them into the net. *Grew.*

At the lower end of the hall is a large *otter's* skin stuffed with hay. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 115.*

Would you preserve a numerous finny race?  
Let your fierce dogs the rav'nous *otter* chase;  
Th' amphibious monster ranges all the shores,  
Darts thro' the waves, and ev'ry haunt explores. *Gay.*

**OVAL.** *adj.* [*ovale*, Fr. *ovum*, an egg.] Oblong; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg.

The mouth is low and narrow, but, after having entered pretty far in the grotto, opens itself on both sides in a oval figure of an hundred yards. *Addison on Italy.*

Mercurius, nearest to the central sun,  
Does in an oval orbit, circling run;  
But rarely is the object of our fight,  
In solar glory sunk. *Blackmore on Creat. b. ii.*

**OVAL.** *n. f.*

A synonymous word, or a mere negation of the contrary; a translation of the word into another tongue, or a grammatical explication of it, is sometimes sufficient; as a triangle is that which has three angles, or an *oval* is that which has the shape of an egg. *Watts's Logic.*

**OVARIOUS.** *adj.* [*from ovum*.] Consisting of eggs.

He to the rocks  
Dire clinging gathers his ovarious food. *Thomson.*

**O'VARY.** *n. f.* [*ovaire*, Fr. *ovarium*, Latin.] The part of the body in which impregnation is performed.

The ovary or part where the white involveth it, is in the second region of the matrix, which is somewhat long and inverted. *Brewster's V. Err. b. iii.*

**OVA'TION.** *n. f.* [*ovation*, Fr. *ovatio*, Lat.] A lesser triumph among the Romans allowed to those commanders who had won a victory without much blood shed, or defeated some less formidable enemy. *Ditt.*

**OUBAT.** *n. f.* A sort of caterpillar; an insect. *Ditt.*

**OUBUST.** *n. f.* An ornament of gold or jewels.

**OUCHE.** *n. f.* An ornament of gold or jewels.

**OUCHE.** *n. f.* [*ouche*, Fr. *ouche*, Latin.] The part of the body in which impregnation is performed.

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## OVE

of the cake, the heat of the *oven*, and the baking. *Shaksp.*

Bats have been found in *ovens* and other hollow close places, matted one upon another; and therefore it is likely that they sleep in the winter, and eat nothing. *Bacon.*

**OVER.** *prep.* [*usar*, Gothick; *oppe*, Saxon.]

1. Above; with respect to excellence or dignity.

How happy some, *o'er* other some can be!  
Thro' Athens I am thought as fair as she. *Shaksp.*

Young Pallas shone conspicuous *o'er* the rest;  
Gilded his arms, embroider'd was his vest. *Dryden.*

High, *o'er* all, was your great conduct shown,  
You fought our safety, but forgot your own. *Dryden.*

The commentary which attends this poem, will have one advantage *o'er* most commentaries, that it is not made upon conjectures. *Advert. to Pope's Dunciad.*

And it will afford field enough for a divine to enlarge on, by shewing the advantages which the Christian world has *o'er* the Heathen. *Swift.*

2. Above, with regard to rule or authority.

The church has *o'er* her bishops, able to silence the factious, no less by their preaching than by their authority. *South.*

Captain, yourself are the fittest to live and reign not *o'er*, but next and immediately under the people. *Dryden.*

3. Above in place.

He was more than *o'er* shoes in love. *Shaksp.*

The street should see as the walk *o'er* head. *Shaksp.*

Thrice happy is that humble pair,  
Beneath the level of all care;  
*O'er* whole heads those arrows fly,  
Of sad distrust and jealousy. *Waller.*

4. Across; as, *he leaped o'er the brook*.

Certain lakes and pits, such as that of Avennes poison birds which fly *o'er* them. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The geese fly *o'er* the barn, the bees in arms  
Drive headlong from their waxen cells in swarms. *Dryd.*

5. All the world *o'er*, those that received not the commands of Christ and his doctrines of purity and perseverance, were finally destroyed. *Hammond.*

6. Upon.

Wife governours have as great a watch *o'er* fames, as they have of the actions and delicias. *Bacon.*

Angelic quires  
Sung heav'nly anthems of his victory  
*O'er* temptation and the tempter proud. *Milton.*

7. Before. This is only used in *o'er* night.

On their intended journey to proceed,  
And *o'er* night whatso thereto did need. *Hubbard.*

**O'VER.** *adv.*

1. Above the top.

Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down and shaken together and running *o'er*, shall men give. *Luke vi. 38.*

2. More than a quantity assigned.

Even here likewise the laws of nature and reason be of necessary use; yet somewhat *o'er* and besides them is necessary, namely human and positive law. *Hosker, b. i.*

And when they had met it, he that gathered much had nothing *o'er*, and he that gathered little had no lack. *Ex. xvi. 18.*

The ordinary soldiers having all their pay, and a month's pay *o'er*, were sent into their countries. *Hayward.*

The eastern people determined their digit by the breadth of barley corns, six making a digit, and twenty-four a hand's breadth: a small matter *o'er* or under. *Arbutnot.*

3. From side to side.

The fan of an Indian king, made of the feathers of a peacock's tail, composed into a round form, bound altogether with a circular rim, above a foot *o'er*. *Grew.*

4. From one to another.

This golden cluster the herald delivereth to the Tirsan, who delivereth it *o'er* to that son that he had formerly chosen. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

5. From a country beyond the sea.

It hath a white berry, but is not brought *o'er* with the coral. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

They brought new customs and new vices *o'er*;  
Taught us more arts than honest men require. *Philips.*

6. On the surface.

The first came out red all *o'er*, like an hairy garment. *Gen. xxv. 25.*

7. Past. This is rather the sense of an adjective.

Soliman pausing a little upon the matter, the heat of his fury being something *o'er*, suffered himself to be intreated. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

## OVE

Meditate upon the effects of anger; and the best time to do this, is to look back upon anger when the fit is *over*. *Bacon.*

What the garden choicest bears  
To fit and taste, till this meridian heat

Be *over*, and the sun more cool decline. *Milton.*

The act of stealing was soon *over*, and cannot be undone, and for it the sinner is only answerable to God or his vicegerent. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

He will, as soon as his first surprize is *over*, justly begin to wonder how such a favour came to be bestowed on him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

There youths and nymphs in comfort gay,  
Shall hail the rising, close the parting day;  
With me, alas! with me those joys are *o'er*,  
For me the vernal garlands bloom no more. *Pope.*

8. Throughout; completely.

Well,

Have you read *o'er* the letters I sent you? *Shaksp.*

Let them argue *o'er* all the topics of divine goodness and human weakness, yet how trifling must be their plea! *South's Sermons.*

9. With repetition; another time.

He *o'er* and *o'er* divides him, *Shaksp.*

'Twixt his unkindness and his kindness,  
Sitting or standing still confus'd to roar.

In the same verse, the same rules *o'er* and *o'er*. *Dryden.*

Longing they look, and gazing at the sight,  
Devour her *o'er* and *o'er* with vast delight. *Dryden.*

Thou, my Hector, art thyself alone,  
My parents, brothers, and my lord in one:  
O kill not all my kindred *o'er* again,



OVE

that himself was guilty of putting tricks upon himself?

He has afforded us only the twilight of probability; suitable to that state of mediocrity he has placed us in here; wherein to check our *over-confidence* and presumption, we might, by every day's experience, be made sensible of our short-sightedness.

This part of grammar has been much neglected, as some others *over-diligently* cultivated. It is easy for men to write one after another, of cases and genders.

It is an ill way of establishing this truth, and silencing atheists, to take some men's having that idea of God in their minds, for the only proof of a deity; and out of an *over-fundness* of that darling invention, cashier all other arguments.

A grown person surfeiting with honey, no sooner hears the name of it, but his fancy immediately carries sickness and qualms to his stomach: had this happened to him by an *over-dose* of honey, when a child, all the same effects would have followed, but the cause would have been mistaken, and the antipathy counted natural.

He *over-acted* his part; his passions, when once let loose, were too impetuous to be managed.

Take care you *over-burn* not the turf; it is only to be burnt so as may make it break.

Don't *over-fatigue* the spirits, lest the mind be seized with a lassitude, and thereby nauseate and grow tired of a particular subject.

The memory of the learner should not be too much crowded with a tumultuous heap of ideas, one idea effaces another.

An *over-greedy* grasp does not retain the largest handful.

To *OVER-ABOUND*. *v. n.* [over and abound.] To abound more than enough.

Both imbibe  
Fitting congenial juice, to rich the soil,  
So much does fructuous moisture *o'er-abound*.

The learned, never *over-abounding* in transitory coin, should not be disconcerted.

To *OVER-ACT*. *v. a.* [over and act.] To act more than enough.

You *over-act*, when you should underdo.

A little call yourself again, and think.  
Princes courts may *over-act* their reverence, and make themselves laughed at for their foolishness and extravagant relative worship.

Good men often blemish the reputation of their piety, by *over-acting* some things in religion; by an indiscreet zeal about things wherein religion is not concerned.

To *OVER-ARCH*. *v. a.* [over and reach.] To cover as with an arch.

Where high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,  
Brown with *o'er-arching* shades and pendent woods.

To *OVER-AWE*. *v. a.* [over and awe.] To keep in awe by superior influence.

The king was present in person to overlook the magistrates, and to *over-awe* these subjects with the terror of his sword.

Her graceful innocence, her every air  
Of gesture, or least action, *over-aw'd*  
His malice.

I could be content to be your chief tormentor, ever paying you mock reverence, and founding in your ears, the empty title which inspired you with presumption, and *over-awed* my daughter to comply.

A thousand fears  
Still *over-awe* when she appears.

To *OVER-BALANCE*. *v. a.* To weigh down; to preponderate.

Not doubting but by the weight of reason I should counterpoise the *over-balance* of any factions.

The hundred thousand pounds per annum, wherein we *over-balance* them in trade, must be paid us in money.

When these important considerations are set before a rational being, acknowledging the truth of every article, should a bare single possibility be of weight enough to *over-balance* them.

To *OVER-BALANCE*. *n. f.* [over and balance.] Something more than equivalent.

Our exported commodities would, by the return, encrease the treasure of this kingdom above what it can ever be by other means, than a mighty *over-balance* of our exported to our imported commodities.

The mind should be kept in a perfect indifference, not inclining to either side, any further than the *over-balance* of probability gives it the turn of assent and belief.

To *OVER-BATTLE*. *adj.* [Of this word I know not the derivation; *batten* is to grow fat, and to *battle*, is at Oxford to feed on trash.] Too trifling, exuberant.

In the church of God sometimes it cometh to pass, as in *over-battle* grounds, the fertile disposition whereof is good, yet because it exceedeth due proportion, it bringeth abundantly through too much rankness, things less profitable,

OVE

whereby that which principally it should yield, being either prevented in place or defrauded of nourishment, faileth.

To *OVER-BEAR*. *v. a.* [over and bear.] To repress; to subdue; to whelm; to bear down.

What more savage than man, if he see himself able by fraud to *over-reach*, or by power to *over-bear* the laws.

My desire  
All continent impediment would *over-bear*,  
That did oppose my will.

The ocean o'er-peering of his list,  
Eats not the flats with more impetuous hafts  
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head  
*O'er-bears* your officers.

Our counsel, it pleas'd your highness  
To *over-bear*.

Gloster, thou shalt well perceive,  
That nor in birth or for authority,  
The bishop will be *over-borne* by thee.

The Turkish commanders, with all their forces, assailed the city, thrusting their men into the breaches by heaps, as if they would, with very multitude, have discouraged or *over-born* the Christians.

The point of reputation, when news first came of the battle lost, did *over-bear* the reason of war.

Yet fortune, valour, all is *over-born*,  
By numbers; as the long resisting bank  
By the impetuous torrent.

A body may as well be *over-born* by the violence of a shallow, rapid stream, as swallowed up in the gulph of smooth water.

Crowding on the last the first impel;  
Till *over-born* with weight the Cyprians fell.

The judgment, if swayed by the *over-bearing* of passion, and stored with lubricious opinions instead of clearly conceived truths, will be erroneous.

Take care that the memory of the learner be not too much crowded with a tumultuous heap, or *over-bearing* multitude of documents at one time.

The horror or loathsomeness of an object may *over-bear* the pleasure which results from its greatness, novelty, or beauty.

To *OVER-BID*. *v. a.* [over and bid.] To offer more than equivalent.

You have *o'er-bid* all my past sufferings,  
And all my future too.

To *OVER-BLOW*. *v. n.* [over and blow.] To be past its violence.

To *OVER-BLOW*. *v. a.* [over and blow.] To drive away as clouds before the wind.

Led with delight, they thus beguile the way,  
Until the blustering storm is *over-blown*.

All those tempests being *over-blown*, there long after arose a new storm which over-run all Spain.

This agree fit of fear is *over-blown*,  
An easy talk it is to win our own.

Some angel that beholds her there,  
Instruct us to record what she was here;  
And when this cloud of sorrow's *o'er-blown*,  
Thro' the wide world we'll make her graces known.

Seiz'd with secret joy,  
When storms are *over-blown*.

To *OVER-BOARD*. *adv.* [over and board. See BOARD.] Off the ship; out of the ship.

The great assembly met again; and now he that was the cause of the tempest being thrown *over-board*, there were hopes a calm should ensue.

A merchant having a vessel richly fraught at sea in a storm, there is but one certain way to save it, which is, by throwing its rich lading *over-board*.

The trembling dotard, to the deck he drew,  
And hoisted up and *over-board* he threw;  
This done, he scised the helm.

He obtained liberty to give them only one song before he leaped *over-board*, which he did, and then plunged into the sea.

Though great ships were commonly bad sea-boats, they had a superior force in a sea engagement: the shock of them being sometimes so violent, that it would throw the crew on the upper deck of lesser ships *over-board*.

To *OVER-BULK*. *v. a.* [over and bulk.] To oppress by bulk.

The feeding pride,  
In rank Achilles, must or now be cropt,  
Of shedding, breed a nursery of like evils,  
To *over-bulk* us all.

To *OVER-BURDEN*. *v. a.* [over and burden.] To load with too great weight.

If he were not cloyed with his company, and that she thought not the earth *over-burthened* with him, she would cool his fiery grief.

OVE

To *OVER-BUY*. *v. a.* [over and buy.] To buy too dear.

He, when want requires, is only wise,  
Who flights not foreign aids, nor *over-buys*;  
But on our native strength, in time of need, relies.

To *OVER-CARRY*. *v. a.* [over and carry.] To hurry too far; to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous.

He was the king's uncle, but yet of no capacity to succeed; by reason whereof his natural affection and duty was less easy to be *over-carried* by ambition.

To *OVER-CAST*. *v. a. part. over-cast.* [over and cast.] 1. To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom.

The day with clouds was sudden *over-cast*.

He, Robin, *over-cast* the night;  
The starry welkin cover thou anon,  
With drooping fogs, as black as Acheron.

Our days of age are sad and *over-cast*, in which we find that of all our vain passions and affections past, the sorrow only abideth.

I of fumes and humid vapours made,  
No cloud in so serene a mansion find,  
To *over-cast* her ever-shining mind.

Those clouds that *over-cast* our morn shall fly,  
Dispell'd to farthest corners of the sky.

The dawn is *over-cast*, the morning lours,  
And heavily in clouds brings on the day.

To cover. This sense is hardly retained but by needle-women, who call that which is incircled with a thread, *over-cast*.

When malice would work that which is evil, and in working avoid the suspicion of an evil intent, the colour where-with it *over-casteth* itself is always a fair and plausible pretence of seeking to further that which is good.

Their arms abroad with gray moss *over-cast*,  
And their green leaves trembling with every blast.

To *OVER-CHARGE*. *v. a.* [over and charge.] 1. To oppress; to cloy; to furcharge.

On air we feed in every instant, and on meats but at times; and yet the heavy load of abundance, wherewith we oppress and *over-charge* nature, maketh her to sink unawares in the mid-way.

A man may as well expect to grow stronger by always eating, as wiser by always reading. Too much *over-charges* nature, and turns more into disease than nourishment.

To load; to crowd too much.

Our language is *over-charged* with consonants.

To burden.  
He whispers to his pillow,  
The secrets of his *over-charged* soul.

To rate too high.  
Here's Gloster, a foe to citizens,  
*O'er-charging* your free purses with large fines.

To fill too full.  
Her heart is but *o'er-charg'd*; she will recover.

The fumes of passion do as really intoxicate, and confound the judging and discerning faculty, as the fumes of drink discompose and stupify the brain of a man *over-charged* with it.

If they would make distinct abstract ideas of all the varieties in human actions, the number must be infinite, and the memory *over-charged* to little purpose.

The action of the Iliad and Æneid in themselves exceeding short, are so beautifully extended by the invention of episodes, that they make up an agreeable story sufficient to employ the memory without *over-charging* it.

To load with too great a charge.

As canons *over-charge'd* with double cracks.

Who in deep mines, for hidden knowledge toils,  
Like guns *o'er-charge'd*, breaks, misfires, or recoils.

To *OVER-CLOUD*. *v. a.* [over and cloud.] To cover with clouds.

The silver empress of the night  
*O'er-clouded*, glimmers in a fainter light.

To *OVER-CLOY*. *v. a.* [over and cloy.] To fill beyond satiety.

A scum of Britons and base lackey peasants,  
Whom their *o'er-cloyed* country vomits forth  
To desperate adventures and destruction.

To *OVER-COME*. *v. a. pret. I overcame; part. pass. overcome; anciently overcomen, as in Spenser. [overcomen, Dutch.]*

1. To subdue; to conquer; to vanquish.

They *overcomen*, were deprived  
Of their proud beauty, and the one moiety  
Transformed to fish, for their bold turquedry.

This wretched woman, *overcome*  
Of anguish rather than of crime hath been.

OVE

Of whom a man is *overcome*, of the same is he brought in bondage.

Fire by thicker air *o'ercome*,  
And downward forc'd in earth's capacious womb,  
Alters its particles; is fire no more.

To *over-flow*; to furcharge.

Yearly *o'ercomes* the granaries with stores.

To come over or upon; to invade suddenly.

Can't such things be,  
And *overcome* us like a summer's cloud,  
Without our special wonder?

To *OVERCOME*. *v. n.* To gain the superiority.

That thou mightest be justified in thy sayings, and mightest *overcome* when thou art judged.

To *OVER-COUNT*. *v. a.* [over and count.] To rate above the true value.

Thou know'st how much  
We do *o'er-count* thee.

To *OVER-COVER*. *v. a.* [over and cover.] To cover completely.

Shut me nightly in a charnel house,  
*O'er-cover'd* quite with dead mens rattling bones,  
With rocky shanks and yellow chapels skulls.

To *OVER-CROW*. *v. a.* [over and crowd.] To crowd as in triumph.

A base varlet, that being but of late grown out of the dunghill, beginneth now to *over-crow* so high mountains, and make himself the great protector of all out-laws.

To *OVER-DO*. *v. a.* [over and do.] To do more than enough.

Any thing *o'er-done* is from the purpose of playing; whose end is to hold the mirror up to nature.

Nature so intent upon finishing her work, much oftener *over-does* than under-does. You shall hear of twenty animals with two heads, for one that hath none.

When the meat is *over-done*, lay the fault upon your lady who hurried you.

To *OVER-DRESS*. *v. a.* [over and dress.] To adorn lavishly.

In all, let nature never be forgot;  
But treat the goddess like a modest fair,  
Nor *over-dress*, nor leave her wholly bare.

To *OVER-DRIVE*. *v. a.* [over and drive.] To drive too hard, or beyond strength.

The flocks and herds with young, if men should *over-drive* one day, all will die.

To *OVER-EYE*. *v. a.* [over and eye.] 1. To superintend.

2. To observe; to remark.

I am doubtful of your modesties,  
Left *o'er-eying* of his odd behaviour,  
You break into some merry passion.

To *OVER-EMPTY*. *v. a.* [over and empty.] To make too empty.

The women would be loth to come behind the fashion in new-fangledness of the manner, if not in costliness of the matter, which might *over-empty* their husbands purses.

To *OVER-FLOAT*. *v. n.* [over and float.] To swim; to float.

The town is fill'd with slaughter, and *o'er-floats*  
With a red deluge, their increasing moats.

To *OVER-FLOW*. *v. n.* [over and flow.] 1. To be fuller than the brim can hold.

While our strong walls secure us from the foe,  
E'er yet with blood our ditches *over-flow*.

Had I the same consciousness that I saw Noah's flood, as that I saw the *over-flowing* of the Thames last winter, I could not doubt, that I who saw the Thames *over-flowed*, and viewed the flood at the general deluge, was the same self.

To exuberate.

A very ungrateful return to the author of all we enjoy, but such as an *over-flowing* plenty too much inclines men to make.

To *OVER-FLOW*. *v. a.*

1. To fill beyond the brim.

Suppose thyself in as great a sadness as ever did load thy spirit, wouldst thou not bear it cheerfully if thou wert sure that some excellent fortune would relieve and recompense thee so as to *over-flow* all thy hopes.

New milk that all the winter never fails,  
And all the summer *over-flows* the pails.

To deluge; to drown; to over-run; to over-power.

The Scythians, at such time as the northern nations *over-flawed* all Christendom, came down to the sea-coast.

Do not the Nile and the Niger make yearly inundations in our days, as they have formerly done? and are not the countries



## OVE

countries so *over-flown*, still situate between the tropicks?

Sixteen hundred and odd years after the earth was made, it was *over-flowed* and destroyed in a deluge of water, that overflooded the face of the whole earth, from pole to pole, and from east to west.

Thus oft by mariners are shewn,  
Earl Godwin's castles *over-flown*.  
O'VER-FLOW. *n. f.* [*over and flow*.] Inundation; more than fulness; such a quantity as runs over; exuberance.

Did he break out into tears?  
In great measure—

A kind *over-flow* of kindness.  
Where there are great *over-flows* in fens, the drowning of them in winter maketh the summer following more fruitful; for that it keepeth the ground warm.

It requires pains to find the coherence of abstruse writings: so that it is not to be wondered, that St. Paul's epistles have, with many, passed rather for disjointed pious discourses, full of warmth and zeal and *over-flows* of light, rather than for calm, strong, coherent reasonings all through.

After every *over-flow* of the Nile, there was not always a menuration.

If this softens not the expression, it may be ascribed to an *over-flow* of gratitude in the general disposition of Ulysses.

O'VER-FLOWING. *n. f.* [from *over-flow*.] Exuberance; copiousness.

When men are young, they might vent the *over-flowings* of their fancy that way.

When the *over-flowings* of ungodliness make us afraid, the ministers of religion cannot better discharge their duty of opposing it.

O'VER-FLOWINGLY. *adv.* [from *over-flowing*.] Exuberantly; in great abundance. A word not elegant nor in use.

Nor was it his indigence that forced him to make the world; but his goodness pressed him to impart the goods which he *over-flowingly* abounds with.

To O'VER-FLY. *v. a.* [*over and fly*.] To cross by flight.

Can scarce *o'er-fly* them in a day and night.  
O'VER-FORWARDNESS. *n. f.* [*over and forwardness*.] Too great quickness; too great readiness.

By an *over-forwardness* in courts to give countenance to frivolous exceptions, though they make nothing to the true merit of the cause, it often happens that causes are not determined according to their merits.

To O'VER-FREIGHT. *v. a.* pret. *over-freighted*; part. *over-fraught*. [*over and freight*.] To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity.

A boat *over-freighted* with people, in rowing down the river, was, by the extreme weather, sunk.

Grief, that does not speak,  
Whispers the *o'er-fraught* heart and bids it break.

Sorrow has for *o'er-fraught*  
This sinking barque, I shall not live to shew  
How I abhor my first rash crime.

To O'VER-GET. *v. a.* [*over and get*.] To reach; to come up with.

With six hours hard riding, through so wild places, as it was rather the cunning of my horse sometimes, than of myself, so rightly to hit the way, I *over-got* them a little before night.

To O'VER-GLANCE. *v. a.* [*over and glance*.] To look hastily over.

I have, but with a cursory eye,  
O'er-glanc'd the articles.

O'VER-GO. *v. a.* [*over and go*.] To surpass; to excel.

Thinking it beyond the degree of humanity to have a wit so far *over-going* his age, and such dreadful terror proceed from so excellent beauty.

Great nature hath laid down at last,  
That mighty birth wherewith so long she went,  
And *over-went* the times of ages past,  
Here to lie in upon our soft content.

To O'VER-GORGE. *v. a.* [*over and gorge*.] To gorge too much.

Art thou grown great,  
And, like ambitious Sylla, *over-gorg'd*.

O'VER-GREAT. *adj.* [*over and great*.] Too great.

Though putting the mind unprepared upon an unusual stress ought to be avoided; yet this must not run it, by an *over-great* thyness of difficulties, into a lazy sauntering about obvious things.

To O'VER-GROW. *v. a.* [*over and grow*.] To overgrow with.

Roof and floor, and walls were all of gold,  
But *over-grown* with dust and old decay,  
And hid in darkness that none could behold  
The hue thereof.

The woods and desert caves,  
With wild thyme and the gadding vine *o'er-grown*,  
And all their echo's mourn.

To rise above.  
If the binds be very strong and much *over-grown* the poles, some advise to strike off their heads with a long switch.

To O'VER-GROW. *v. n.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size.

One part of his army, with incredible labour, cut a way thorough the thick and *over-grown* woods, and so came to Solymon.

A huge *over-grown* ox was grazing in a meadow.  
Whole fortune is not *over-grown*.

O'VER-GROWTH. *n. f.* [*over and growth*.] Exuberant growth.

The *over-growth* of some complexion,  
Of breaking down the pales and forts of reason.

The fortune in being the first in an invention, doth cause sometimes a wonderful *over-growth* in riches.

Suspected to a frequent king, who seeks  
To stop their *over-growth*, as in mate guests  
Too numerous.

To O'VER-HALE. *v. a.* [*over and hale*.] To spread over.

The welked Phœbus can avail  
His weary wain, and now the frosty night  
Her mantle black thro' heaven *over-hale*.

To examine over again: as, he *over-haled* my account.

To O'VER-HANG. *v. a.* [*over and hang*.] To jut over; to impend over.

Lend the eye a terrible aspect,  
Let the brow overwhelm it,  
As fearfully as doth a galled rock  
O'er-hang and jutting his confounded base.

Hide me ye forests, in your closest bow'rs,  
Where flows the murm'ring brook, inviting dreams,  
Where bord'ring hazle *over-hangs* the streams.

If you drink tea upon a promontory that *over-hangs* the sea, it is preferable to an assembly.

To O'VER-HANG. *v. n.* To jut over.

The rest was craggy cliff, that *over-hung*  
Still as it rose, impossible to climb.

To O'VER-HARDEN. *v. a.* [*over and harden*.] To make too hard.

By laying it in the air, it has acquired such a hardness, that it was brittle like *over-hardened* steel.

O'VER-HEAD. *adv.* [*over and head*.] Aloft; in the zenith; above; in the ceiling.

O'er-head the moon  
Sits arbitress, and nearer to the earth  
Wheels her pale course.

The four stars *over-head*, represent the four children.

To O'VER-HEAR. *v. a.* [*over and hear*.] To hear those who do not mean to be heard.

I am invisible,  
And I will *over-hear* their conference.

They had a full fight of the Infanta at a mask dancing, having *over-heard* two gentlemen who were tending towards that fight, after whom they pressed.

That such an enemy we have who seeks  
Our ruin, both by these inform'd I learn,  
And from the parting angel *over-heard*.

They were so loud in their discourse, that a black-berry from the next hedge *over-heard* them.

The nurse,  
Though not the words, the murmurs *over-heard*.

The witness *over-hearing* the word pillory repeated, sunk away privately.

To O'VER-HEAT. *v. a.* [*over and heat*.] To heat too much.

Pleas'd with the form and coolness of the place,  
And *over-heated* by the morning chase.

It must be done upon the receipt of the wound, before the patient's spirits be *over-heated* with pain or fever.

To O'VER-HEND. *v. a.* [*over and bend*.] To overtake; to reach.

Als his fair Leman flying through a brook,  
He *over-bent* nought moved with her piteous look.

To O'VER-JOY. *v. a.* [*over and joy*.] To transport; to ravish.

He that puts his confidence in God only, is neither *over-joyed* in any great good things of this life, nor sorrowful for a little thing.

The bishop, partly astonished and partly *over-joyed* with these speeches, was struck into a sad silence for a time.

This love-sick virgin, *over-joy'd* to find  
The boy alone, still follow'd him behind.

O'VER-JOY. *n. f.* Transport; ecstasy.

The mutual conference that my mind hath had,  
Makes me the bolder to salute my king  
With ruder terms; such as my wit affords,  
And *over-joy* of heart doth minister.

To O'VER-RIPEN. *v. a.* [*over and ripen*.] To make too ripe.

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Why droops my lord, like *over-ripen'd* corn,  
Hanging the head with Ceres' plenteous load?

To OVERLA'BOUR. *v. a.* [*over and labour*.] To take too much pains on any thing; to harass with toil.

She without noise will over-see  
His children and his family;  
And order all things till he come,  
Sweaty and *over-labour'd* home.

To OVERLA'DE. *v. a.* [*over and lade*.] To over-burthen.

Thus to throng and *over-lade* a foul  
With love, and then to have a room for fear,  
That shall all that controul,  
What is it but to rear  
Our passions and our hopes on high,  
That thence they may decay

The noblest way how to despair and die?

OVERLA'KE. *adj.* [*over and large*.] Larger than enough.

Our attainments cannot be *over-large*, and yet we manage a narrow fortune very unthrifly.

OVERLA'STINGLY. *n. f.* [*over and last*.] With exaggeration.

A mean word, now obsolete.

Although I be far from their opinion who write too *over-layingly*, that the Arabian tongue is in use in two third parts of the inhabited world, yet I find that it extendeth where the religion of Mahomet is professed.

To OVERLAY. *v. a.* [*over and lay*.]

1. To oppress by too much weight or power.

Some commons are barren, the nature is such,  
And some *over-layeth* the commons too much.

Not only that mercy which keepeth from being *over-laid* and oppress'd, but mercy which saveth from being touched with grievous miseries.

When any country is *over-laid* by the multitude which live upon it, there is a natural necessity compelling it to dis-burthen itself and lay the load upon others.

We praise the things we hear with much more willingness than those we see; because we envy the present, and reverence the past; thinking ourselves instructed by the one, and *over-laid* by the other.

Good laws had been antiquated by the course of time, or *over-laid* by the corruption of manners.

Our sins have *over-laid* our hopes.

The strong Emertius came in Argite's aid,  
And Palamon with odds was *over-laid*.

2. To smother with too much or too close covering.

Nor then destroys it with too fond a flay,  
Like mothers, which their infants *over-lay*.

3. To smother; to crush; to overwhelm.

Ships burnt in fight, or forc'd on rocky shores,  
The new-born babes by nurses *over-laid*.

They quickly stifled and *over-laid* those infant principles, of piety and virtue, sown by God in their hearts; so that they brought a voluntary darkness and stupidity upon their minds.

The gods have made your noble mind for me,  
And her insipid soul for Ptolemy:  
A heavy lump of earth without desire,  
A heap of ashes that *o'er-lays* your fire.

The stars, no longer *over-laid* with weight,  
Exert their heads from underneath the mists,  
And upward shoot.

Season the passions of a child with devotion, which seldom dies; though it may seem extinguished for a while, it breaks out as soon as misfortunes have brought the man to himself.

The fire may be covered and *over-laid*, but cannot be entirely quenched and smothered.

In preaching, no men succeed better than those who trust to the fund of their own reason, advanced but not *over-laid* by commerce with books.

4. To cloud; to over-cast.

Phœbus' golden face it did attain,  
As when a cloud his beams doth *over-lay*.

5. To cover superficially.

The *over-laying* of their chapters was of silver, and all the pillars were filleted with silver.

By his precept a sanctuary is fram'd  
Of cedar, *over-laid* with gold.

6. To join by something laid over.

Thou us impow'rd  
To fortify thus far, and *over-lay*,  
With this portentous bridge, the dark abyss.

To OVERLEAP. *v. a.* [*over and leap*.] To pass by a jump.

A step  
On which I must fall down or else *o'er-leap*,  
For in my way it lies.

In vain did nature's wife command  
Divide the waters from the land;  
If daring thips and men prophane,  
Th' eternal fences *over-leap*,  
And pass at will the boundless deep.

## OVE

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OVE

So sleeps a pilot, whose poor bark is prest  
With many a merciless *o'er-maſt'ring* wave. *Craſſow.*  
*Over-maſt'ring* with a ſcore of drunkards, the only ſoldiery  
left about them, or elſe to comply with all rapines and vio-  
lences. *Milton on Education.*  
To *OVERMA'TCH*. *v. a.* [*over* and *match*.] To be too power-  
ful; to conquer; to oppreſs by ſuperior force.  
I have ſeen a ſwan  
With bootleſs labour ſwim againſt the tide,  
And ſpend her ſtrength with *over-matching* waves. *Shakeſp.*  
Sir William Lucy, with me  
Set from our *o'er-match'd* forces forth for aid. *Shakeſp.*  
Aſſiſt, left I who eſt  
Thought none my equal, now be *over-match'd*. *Par. Reg.*  
How great ſoever our curioſity be, our exceſs is greater,  
and does not only *over-match*, but ſupplant it. *Dec. of Piety.*  
He from that length of time dire omens drew,  
Of Engliſh *over-match'd*, and Dutch too ſtrong,  
Who never fought three days but to purſue. *Dryden.*  
It moves our wonder, that a foreign gueſt  
Should *over-match* the moſt, and match the beſt. *Dryden.*  
To *OVERMA'TCH*. *n. f.* [*over* and *match*.] One of ſuperior powers;  
one not to be overcome.  
Spain is no *over-match* for England, by that which leadeth  
all men; that is, experience and reaſon. *Bacon.*  
Eye was his *over-match*, who ſelf-deceiv'd  
And raſh, before-hand had no better weigh'd  
The ſtrength he was to cope with or his own. *Milton.*  
In a little time there will ſcarce be a woman of quality in  
Great-Britain, who would not be an *over-match* for an Iriſh  
priſt. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N<sup>o</sup>. 89.  
To *OVER-MEASURE*. *n. f.* [*over* and *measure*.] Something given  
over the due meaſure.  
To *OVER-MIX*. *v. a.* [*over* and *mix*.] To mix with too  
much.  
Thoſe things theſe parts *o'er-rule*, no joys ſhall know,  
Or little pleaſure *over-mix* with woe. *Greecb.*  
To *OVERMIST*. *adj.* [*over* and *miſt*.] Highſt; over the reſt in  
authority. *Anſ.*  
To *OVERMUCH*. *adj.* [*over* and *much*.] Too much; more than  
enough.  
It was the cuſtom of thoſe former ages, in their *over-much*  
gratitude, to advance the firſt authors of any uſeful diſcovery  
among the number of their gods. *Wilkins.*  
An *over-much* uſe of ſails, beſides that it occasions thirſt  
and *over-much* drinking, has other ill effects. *Locke.*  
To *OVERMUCH*. *adv.* In too great a degree.  
The fault which we find in them is, that they *over-much*  
abridge the church of her power in theſe things. Where-  
upon they re-charge us, as if in theſe things we gave the  
church a liberty which hath no limits or bounds. *Hooker.*  
Perhaps  
I alſo erred, in *over-much* admiring  
What ſeem'd in thee fo perfect, that I thought  
No evil durſt attempt thee. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, b. ix.  
Dejeat not then fo *over-much* thyſelf,  
Who haſt of ſorrow thy full load beſides. *Milton.*  
To *OVERMUCH*. *n. f.* More than enough.  
By attributing *over-much* to things  
Leſs excellent, as thou thyſelf perceiv'ſt. *Milton.*  
With reſpect to the bleſſings the world enjoys, even good  
men may alcribe *over-much* to themſelves. *Grew.*  
To *OVERMUCHNESS*. *n. f.* [*from over-much*.] Exuberance; ſu-  
perabundance.  
There are words that do as much raiſe a ſtile, as others  
can depreſs it; ſuperlatives and *over-muchneſs* amplifies. It  
may be above faith, but not above a mean. *Ben. Jaiſon.*  
To *OVERNIGHT*. *n. f.* [*over* and *night*.] This ſeems to be uſed  
by *Shakeſpeare* as a noun, but by *Addiſon* more properly, as  
I have before placed it, as a noun with a prepoſition. Night  
before bed-time.  
If I had given you this at *over-night*,  
She might have been o'er-taken. *Shakeſpeare.*  
Will confeſs, that for half his life his head ached every  
morning with reading men *over-night*. *Addiſon.*  
To *OVERNAME*. *v. a.* [*over* and *name*.] To name in a ſeries.  
*Over-name* them; and as thou nameſt them I will deſcribe  
them. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*  
To *OVEROFFICE*. *v. a.* [*over* and *office*.] To lord by virtue  
of an office.  
This might be the fate of a politician which this aſs *over-*  
*office*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*  
To *OVEROFFICIOUS*. *adj.* [*over* and *officious*.] Too buſy; too  
importunate.  
This is an *over-officious* truth, and is always at a man's  
heels; ſo that if he looks about him, he muſt take notice of  
it. *Collier on Human Reſon.*  
To *OVERPASS*. *v. a.* [*over* and *paſs*.]  
1. To croſs.  
I flood on a wide river's bank,  
Which I muſt needs *o'er-paſs*,  
When on a ſudden Torriſmond appear'd,  
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly *o'er*. *Dryden.*  
What have my Scyllas and my Syrtis done,  
When theſe they *o'er-paſs*, and thoſe they ſhun? *Dryden.*  
2. To over-look; to paſs with diſregard.  
The complaint about palms and hymns might as well be  
*over-paſs* without any answer, as it is without any cauſe  
brought forth. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 37.  
Remember that Pellean conqueror,  
A youth, how all the beauties of the eaſt  
He ſlightly view'd, and ſlightly *over-paſs'd*. *Milton.*  
3. To omit in a reckoning.  
Arithmetical progrefſion demonſtrates how faſt mankind  
would increaſe, *over-paſſing* as miraculous, though indeed na-  
tural, that example of the Iſraelites who were multiplied in  
two hundred and fifteen years, from ſeventy to ſixty thouſand  
able men. *Raleigh.*  
4. To omit; not to receive.  
If the grace of him which ſaveth *over-paſs* ſome, ſo that  
the prayer of the church for them be not received, this we  
may leave to the hidden judgments of righteousneſs. *Hooker.*  
To *OVERPAſT*. *part. paſt.* [*from over-paſs*.] Gone; paſt.  
What canſt thou ſwear by now? —  
—By time to come,  
That thou haſt wronged in the time *o'er-paſt*. *Shakeſp.*  
To *OVERPAY*. *v. a.* [*over* and *pay*.] To reward beyond the price.  
Take this purſe of gold,  
And let me buy your friendly help thus far,  
Which I will *over-pay*, and pay again,  
When I have found it. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*  
You have yourſelf, your kindneſs *over-paid*,  
He ceaſes to oblige you can upbraid. *Dryden.*  
Wilt thou with pleaſure hear thy lover's ſtrains,  
And with one heav'nly ſmile *o'er-pay* his pains. *Prior.*  
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With love's light wings did I *o'er-perch* theſe walls,  
For ſtony limits cannot hold love out. *Shakeſp.*  
To *OVERPEER*. *v. a.* [*over* and *peer*.] To over-look; to  
hover above. It is now out of uſe.  
The ocean *over-peering* of his liſt,  
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haſte,  
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,  
O'er-bears your officers. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*  
Your Argosies with portly ſail,  
Do *over-peer* the petty traffickers,  
That curſtly to them, do them reverence. *Shakeſp.*  
Mountainous error wou'd be too highly heap'd,  
For truth to *o'er-peer*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*  
Thus yields the cedar to the ax's edge,  
Whoſe top branch *o'er-peer'd* Jove's ſpreading trees,  
And kept low ſhrubs from winter's pow'ful wind. *Shakeſp.*  
They are invincible by reaſon of the *over-peering* moun-  
tains that back the ones, and ſlender fortifications of the other  
to land-ward. *Sandy's Javanna.*  
To *OVERPLUS*. *n. f.* [*over* and *plus*.] Surplus; what remains  
more than ſufficient.  
Some other finners there are, from which that *overplus* of  
ſtrength in perſuaſion doth ariſe. *Hooker's Pref.*  
A great deal too much of it was made, and the *overplus*  
remained ſtill in the mortar. *L'Eſtrange.*  
It would look like a fable to report, that this gentleman  
gives away all which is the *overplus* of a great fortune. *Addiſon.*  
To *OVERPLY*. *v. a.* [*over* and *ply*.] To employ too laboriouſly.  
What ſupports me, doſt thou aſk?  
The conſcience, friend, I have loſt them *over-ply'd*,  
In liberty's defence. *Milton's Poem.*  
To *OVERPOSE*. *v. a.* [*over* and *poſe*.] To outweigh.  
Whether crumples who have loſt their thighs will float;  
their lungs being able to waſt up their bodies, which are in  
others *over-poſed* by the hinder legs; we have not made ex-  
periment. *Brown's Vulgar Err.* b. iv.  
The ſcale  
*O'er-weigh'd* by darkneſs, lets the night prevail;  
And day, that lengthen'd in the ſummer's height,  
Shortens till winter, and is loſt in night. *Greecb.*  
To *OVERPOSE*. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Preponderant weight.  
Horace, in his firſt and ſecond book of odes, was ſtill ri-  
ſing, but came not to his meridian till the third: After  
which his judgment was an *over-poſe* to his imagination.  
He grew too cautious to be bold enough, for he deſcended  
in his fourth by ſlow degrees. *Dryden.*  
Some *over-poſe* of ſway, by turns they ſhare,  
In peace the people, and the prince in war. *Dryden.*  
To *OVERPOWER*. *v. a.* [*over* and *power*.] To be predo-  
minant over; to oppreſs by ſuperiority.  
Now in danger try'd, now known in arms  
Not to be *over-power'd*. *Mil. Par. Lyt.*  
As much light *over-powers* the eye, ſo they who have weak  
eyes, when the ground is covered with ſnow, are wont to  
complain of too much light. *Boyle.*  
Reaſon allows none to be confident, but him only who  
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governs the world, who knows all things, and can do all  
things; and therefore can neither be ſurprized nor *over-powered*.  
*South's Sermons.*  
After the death of Craſſus, Pompey found himſelf out-  
witted by Cæſar; he broke with him, *over-powered* him in  
the ſenate, and cauſed many unjuſt decrees to paſs againſt  
him. *Dryden's Dedicat. to Æneid.*  
Inspiration is, when ſuch an *over-pow'ring* impreſſion of  
any propoſition is made upon the mind by God himſelf, that  
gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and  
divinity of it. *Watts's Logic.*  
The hiſtorian makes theſe mountains the ſtandards of the  
riſe of the water; which they could never have been, had  
they not been ſtanding, when it did fo riſe and *over-power*  
the earth. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſt.*  
To *OVERPREſs*. *v. a.* [*over* and *preſs*.] To bear upon with  
irreſiſtible force; to overwhelm; to cruſh.  
Having an excellent horſe under him, when he was *over-*  
*preſſed* by ſome, he avoided them. *Sidney.*  
Michael's arm main promontories ſlung,  
And *over-preſs'd* whole legions weak with ſin. *Rofcomm.*  
When a prince enters on a war, he ought maturely to  
conſider whether his coffers be full, his people rich by a  
long peace and free trade, not *over-preſſed* with many bur-  
thenſome taxes. *Swift.*  
To *OVERPRICE*. *v. a.* [*over* and *price*.] To value at too  
high price.  
Parents *over-price* their children, while they behold them  
through the vapours of affection. *Wotton.*  
To *OVERRANK*. *n. f.* [*over* and *rank*.] Too rank.  
It produces *over-rank* binds. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
To *OVERRATE*. *v. a.* [*over* and *rate*.] To rate at too much.  
While vain ſhows and icenies you *over-rate*,  
'Tis to be fear'd,  
That as a fire the former houſe o'erthrew,  
Machines and tempeſts will deſtroy the new. *Dryden.*  
To avoid the temptations of poverty, it concerns us not  
to *over-rate* the conveniences of our ſtation, and in eſtimat-  
ing the proportion fit for us, to fix it rather too low than too  
high; for our deſires will be proportioned to our wants,  
real or imaginary, and our temptations to our deſires.  
*Rogers.*  
To *OVERREACH*. *v. a.* [*over* and *reach*.]  
1. To riſe above.  
The mountains of Olympus, Atho and Atlas, *over-reach*  
and ſurmount all winds and clouds. *Raleigh.*  
Sixteen hundred years after the earth was made, it was  
overflowed in a deluge of water in ſuch exceſs, that the floods  
*over-reach'd* the tops of the hiſt mountains. *Burnet.*  
2. To deceive; to go beyond; to circumvent. A ſagacious  
man is ſaid to have a long reach.  
What more cruel than man, if he ſee himſelf able by  
fraud to *over-reach*, or by power to over-bear the laws where-  
unto he ſhould be ſubject. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 2.  
I have laid my brain in the fun and dried it, that it wants  
matter to prevent ſo groſs *over-reaching*. *Shakeſp.*  
Shame to be overcome, or *over-reach'd*,  
Would utmoſt vigour raiſe, and raiſ'd unite. *Milton.*  
A man who had been matchleſs held  
In cunning, *over-reach'd* where leaſt he thought,  
To ſave his credit, and for very ſight  
Still will be tempting him who ſoils him ſtill. *Milton.*  
There is no pleaſanter encounter than a trial of ſkill be-  
twixt ſharpers to *over-reach* one another. *L'Eſtrange.*  
Forbidding, oppreſſion, deſtroying and *over-reaching* one  
another, perſidiouſneſs and treachery. *Thiſon.*  
Such a principle is ambition, ora deſire of fame, by which  
many vicious men are *over-reach'd*, and engaged contrary to  
their natural inclinations in a glorious and laudable courſe of  
action. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 255.  
John had got an impreſſion that Lewis was ſo deadly cun-  
ning a man, that he was afraid to venture himſelf alone with  
him; at laſt he took heart of grace; let him come up, quoth  
he, it is but ſticking to my point, and he can never *over-*  
*reach* me. *Hiſtory of J. Bull.*  
To *OVERREACH*. *v. n.* A horſe is ſaid to *over-reach*, when  
he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, and ſtrikes his  
toes againſt his fore ſhoes. *Farr. Diſt.*  
To *OVERREACHER*. *n. f.* [*from over-reach*.] A cheat; a de-  
ceiver.  
To *OVERREAD*. *v. a.* [*over* and *read*.] To peruſe.  
The contents of this is the return of the duke; you ſhall  
anon *over-read* it at your pleaſure. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*  
To *OVERRED*. *v. a.* [*over* and *red*.] To ſinear with red.  
Pick thy face and *over-red* thy fear. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*  
To *OVERROAST*. *v. a.* [*over* and *roaſt*.] To roaſt too much.  
Thou liſt liver'd boy,  
'Twas burnt and dried away,  
And better 'twere, that both of us did fiſt,  
Since of ourſelves, ourſelves are choleric,  
Than feed it with ſuch *over-roaſt'd* fiſh. *Shakeſp.*

OVE

To *OVERRULE*. *v. a.* [*over* and *rule*.]  
1. To influence with predominant power; to be ſuperior in  
authority.  
Which humour perceiving to *over-rule* me, I ſtrave againſt  
it. *Sidney.*  
That which the church by her eccleſiaſtical authority ſhall  
probably think and deſire to be true or good, muſt in con-  
gruity of reaſon *over-rule* all other inferior arguments what-  
ſoever. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 8.  
Except our own private, and but probable reſolutions, be  
by the law of publick determinations *over-ruled*, we take  
away all poſſibility of ſociable life in the world. *Hooker.*  
What if they be ſuch as will be *over-ruled* with ſome one,  
whom they dare not diſpleaſe. *Whiteſt.*  
So much his paſſion and animoſity *over-ruled* his conſcience.  
*Clarendon*, b. viii.  
A wife man ſhall *over-rule* his ſtars, and have a greater  
influence upon his own content, than all the conſtellations  
and planets of the firmament. *Taylor.*  
He is acted by a paſſion which abſolutely *over-rules* him;  
and ſo can no more recover himſelf, than a bowl rolling down  
an hill ſtop itſelf in the miſt of its career. *South.*  
'Tis temerity for men to venture their lives upon unequal  
encounters; unleſs where they are obliged by an *over-ruling*  
impulſe of conſcience and duty. *L'Eſtrange.*  
A man may, by the influence of an *over-ruling* planet, be  
inclined to luſt, and yet by the force of reaſon overcome that  
bad influence. *Swift.*  
2. To govern with high authority; to ſuperintend.  
Wherefore does he not now come forth and openly *over-*  
*rule*, as in other matters he is accuſtomed? *Hayward.*  
3. To ſuperſede: as in law to *over-rule* a plea is to reject it as  
incompetent.  
Thirty acres make a farthing land, nine farthings a Cor-  
niſh acre, and four Corniſh acres a knights fee. But this rule  
is *over-ruled* to a greater or leſſer quantity, according to the  
fruitfulneſs or barrenneſs of the ſoil. *Cmru.*  
To *OVERRUN*. *v. a.* [*over* and *run*.]  
1. To harraſs by incurſions; to ravage; to rove over in a ho-  
ſtile manner.  
Thoſe barbarous nations that *over-ran* the world, poſſeſſed  
thoſe dominions, whereof they are now ſo called. *Spencer.*  
Till the tears the ſhed,  
Like envious floods *o'er-ran* her lovely face,  
She was the faireſt creature in the world. *Shakeſp.*  
They err, who count it glorious to ſubdue  
By conqueſt far and wide, to *over-run*  
Large countries, and in field great battles win,  
Great cities by aſſault. *Milton's Paraſite Loſt.*  
The nine  
Their fainting foes to ſhameful flight compell'd,  
And with reſtleſs force *o'er-run* the field. *Dryden.*  
Gulſtavius Adolphus could not enter this part of the em-  
pire after having *over-run* moſt of the reſt. *Addiſon.*  
A commonwealth may be *over-run* by a powerful neigh-  
bour, which may produce bad conſequences upon your trade  
and liberty. *Swift's Miſcel.*  
2. To out-run.  
Pyrocles being come to ſixteen, *over-run* his age in growth,  
ſtrength, and all things following it, that not Mulidorus could  
perform any action on horſe or foot more ſtrongly, or deliver  
that ſtrength more nimbly, or become the delivery more  
gracefully, or employ all more virtuoſly. *Sidney*, b. ii.  
We may out-run  
By violent ſwiftness, that which we run at,  
And loſe by *over-running*. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*  
Alimaz ran by the way of the plain, and *over-ran* Cuthi.  
*2 Sam. xviii. 23.*  
Galileus noteth, that if an open trough, wherein water  
is, be driven faſter than the water can follow, the water ga-  
thereth upon an heap towards the hinder end, where the  
motion began; which he ſuppoſeth, holding confidently the  
motion of the earth to be the cauſe of the ebbing and flow-  
ing of the ocean; becauſe the earth *over-runneſs* the water.  
*Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*  
3. To overſpread; to cover all over.  
With an *over-running* flood he will make an utter end of  
the place. *Nab. i. 8.*  
This diſpoſition of the elements and the parts of the  
earth, ſhews us the footſteps of ſome kind of ruin which  
happened in ſuch a way, that at the ſame time a general  
flood of waters would neceſſarily *over-run* the whole earth.  
*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
4. To miſchief by great numbers; to peſter.  
To flatter fooliſh men into a hope of life where there is  
none, is much the ſame with betraying people into an opinion,  
that they are in a virtuous and happy ſtate, when they are  
*over-run* with paſſion and drowned in their luſts. *L'Eſtrange.*  
Were it not for the inceſſant labours of this indolent  
animal, Egypt would be *over-run* with crocodiles. *Addiſon.*  
Such proviſion made, that a country ſhould not want ſprings  
as



## OVE

as were convenient for it; nor be *over-run* with them, and afford little or nothing else; but a supply every where suitable to the necessities of each climate and region of the globe. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

5. To injure by treading down.  
His tears defac'd the surface of the well,  
And now the lovely face but half appears,  
*O'er-run* with wrinkles and deform'd with tears. *Addison.*  
6. Among printers, to be obliged to change the disposition of the lines and words in correcting, by reason of the interfections.  
To *OVERRUN*. *v. n.* To overflow; to be more than full.

Though you have left me,  
Yet still my soul *o'er-runs* with fondness towards you. *Smith.*  
Cattle in inclosures shall always have fresh pasture, that now is all trampled and *over-run*. *Spenser.*

To *OVERSEE*. *v. a.* [over and see.]  
1. To superintend; to overlook.

He had charge my discipline to frame,  
And tutors nouriture to *oversee*. *Fairy Queen.*  
She without noise will *oversee*  
His children and his family. *Dryden.*

2. To overlook; to pass by unheeded; to omit.  
I who resolve to *oversee*  
No lucky opportunity,  
Will go to council to advise  
Which way t' encounter, or surpise. *Hud. p. iii.*

*OVERSEEN*. *part. [from oversee.]* Mistaken; deceived.  
A common received error is never utterly overthrown,  
till such times as we go from signs unto causes, and thence  
some manifest root or fountain thereof common unto all,  
whence it may clearly appear how it hath come to pass that  
so many have been *overseen*. *Hooker, b. i. f. 8.*

They rather observed what he had done, and suffered for  
the king and for his country, without farther enquiring what  
he had omitted to do, or been *overseen* in doing. *Clarend.*

*OVERSEER*. *n. f.* [from *oversee*.]  
1. One who overlooks; a superintendent.

There are in the world certain voluntary *overseers* of all  
books, whose censure, in this respect, would fall sharp on us.  
*Hooker, b. v. f. 31.*

Jehiel and Azariah were *overseers* under Coniah.  
*2 Chron. xxxi. 13.*

To entertain a guest, with what a care  
Wou'd he his household ornaments prepare;  
Harrahs his servants, and as *overseer* stand,  
To keep them working with a threatening wand.  
Clean all my plate, he cries. *Dryden.*

2. An officer who has the care of the parochial provision for  
the poor.

The church-wardens and *overseers* of the poor might find  
it possible to discharge their duties, whereas now in the  
greater out-purishes many of the poorer parishioners, through  
neglect, do perish for want of some heedful eye to overlook  
them. *Graunt's Bills of Mort.*

To *OVERSET*. *v. a.* [over and set.]  
1. To turn the bottom upwards; to throw off the basis.

The tempests met,  
The sailors master'd, and the ship *o'er-set*. *Dryden.*  
It is forced through the hiatus's at the bottom of the sea  
with such vehemence, that it puts the sea into the most hor-  
rible perturbation, even when there is not the least breath  
of wind; *over-setting* ships in the harbours, and sinking them.  
*Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

Would the confederacy exert itself, as much to annoy the  
enemy, as they do for their defence, we might bear them  
down with the weight of our armies, and *over-set* the whole  
power of France. *Addison on the War.*

2. To throw out of regularity.

His action against Catiline ruined the consul, when it  
saved the city; for it so felled his soul, that ever after-  
wards it was apt to be *over-set* with vanity. *Dryden.*

To *OVERSET*. *v. n.* To fall off the basis.

Part of the weight will be under the axle-tree, which  
will so far counterpoise what is above it, that it will very  
much prevent the *over-setting*. *Mortimer's Hist.*

To *OVERSHADE*. *v. a.* [over and shade.] To cover with  
any thing that causes darkness.

Black night *o'er-shade* thy day, and death thy life. *Shaksp.*  
Dark cloudy death *o'er-shades* his beams of life,  
And he nor sees, nor hears us. *Shaksp.*  
No great and mighty subject might eclipse or *over-shade*  
the imperial power. *Bacon.*

If a wood of leaves *o'er-shade* the tree,  
In vain the hind shall vex the threshing floor,  
For empty chaff and straw will be thy store. *Dryden.*

Should we mix our friendly talk,  
*O'er-shaded* in that fav'rite walk;  
Both pleas'd with all we thought we wanted. *Prior.*

To *OVERSHADOW*. *v. a.* [over and shadow.]  
1. To throw a shadow over any thing.

Weeds choke and *over-shadow* the corn, and bear it down,  
or starve and deprive it of nourishment. *Bacon.*

## OVE

Death,  
Let the damps of thy dull breath  
*O'er-shadow* even the shade,  
And make darkness self afraid. *Cragshaw.*

Darkness must *over-shadow* all his bounds,  
Palpable darkness, and blot out three days. *Milton.*  
2. To shelter; to protect; to cover with superiour influence.

My *over-shadowing* spirit and might, with thee  
I fend along: ride forth and bid the deep  
Within appointed bounds. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

On her should come  
The holy ghost, and the power of the highest.  
*O'er-shadow* her. *Paradise Regain'd, b. i.*

To *OVERSHOOT*. *v. n.* [over and shoot.] To fly beyond the  
mark.

Often it drops, or *over-shoots* by the disproportion of dif-  
ference or application. *Callier on Human Reason.*

To *OVERSHOOT*. *v. a.*  
1. To shoot beyond the mark.

Every inordinate appetite defeats its own satisfaction, by  
*over-shooting* the mark it aims at. *Tillotson.*

2. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To venture too far; to af-  
fert too much.

Leave it to themselves to consider, whether they have in  
this point or not *over-shot themselves*; which God doth  
know is quickly done, even when our meaning is most sincere.  
*Hooker, b. ii. f. 8.*

In finding fault with the laws I doubt me, you shall much  
*over-shoot yourself*, and make me the more dislike your other  
difficulties of that government. *Spenser on Ireland.*

For any thing that I can learn of them, you have *over-shot*  
*yourself* in reckoning. *Wright.*

*OVERSIGHT*. *n. f.* [from *over* and *fight*.]  
1. Superintendence.

They gave the money, being told unto them that had the  
*over-sight* of the house. *2 Kings xii. 11.*  
Feed the flock of God, taking the *over-sight* thereof, not  
by constraint, but willingly. *1 Pet. v. 2.*

2. Mistake; error.

Amongst so many huge volumes, as the infinite pains of  
St. Augustine have brought forth, what one hath gotten  
greater love, commendation, and honour, than the book  
wherein he carefully owns his *over-sights* and sincerely con-  
demneth them. *Hooker's Pref.*

His son mark'd this *over-sight*,  
And then mistook reverse of wrong for right.  
To *OVERSIZ*. *v. a.* [over and size.]

1. To surpass in bulk.

Those bred in a mountainous country, *over-size* those that  
dwell on low levels. *Sandys Journey.*

2. [over and size, a compost with which masons cover walls.]  
To plaster over.

He thus *o'er-size'd* with coagulate gore,  
Old grandfire Priam seeks. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

To *OVERSKEW*. *v. a.* [over and skew.]  
1. To pass by leaping.

Prefume not ye that are sheep, to make yourselves guides  
of them that should guide you; neither seek ye to *over-skip*  
the fold, which they about you have pitched. *Hooker.*

2. To pass over.

Mark if to get them the *o'er-skip* the rest,  
Mark if the read them twice, or kiss the name. *Donne.*

3. To escape.

When that hour *o'er-skips* me in the days,  
Wherein I sigh not, Julia, for thy sake;  
The next ensuing hour some soul mischance  
Torment me. *Shaksp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

Who alone suffers, suffers most i' th' mind;  
But then the mind much sufferance does *o'er-skip*. *Shaksp.*

When grief hath mates and bearing fellowship. *Shaksp.*

To *OVERSLEEP*. *v. a.* [over and sleep.] To sleep too long.

To *OVERSLIP*. *v. a.* [over and slip.] To pass undons, un-  
noticed, or unnoted; to neglect.

The carelessness of the justices in imposing this rate, or the  
negligence of the constables in collecting it, or the back-  
wardness of the inhabitants in paying the same, *over-slipped*  
the time. *Carriv's Survey of Cornwall.*

It were injurious to *over-slip* a noble act in the duke during  
this employment, which I must celebrate above all his ex-  
periences. *Watson.*

To *OVERSNOW*. *v. a.* [over and snow.] To cover with snow.

These I wielded while my bloom was warm,  
Ere age unfriending my nerves, or time *o'er-snow'd* my head.  
*Dryden's Lucr.*

*OVERSOLD*. *part. [from oversell.]* Sold at too high a price.

Life with ease I can disclaim,  
And think it *over-sold* to purchase fame. *Dryden.*

*OVERSOWN*. *adv. [over and sown.]* Too soon.

The lad may prove well enough, if he *over-sown* think not  
too well of himself, and will bear away that he hearth of  
his elders. *Sidney, b. ii.*

## OVE

*OVERSPENT*. *part. [over and spend.]* Worn; harraffed;  
forespent. The verb *overspend* is not used.

Theftylis, wild thyme, and garlick beats.  
For harvest-hinds, *o'er-spent* with toil and heats. *Dryden.*

To *OVERSPREAD*. *v. a.* [over and spread.] To cover over;  
to fill; to scatter over.

Whether they were Spaniards, Gauls, Africans, Gothes,  
or some other which did *overspread* all christendom, it is im-  
possible to affirm. *Spenser.*

Of the three fons of Noah was the whole earth *overspread*.  
*Gen. ix. 19.*

Darkness Europe's face did *overspread*,  
From lazy cells, where superstition bred. *Denham.*

Not a deluge that only over-run some particular region;  
but that *overspread* the face of the whole earth from pole to  
pole, and from east to west. *Burnet.*

To *OVERSTAND*. *v. a.* [over and stand.] To stand too  
much upon conditions.

Her's they shall be, since you refuse the price;  
What madman would *o'erstand* his market twice. *Dryd.*

To *OVERSTARE*. *v. a.* [over and stare.] To stare wildly.

Some warlike sign must be used; either a slovenly bulkin,  
or an *overstaring* frowned head. *Afham.*

To *OVERSTOCK*. *v. a.* [over and stock.] To fill too full; to  
crowd.

If rallery had entered the old Roman coins, we should  
have been *overstocked* with medals of this nature. *Addison.*

Some bishops, not *overstocked* with relations, or attached to fa-  
vourites, bestows some inconsiderable benefice. *Swift.*

Since we are so bent upon enlarging our flocks, it may be  
worth enquiring what we shall do with our wool, in case  
Barnstable should be *overstocked*. *Swift.*

To *OVERSTOCK*. *v. a.* [over and stock.] To store with too much.

Fishes are more numerous than beasts or birds, as appears  
by their numerous spawn; and if all these should come to  
maturity, even the ocean itself would have been long since  
*overstocked* with fish. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To *OVERSTRAIN*. *v. n.* [over and strain.] To make too  
violent efforts.

Cassius lost himself, his equipage, and his army, by *over-*  
*straining* for the Parthian gold. *Callier.*

He wished all painters would imprint this lesson deeply in  
their memory, that with *overstraining* and earnestness of  
finishing their pieces, they often did them more harm than  
good. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To *OVERSTRAIN*. *v. a.* To stretch too far.

Confessors were apt to *overstrain* their privileges, in which  
St. Cyprian made a notable stand against them. *Ayliffe.*

To *OVERSWAY*. *v. a.* [over and sway.] To over-rule; to  
bear down.

When they are the major part of a general assembly, then  
their voices being more in number, must *over-sway* their  
judgments who are fewer. *Hooker.*

Great command *o'er-sways* our order. *Shaksp.*

To *OVERSWAY*. *v. a.* [over and swell.] To rise above.

Fill, Lucius, till the wine *o'er-swells* the cup;  
I cannot drink too much of Brutus' love. *Shaksp.*

When his banks the prince of rivers, Po,  
Doth *over-swells*, he breaks with hideous fall. *Fairfax.*

*OVERT*. *adj. [overt, Fr.]* Open; public; apparent.

To vouch this, is no proof,  
Without more certain and more *overt* test,  
Than these thin habits and poor likelihoods. *Shaksp.*

*Overt* and apparent virtues bring forth praise; but there  
be secret and hidden virtues that bring forth fortune; certain  
deliveries of a man's self. *Bacon.*

My repulse at Hull, was the first *overt* essay to be made  
how patiently I could bear the loss of my kingdoms. *K. Charles.*

The design of their destruction may have been projected  
in the dark; but when all was ripe, their enemies proceeded  
to so many *overt* acts in the face of the nation, that it was  
obvious to the meanest. *Swift.*

Whereas human laws can reach no farther than to restrain  
the *overt* action, religion extends to the secret motions of the  
soul. *Rogers, Sermon. 17.*

*OVERTLY*. *adv. [from the adjective.]* Openly.

To *OVERTAKE*. *v. a.* [over and take.]

1. To catch any thingy pursuit; to come up to something go-  
ing before.

We durst not continue longer so near her confines, lest  
her plagues might suddenly *overtake* us before we did cease  
to be partakers with her sins. *Hooker.*

If I had given you this at over-night,  
She might have been *overtaken*; and yet she writes  
Pursuit would be but vain. *Shakespeare.*

I shall see  
The winged vengeance *overtake* such children. *Shaksp.*

The enemy said, I will pursue, I will *overtake*, I will di-  
vide the spoil. *Ex. xv. 9.*

My soul, more earnestly releas'd,  
Will out-fly hers, as bullets down before  
A later bullet may *overtake*, the powder being more. *Donne.*

## OVE

To thy wishes move a speedy pace,  
Or death will soon *overtake* thee in the chace. *Dryden.*  
How must he tremble for fear vengeance should *overtake*  
him, before he has made his peace with God? *Rogers.*

2. To take by surprize.  
If a man be *overtaken* in a fault, ye which are spiritual  
reflexe such an one in the spirit of meekness. *Gal. vi. 1.*

To *OVERTAKE*. *v. a.* [over and take.] To burthen with too  
heavy duties or injunctions.

That office is performed by the parts with difficulty, because  
they were *overtaken*. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To *OVERTAKE*. *v. a.* [over and tax.] To tax too heavily.

To *OVERTHROW*. *v. a.* [over and throw; preter. *over-*  
*threw*; *part. overthrown*.]

1. To turn upside down.

Pittacus was a wife and valiant man, but his wife *over-*  
*threw* the table when he had invited his friends. *Taylor.*

2. To throw down; to ruin; to demolish.

When the walls of Thebes he *overthrew*,  
His fatal hand my royal father slew. *Dryden.*

3. To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish.

Our endeavour is not so much to *overthrow* them with  
whom we contend, as to yield them just and reasonable causes.  
*Hooker, b. v. f. 1.*

To Sujah next, your conquering army drew,  
Him they surpris'd, and easily *o'erthrew*. *Dryden.*

4. To destroy; to mischief; to bring to nothing.

She found means to have us accu'd to the king, as though  
we went about some practice to *overthrow* him in his own  
estate. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Here's Glo'ter  
O'er-charging your free purges with large fines,  
That seeks to *overthrow* religion. *Hen. VI.*

Thou walkest in peril of thy *overthrowing*. *Ecc. xiii. 13.*

God *overthroweth* the wicked for their wickedness. *Prov. xxi. 12.*

*OVERTHROW*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. The state of being turned upside down.

2. Ruin; destruction.

Of those christian oratories, the *overthrow* and ruin is de-  
fired, not by infidels, pagans, or Turks, but by a special re-  
fin'd sect of christian believers. *Hooker, b. v. f. 17.*

They return again into Florida, to the murder and *over-*  
*throw* of their own countrymen. *Abbott.*

I serve my mortal foe,  
The man who caus'd my country's *overthrow*. *Dryden.*

3. Defeat; discomfiture.

From without came to mine eyes the blow,  
Whereto mine inward thoughts did faintly yield;  
Both these conspir'd poor reason's *overthrow*;  
False in myself, thus have I lost the field. *Sidney.*

Quiet soul, depart;  
For I have seen our enemies *overthrow*. *Shaksp.*

From these divers Scots feared more harm by victory than  
they found among their enemies by their *overthrow*. *Hayw.*

Poor Hannibal is maul'd,  
The theme is giv'n, and trait the council's call'd,  
Whether he should to Rome directly go,  
To reap the fruit of the dire *overthrow*. *Dryden.*

4. Degradation.

His *overthrow* heap'd happiness upon him;  
For then, and not 'till then he felt himself,  
And found the blessedness of being little. *Shaksp.*

*OVERTHROWER*. *n. f.* [from *overthrow*.] He who overthrows.

*OVERTHWART*. *adj. [over and thwart.]*

1. Opposite; being over against.

We whisper, for fear our *overthwart* neighbours  
Should hear us, and betray us to the government. *Dryd.*

2. Crossing any thing perpendicularly.

Perverse; adverse; contradictory.

Two or three acts disposed them to cross and oppose any  
proposition; and that *overthwart* humour was discovered to  
rule in the breasts of many. *Clarendon.*

*OVERTHWARTLY*. *adv. [from overthwart.]*

1. Across; transversely.

The brawn of the thigh shall appear, by drawing small  
hair strokes from the hip to the knee, shadowed again *over-*  
*thwartly*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. Pervicaciously; perversely.

*OVERTHWARTNESS*. *n. f.* [from *overthwart*.] Pervicacity;  
perverseness.

*OVERTOOK*. *pret. and part. pass. of overtake.*

To *OVERTOO*. *v. a.* [over and top.]

1. To rise above; to raise the head above.

Pile your dust upon the quick and dead,  
T' *o'er-top* old Pelion or the skyish head  
Of blue Olympus. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

In the dance the graceful goddess leads,  
The quire of nymphs, and *overtops* their heads. *Dryd.*

2. To excel; to surpass.

Who ever yet  
Have flood to charity, and display'd th' effects  
18 X Of



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Of disposition gentle and of wisdom,  
*Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*  
 As fast as the soul *o'ersteps* the body, so far its pains, or  
 rather mournful sensations, exceed those of the carcase. *Harv.*  
 3. To obscure; to make of less importance by superiour ex-  
 cellence.  
 Whereas he had been heretofore an arbiter of Europe, he  
 should now grow less, and be *over-topped* by so great a con-  
 junction. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 One whom you love,  
 Had champion kill'd, or trophy won,  
 Rather than thus be *overtop'd*,  
 Would you not wish his laurels cropt?  
 To *OVERTRIP*. *v. a.* [over and trip.] To trip over; to  
 walk lightly over.  
 In such a night,  
 Did Thistle fearfully *o'ertrip* the dew,  
 And saw the lion's shadow ere himself,  
 And ran dismay'd away. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*  
*OVERTURE*. *n. f.* [enverture, French.]  
 1. Opening; disclosure; discovery.  
 I wish  
 You had only in your silent judgment try'd it,  
 Without more *overture*. *Shaksp. Win. Tale.*  
 2. Proposal; something offered to consideration.  
 Mac Murugh moved Henry to invade Ireland, and made  
 an *overture* unto him for obtaining of the sovereign lordship  
 thereof. *Davies on Ireland.*  
 All these fair *overtures*, made by men well esteem'd for  
 honest dealings, could not take place. *Hayward.*  
 We with open breast  
 Stand ready to receive them, if they like  
 Our *overtures*, and turn not back perverse. *Milton.*  
 The earl of Pembroke, who abhorred the war, promoted  
 all *overtures* towards accommodation with great impor-  
 tunity. *Clarendon.*  
 If a convenient supply offers itself to be seized by force or  
 gained by fraud, human nature persuades us to hearken to the  
 inviting *overtures*. *Rogers, Sermon 2.*  
 Suppose five hundred men proposing, debating, and voting,  
 according to their own little or much reason, abundance of  
 indigested and abortive, many pernicious and foolish *overtures*  
 would arise. *Swift.*  
 To *OVERTURN*. *v. a.* [over and turn.]  
 1. To throw down; to topple down; to subvert; to ruin.  
 He is wise in heart and mighty in strength—which removeth  
 the mountains, and *overturneth* them in his anger. *Job ix. 5.*  
 These will sometimes *overturn*, and sometimes swallow  
 up towns, and make a general confusion in nature. *Burnet.*  
 This he obviates, by saying we see all the ideas in God;  
 which is an answer to this objection, but such an one as  
*overturns* his whole hypothesis, and renders it useless and  
 as unintelligible, as any of those he has laid aside. *Locke.*  
 If we will not encourage publick works of beneficence,  
 till we are secure that no storm shall *overturn* what we help  
 to build; there is no room left for charity. *Atterbury.*  
 A monument of deathless fame,  
 A woman's hand *overturns*. *Rowe.*  
 2. To over-power; to conquer.  
 Pain excessive *overturns* all patience. *Milton.*  
*OVERTURNER*. *n. f.* [from *overturn*.] Subverter.  
 I have brought before you a robber of the publick treasure,  
 an *overturner* of law and justice, and the destruction of the  
 Sicilian province. *Swift.*  
 To *OVERVALUE*. *v. a.* [over and value.] To rate at too  
 high a price.  
 We have just cause to stand in some fear, least by thus  
*overvaluing* their sermons they make the price and estima-  
 tion of scripture, otherwise notified, to fall. *Hosker.*  
 To *OVERVEIL*. *v. a.* [over and veil.] To cover;  
 The day begins to break, and night is fled;  
 Whose pitchy mantle *overveil'd* the earth. *Shaksp.*  
 To *OVERVOTE*. *v. a.* [over and vote.] To conquer by plu-  
 rality of votes.  
 The lords and commons might be content to be *overvoted*  
 by the major part of both houses, when they had used each  
 their own freedom. *King Charles.*  
 To *OVERWATCH*. *v. n.* [over and watch.] To subdue with  
 long want of rest.  
 Morpheus is dispatch'd;  
 Which done, the lazy monarch *overwatch'd*,  
 Down from his propping elbow drops his head,  
 Dissolv'd in sleep, and shrinks within his bed. *Dryden.*  
*OVERWATCHED*. *adj.* Tired with too much watching.  
 While the dog hunted in the river, he had withdrawn him-  
 self to pacify with sleep his *over-watched* eyes. *Sidney.*  
*OVERWEAK*. *adj.* [over and weak.] Too weak; too feeble.  
 Paternal persuasions, after mankind began to forget the  
 original giver of life, became in all *overweak* to resist the

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first inclination of evil; or after, when it became habitual,  
 to constrain it. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
 To *OVERWEARY*. *adj.* [over and weary.] To subdue with  
 fatigue.  
 Might not Palinurus fall asleep and drop into the sea,  
 having been *over-wearied* with watching. *Dryden.*  
 To *OVERWEATHER*. *v. a.* [over and weather.] To batter  
 by violence of weather.  
 How like a younker or a prodigal,  
 The skared bark puts from her native bay,  
 Hugg'd and embraced by the strumpet wind!  
 How like the prodigal doth the return,  
 With *over-weather'd* ribs and ragged sails,  
 Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the strumpet wind. *Shaksp.*  
 To *OVERWHEEN*. *v. n.* [over and ween.] To think too highly;  
 to think with arrogance.  
 To reach beyond the truth of any thing in thought;  
 especially in the opinion of a man's self. *Hammer.*  
 Oft have I seen a hot *o'erweening* cur,  
 Run back and bite, because he was with-held. *Shaksp.*  
 My master hath sent for me, to whose feeling sorrows I  
 might be some allay, or I *o'erween* to think so. *Shaksp.*  
 Left hence these *o'erweening* rags of France,  
 These famish'd beggars, weary of their lives. *Shaksp.*  
 My eye's too quick, my heart *o'erween* too much.  
 Unless my hand and strength could equal them. *Shaksp.*  
 Take heed of *o'erweening*, and compare  
 Thy peacock's feet with thy gay peacock's train;  
 Study the best and highest things that are,  
 But of thyself an humble thought retain. *Davies.*  
 They that *o'erween*,  
 And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,  
 No anger find in thee. *Milton.*  
 He might have learnt  
 Less *o'erweening*, since he fail'd in Job,  
 Whose constant perseverance overcame  
 Whate'er his cruel malice could invent. *Par. Reg.*  
 No man is so bold, rash, and *o'erweening* of his own  
 works, as an ill painter and a bad poet. *Dryden.*  
 Enthusiasm, though founded neither on reason nor reve-  
 lation, but rising from the conceits of a warmed or *o'er-*  
*weening* brain, works more powerfully on the persuasions  
 and actions of men, than either or both together. *Locke.*  
 Men of fair minds and not given up to the *o'erweening* of  
 self-flattery, are frequently guilty of it: and, in many cases,  
 one with amazement hears the arguings, and is astonish'd  
 at the obstinacy of a worthy man who yields not to the evi-  
 dence of reason. *Locke.*  
 Now enters *o'erweening* pride,  
 And scandal ever gaping wide. *Swift.*  
*OVERWEENINGLY*. *adv.* [from *o'erween*.] With too much  
 arrogance; with too high an opinion.  
 To *OVERWEIGH*. *v. a.* [over and weigh.] To preponderate.  
 Sharp and subtle discourses of wit, procure many times  
 very great applause, but being laid in the balance with that  
 which the habit of sound experience delivereth, they are *over-*  
*weighed*. *Hosker, b. v. f. 7.*  
 My unfoild name, the austerities of my life,  
 Will so your accusation *overweigh*,  
 That you shall stifle in your own report. *Shaksp.*  
*OVERWEIGHT*. *n. f.* [over and weight.] Preponderance.  
 Sinking into water is but an *overweight* of the body, in  
 respect of the water. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 To *OVERWHELM*. *v. a.* [over and subelm.]  
 1. To crush underneath something violent and weighty.  
 What age is this, where honest men,  
 Plac'd at the helm,  
 A sea of some foul mouth or pen,  
 Shall *overwhelm*? *Ben. Johnson.*  
 Back do I toss these treasons to thy head,  
 With the hell hatred lie *o'erwhelm* thy heart. *Shaksp.*  
 How trifling an apprehension is the flame of being laughed  
 at by fools, when compared with that everlasting flame and  
 astonishment which shall *overwhelm* the sinner, when he shall  
 appear before the tribunal of Christ. *Rogers.*  
 Blind they rejoice, though now even now they fall;  
 Death hastes amain; one hour *o'erwhelms* them all. *Pope.*  
 2. To overlook gloomily.  
 Let the brow *o'erwhelm* it,  
 As fearfully as doth a galled rock  
 O'erhang and jutty his confounded base. *Shaksp.*  
 An apothecary late I noted,  
 In tatter'd weeds with *overwhelming* brows,  
 Culling of simples. *Shaksp. Rom. and Juliet.*  
*OVERWHELMINGLY*. *adv.* [from *overwhelming*.] In such a  
 manner as to overwhelm.  
 Men should not tolerate themselves one minute in any  
 known sin, nor impudently betray their souls to ruin for  
 that which they call light and trivial; which is so indeed in  
 respect

OUN

respect of the acquiescence, but *overwhelmingly* ponderous in re-  
 gard of the pernicious consequences. *Decay of Piety.*  
*OVERWISE*. *v. a.* [over and wise.] Wife to affection.  
 Make not thyself *overwise*. *Ecd. vii. 16.*  
*OVERWROUGHT*. *part.* [over and wrought.]  
 1. Labour'd too much.  
 Apelles said of Protogenes, that he knew not when to  
 give over. A work may be *overwrought*, as well as under-  
 wrought: too much labour often takes away the spirit, by  
 adding to the polishing; so that there remains nothing but  
 a dull correctness, a piece without any considerable faults,  
 but with few beauties. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
 2. Worked all over.  
 Of Gothic structure was the northern side,  
*Overwrought* with ornaments of barbarous pride. *Pope.*  
 3. It has in *Shakespeare* a sense which I know not well how to  
 reconcile to the original meaning of the word, and therefore  
 conclude it misprinted for *overwrought*; that is, *overreached* or  
 cheated.  
 By some device or other,  
 The villain is *o'erwrought* of all my money:  
 They say this town is full of cozenage. *Shaksp.*  
*OVERWORN*. *part.* [over and worn.]  
 1. Worn out; subdued by toil.  
 With watching *overworn*, with cares oppress'd,  
 Unhappy I had laid me down to rest. *Dryden.*  
 2. Spoiled by time.  
 The jealous *o'erworn* widow and herself,  
 Are mighty goddesses in this monarchy. *Shaksp.*  
*OVERYEARED*. *adj.* [over and year.] Too old.  
 Among them dwelt  
 A maid, whose fruit was ripe, not *overyeared*. *Fairfax.*  
*OVERZEALOUS*. *adj.* [over and zealous.] Too zealous.  
 It is not of such weighty necessity to determine one way  
 or the other, as some *overzealous* for or against the immor-  
 tality of the soul, have been forward to make the whole  
 believe. *Locke.*  
*OUGHT*. *n. f.* [aphrit, that is, a whit, Saxon. This word is  
 therefore more properly written *ought*. See *AUGHT*.] Any  
 thing; not nothing.  
 For *ought* that I can understand, there is no part but the  
 bare English pale, in which the Irish have not the greatest  
 footing. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
 He asked him if he saw *ought*. *Mark viii. 23.*  
 To do *ought* good never will be our task;  
 But ever to do ill our sole delight. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 Universal Lord! be bounteous still  
 To give us only good; and if the night  
 Have gather'd *ought* of evil, or conceal'd,  
 Disperse it, as now light dispels the dark. *Milton.*  
*OUGHT*. *verb. imperf.* [This word the etymologists make  
 the preterite of *owe*, but it has often a present signification.]  
 1. [Preterite of owe.] Owed; was bound to pay; have been  
 indebted.  
 Apprehending the occasion, I will add a continuance to  
 that happy motion, and besides give you some tribute of the  
 love and duty I long have *ought* you. *Spelman.*  
 This blood which men by treason fought,  
 That followed, fir, which to myself I *ought*. *Dryden.*  
 2. To be obliged by duty.  
 Judges *ought* to remember, that their office is to interpret  
 law, and not to make or give law. *Bacon.*  
 Morals critics *ought* to show. *Pope.*  
 She acts just as she *ought*.  
 But never, never reach'd one generous thought. *Pope.*  
 3. To be fit; to be necessary.  
 If grammar *ought* to be taught, it must be to one that can  
 speak the language already. *Locke.*  
*OVIFORM*. *adj.* [ovum and forma, Lat.] Having the shape  
 of an egg.  
 This notion of the mundane egg, or that the world was *ovi-*  
*form*, hath been the sense and language of all antiquity. *Barn.*  
*OVIPOAROUS*. *adj.* [ovum and pario, Latin.] Bringing forth  
 eggs; not viviparous.  
 That fishes and birds should be *oviparous*, is a plain sign  
 of providence. *More's Ant. against Atheism.*  
 Birds and *oviparous* creatures have eggs enough at first  
 conceived in them to serve them for many years laying. *Ray.*  
*OUNCE*. *n. f.* [unce, Fr. uncia, Latin.] A name of weight of  
 different value in different denominations of weight. In troy  
 weight, an *ounce* is twenty penny-weight; in a penny-weight,  
 twenty-four grains.  
 The blood he hath lost,  
 Which I dare vouch is more than that he hath  
 By many an *ounce*, he dropt it for his country. *Shaksp.*  
 A sponge dry weigheth one *ounce* twenty-six grains; the  
 same sponge being wet, weigheth fourteen *ounces* six drams  
 and three quarters. *Bacon.*  
*OUNCE*. *n. f.* [unce, French; unza, Spanish.] A lynx; a  
 panther.

OUT

The *ounce*,  
 The libbard, and the tiger, as the mole  
 Rising, the crumbled earth above them threw  
 In hillocks. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*  
*OUTER*. *n. f.* [ouff, Teutonic.] A fairy; a goblin.  
 Nan Page and my little son, we'll dress  
 Like urchins, *outers*, and fairies, green and white. *Shak.*  
*OUTPHEN*. *n. f.* [from *ouph*.] Elfish.  
 Fairies, black, gray, green, and white,  
 Ye moon shine revellers and shades of night,  
 You *ouphen* heirs of fixed destiny,  
 Attend your office. *Shakespeare.*  
*OUR*. *pron. poss.* [uue, Saxon.]  
 1. Pertaining to us; belonging to us:  
 You shall  
 Lead our first battle, brave Macduff, and we  
 Shall take upon us what else remains. *Shakespeare.*  
 Our wit is given almighty God to know,  
 Our will is given to love him being known;  
 But God could not be known to us below,  
 But by his works which through the sense are shown.  
 So in our little world this foul of ours  
 Being only one, and to one body ty'd,  
 Doth use on divers objects divers powers,  
 And so are her effects diversify'd. *Davies.*  
 2. When the substantive goes before, it is written *ours*.  
 Edmund, whose virtue in this instance,  
 So much commands itself, you shall be *ours*. *Shaksp.*  
 Thou that hast fashion'd twice this foul of *ours*,  
 So that she is by double title thine, *Davies.*  
 Be *ours*, who e'er thou art,  
 Forget the Greeks. *Denham.*  
 Taxallan, thook by Montezuma's powers,  
 Has, to resist his forces, call'd in *ours*. *Dryden.*  
 Reading furnishes the mind only with materials of know-  
 ledge, it is thinking makes what we read *ours*: it is not  
 enough to cram ourselves with a great load of collections,  
 unless we chew them over again, they will not give us  
 strength. *Locke.*  
 Their organs are better dispos'd than *ours*, for receiving  
 grateful impressions from sensible objects. *Atterbury.*  
*OURSELVES*. *reciprocal pronoun.* [the plural of myself.]  
 1. We; not others.  
 We *ourselves* might distinctly number in words a great  
 deal farther than we usually do, would we find out but some  
 fit denominations to signify them by. *Locke.*  
 2. Us; not others, in the oblique cases.  
 Safe in *ourselves*, while on *ourselves* we stand,  
 The sea is *ours*, and that defends the land. *Dryden.*  
*OURSELF* is used in the regal style.  
 To make society  
 The sweeter welcome, we will keep *ourself*  
 Till supper-time alone. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 We *ourself* will follow  
 In the main battle. *Shakespeare.*  
 Not so much as a treaty can be obtained, unless we would  
 denude *ourself* of all force to defend us. *Clarendon.*  
*OUSE*. *n. f.* Tanners bark. *Ainsworth.*  
*OUSEL*. *n. f.* [oupe, Saxon.] A blackbird.  
 The merry lark her mattins sings aloft,  
 The thrush replies, the mavis defiant plays,  
 The *ousel* shrills, the ruddock warbles soft;  
 So goodly all agree, with sweet consent,  
 To this day's merriment. *Spenser.*  
 The *ousel* cock so black of hue,  
 With orange tawney bill, *Shakespeare.*  
 Thrushes and *ousels*, or blackbirds, were commonly sold  
 for three pence a-piece. *Hakewill on Providence.*  
 To *OUT*. *v. a.* [ouster, iter, French.] To vacate; to take  
 away.  
 Multiplication of actions upon the case were rare formerly,  
 and thereby wager of law *ousted*, which discouraged many  
 suits. *Hale.*  
*OUT*. *adv.* [ut, Saxon; igt, Dutch.]  
 1. Not within.  
 The gown with stiff embroid'ry shining,  
 Looks charming with a slighter lining;  
 The *out*, if Indian figures stain,  
 The inside must be rich and plain. *Prior.*  
 2. It is generally oppos'd to *in*.  
 That blind rascally boy, that abuses every one's eyes be-  
 cause his own are *out*, let him be judge how deep I am in  
 love. *Shaksp.*  
 3. In a state of disclosure.  
 Fruits and grains are half a year in concocting; whereas  
 leaves are *out* and perfect in a month. *Bacon.*  
 4. Not in confinement or concealment.  
 Nature her custom holds,  
 Let flame say what it will; when these are gone,  
 The woman will be *out*. *Shakespeare.*  
 5. From



# OUT

5. From the place or house.  
*Out* with the dog, says one; what cur is that? says another: whip him *out*, says the third. *Shaksp.*
6. From the inner part.  
This is the place where the priests shall boil the trespas offering; that they bear it not *out* into the utter court, to sanctify the people. *Ezek. xli. 20.*
7. Not at home.  
In a state of extinction.
8. In a state of extinction.  
It was great ign'rance, Gloster's eyes being *out*,  
To let him live; where he arrives he moves  
All hearts. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
This candle burns not clear; 'tis I must snuff it,  
Then *out* it goes. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
Bid thy ceremony give thee cure!  
Thinkst thou the fry fever will go *out*  
With tides blown from adulation. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*  
Her candle goeth not *out* by night. *Prov. xxxi. 18.*
9. In a state of being exhausted.  
When the butt is *out* we will drink water, not a drop before; bear up and board them. *Shaksp. Tempst.*  
Large coals are proper for dressing meat; and when they are *out*, if you happen to miscarry in any dish, lay the fault upon want of coals. *Swift.*
10. Not in an affair.  
So we'll live and hear poor rogues  
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,  
Who loses, and who wins; who's in, who's *out*. *Shak.*  
The knave will stick by thee: he will not *out*, he is true bred. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. ii.*  
I am not so as I should be;  
But I'll ne'er *out*. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*
11. To the end.  
Hear me *out*;  
He reap'd no fruit of conquest, but these blessings. *Dryd.*  
You have still your happiness in doubt,  
Or else 'tis past, and you have dream'd it *out*. *Dryden.*  
The tale is long, nor have I heard it *out*.  
Thy father knows it all. *Addison's Cato.*
12. Loudly; without restraint.  
At all I laugh, he laughs no doubt;  
The only difference is, I dare laugh *out*. *Pope.*
13. Not in the hands of the owner.  
If the laying of taxes upon commodities does affect the land that is *out* at rack rent, it is plain it does equally affect all the other land in England too. *Locke.*  
Those lands were *out* upon leases of four years, after the expiration of which term the tenants were obliged to renew. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
14. In an error.  
You are mightily *out* to take this for a token of esteem, which is no other than a note of infamy. *L'Estrange.*  
As he that hath been often told his fault,  
And still persists, is as impertinent,  
As a musician that will always play,  
And yet is always *out* at the same note. *Reform.*  
According to Hobbes's comparison of reasoning with casting up accounts, whoever finds a mistake in the sum total, must allow himself *out*, though after repeated trials he may not see in which article he has misreckoned. *Swift.*
15. At a loss; in a puzzle.  
Like a dull actor now:  
I have forgot my part, and I am *out*,  
Even to a full disgrace. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
This youth was such a mercurial, as the like hath seldom been known; and could make his own part, if at any time he chanced to be *out*. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*
16. With torn cloaths.  
Evidences swore;  
Who hither coming *out* at heels and knees,  
For this had tides. *Dryden.*  
Away; at a loss.  
I never was *out* at a mad frolick, though this is the maddest I ever undertook.  
Let all persons avoid niceness in their clothing or diet, because they dress and comb *out* all their opportunities of morning devotion, and sleep *out* the care for their souls. *Taylor.*
18. It is used emphatically before *alas*.  
*Out, alas!* no less, I find,  
Is troubled like a lover's mind. *Suckling.*
19. It is added emphatically to verbs of discovery.  
If ye will not do so, be sure your sin will find you *out*.  
*Nun. xxxii. 23.*
- OUT. *inter-ject.* An expression of abhorrence or expulsion.  
*Out* upon this half-fac'd fellowship. *Shaksp.*  
*Out* on thee, rude man! thou dost shame thy mother. *Sha.*  
*Out* Varlet from my sight. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*  
*Out*, you mad headed ape! a weazel hath not such a deal of spleen. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*  
*Out* of my door, you witch! you hag!  
*Out, out, out.* *Shaksp. M. W. of Wind.*

# OUT

- Out, out*, hyena; these are thy wanted arts,  
To break all faith. *Milton's Agonist.*  
*Out* upon it, I have lov'd  
Three whole days together;  
And am like to love three more,  
If it prove fair weather. *Suckling.*  
OUT *of prep.* [Of seems to be the preposition, and *out* only to modify the sense of *of*.]  
1. From; noting produce.  
So many Nereos and Caligulas,  
*Out* of these crooked shores must daily raise. *Shaksp.*  
Those bards coming many hundred years after, could not know what was done in former ages, nor deliver certainty of any thing, but what they feigned *out* of their own unlearned heads. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Alders and ashes have been seen to grow *out* of steeples; but they manifestly grow *out* of clefts. *Bacon.*  
He is softer than Ovid; he touches the passions more delicately, and performs all this *out* of his own fund, without diving into the sciences for a supply. *Dryden.*
2. From; noting exclusion or dismissal.  
The sacred nymph  
Was *out* of Dian's favour, as it then befel. *Fa. Queen.*  
Guiltiness  
Will speak, though tongues were *out* of use. *Shaksp.*  
The cavern's mouth alone was hard to find,  
Because the path diffus'd was *out* of mind. *Dryden.*  
My retreat the best companions grace,  
Chiefs *out* of war, and statesmen *out* of place. *Pope.*  
Does he fancy we can fit,  
To hear his *out* of fashion wit?  
But he takes up with younger folks,  
Who, for his wine, will bear his jokes. *Swift.*  
They are *out* of their clement, and logic is none of their talent. *Baker on Learning.*
3. No longer in.  
Enjoy the present smiling hour;  
And put it *out* of fortune's pow'r. *Dryden.*
4. Not in; noting unfitness.  
He is witty *out* of season; leaving the imitation of nature, and the cooler dictates of his judgment. *Dryden.*  
Thou'lt say my passion's *out* of season,  
That Cato's great example and misfortunes  
Should both conspire to drive it from my thoughts. *Addison.*
5. Not within; relating to a house.  
Court holy water in a dry house, is better than the rain waters *out* of door. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
6. From; noting extradiation.  
Juices of fruits are watry and oily: among the watry are all the fruits *out* of which drink is expressed; as the grape, the apple, the pear, and cherry. *Bacon.*
7. From; noting copy.  
St. Paul quotes one of their poets for this saying, notwithstanding T. G's censure of them *out* of Horace. *Stilling.*
8. From; noting refuse.  
Christianity recovered the law of nature *out* of all those errors with which it was overgrown in the times of paganism. *Addison's Freeholder.*
9. Not in; noting exorbitance or irregularity.  
Why publish it at this juncture; and so, *out* of all method, apart and before the work. *Swift.*  
Using old thread-bare phrases, will often make you go *out* of your way to find and apply them. *Swift.*
10. From one thing to something different.  
He that looks on the eternal things that are not seen, will through those optics, exactly discern the vanity of all that is visible; will be neither frightened nor flattered *out* of his duty. *Decay of Piety.*  
Words are able to persuade men *out* of what they find and feel, and to reverse the very impressions of sense. *South.*
11. To a different state from; in a different state, noting disorder.  
That noble and most sovereign reason,  
Like sweet bells jangl'd *out* of tune and harsh;  
That unmatch'd form and feature of blown youth,  
Blasted with exstasy. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
When the mouth is *out* of taste, it maketh things taste sometimes salt, chiefly bitter, and sometimes loathsome, but never sweet. *Bacon.*  
By the same fatal blow, the earth fell *out* of that regular form wherein it was produced at first, into all these irregularities in its present form. *Burnet on the Earth.*  
They all at once employ their thronging darts,  
But *out* of order thrown, in air they join,  
And multitude makes frustrate the design. *Dryden.*
12. Not according to.  
That there be an equality, so that no man acts or speaks *out* of character. *Pope's View of Ep. Pers.*
13. To a different state from; noting separation.  
Whoever doth measure by number, must needs be greatly *out* of love with a thing that hath so many faults; whoever by

# OUT

- by weight cannot chuse but esteem very highly of that wherein the wit of so scrupulous adversaries hath not hitherto observed any defect, which themselves can seriously think to be of moment. *Hosker, b. v. f. 27.*  
If ridicule were employed to laugh men *out* of vice and folly, it might be of some use; but it is made use of to laugh men *out* of virtue and good sense, by attacking every thing solemn and serious. *Addison's Spectator.*
14. Beyond.  
Amongst those things which have been received with great reason, ought that to be reckoned which the ancient practice of the church hath continued *out* of mind. *Hosker, b. v. f. 9.*  
What, *out* of hearing gone? no sound, no word?  
Alack, where are you? *Shakspere.*  
I have been an unlawful bawd, time *out* of mind. *Shak.*  
Few had the least suspicion of their intentions, till they were both *out* of distance to have their conversion attempted. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
With a longer peace, the power of France with so great revenues, and such application, will not encrease every year *out* of proportion to what ours will do. *Temple.*  
He shall only be prisoner at the soldiers quarters; and when I am *out* of reach, he shall be released. *Dryden.*  
We see people lulled asleep with solid and elaborate discourses of piety, who would be transported *out* of themselves by the bellows of enthusiasm. *Addison.*  
Milton's story was transacted in regions that lie *out* of the reach of the sun and the sphere of the day. *Addison.*  
Women weep and tremble at the sight of a moving preacher, though he is placed quite *out* of their hearing. *Addison.*
15. Deviating from; noting irregularity.  
Heaven defend but still I should stand so,  
So long as *out* of limit, and true rule,  
You stand against anointed majesty! *Shaksp.*  
The supream being has made the best arguments for his own existence, in the formation of the heavens and the earth, and which a man of sense cannot forbear attending to, who is *out* of the noise of human affairs. *Addison.*
16. Past; without; noting something worn out or exhausted.  
I am *out* of breath:  
—How art thou *out* of breath, when thou hast breath?  
To say to me that thou art *out* of breath? *Shaksp.*  
*Out* of hope to do any good, he directed his course to Corone. *Kneller.*  
He found himself left far behind,  
Both *out* of heart and *out* of wind. *Hudibras.*  
I published some fables, which are *out* of print. *Arbut.*
17. By means of.  
*Out* of that will I cause those of Cyprus to mutiny. *Shak.*
18. In consequence of; noting the motive or reason.  
She is persuaded I will marry her, *out* of her own love and flattery, not *out* of my promise. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
The pope, *out* of the care of an universal father, had in the conclave divers consultations about an holy war against the Turk. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*  
Not *out* of cunning, but a train  
Of atoms juggling in his brain,  
As learn'd philosophers give *out*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
Cromwell accused the earl of Manchester, of having betrayed the parliament *out* of cowardice. *Clarendon.*  
Those that have recourse to a new creation of waters, are such as do it *out* of laziness and ignorance, or such as do it *out* of necessity. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
Distinguish betwixt those that take state upon them, purely *out* of pride and humour, and those that do the same in compliance with the necessity of their affairs. *L'Estrange.*  
Make them conformable to laws, not only for wrath and *out* of fear of the magistrate's power, which is but a weak principle of obedience; but *out* of conscience, which is a firm and lasting principle. *Tillotson.*  
What they do not grant *out* of the generosity of their nature, they may grant *out* of mere impatience. *Smallbridge.*  
Our successes have been the consequences of a necessary war; in which we engaged, not *out* of ambition, but for the defence of all that was dear to us. *Aiterbury.*
19. *Out* of hand; immediately; as that is easily used which is ready in the hand.  
He bade to open wide his brazen gate,  
Which long time had been shut, and *out* of hand,  
Proclaimed joy and peace through all his state. *Fa. Queen.*  
No more ado,  
But gather we our forces *out* of hand,  
And let upon our boasting enemy. *Shaksp.*  
TO *OUT*. *v. a.* To expel; to deprive.  
The members of both houses who withdrew, were counted deserters, and *out* of their places in parliament. *K. Charles.*  
So many of their orders, as were *out* of their fast possessions, would endeavour a re-entrance against those whom they account heretics. *Dryden.*  
OUT, in composition, generally signifies something beyond or more than another.

# OUT

- Out*-fawn as much, and *out*-comply,  
And seem as scrupulously just,  
To bait the hooks for greater trust. *Hud. p. ii. can. 3.*  
TO *OUTA'CT*. *v. a.* [out and act.] To do beyond.  
He has made me heir to treasures,  
Would make me *out-act* a real widow's whining. *Orway.*  
TO *OUTA'LANCE*. *v. a.* [out and balance.] To over-weight; to preponderate.  
Let dull Ajax bear away my right,  
When all his days *outbalance* this one night. *Dryden.*  
TO *OUTA'R*. *v. a.* [out and bar.] To shut out by fortification.  
These to *outbar* with painful pionings,  
From sea to sea he heap'd a mighty mound. *Fa. Queen.*  
TO *OUTB'D*. *v. a.* [out and bid.] To over-power by bidding a higher price.  
If in thy heart  
New love created be by other men,  
Which have their stocks entire, and can in tears,  
In sighs, in oaths, in letters *outbid* me,  
This new love may beget new fears. *Doine.*  
For Indian spices, for Peruvian gold,  
Prevent the greedy, and *outbid* the bold. *Pope.*  
OUTBIDDER. *n. f.* [out and bid.] One that out-bids.  
OUTBLOWED. *adj.* [out and blow.] Inflated; swollen with wind.  
At their roots grew floating palaces,  
Whose *outblow'd* bellies cut the yielding seas. *Dryden.*  
OUTBORN. *adj.* [out and born.] Foreign; not native.  
OUTBOUND. *adj.* [out and bound.] Destinated to a distant voyage.  
Triumphant flames upon the water float,  
And *outbound* ships at home their voyage end. *Dryden.*  
TO *OUTBRAVE*. *v. a.* [out and brave.] To bear down and disgrace by more daring, insolent, or splendid appearance.  
We see the danger, and by his take up some faint resolution to *outbrave* and break through it. *L'Estrange.*  
I would *out-flare* the sternest eyes that look,  
*Outbrave* the heart most daring on the earth,  
To win thee, lady. *Shakspere.*  
Here Sodom's tow'rs raise their proud tops on high,  
The tow'rs, as well as men, *out-brave* the sky. *Gevely.*  
TO *OUTBRAZEN*. *v. a.* [out and brazen.] To bear down with impudence.  
OUTBREAK. *n. f.* [out and break.] That which breaks forth; eruption.  
Breathe his faults so quaintly,  
That they may seem the taints of liberty,  
The flash and *outbreak* of a fiery mind. *Shaksp.*  
TO *OUTBREATH*. *v. a.* [out and breath.]  
1. To weary by having better breath.  
Mine eyes saw him  
Rendering faint quittance, wearied and *outbreath'd*,  
To Henry Mounmouth. *Shakspere.*  
2. To expire.  
That sign of last *outbreathed* life did seem. *Spenser.*  
OUTCAST. *part.* [out and cast.] It may be observed, that both the participle and the noun are indifferently accented on either syllable. It seems most analogous to accent the participle on the last, and the noun on the first.  
1. Thrown into the air as refuse, as unworthy of notice.  
Abandon soon, I lead, the captive spoil  
Of that same *outcast* carcass. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. 8.*  
2. Banished; expelled.  
Behold, instead  
Of us *outcast* exil'd, his new delight  
Mankind created. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*  
OUTCAST. *n. f.* Exile; one rejected; one expelled.  
Let's be no stoicks, nor no stocks,  
Or so devote to Aristotle,  
As Ovid, be an *outcast* quite abjur'd. *Shaksp.*  
O blood-bespotted Neapolitan,  
*Outcast* of Naples, England's bloody scourge!  
For me, *outcast* of human race,  
Love's anger only waits, and dire disgrace. *Prior.*  
He dies sad *outcast* of each church and state!  
TO *OUTCRAFT*. *v. a.* [out and craft.] To excel in cunning.  
Italy hath *outcrafted* him,  
And he's at some hard point. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
OUTCRY. *n. f.* [out and cry.]  
1. Cry of vehemence; cry of distress; clamour.  
These *outcries* the magistrates there shun, since they are readily hearkened unto here. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
So strange thy *outcry*, and thy words so strange  
Thou interpest, that my sudden hand  
Prevented, spares. *Mil. Par. Lost, b. ii.*  
I make my way  
Where noises, tumults, *outcries*, and alarms  
I heard. *Denham.*  
2. Clamour of detestation.  
There is not any one vice, incident to the mind of man, against which the world has raised such a loud and universal *outcry*, as against ingratitude. *South's Sermon.*  
18 Y  
3. A pub-



## OUT

3. A public sale; an auction. *Ans.*  
**OUTDARE**. *v. a.* [*out and dare.*] To venture beyond.  
 Myself, my brother, and his son,  
 That brought you home, and boldly did outdare  
 The dangers of the time. *Shakespeare.*  
**TO OUTDATE**. *v. a.* [*out and date.*] To antiquate.  
 Works and deeds of the law, in those places, signify legal obedience, or circumcision, and the like judaical outdated ceremonies; faith, the evangelical grace of giving up the whole heart to Christ, without any such judaical observances. *Hamm.*  
**TO OUTDO**. *v. a.* [*out and do.*] To excel; to surpass; to perform beyond another.  
 He hath in this action outdone his former deeds doubly. *Shak.*  
 What brave commander is not proud to see  
 Thy brave Melantius in his gallantry?  
 Our greatest ladies love to see their scorn  
 Outdone by thine, in what themselves have worn. *Waller.*  
 Heav'nly love shall outdo hellish hate,  
 Giving to death, and dying to redeem,  
 So dearly to redeem what hellish hate  
 So easily destroy'd. *Milton.*  
 Here let these who boast in mortal things,  
 Learn how their greatest monuments of fame,  
 And strength, and art, are easily outdone  
 By spirits reprobate. *Milton.*  
 An impostor outdoes the original.  
 Now all the gods reward and bless my son;  
 Thou hast this day thy father's youth outdone. *Dryden.*  
 I must confess the encounter of that day  
 Warm'd me indeed, but quite another way;  
 Not with the fire of youth, but generous rage,  
 To see the glories of my youthful age  
 So far outdone. *Dryden.*  
 The boy's mother despised for not having read a system  
 Of logic, outdoes him in it. *Locke.*  
 I grieve to be outdone by Gay,  
 In my own humorous biting way. *Swift.*  
**TO OUTDWEIL**. *v. a.* [*out and dwell.*] To stay beyond.  
 He outdwells his hour,  
 For lovers ever run before the clock. *Shakespeare.*  
**OUTER**. *adj.* [*from out.*] That which is without; opposed to inner.  
 The kidney is a conglomerated gland only in the outer part: for the inner part, whereof the papillæ are composed, is muscular. *Grew's Cosmol. b. i. c. 5.*  
**OUTERLY**. *adv.* [*from outer.*] Towards the outside.  
 In the lower jaw, two tusks like those of a boar, standing outerly, an inch behind the cutters. *Grew's Musæum.*  
**OUTERMOST**. *adj.* [*superlative, from outer.*] Remotest from the middle.  
 Try if three bells were made one within another, and air betwixt each; and the outermost bell were chimed with a hammer, how the found would differ from a single bell. *Bacon.*  
 The outermost corpuscles of a white body, have their various little surfaces of a specular nature. *Boyle.*  
**TO OUTFACE**. *v. a.* [*out and face.*]  
 1. To brave; to bear down by shew of magnanimity; to bear down with impudence.  
 We shall have old swearing  
 That they did give the rings away to men;  
 But we'll outface them and out-swear them too. *Shakespeare.*  
 Dost thou come hither  
 To outface me with leaping in her grave?  
 Be buried quick with her, and so will I. *Shakespeare.*  
 Be fire with fire;  
 Threaten the threatner; and outface the brow  
 Of bragging horror. *Shakespeare, King John.*  
 They betrayed some knowledge of their persons, but were outfaced. *Wotton.*  
 2. To stare down.  
 We behold the fun and enjoy his light, as long as we look towards it circumspectly: we warm ourselves safely while we stand near the fire; but if we seek to outface the one, to enter into the other, we forthwith become blind or burnt. *Rol.*  
**TO OUTFAWN**. *v. a.* [*out and fawn.*] To excel in fawning.  
 In affairs of less import,  
 That neither do us good nor hurt,  
 And they receive as little by,  
 Outfawn, as much and out-comply. *Hudibras.*  
**TO OUTFLY**. *v. a.* [*out and fly.*] To leave behind in flight.  
 His evasion wing'd thus swift with scorn,  
 Cannot outfly our apprehensions. *Shakespeare.*  
 Horoscopes great foul,  
 Rais'd on the pinions of the bounding wind,  
 Outflew the rack, and left the hours behind. *Garth.*  
**OUTFORM**. *n. f.* [*out and form.*] External appearance.  
 Cupid, who took vain delight  
 In meer outforms, until he lost his sight,  
 Hath chang'd his soul, and made his object you. *B. Johnson.*  
**TO OUTFORM**. *v. a.* [*out and form.*] To frown down; to over-bear by frowns.

## OUT

- For thee, oppressed king, am I cast down,  
 Myself could else outfrown false fortune's frown. *Shakespeare.*  
**OUTGATE**. *n. f.* [*out and gate.*] Outlet; passage outwards.  
 Those places are so fit for trade, having most convenient out-gates by divers ways to the sea, and in-gates to the richest parts of the land, that they would soon be enriched. *Spenser.*  
**TO OUTGIVE**. *v. a.* [*out and give.*] To surpass in giving.  
 The bounteous lady outgave the pinching lord. *Dryden.*  
**TO OUTGO**. *v. a.* pret. *outwent*; part. *outgone.* [*out and go.*]  
 1. To surpass; to excel.  
 For frank, well ordered and continual hospitality, he outwent all shew of competence.  
 While you practised the rudiments of war, you outwent all other captains; and have since found none but yourself alone to surpass. *Dryden.*  
 Where they apply themselves, none of their neighbours out-go them. *Locke on Education.*  
 2. To go beyond; to leave behind in going.  
 Many ran afoot thither out of all cities, and out-went them, and came unto him. *Mark vi. 33.*  
 3. To circumvent; to overreach.  
 Molleffon  
 Thought us to have out-gone  
 With a quaint invention. *Denham.*  
**TO OUTGROW**. *v. a.* [*out and grow.*] To surpass in growth; to grow too great or too old for any thing.  
 Much their work outgrew,  
 The hands dispatch of two, gard'ning lo wide. *Milton.*  
 When some virtue much outgrows the rest,  
 It shoots too fast and high. *Dryden.*  
 This essay wears a dress that possibly is not so suitable to the graver genius, who have outgrown all gaieties of stile and youthful relishes. *Glanv. Sect. Pref.*  
 The lawyer, the tradesman, the mechanic, have found so many arts to deceive, that they far outgrow the common prudence of mankind.  
**OUTGUARD**. *n. f.* [*out and guard.*] One posted at a distance from the main body, as a defence.  
 As soon as any foreign object presses upon the sense, those spirits which are posted upon the out-guard, immediately scow off to the brain. *Swish.*  
 You beat the outguards of my master's host. *Dryden.*  
 These out-guards of the mind are sent abroad,  
 And still patrolling beat the neighbouring road,  
 Or to the parts remote obedient fly  
 Keep posts advanc'd, and on the frontier lye. *Blackmore.*  
**OUTJET**. *v. a.* [*out and jet.*] To over-power by jetting.  
 The fool labours to outjet  
 His heart struck injuries. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*  
**TO OUTKNAVE**. *v. a.* [*out and knave.*] To surpass in knavery.  
 The world calls it out-winning a man, when he's only outknaved. *L'Estrange.*  
**OUTLANDISH**. *adj.* [*out and land.*] Not native; foreign.  
 Yourself transplant  
 A while from hence: perchance outlandish ground  
 Bears no more wit than ours; but yet more scant  
 Are those diversions there which here abound. *Dante.*  
 Tedious waste of time to fit and hear  
 So many hollow compliments and lies,  
 Outlandish flatteries. *Milt. Par. Reg. b. iv.*  
 Upon the approach of the king's troops under General Wills, who was used to the outlandish way of making war, we put in practice passive obedience. *Addison.*  
**TO OUTLAST**. *v. a.* [*out and last.*] To surpass in duration.  
 Good housewives, to make their candles burn the longer, lay them in bran, which makes them harder; inasmuch as they will out-last other candles of the same stuff, half in half. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 371.*  
 Summer's chief honour, if thou hadst outlasted,  
 Bleak winter's force that made thy blossoms dry. *Milt.*  
 The present age hath attempted perpetual motions, whose revolutions might outlast the exemplary mobility, and out-measure time itself. *Brown's V. Err.*  
 What may be hop'd,  
 When not from Helicon's imagin'd spring,  
 But sacred writ, we borrow what we sing?  
 This with the fabrick of the world begun,  
 Elder than light, and shall outlast the sun. *Waller.*  
**OUTLAW**. *n. f.* [*utlaga, Saxon.*] One excluded from the benefit of the law. A blunderer; a robber; a bandit.  
 An outlaw in a castle keeps. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*  
 Gathering unto him all the scatterlings and outlaws out of the woods and mountains, he marched forth into the English pale. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
 As long as they were out of the protection of the law; so as every Englishman might kill them, how should they be other than outlaws and enemies to the crown of England? *Deviere on Ireland.*  
 You may as well spread out the unfur'd heaps  
 Of misers treasure by an outlaw's den, *And*

## OUT

- And tell me it is safe, as bid me hope  
 Danger will let a helpless maiden pass. *Milton.*  
 A drunkard is outlaid from all worthy and creditable converse: men abhor, loath, and despise him. *South.*  
**TO OUTLAW**. *v. a.* To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law.  
 I had a son  
 Now outlaw'd from my blood; he fought my life. *Shak.*  
 He that is drunken,  
 Is outlaw'd by himself: all kind of ill  
 Did with his liquor slide into his veins. *Herbert.*  
 Like as there are particular persons outlawed and proscribed by civil laws, so are there nations that are outlawed and proscribed by the law of nature and nations. *Bacon.*  
 All those spiritual aids are withdrawn, which should assist him to good, or fortify him against ill; and like an outlawed person he is exposed to all that will assault him. *Decay of Piety.*  
**OUTLAWRY**. [*from outlaw.*] A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law.  
 By proscription and bills of outlawry,  
 Othavius, Antony, and Lepidus,  
 Have put to death an hundred senators. *Shakespeare.*  
 Divers were returned knights and burgesses for the parliament; many of which had been by Richard III. attainted by outlawries. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
**TO OUTLEAP**. *v. a.* [*out and leap.*] To pass by leaping; to start beyond.  
**OUTLEAP**. *n. f.* [*from the verb.*] Sally; flight; escape.  
 Since youth must have some liberty, some outleaps, they might be under the eye of a father, and then no very great harm can come of it. *Locke on Education.*  
**OUTLET**. *n. f.* [*out and let.*] Passage outwards; discharge outwards; egress; passage of egress.  
 Colonies and foreign plantations, are very necessary, as outlets to a populous nation. *Bacon.*  
 The enemy was deprived of that useful outlet. *Clarend.*  
 So 'scapes th' insulding fire his narrow jail,  
 And makes small outlets into open air. *Dryden.*  
 Have a care that these members be neither the inlets nor outlets of any vices; that they neither give admission to the temptation, nor be expressive of the conception of them. *Ray.*  
**OUTLINE**. *n. f.* [*out and line.*] Contour; line by which any figure is defined; extremity.  
 Painters, by their outlines, colours, lights, and shadows, represent the fame in their pictures. *Dryden.*  
**TO OUTLIVE**. *v. a.* [*out and live.*] To live beyond; to survive.  
 Will these moss'd trees,  
 That have outliv'd the eagle, page thy keels,  
 And skip when thou point'st out. *Shakespeare.*  
 Die two months ago, and not forgotten,  
 Yet then there is hopes a great man's memory  
 May outlive his life half a year. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*  
 He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,  
 Will stand a tip-toe when this day is nam'd. *Shakespeare.*  
 His courage was so signal that day, that too much could not be expected from it, if he had outlived it. *Clarend.*  
 Thou must outlive  
 Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty, which will change  
 To wither'd, weak, and gray. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
 Time, which made them their fame outlive,  
 To Cowley scarce did ripeness give. *Denham.*  
 The soldier grows less apprehensive, by computing upon the disproportion of those that outlive a battle, to those that fall in it. *L'Estrange.*  
 Since we have lost  
 Freedom, wealth, honour, which we value most,  
 I wish they would our lives a period give;  
 They live too long who happiness outlive. *Dryden.*  
 It is of great consequence where noble families are gone to decay; because their titles outlive their estates. *Swift.*  
 Pray outlive me, and then die as soon as you please. *Swift.*  
**OUTLIVER**. *n. f.* [*out and live.*] A survivor.  
**TO OUTLOOK**. *v. a.* [*out and look.*] To face down; to browbeat.  
 I call'd these fiery spirits from the world,  
 To outlook conquest, and to win renown,  
 Ev'n in the jaws of danger and of death. *Shakespeare.*  
**TO OUTLUSTRE**. *v. a.* [*out and lustre.*] To excel in brightness.  
 She went before others I have seen, as that diamond of yours outlustres many I have beheld. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*  
**OUTLYING**. part. *adj.* [*out and lie.*] Not in the common course of order. Removed from something else.  
 The last survey I propos'd of the four out-lying empires, was that of the Arabians. *Temple.*  
 We have taken all the out-lying parts of the Spanish monarchy, and made impressions upon the very heart of it. *Addison.*  
**TO OUTMEASURE**. *v. a.* [*out and measure.*] To exceed in measure.

## OUT

- The present age hath attempted perpetual motions and engines, and those revolutions might out-last the exemplary mobility, and out-measure time itself. *Brown's V. Err.*  
**TO OUTNUMBER**. *v. a.* [*out and number.*] To exceed in number.  
 The ladies came in so great a body to the opera, that they outnumbered the enemy. *Addison's Spectator.*  
**TO OUTMARCH**. *v. a.* [*out and march.*] To leave behind in the march.  
 The horse out-marched the foot, which, by reason of the heat, was not able to use great expedition. *Clarend.*  
**OUTMOST**. *adj.* [*out and most.*] Remotest from the middle.  
 Chaos retir'd,  
 As from her outmost works a broken foe. *Milton.*  
 If any man suppose that it is not reflected by the air, but by the outmost superficial parts of the glass, there is still the same difficulty. *Newt. Opt.*  
 The generality of men are reader to fetch a reason from the immense distance of the starry heavens, and the outmost walls of the world. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
**OUTPARISH**. *n. f.* [*out and parish.*] Parish not lying within the walls.  
 In the greater outparishes many of the poorer parishioners, through neglect, do perish for want of some heedful eye to overlook them. *Graunt's Mort.*  
**OUTPART**. *n. f.* [*out and part.*] Part remote from the center or main body.  
 He is appointed to supply the bishop's jurisdiction and other judicial offices in the outparts of his diocese. *Ayliffe.*  
**TO OUTPACE**. *v. a.* [*out and pace.*] To outgo; to leave behind.  
 Arion's speed  
 Could not outpace thee; or the horse Laomedon did breed. *Chapman's Iliad.*  
**TO OUTPOWER**. *v. a.* [*out and power.*] To emit; to send forth in a train.  
 He looked and saw what number, numberless  
 The city gates outpour'd; light arm'd troops  
 In coats of mail and military pride. *Milt. Par. Reg.*  
**TO OUTPRIZE**. *v. a.* [*out and prize.*] To exceed in the value set upon it.  
 Either your unparagon'd mistress is dead, or  
 She's outprized by a trifle. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*  
**TO OUTRAGE**. *v. a.* [*outrager, Fr.*] To injure violently or contumeliously; to insult roughly and tumultuously; to endangering life.  
 Ah heavens! that do this hideous act behold,  
 And heavenly virgin thus outraged lee;  
 How can the vengeance just so long withhold! *Fa. Queen.*  
 The news put divers young bloods into such a fury, as the English embassadors were not without peril to be outraged. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 Bafe and insolent minds outrage men, when they have hopes of doing it without a return. *Atterbury.*  
 This interview outrages all decency; she forgets her modesty, and betrays her virtue, by giving too long an audience. *Pope's Odyssey, b. vi.*  
**TO OUTRAGE**. *v. n.* To commit exorbitancies.  
 Three or four great ones in court will outrage in apparel, huge hose, monstrous hats, and garish colours. *Astham.*  
**OUTRAGE**. *n. f.* [*outrage, Fr.*]  
 1. Open violence; tumultuous mischief.  
 He wrought great outrages, wasting all the country where he went. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
 He doth himself in secret shrowd,  
 To fly the vengeance for his outrage due. *Fa. Queen.*  
 In that beastly fury  
 He has been known to commit outrage,  
 And cherish factions. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*  
 Uncharitably with me have you dealt,  
 And shamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd;  
 My charity is outrage. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*  
 2. This word seems to be used by Philips for mere commotion, without any ill import, contrary to the universal use of writers.  
 See with what outrage from the frosty north,  
 The early valiant Swede draws forth his wings  
 In battalious array. *Philips.*  
**OUTRAGIOUS**. *adj.* [*outrageous, French.*] It should, I think, be written *outrageous*; but the custom seems otherwise.  
 1. Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; tumultuous; turbulent.  
 Under him they committed divers the most outrageous villainies, that a bafe multitude can imagine. *Sidney.*  
 As the went her tongue did walk,  
 In foul reproach and terms of vile despatch,  
 Provoking him by her outrageous talk,  
 To heap more vengeance on that wretched wight. *F. Qu.*  
 They view'd the vast immeasurable abyss,  
 Outragious as a sea, dark, wasteful, wild. *Milton.*  
 When he knew his rival freed and gone,  
 He frets, he fumes, he flares, he stamps the ground;  
 The hollow tow'r with clamorous rings around. *Dryden.*  
 2. Excessive;



# OUT

2. Excessive; passing reason or decency.  
My characters of Antony and Cleopatra, though they are favourable to them, have nothing of *outrageous* panegyric.  
*Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
3. Enormous; atrocious.  
Think not, although in writing I prefer'd  
The manner of thy vile *outrageous* crimes,  
That therefore I have forg'd.  
*Shaksp. Hen. VI.*  
*OUTRAGIOUSLY*. *adv.* [from *outrageous*.] Violently; tumultuously; furiously.  
That people will have colour of employment given them, by which they will poll and spoil so *outrageously*, as the very enemy cannot do worse.  
*Spenser on Ireland.*  
Let lust burn never so *outrageously* for the present, yet age will in time chill those heats.  
*South's Sermons.*  
*OUTRAGIOUSNESS*. *n. f.* [from *outrageous*.] With fury; with violence.  
Virgil, more discreet than Homer, has contented himself with the partiality of his deities, without bringing them to the *outrageousness* of blows.  
*Dryden.*  
*TO OUTREACH*. *v. a.* [out and reach.] To go beyond.  
This usage is derived from so many defects of ages, that the cause and author *outraches* remembrance.  
*Carver.*  
Our forefathers could never dream of high a crime as paricide, whereas this *outraches* that fast, and exceeds the regular distinctions of murder.  
*Brown.*  
*TO OUTRIDE*. *v. a.* [out and ride.] To pass by riding.  
This advantage age from youth hath won,  
As not to be *outridden*, though out-run.  
*Dryden.*  
*OUTRIGHT*. *adv.* [out and right.]  
1. Immediately; without delay.  
When these wretches had the rope about their necks, the first was to be pardoned, the last hanged *outright*.  
*J. Bull.*  
2. Completely.  
By degrees accomplish'd in the best,  
He neigh'd *outright*, and all the fleet express.  
*Addison.*  
*TO OUTROAR*. *v. a.* [out and roar.] To exceed in roaring.  
O that I were  
Upon the hill of Babel, to *outrouar*  
*Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*  
*OUTRODE*. *n. f.* [out and rode.] Excursion.  
He set horsemen and footmen, to the end that issuing out, they might make *outrades* upon the ways of Judea.  
*1 Mac. xv. 41.*  
*TO OUTROOT*. *v. a.* [out and root.] To extirpate; to eradicate.  
Pernicious discord seems  
Outrooted from our more than iron age;  
Since none, not ev'n our kings, approach their temples  
With any mark of war's destructive rage,  
But sacrifice unarm'd.  
*Rowe's Amb. Step-Mother.*  
*TO OUTRUN*. *v. a.* [out and run.]  
1. To leave behind in running.  
By giving th' house of Lancaster leave to breathe,  
It will *outrun* you, father, in the end.  
*Shaksp.*  
The expedition of my violent love  
*Outruns* the pauper reason.  
*Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
We may *outrun*,  
By violent swiftness, that which we run at.  
*Shaksp.*  
When things are come to the execution, there is no secrecy comparable to celerity, like the motion of a bullet in the air, which flies so swift as it *outruns* the eye.  
*Bacon.*  
This advantage age from youth hath won,  
As not to be out-riden, though *outrun*.  
*Dryden.*  
2. To exceed.  
We *outrun* the present income, as not doubting to reimburse ourselves out of the profits of some future project.  
*Addison.*  
*TO OUTSAIL*. *v. a.* [out and sail.] To leave behind in sailing.  
The word signifies a ship that *outsails* other ships.  
*Broome.*  
*TO OUTSCORE*. *v. a.* [out and scorn.] To bear down or confront by contempt; to despise; not to mind.  
He strives in his little world of man t' *outscore*  
The to and fro conflicting wind and rain.  
*Shaksp.*  
*TO OUTSELL*. *v. a.* [out and sell.]  
1. To exceed in the price for which a thing is sold; to sell at a higher rate than another.  
It would soon improve to such a height, as to *outsell* our neighbours, and thereby advance the proportion of our exported commodities.  
*Temple.*  
2. To gain an higher price.  
Her pretty action did *outsell* her gift,  
And yet enrich'd it too.  
*Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
*TO OUTSTARE*. *v. a.* [out and stare.]  
1. To emit lustre.  
Witness my son, now in the shade of death;  
Whose bright *outshining* beams thy cloudy wrath  
Hath in eternal darkness folded up.  
*Shaksp. R. III.*  
2. To excel in lustre.  
By Shakespeare's, Johnson's, Fletcher's lines,  
Our stage's lustre Rome's *outshines*.  
*Denham.*  
Beauty and greatness are so eminently joined in your royal highness, that it were not easy for any but a poet to deter-

# OUT

- mine which of them *outshines* the other.  
Homer does not only *outshine* all other poets in the variety, but also in the novelty of his characters.  
*Addison.*  
We should see such as would *outshine* the rebellious part of their fellow-subjects, as much in their gallantry as in their cause.  
*Addison's Freeholder*, N<sup>o</sup>. 24.  
Such accounts are a tribute due to the memory of those only, who have *outshone* the rest of the world by their rank as well as their virtues.  
*Atterbury's Sermons.*  
Happy you!  
Whose charms as far all other nymphs *outshine*,  
As others gardens are excell'd by thine.  
*Pope.*  
*TO OUTSHOOT*. *v. a.* [out and shoot.]  
1. To exceed in shooting.  
The forward youth  
Will learn to *outshoot* you in your proper bow.  
*Dryden.*  
2. To shoot beyond.  
Men are resolv'd never to *outshoot* their forefathers mark; but write one after another, and so the dance goes round in a circle.  
*Norris.*  
*OUTSIDE*. *n. f.* [out and side.]  
1. Superficies; surface; external part.  
What pity that to exquisite, the powder being more. *Donne.*  
A latter bullet may o'take, the powder being more. *Donne.*  
A fox may be out-witted, and a hare out-stript. *L'Estran.*  
He got the start of them in point of obedience, and thereby *out-strips* them at length in point of knowledge. *South.*  
With such array Harpalice bestrode  
Her Thracian courier, and *out-strips* the rapid flood. *Dryd.*  
*TO OUT-SWEETEN*. *v. a.* [out and sweeten.] To excel in sweetness.  
The leaf of eglantine, which not to flander,  
*Out-sweeten*d not thy breath.  
*Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
*TO OUTSWEAR*. *v. a.* [out and swear.] To over-power by swearing.  
We shall have old swearing,  
But we'll out-face them, and out-swear them too. *Shaksp.*  
*TO OUT-TONGUE*. *v. a.* [out and tongue.] To bear down by noise.  
Let him do his spite:  
My services which I have done the signory,  
Shall out-tongue his complaints.  
*Shaksp. Othello.*  
*TO OUT-TALK*. *v. a.* [out and talk.] To over-power by talk.  
This gentleman will out-talk us all.  
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*TO OUT-VALUE*. *v. a.* [out and value.] To transcend in price.  
He gives us in this life an earnest of expected joys, that *out-values* and transcends all those momentary pleasures it requires us to forsake.  
*Boyle.*  
*TO OUTVENOM*. *v. a.* [out and venom.] To exceed in poison.  
His slander;  
Whose edge is sharper than the sword, whose tongue  
Out-venoms all the worms of Nile.  
*Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
*TO OUTVIL*. *v. a.* [out and vil.] To exceed; to surpass.  
For folded flocks, on fruitful plains,  
Fair Britain all the world *outvies*.  
*Dryden.*  
The farmers used to make grates to the English merchants, endeavouring sometimes to *out-vie* one another in such indulgencies.  
*Addison.*  
One of these petty sovereigns will be still endeavouring to equal the pomp of greater princes, as well as to *out-vie* those of his own rank.  
*Addison.*  
*TO OUT-VILLAIN*. *v. a.* [out and villain.] To exceed in villainy.  
He hath out-villain'd villainy so far, that the rarity redeems him.  
*Shaksp. All's well that ends well.*  
*TO OUTVOICE*. *v. a.* [out and voice.] To out-roar; to exceed in clamour.  
The English beach  
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,  
Whose shouts and claps *out-voice* the deep-mouth'd sea. *Shaksp.*  
*TO OUTVOTE*. *v. a.* [out and vote.] To conquer by plurality of suffrages.  
They were *out-voted* by other sects of philosophers, neither for fame, nor number less than themselves.  
*South.*  
*TO OUTWALK*. *v. a.* [out and walk.] To leave one in walking.  
*OUTWALK*. *n. f.* [out and walk.]  
1. Outward part of a building.  
2. Superficial appearance.  
For confirmation that I am much more  
Than my *out-wall*, open this purse and take  
What it contains.  
*Shaksp. K. Lear.*  
*OUTWARD*. *adj.* [utereptis, Saxon.]  
1. External; opposed to inward.  
If these shews be not *outward*, which of you  
But is four Volcians? *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
Oh what may man within him hide,  
Though angel on the outward side!  
He took a low'ring leave; but who can tell  
What *outward* hate might inward love conceal?  
*Dryden.*  
2. Extrinsec; adventitious.  
Princes have their titles for their glories;  
An *outward* honour, for an inward toil.  
*Shaksp.*  
Part in peace, and having mourn'd your sin  
For *outward* Eden lost, find paradise within.  
*Dryden.*

# OUT

- Out-stretch'd* he lay, on the cold ground, and oft  
Curs'd his creation.  
*Milton's Par. Lost*, b. x.  
A mountain, at whose verdant feet  
A spacious plain, *out-stretch'd* in circuit wide  
Lay pleasant.  
*Milt. Par. Reg. b. iii.*  
Does Thefeus burn?  
And must not she with *out-stretch'd* arms receive him?  
And with an equal ardour meet his vows?  
*Smith.*  
*TO OUTSTRIP*. *v. a.* [This word *Skinner* derives from *out* and *strip*, to *strip*, German. I know not whether it might not have been originally *out-trip*, the *f* being afterward inserted.] To outgo; to leave behind.  
If thou wilt *out-strip* death, go cross the seas,  
And live with Richmond from the reach of hell. *Shak.*  
Do not smile at me, that I boast her off;  
For thou shalt find, she will *out-strip* all praise,  
And make it halt behind her.  
*Shaksp. Tempest.*  
Thou both their graces in thyself hast more  
*Out-strips*, than they did all that went before. *B. Johnson.*  
My soul, more earnestly releas'd,  
Will *out-strip* hers; as bullets flown before  
A latter bullet may o'take, the powder being more. *Donne.*  
A fox may be out-witted, and a hare out-stript. *L'Estran.*  
He got the start of them in point of obedience, and thereby *out-strips* them at length in point of knowledge. *South.*  
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*Shaksp.*  
Part in peace, and having mourn'd your sin  
For *outward* Eden lost, find paradise within.  
*Dryden.*

# OUT

3. Foreign, not intestine.  
It was intended to raise an *outward* war to join with some sedition within doors.  
*Hayward.*
4. Tending to the out-parts.  
The fire will force its *outward* way,  
Or, in the prison pent, consume the prey.  
*Dryden.*
5. [In theology.] Carnal; corporeal; not spiritual.  
When the soul being inwardly moved to lift itself up by prayer, the *outward* man is surprized in some other posture; God will rather look to the inward motions of the mind, than to the outward form of the body.  
*Duppa.*  
*OUTWARD*. *n. f.* External form.  
I do not think  
So fair an *outward*, and such stuff within.  
*Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
*OUTWARD*. *adv.*  
1. To foreign parts. As a ship *outward* bound.  
2. To the outer parts.  
*OUTWARDLY*. *adv.* [from *outward*.]  
1. Externally; opposed to inwardly.  
That which inwardly each man should be, the church *outwardly* ought to testify.  
*Hooker, b. v. f. 6.*  
Grieved with disgrace, remaining in their fears:  
However seeming *outwardly* content,  
Yet th' inward touch their wounded honour bears. *Daniel.*  
2. In appearance not sincerely.  
Many wicked men are often touched with some inward reverence for that goodness which they cannot be persuaded to practise; nay, which they *outwardly* seem to despise. *Sprat.*  
*OUTWARDS*. *adv.* Towards the out-parts.  
Do not black bodies conceive heat more easily from light than those of other colours do, by reason that the light falling on them is not reflected *outwards*, but enters the bodies, and is often reflected and refracted within them until it be stifled and lost?  
*Newton's Opticks.*  
*TO OUTWEAR*. *v. a.* [out and wear.] To pass tediously.  
By the stream, if I the night *out-wear*,  
Thus spent already how shall nature bear  
The dews descending and nocturnal air.  
*Pope.*  
*TO OUTWEED*. *v. a.* [out and weed.] To extirpate as a weed.  
Wrath is a fire, and jealousy a weed;  
The sparks soon quench, the springing weed *out-weed*,  
*Spens.*  
*TO OUTWEIGH*. *v. a.* [out and weigh.]  
1. To exceed in gravity.  
These instruments require so much strength for the supporting of the weight to be moved, as may be equal unto it, besides that other super-added power whereby it is *out-weighed* and moved.  
*Wilkins's Math. Mag.*  
2. To preponderate; to excel in value or influence.  
If any think brave death *out-weighs* bad life,  
Let him express his disposition.  
*Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
All your care is for your prince I see.  
Your truth to him *out-weighs* your love to me. *Dryden.*  
Whenever he finds the hardship of his slavery *out-weighs* the value of his life, it is in his power, by resisting the will of his master, to draw on himself the death he desires. *Locke.*  
The marriage of the clergy is attended with the poverty of some of them, which is balanced and *out-weighed* by many single advantages.  
*Atterbury.*  
*TO OUTWELL*. *v. a.* [out and well.] To pour out.  
As when old father Nilus 'gins to swell,  
With timely pride about the Egyptian vale,  
His fatie waves do fertile silt *out-well*,  
And overflow each plain and lowly dale.  
*Fa. Queen.*  
*TO OUTWIT*. *v. a.* [out and wit.] To cheat; to overcome by stratagem.  
A fox may be *out-witted*, and a hare out-stript. *L'Estr.*  
The truer hearted any man is, the more liable he is to be imposed on; and then the world calls it *out-witting* a man, when he is only out-knave.  
*L'Estrange.*  
Nothing is more equal in justice, and indeed more natural in the direct consequence of effects and causes, than for men wickedly wise to *out-wit* themselves; and for such as wrestle with providence, to trip up their own heels. *South.*  
After the death of Crassus, Pompey found himself *out-witted* by Caesar and broke with him.  
*Dryden.*  
*OUTWORK*. *n. f.* [out and work.] The parts of a fortification next the enemy.  
Take care of our *out-work*, the navy royal, which are the walls of the kingdom; and every great ship is an impregnable fort; and our many safe and commodious ports are the redoubts to secure them.  
*Bacon.*  
Death hath taken in the *out-works*,  
And now assails the fort; I feel, I feel him  
Gnawing my heart-strings.  
*Denham.*  
*OUTWORN*. *part.* [from *out-wear*.] Consumed or destroyed by use.  
Better at home lie bed-ridden, idle,  
Inglorious, unemployed, with age *out-worn*.  
*Milton.*



## OWN

To **OUTWRE'ST**. *v. a.* [*out and wrest.*] To extort by violence.

The growing anguish  
Rankled so fore and fester'd inwardly,  
Till that the truth thereof I did *out-wrest*. *Fa. Queen.*  
**OUTWROUGHT**. *part.* [*out and wrought.*] Out-done; ex-  
ceeded in efficacy.

In your violent acts,  
The fall of torrents and the noise of tempests,  
The boiling of Carylids, the sea's wildness,  
The eating force of flames, and wings of winds,  
Be all *out-wrought* by your transcendent furies. *B. Johnf.*

To **OUTWORTH**. *v. a.* [*out and worth.*] To excel in value.  
A beggar's book

*Out-worth* a noble's blood. *Shakefp. Hen. VIII.*  
To **OWE**. *v. a.* [*eg aa, I owe, or I ought, Islandick.*]

1. To be obliged to pay; to be indebted.

I owe you much, and, like a wife's youth,  
That which I owe is lost. *Shakefp. Merch. of Ven.*

Let none seek needless causes to approve  
The faith they owe. *Milt. Par. Lest, b. ix.*

All your parts of pious duty done,  
You owe your Ormond nothing but a son. *Dryden.*

But 'tis thy fate to give, and mine to owe. *Dryden.*  
If, upon the general balance of trade, English merchants  
owe to foreigners one hundred thousand pounds, if com-  
modities do not, our money must go out to pay it. *Locke.*

2. To be obliged to ascribe; to be obliged for.  
By me upheld, that he may know how frail  
His fall'n condition is, and to me owe. *Milton.*

3. To have from any thing as the consequence of a cause.  
O deem thy fall not *ow'd* to man's decree,  
Jove hated Greece, and punish'd Greece in thee. *Pope.*

4. To possess; to be the right owner of. For *owe*, which is, in  
this sense, obsolete, we now use *own*.

Thou dost here usurp  
The name thou *ow'st* not, and hast put thyself  
Upon this island as a spy. *Shakefp. Tempest.*

Fate, flew thy force; ourselves we do not owe;  
What is decreed must be; and be this so. *Shakefp.*

Not poppy nor mandragora,  
Nor all the drowsy sirups of the world,  
Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep  
Which thou *ow'd'st* yesterday. *Shakefp. Othello.*

If any happy eye  
This roving wanton shall descry;  
Let the finder surely know  
Mine is the wag; 'tis I that owe  
The winged wand'rer. *Crofton.*

5. A practice has long prevailed among writers, to use *owing*,  
the active participle of *owe*, in a passive sense, for *owed* or  
*due*. Of this impropriety *Bolnbrooke* was aware, and, having  
no quick sense of the force of English words, has used *due*,  
in the sense of consequence or imputation, which by other  
writers is only used of *debt*. We say, the money is *due* to  
me; *Bolnbrooke* says, the effect is *due* to the cause.

6. Consequential.  
This was *owing* to an indifference to the pleasures of life,  
and an aversion to the pomps of it. *Atterbury.*

7. Due as a debt.  
You are both too bold;  
I'll teach you all what's *owing* to your queen. *Dryden.*

The debt, *owing* from one country to the other, cannot  
be paid without real effects sent thither to that value. *Locke.*

8. Imputable to, as an agent.  
If we estimate things, what in them is *owing* to nature,  
and what to labour, we shall find in most of them  $\frac{2}{3}$  to  
be on the account of labour. *Locke.*

The custom of particular impeachments was not limited  
any more than that of fruggles between nobles and com-  
mons, the ruin of Greece was *owing* to the former, as that  
of Rome was to the latter. *Swift.*

**OWL**. *n. f.* [*ule, Saxon; bulate, French and Scottish.*] A  
**OWLET**. *n. f.* bird that flies about in the night and catches mice.

Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,  
Lizard's leg, and owl's wing  
For a charm. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

Return to her!  
No! rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse  
To be a comrade with the wolf and owl. *Shakefp.*

'Twas when the dog-star's unpropitious ray  
Smote ev'ry brain, and wither'd every bay;  
Sick was the sun, the owl forlook his bow'r. *Dunciad.*

**OWLER**. *n. f.* One who carries contraband goods. Perhaps  
from the necessity of carrying on an illicit trade by night.

By running goods, these graceless owlers gain. *Swift.*  
We understand by some *owlers*, old people die in France.

**OWN**. *n. f.* [*agen, Saxon; eyzen, Dutch.*]

1. This is a word of no other use than as it is added to the  
possessive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their. It seems

## OX

to be a substantive; as, *my oxen, my peculiar*: but is, in  
reality, the participle passive of the verb *owe*, in the partic-  
iple *own* or *own*: *my oxen*; the thing *owned* by, or belong-  
ing to me.

Inachus in his cave alone,  
Wept not another's losses, but his *own*. *Dryden.*

2. It is added generally by way of emphasis or corroboration.  
I yet never was forsworn,  
Scarcely have coveted what was *my own*. *Shakefp.*

Every nation made gods of their *own*, and put them in  
high places. *2 Kings xvii. 29.*

For my *own* share one beauty I design,  
Engage your honours that the shall be mine. *Dryden.*

It is conceit rather than understanding, if it must be un-  
der the restraint of receiving and holding opinions by the  
authority of any thing but their *own* perceived evidence. *Locke.*

Will the thy linen wash, or hosen darn,  
And knit these gloves made of her *own* spun yarn. *Gay.*

Passion and pride were to her soul unknown,  
Convinc'd that virtue only is our *own*. *Pope.*

3. Sometimes it is added to note opposition or contradiction;  
domestic; not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's.  
These tools abroad, these turnouts with his *own*,  
Fell in the revolution of one year. *Daniel.*

There's nothing filtier than a crafty knave out-witted,  
and beaten at his *own* play. *L'Estrange.*

To **OWN**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To acknowledge; to avow for one's own.  
When you come, find me out,  
And *own* me for your son. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

2. To possess; to claim; to hold by right.  
Tell me, ye Trojans, for that name you *own*;  
Nor is your course upon our coasts unknown. *Dryden.*

Others on earth o'er human race prelude,  
Of these the chief, the care of nations *own*,  
And guard with arms divine the British throne. *Pope.*

3. To avow.  
I'll venture out alone,  
Since you, fair prince, my protection *own*. *Dryden.*

4. To confess; to not to deny.  
Make this truth so evident, that those who are unwilling  
to *own* it may yet be ashamed to deny it. *Tillotson.*

Others will *own* their weakness of understanding. *Locke.*  
**OWNERSHIP**. *n. f.* [from *owner*.] Property; rightful possession.

In a real action, the proximate cause is the property or  
*ownership* of the thing in controversy. *Ayliffe's Par.*

**OWNER**. *n. f.* [from *own*.] One to whom any thing belongs;  
master; rightful possessor.

A bark  
Stays but till her *owner* comes aboard. *Shakefp.*

Is it not enough to break into my garden,  
Climbing my walls in sight of me the *owner*,  
But thou wilt brave me. *Shakefp.*

Here shew favour, because it happeneth that the *owner*  
hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years profit of his lands,  
before he cometh to the knowledge of the process against  
him. *Bacon.*

They intend advantage of my labours,  
With no small profit daily to my *owners*. *Milton.*

These wait the *owners* last despair,  
And what's permitted to the flames invade. *Dryden.*

A freehold, though but in ice and snow, will make the  
*owner* pleased in the possession, and stout in the defence of it.  
*Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 1.*

That small muscle draws the nose upwards, when it ex-  
presses the contempt which the *owner* of it has upon seeing  
any thing he does not like. *Addison's Spectator.*

Victory hath not made us insolent, nor have we taken  
advantage to gain any thing beyond the honour of restoring  
every one's right to their just *owners*. *Atterbury.*

What is this wit, which must our cares employ?  
The *owner's* wife, that other men enjoy. *Pope.*

**OWRE**. *n. f.* [*orus julatus, Lat.*] A beast. *Ainsworth.*  
**OX**. *n. f.* plur. **OXEN**. [*oxa, Saxon; oxe, Danish.*]

1. The general name for black cattle.  
The black *ox* hath not trod on his foot. *Camden.*

Sheep run not half so tim'rous from the wolf,  
Or horse or oxen from the leopard,  
As you fly from your oft-subdued slaves. *Shakefp.*

I saw the river Clitumnus, celebrated by the poets for  
making cattle white that drink of it. The inhabitants of  
that country have still the same opinion, and have a great  
many *oxen* of a whitish colour to confirm them in it. *Addi.*

2. A castrated bull.  
The horns of *oxen* and cows are larger than the bulls;  
which is caused by abundance of moisture.

Although there be naturally more males than females,  
yet artificially, that is, by making geldings, *oxen* and wea-  
thers, there are fewer. *Grant.*

The field is spacious I design to fow,  
With *oxen* far unfit to draw the plough. *Dryden.*

The

## OYE

The frowning bull  
And *ox* half-raised.

**OXBAKE**. *n. f.* A plant. *Thomson's Summer.*  
**OXEYE**. *n. f.* [*Buphrastus.*] The whole face of the plant is  
like tanfy; the flowers are radiated, and the most part pro-  
duced simply; the flowers of the disk are separated with an  
imbricated little leaf. *Miller.*

**OXGANG of Land**. *n. f.* Twenty acres. *Ainsworth.*  
**OXHEAL**. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

**OXFLY**. *n. f.* [*ox and fly.*] A fly of a particular kind.  
**OXLIP**. *n. f.* The same with *cowslip*; a vernal flower.

A bank whereon the wild thyme blows,  
Where *oxlip* and the nodding violet grows. *Shakefp.*

**OXSTALL**. *n. f.* [*ox and stall.*] A stand for oxen.  
**OXTONQUE**. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

**OXYCRATE**. *n. f.* [*oxykrateos, oxyerat, Fr. oxye and oxye.*]  
A mixture of water and vinegar.

Apply a mixture of the same powder, with a compress  
press out of *oxyerate*, and a suitable bandage. *Wise.*

**OXMYEL**. *n. f.* [*oxymyel, oxye, and myel.*] A mixture of vi-  
negar and honey.

In fevers, the aliments prescribed by Hippocrates, were  
pitans and decoctions of some vegetables, with *oxmyel* or  
the mixture of honey and vinegar. *Arbutnot.*

**OXMYRON**. *n. f.* [*oxymyron.*] A rhetorical figure, in which  
an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any  
word. *Di.*

**OXMYRHODINE**. *n. f.* [*oxyrhodine, oxye, and rhodine.*] A mix-  
ture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses.

The spirits, opiates, and cool things, readily compose  
*oxyrhodine*. *Flayer on the Humours.*

**OYER**. *n. f.* [*oyer, old French, to hear.*] A court of oyer and  
terminer, is a judicature where causes are heard and deter-  
mined.

**OYER**. *n. f.* [*oyez, hear ye, French.*] Is the introduction to  
any proclamation or advertisement given by the publick criers  
both in England and Scotland. It is thrice repeated.



## OZO

Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,  
Attend your office and your quality.

Crier hobgoblin make the fairy *Oyes*. *Shakefp.*  
*Oyes*! if any happy eye  
This roving wanton shall descry;  
Let the finder surely know  
Mine is the wag. *Crofton.*

**OYLETHOLE**. *n. f.* See **OYLET**. [It may be written *oylet*,  
from *oillet*; French; but *oylet* seems better.]

Distinguish'd flashes deck the great;  
As each excels in birth or state;  
His *oylethole* are more and ampler,  
The king's own body was a famplar. *Prior.*

**OYSTER**. *n. f.* [*oyster, Dutch; huitre, Fr.*] A bivalve testa-  
ceous fish.

I will not lend thee a penny—  
—Why then the world's mine *oyster* which  
I with sword will open. *Shakefp. Merr. W. of Wind.*

Rich honesty dwells like your miser, fir, in a poor house;  
as your pearl in your foul *oyster*. *Shakefp.*

Another maff held a kind of *oyster* shell, and other bivalves.  
*Woodward on Fossils.*

There may be as many ranks of beings in the invisible  
world superior to us, as we are superior to all the ranks of  
being in this visible world; though we descend below the  
*oyster* to the least animated atoms discovered by microscopes.

*Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*  
Where *oyster* tubs in rows  
Are rang'd beside the posts, there stay thy haste. *Gay.*

**OYSTERWENCH**. *n. f.* [*oyster and wench, or woman.*] A  
**OYSTERWOMAN**. *n. f.* woman whose business is to sell oysters.

Proverbially. A low woman.  
Off goes his bonnet to an *oyster-wench*. *Shakefp.*

The *oyster-wench* lock'd their fifth up,  
And trudg'd away to cry no bishop. *Hudibras.*

**OZENNA**. *n. f.* [*ozena, from ozen, Fr.*] An ulcer in  
the inside of the nostrils that gives an ill stench. *Quincy.*



# P.

## PAC

**P** Is a labial consonant, formed by a slight compression of the anterior part of the lips; as, *pull, pelt*. It is confounded by the Germans and Welsh with *b*: it has an uniform sound: it is sometimes mute before *t*; as, *account, receipt*; but the mute *p* is in modern orthography commonly omitted.

**PABULAR.** *adj.* [*pabulum*, Lat.] Affording aliment or provender.

**PABULATION.** *n. f.* [*pabulum*, Lat.] The act of feeding or procuring provender.

**PABULOUS.** *adj.* [*pabulum*, Lat.] Alimential; affording aliment.

We doubt the air is the *pabulous* supply of fire, much less that flame is properly air kindled. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

**PACE.** *n. f.* [*pas*, French.]

1. Step; single movement in walking. Behind her death, Close following *pace* for *pace*, not mounted yet On his pale horse. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x.
2. Gait; manner of walk. He himself went but a kind of languishing *pace*, with his eyes sometimes cast up to heaven, as though his fancies strove to mount higher. *Sidney.* He saw Menelaus come with heavy *pace*; Wet were his eyes, and cheerless was his face. *Addison.*
3. Degree of celerity. To keep *pace*, is not to be left behind. To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow, Creeps in this petty *pace* from day to day, To the last syllable of recorded time; And all our yesterdays have lighted fools The way to dusty death. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.* Bring me word How the world goes, that to the *pace* of it I may spur on my journey. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.* His teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness; that his brothers, under the same training, might hold *pace* with him. *Wotton's Buckingham.* The beggar sings ev'n when he sees the place, Befet with thieves, and never mends his *pace*. *Dryden.* Just as much He mended *pace* upon the touch. *Hudibras*, p. i. Marcia could answer thee in sighs, keep *pace* With all thy woes, and count out tear for tear. *Addison.* Hudibras applied his spur to one side of his horse, as not doubting but the other would keep *pace* with it. *Addison.*
4. Step; gradation of business. A gallicism. The first *pace* necessary for his majesty to make, is to fall into confidence with Spain. *Temple.*
5. A measure of five feet. The quantity supposed to be measured by the foot from the place where it is taken up to that where it is set down. Measuring land by walking over it, they styled a double step; i. e. the space from the elevation of one foot, to the same foot set down again, mediated by a step of the other foot; a *pace* equal to five foot; a thousand of which *paces* made a mile. *Holder on Time.* The violence of tempests never moves the sea above six *paces* deep. *Wilkin's Math. Magic.*
6. A particular movement which horses are taught, though some have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the same side together. They rode, but authors having not Determin'd whether *pace* or trot; That's to say, whether tollutation, As they do term it, or succussion. *Hudibras.*

**TO PACE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To move on slowly. He soft arrived on the grassy plain, And fairly *paced* forth with easy pain. *Hubbard.* As we *pac'd* along Upon the giddy footing of the hatches, Methought, that Glosster dumbl'd. *Shakespeare, R. III.* I beheld Crispinus, both in birth and manners vile,

*Pacing* in pomp with cloak of Tyrian dye, Chang'd oft a day. *Dryden's Juvenal.* The moon rose in the clearest sky I ever saw, by whose solemn light I *paced* on slowly without interruption. *Pope.* The nymph, obedient to divine command, To seek Ulysses, *pac'd* along the sand. *Pope.*

2. To move. Remember well, with speed for *pace*, To speak of Perdita. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*
3. [Used of horses.] To move by raising the legs on the same side together. *TO PACE.* *v. a.*
1. To measure by steps. If you can, *pace* your widow In that good path that I would wish it go, And you shall have your boam on this wretch. *Shakespeare.*
- PACED.** *adj.* [from *pace*.] Having a particular gait. Revenge is sure, though sometimes slowly *pac'd*; Awake, awake, or sleeping sleep thy last. *Dryden.*
- PACER.** *n. f.* [from *pace*.] He that paces.
- PACIFICATION.** *n. f.* [*pacification*, Fr. from *pacify*.]
1. The act of making peace. He sent forthwith to the French king his chaplain, charging him because he was a churchman, as best sorting with an embassy of *pacification*. *Bacon's Hen. VII.* David, by an happy and seasonable *pacification*, was took off from acting that bloody tragedy. *South.*
2. The act of appealing or pacifying. A world was to be saved by a *pacification* of wrath, through the dignity of that sacrifice which should be offered. *Hobbes.*
- PACIFICATOR.** *n. f.* [*pacificator*, Fr. from *pacify*.] Peace-maker. He set and kept on foot a continual treaty of peace; besides he had in consideration the bearing the blessed person of a *pacificator*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- PACIFICATORY.** *adj.* [from *pacificator*.] Tending to make peace.
- PACIFIC.** *adj.* [*pacifique*, Fr. *pacifcus*, Lat.] Peace-making; mild; gentle; appealing. God now in his gracious *pacifick* manner comes to treat with them. *Hammond's Fundamentals.* Returning, in his bill An olive leaf he brings, *pacifick* sign! *Milton.*
- PACIFIER.** *n. f.* [from *pacify*.] One who pacifies.
- TO PACIFY.** *v. a.* [*pacifier*, Fr. *pacifis*, Lat.] To appease; to still resentment; to quiet an angry person; to compole any desire. While the dog hunted in the river, he had withdrawn to *pacify* with sleep his over-watched eyes. *Sidney*, b. ii. Menelaus promised Ptolemy money, if he would *pacify* the king. *2 Mac. iv. 45.* The most high is not *pacified* for sin by the multitude of sacrifices. Although in his journey he heard news of the victory, yet he went on as far as York, to *pacify* and settle those countries. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- O villain! to have wit at will upon all other occasions, and not one diverting syllable now at a pinch to *pacify* our mistrefs. *L'Estrange.*
- Nor William's pow'r, nor Mary's charms Could or repel, or *pacify* his arms. *Prior.*
- PACK.** *n. f.* [*pack*, Dutch.]
1. A large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage. Themistocles said to the king of Persia, that speech was like cloth of Arras, opened and put abroad, whereby the imagery appears in figures; whereas in thoughts they lie but as in *packs*. Had fly Ulysses at the sack Of Troy, brought thee his pedlar's *pack*. *Cleveland.* Our knight did bear no less a *pack* Of his own buttocks on his back. *Hudibras*, p. i. 2. A burden;

## PAC

2. A burden; a load. I rather chose To cross my friend in his intended drift, Than, by concealing it, heap on your head A *pack* of sorrows. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.* But when they took notice how stupid a beast it was, they loaded it with *packs* and burdens, and set boys upon the back of it. *L'Estrange.*
3. A due number of cards. Women to cards may be compar'd, we play A round or two, when us'd we throw away, Take a fresh *pack*. *Granville.* It is wonderful to see persons of sense passing away a dozen hours together in shuffling and dividing a *pack* of cards. *Addison.*
4. A number of hounds hunting together. Two ghosts join their *packs* to hunt her o'er the plain. *Dryden.* The fury fires the *pack*; they snuff, they vent, And feed their hungry nostrils with the scent. *Dryden.* The savage soul of game is up at once, The *pack* full-opening various. *Thomson's Summer.*
5. A number of people confederated in any bad design or practice. You panderly rascals! there's a knot, a gang, a *pack*, a conspiracy, against me. *Shakespeare, Mer. W. of Wind.* Never such a *pack* of knaves and villains, as they who now governed in the parliament. *Clarendon.* Bickerstaff is more a man of honour, than to be an accomplice with a *pack* of rascals that walk the streets on nights. *Swift.*
6. Any great number, as to quantity and pressure: as a *pack* or world of troubles. *TO PACK.* *v. a.* [*packen*, Dutch.]
1. To bind up for carriage. A poor merchant driven on unknown land, That had by chance *pack'd* up his choicest treasure In one dear casket, and sav'd only that, Resolv'd for sea, the slaves thy baggage *pack*, Each faddled with his burden on his back. *Dryden.* What we looked upon as brains, were an heap of strange materials, *packed* up with wonderful art in the skull. *Addison.*
2. To send in a hurry. He cannot live, I hope, and must not die, Till George be *pack'd* with post horse up to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*
3. To fort the cards so as that the game shall be iniquitously secured. It is applied to any iniquitous procurement of collusion. Enos has *Pack* cards with Caesar, and false play'd. *Shakespeare.* There be that can *pack* cards and yet cannot play well; so there are some that are good in canvasses and factions, that are otherwise weak men. *Bacon's Essays*, No. 23. The judge shall jobb, the bishop bite the town, And mighty dukes *pack* cards for half a crown. *Pope.*
4. To unite picked persons in some bad design. When they have *pack'd* a parliament, Will once more try th' expedient: Who can already muster friends, To serve for members to our ends. *Hudibras.* Brutes, called men, in full cry *pack'd* by the court or country, run down in the house of commons, a deserted horned beast of the court. *Wycherly.* So many greater fools than they, Will *pack* a crowded audience the third day. *Southem.* The expected council was dwindling into a conventicle; a *pack'd* assembly of Italian bishops, not a free convention of fathers from all quarters. *Atterbury.*
- TO PACK.** *v. n.*
1. To tie up goods. The marigold, whose courtier's face Echoes the sun, and doth unlace Her at his rise, at his full stop *Packs* and shuts up her gaudy shop. *Cleveland.*
2. To go off in a hurry; to remove in haste. New farmer thinketh each hour a day, Until the old farmer be *packing* away. *Tiss. Husb.* Rogues, hence, avant! *Shakespeare, M. IV. of Wind.* The wind no sooner came good, but away *pack* the galleys with all the haste they could. *Carew.* A thief kindled his torch at Jupiter's altar, and then robbed the temple: as he was *packing* away with his sacrilegious burden, a voice pursued him. *L'Estrange.* If they had been an hundred more, they had been all sent *packing* with the same answer. *Stillington.* *Pack* hence, and from the cover'd benches rise, This is no place for you. *Dryden.* Poor Stella must *pack* off to town, From purring streams and fountains bubbling, To Liffy's sinking tide at Dublin. *Swift.*
3. To concert bad measures; to confederate in ill; to practise unlawful confederacy or collusion.

## PAD

That this so profitable a merchandize, riseth not to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial commodities, they impute partly to the eastern buyers *packing*, partly to the owners not venting the same. *Carew.* Go *pack* with him. *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus.*

**PACCKLOATH.** *n. f.* [*pack* and *cloth*.] A cloth in which goods are tied up.

**PACCKER.** *n. f.* [from *pack*.] One who binds up bales for carriage.

**PACCKET.** *n. f.* [*pacquet*, French.] A small pack; a mail of letters.

In the dark Grop'd I to find out them, Finger'd their *packet*, and in fine withdrew. *Shakespeare.* There passed continually *packets* and dispatches between the two kings. *Bacon's Henry VII.* Upon your late command To guard the passages, and search all *packets*, This to the prince was intercepted. *Denham.* People will wonder how the news could come, especially if the wind be fair when the *packet* goes over. *Swift.*

**TO PACCKET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind up in parcels. My resolution is to send you all your letters, well sealed and *packeted*. *Swift.*

**PACCKHORSE.** *n. f.* [*pack* and *horse*.] A horse of burden; a horse employed in carrying goods. Ere you were queen, ay, or your husband king, I was a *packhorse* in his great affairs. *Shakespeare.* It is not to be expected that a man, who drudges on in a laborious trade, should be more knowing in the variety of things done in the world, than a *packhorse* who is driven constantly forwards and backwards to market, should be skilled in the geography of the country. *Locke.*

**PACCKSADDLE.** *n. f.* [*pack* and *saddle*.] A saddle on which burdens are laid. Your beads deserve not so honourable a grave as to stuff a butcher's cushion, or to be entombed in an asses *packsaddle*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.* That brave prancing courser, hath been so broken and brought low by her, that he will patiently take the bit and bear a *packsaddle* or panniers. *Howell's Vocal Power.* The bunch on a camel's back may be instead of a *packsaddle* to receive the burthen. *Mor's Antidote against Atheism.*

**PACCKTHREAD.** *n. f.* [*pack* and *thread*.] Strong thread used in tying up parcels. About his shelves Remnants of *packthread*, and old cakes of roses Were thinly scatter'd. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Juliet.* Girding of the body of the tree about with *packthread*, restraineth the sap. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* No. 419. I can compare such productions to nothing but rich pieces of patchwork, sewed together with *packthread*. *Felton.* His horse is vicious, for which reason I tie him close to his manger with a *packthread*. *Addison's Spectator.* The cable was about as thick as *packthread*. *Swift.*

**PACCKWAX.** *n. f.* Several parts peculiar to brutes, are wanting in man; as the strong aponeuroses on the sides of the neck, called *packwax*. *Ray on the Creation.*

**PACT.** *n. f.* [*pact*, Fr. *pactum*, Latin.] A contract; a bargain; a covenant. The queen, contrary to her *pact* and agreement concerning the marriage of her daughter, delivered her daughters out of sanctuary unto king Richard. *Bacon.*

**PACTIUM.** *n. f.* [*pactum*, Fr. *pactis*, Latin.] A bargain; a covenant. The French king sent for Matthew earl of Levenox, encouraging him to remove the earl of Arraine from the regency of Scotland, and reverse such *pactitions* as he had made. *Hayward.* There never could be any room for contracts or *pactitions*, between the supreme being and his intelligent creatures. *Cheyne.*

**PACTITIOUS.** *n. f.* [*pactis*, Lat.] Settled by covenant.

**PAD.** *n. f.* [from *paad*, Sax. whence likewise *path*, or *paad*.]

1. The road; a foot path. We have seen this to be the discipline of the state, as well as of the *pad*. *L'Estrange.* The squire of the *pad* and the knight of the post, Find their pains no more baulk'd, and their hopes no more croit. *Prior.*
2. An easy paced horse. Let him walk a foot with his *pad* in his hand; but let not them be accounted no poets who mount and shew their horse-manship. *Dryden's Ded. to Juvenal.* A grey *pad* is kept in the stable with great care, out of regard to his past services. *Addison.* I would have set you on an easier *pad*, and relieved the wandering knight with a night's lodging. *Pope's Letters.*
3. A robber that infests the roads on foot.
4. A low soft saddle: properly a saddle or bolster stuffed with straw. [*Pajado*, Spanish, of *paja*, straw.] *Tremellius.*



## PAG

Tremellius was called scropha or fow, because he hid his neighbour's fow under a *pad*, and commanded his wife to lie thereon; he swore that he had no fow but the great fow that lay there, pointing to the *pad* and the fow his wife. Camden.

We shall not need to say what lack  
Of leather was upon his back;  
For that was hidden under *pad*. Hudibras, p. i.

To PAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To travel gently.  
2. To rob on foot.  
3. To beat a way smooth and level.

PA'DAR. *n. f.* Grouts; coarse flower.  
In the bolting and sifting of near fourteen years of such power and favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure and fine meal, but must have amongst it *padar* and bran in this lower age of human fragility. Watson.

PA'DDER. *n. f.* [from *pad*.] A robber; a foot highwayman.  
Spurr'd as jockies use, to break,  
Or *padders* to secure a neck. Hud. p. iii. cant. i.

Worse than all the clatt'ring tiles, and worse  
Than thousand *padders*, is the poet's curse;  
Rogues that in dog days cannot rhyme forbear;  
But without mercy read, to make you hear. Dryden.

If he advanced himself by a voluntary engaging in unjust quarrels, he has no better pretence to honour than what a resolute and successful *padder* may challenge. Collier.

To PA'DDLE. *v. n.* [pauddler, Fr.]  
1. To row; to beat water with oars.  
As the men were *paddling* for their lives. L'Estrange.  
*Paddling* ducks the standing lake desire. Gay.

2. To play in the water.  
The brain has a very unpromising aspect for thinking: it looks like an odd sort of bog for fancy to *paddle* in. Collier.

A wolf lapping at the head of a fountain, spied a lamb *paddling* a good way off. L'Estrange.

3. To finger.  
*Paddling* palms, and pinching fingers,  
And making practis'd smiles,  
As in a looking-glass. Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.

PA'DDLE. *n. f.* [pattal, Welsh.]  
1. An oar, particularly that which is used by a single rower in a boat.

2. Any thing broad like the end of an oar.  
Have a *paddle* upon thy weapon. Dent. xxiii. 13.

PA'DDLER. *n. f.* [from *paddle*.] One who paddles. Ainsworth.

PA'DDOCK. *n. f.* [paba, Saxon; *paddle*, Dutch.] A great frog or toad.  
Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,  
Working her former rooms in waxen frame;  
The grilly toad stool grown there mought I see,  
And loathing *paddocks* lording on the fame. Spenser.

The *paddock*, or frog *paddock*, breeds on the land, is bony and big, especially the she. Walton.

The water snake whom fish and *paddocks* fed, Dryden.  
With staring scales lies poison'd.

PA'DDOCK. *n. f.* [corrupted from *parrack*.] A small inclosure for deer.

PADELION. *n. f.* [pas de lion, Fr. pes leonis, Lat.] An herb. An.

PADLOCK. *n. f.* [paddle, Dutch.] A lock hung on a staple to hold on a link.  
Let all her ways be unconfin'd;  
And clap your *padlock* on her mind. Prior.

To PADLOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten with a padlock.  
Some illiterate people have *padlock'd* all those pens that were to celebrate their heroes, by silencing grub-street. J. Bull.

PA'DOWPIPE. *n. f.* An herb. Ainsworth.

PA'EAN. *n. f.* [from the songs sung at festivals to Apollo, beginning *io pæan*.] A song of triumph.  
O may I live to hail the glorious day,  
And sing loud *pæans* thro' the crowded way. Rescomm.

See from each clime the learn'd their incense bring;  
Hear, in all tongues consenting *pæans* ring. Pope.

PAGAN. *n. f.* [paganus, Saxon; *paganus*, Latin; from *pagus*, a village; the villages continuing heathen after the cities were christian.] A heathen; one not a Christian.

PAGAN. *adj.* Heathenish.  
Their cloaths are after such a *pagan* cut too,  
That sure they have worn out Christendom. Shakespeare.

The secret ceremonies I conceal,  
Uncouth, perhaps unlawful, to reveal;  
But such they were as *Pagan* use requir'd. Dryden.

PAGANISM. *n. f.* [paganism, Fr. from *pagan*.] Heathenism.  
The name of popery is more odious than very *paganism* amongst divers of the more simple sort. Hooker, b. iv.

Our labarum, in a state of *paganism* you have on a coin of Tiberius. It stands between two other emblems. Addis.

PAGE. *n. f.* [page, French.]  
1. One leaf of the leaf of a book.  
If a man could have opened one of the *pages* of the divine counsel, and seen the event of Joseph's being sold to the merchants, he might have dried up the young man's tears. Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

## PAI

Thy name to Phœbus and the muses known,  
Shall in the front of ev'ry *page* be shown. Dryden.

A printer divides a book into sheets, the sheets into *pages*, the *pages* into lines, and the lines into letters.

2. [page, Fr.] A young boy attending on a great person, The fair goddess Fortune.

Fall deep in love with thee, and her great charms  
Misguide thy opposers' swords!  
Propriety be thy *page*! Shakespeare, Coriolanus.

Pages following him,  
Even at the heels in golden multitudes. Shakespeare.

He had two *pages* of honour, on either hand one. Bacon.

Where is this mankind now? who lives to age  
Fit to be made Methusalem his *page*. Donne.

This day thou shalt my rural *pages* see,  
For I have dress'd them both to wait on thee. Dryden.

Philip of Macedon had a *page* attending in his chamber, to tell him every morning, Remember, O king, that thou art mortal. Wake's Prep. for Death.

To PAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To mark the pages of a book.  
2. To attend as a page.

Will these moss'd trees  
That have out-liv'd the eagle, *page* thy heels  
And skip when thou point it out? Shakespeare.

PA'GEANT. *n. f.* [Of this word the etymologists give no satisfactory account. It may perhaps be *pagen* geant, a *pagen* geant, a representation of triumph used at return from holy wars; as we have yet the Saracen's head.]

1. A statue in a show.  
2. Any show; a spectacle of entertainment.

When all our *pageants* of delight were plaid,  
Our youth got me to play the woman's part,  
And I was trimm'd in madam Julia's gown. Shakespeare.

I'll play my part in fortune's *pageant*.  
This wide and universal theatre,  
Presents more woful *pageants* than the scene  
Wherein we play. Shakespeare, As you like it.

The poets contriv'd the following *pageant* or machine for the pope's entertainment; a huge floating mountain that was split in the top in imitation of Parnassus. Addison.

PA'GEANT. *adj.* Showy; pompous; ostentatious; superficial.  
Were the ambitious, she'd disdain to own  
The *pageant* pomp of such a servile throne. Dryden.

To PA'GEANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit in show; to represent.

With ridiculous and aukward action,  
Which, flanderer, he imitation calls,  
He *pageants* us. Shakespeare, Troil. and Cressida.

PA'GEANTRY. *n. f.* [from *pageant*.] Pomp; show.  
All these inconveniences are consequent to this dogmatizing, supposing men in the right; but if they be in the wrong, what a ridiculous *pageantry* is it to see such a philosophical gravity set man out a foolscap. Government of the Tongue.

Such *pageantry* be to the people shown;  
There boast thy horse's trappings and thy own. Dryden.

PA'GINAL. *n. f.* [pagina, Latin.] Consisting of pages.  
An expression proper into the *paginal* books of our times, but not so agreeable unto volumes or rolling books, in use among the Jews. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

PA'GOD. *n. f.* [probably na Indian word.]  
1. An Indian idol.  
They worship idols called *pagods*, after such a terrible representation as we make of devils. Stillington.

2. The temple of the idol.  
See thronging millions to the *pagod* run,  
And offer country, parent, wife, or son. Pope.

PAID. *adj.* The preterite and participle passive of pay.  
This punishment pursues the unhappy maid,  
And thus the purple hair is dearly *paid*. Dryden.

PA'GLES. *n. f.* Flowers; also called cowslips.  
PAIL. *n. f.* [paila, Spanish.] A wooden vessel in which milk or water is commonly carried.

In the country when their wool is new shorn, they set *pails* of water by in the same room, to increase the weight. Bacon's Nat. Hist. N<sup>o</sup>. 78.

New milk that all the winter never fails,  
And all the summer overflows the *pails*. Dryden.

PA'LFUL. *n. f.* [pail and full.] The quantity that a pail will hold.  
Yond same cloud cannot chafe but fall by *pailfuls*. Shakespeare.

PAILMA'IL. *n. f.* [This is commonly written *pellmell*; not do I know which of the two is right.] Violent; boisterous.  
A stroke with a *pailmail* beetle upon a bowl, makes it fly from it. Dignity on the Seal.

PAIN. *n. f.* [peine, Fr. pin, Sax. pena, Lat.]  
1. Punishment denounced.  
There the princess determining to bathe themselves, thought it was so privileged a place, upon *pain* of death, as no body durst presume to come thither. Sidney, b. ii.

On *pain* of death no person being so bold,  
Or daring hardy, as to touch the list. Shakespeare, Rich. III.

## PAI

Interpose, on *pain* of my displeasure,  
Betwixt your swords. Dryden's Don Sebastian.

None shall presume to fly under *pain* of death, with wings of any other man's making. Addison's Guardian.

2. Penalty; punishment.  
Because Eusebius hath yet said nothing, we will by way of mulct or *pains*, lay it upon him. Bacon.

3. Sensation of uneasiness.  
As the *pains* of the touch are greater than the offences of the other senses; so likewise are the pleasures. Bacon.

*Pain* is perfect misery, the worst  
Of evils; and excessive, overturns  
All patience. Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.

He would believe, but yet is still in *pain*,  
Presses the pulse, and feels the leaping vein. Dryden.

4. [In the plural.] Labour; work; toil.  
Many have taken the *pains* to go out of Europe to reside as friars in America. Abbot's Description of the World.

One labourer and takereth *pains*, and maketh haste, and is so much the more behind. Eccles. xi. 11.

The *pains* they had taken, was very great. Clarendon.  
If philosophy be uncertain, the former will conclude it vain; and the latter may be in danger of pronouncing the same on their *pains*, who seek it, if after all their labour they must reap the wind, mere opinion and conjecture. Glanville.

She needs no weary steps ascend,  
All feels before her foot to bend;  
And here, as the was born the lies,  
High without taking *pains* to rise. Waller.

The deaf person must be discreetly treated, and by pleasant usage wrought upon, to take some *pains* at it, watching your feelings and taking great care, that he may not hate his task, but do it cheerfully. Holder.

If health be such a blessing, it may be worth the *pains* to discover the regions where it grows, and the springs that feed it. Temple.

They called him a thousand fools for his *pains*. L'Estrange.  
Some natures the more *pains* a man takes to reclaim them, the worse they are. L'Estrange, Fab. 242.

Her nimble feet refuse  
Their wonted speed, and the took *pains* to lose. Dryden.

The fame with *pains* we gain, but lose with ease,  
Sure some to vex, but never all to please. Pope.

A reasonable clergyman, if he will be at the *pains*, can make the most ignorant man comprehend what is his duty, and convince him that he ought to perform it. Swift.

5. Labour; talk. The singular, is, in this sense, obsolete.  
He fast arrived on the grassy plain,  
And fairly paced forth with easy *pain*. Hubberd.

One *paine* in a cottage doth take,  
When other trim bowers do make. Tassier's Hush,

When of the dew, which th' eye and ear do take,  
From flow'rs abroad and bring into the brain,  
She doth within both wax and honey make: Davies.

This work is hers, this is her proper *pain*.  
When a lion shakes his dreadful mane,  
And angry grows, if he that first took *pain*  
To tame his youth, approach the haughty beast,  
He bends to him, but frights away the rest. Waller.

6. Uneasiness of mind.  
It bid her feel  
No future *pain* for me; but instant wed  
A lover more proportion'd to her bed. Prior.

7. The throws of child-birth.  
She bowed herself and travailed; for her *pains* came upon her. 1 Sam. iv. 19.

To PAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To afflict; to torment; to make uneasy.  
I am *pained* at my very heart, because thou hast heard, O my soul, the sound of the trumpet. Jer. iv. 19.

She drops a doubtful word that *pains* his mind,  
And leaves a rankling jealousy behind. Dryden.

Excess of cold as well as heat, *pains* us, because it is equally destructive to that temper which is necessary to the preservation of life. Locke.

Pleasure arose in those very parts of his leg, that just before had been so much *pained* by the fetter. Addison.

2. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To labour.  
Though the lord of the liberty do *pain* himself to yield equal justice unto all, yet can there not but great abuses lurk in so absolute a privilege. Spenser on Ireland.

He *pained* himself to raise his note. Dryden.

PA'INFUL. *adj.* [pain and full.]  
1. Full of pain; miserable; beset with affliction.  
Is there yet no other way, besides  
These *painful* passages, how we may come  
To death. Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.

2. Giving pain; afflictive.  
Evils have been more *painful* to us in the prospect, than by their actual pressure.  
I am sick of this bad world!  
The day light and the sun grow *painful* to me. Addison.

## PAI

Long abstinence may be *painful* to acid constitutions, by the uneasy sensation it creates in the stomach. Arbuthnot.

3. Difficult; requiring labour.  
The *painful* service,  
The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood  
Shed for my thankless country, are required  
But with that surname. Shakespeare, Coriolanus.

When I thought to know this, it was too *painful* for me. Psalm lxxiii. 16.

Surat he took, and thence preventing fame,  
By quick and *painful* marches hither came. Dryden.

Ev'n I, tho' slow to touch the *painful* string,  
Awake from slumber, and attempt to sing. Smith.

4. Industrious; laborious.  
To dress the vines new labour is requir'd,  
Nor must the *painful* husbandman be tir'd. Dryden.

Great abilities when employed as God directs, do but make the owners of them greater and more *painful* servants to their neighbours: however, they are real blessings when in the hands of good men. Swift.

PA'INFULLY. *adv.* [from *painful*.]  
1. With great pain or affliction.  
2. Laboriously; diligently.

Such as fit in ease at home, raise a benefit out of their hunger and thirst, that serve their prince and country *painfully* abroad. Raleigh's Essay.

Robin red-breast *painfully*  
Did cover them with leaves. Children in the Wood.

PA'INFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *painful*.]  
1. Affliction; sorrow; grief.  
With diamond in window-glass she grav'd,  
Ere she die, and end this ugly *painfulness*. Sidney.

No custom can make the *painfulness* of a debauch easy, or pleasing to a man; since nothing can be pleasant that is unnatural. South's Sermons.

2. Industry; laboriousness.  
*Painfulness*, by feeble means shall be able to gain that which in the plenty of more forcible instruments, is through sloth and negligence lost. Hooker, b. v. f. 22.

PA'INIM. *n. f.* [pagan, French.] Pagan; infidel.  
The cross hath been a very ancient bearing, even before the birth of our Saviour, among the *Painims* themselves. Peacham on Blazoning.

Such dire achievements sings the bard that tells  
Of paltry'd dames, bold knights, and magic spells;  
Where whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow,  
Slay *Painims* vile that force the fair. Tickle.

PA'INIM. *adj.* Pagan; infidel.  
Champions bold,  
Defy'd the best of *Painim* chivalry,  
To mortal combat, or carriere with lance. Milton.

The Solyman sultan he o'erthrew,  
His moony troops returning bravely smear'd  
With *Painim* blood effus'd. Phillips.

PA'INLESS. *adj.* [from *pain*.] Without pain; without trouble.  
The deaths thou shov'st are forc'd;  
Is there no smooth descent? no *painless* way  
Of kindly mixing with our native clay? Dryden.

PA'INSTAKER. *n. f.* [pains and take.] Labourer; laborious person.  
O Thomas, Thomas, hazard not thy life,  
I'll prove a true *painstaker* day and night;  
I'll spin and card, and keep our children tight. Gay.

PA'INSTAKING. *adj.* [pains and take.] Laborious; industrious.  
To PAINT. *v. a.* [peindre, French.]

1. To represent by delineation and colours.  
Live to be the shew and gaze o'th' time,  
We'll have thee as our rarer monsters are,  
*Painted* upon a pole. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

2. To cover with colours representative of something.  
Who fears a sentence or an old man's faw,  
Shall by a *painted* cloth be kept in awe. Shakespeare.

3. To represent by colours, appearances, or images.  
Till we from an author's words *paint* his very thoughts in our minds, we do not understand him. Locke.

4. To describe; to represent.  
The lady is disloyal. —  
— Disloyal? —  
— The word is too good to *paint* out her wickedness. Shakspeare.

5. To colour; to diversify.  
Such is his will that *paints*  
The earth with colours fresh,  
The darkest skies with store  
Of starry lights. Spenser.

6. To deck with artificial colours.  
Hath not old custom made this life more sweet  
Than that of *painted* pomp? are not these woods  
More free from peril than the court? Shakespeare.

Jezebel *painted* her face and tied her head. 2 King ix. 30.

To PAINT. *v. n.* To lay colours on the face.  
Such a sin to *paint*. Pope.

PAINT.



## PAL

PAINT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Colours representative of any thing.

Poets are limners.

To copy out ideas in the mind.

Words are the *paint* by which their thoughts are shown.And nature is their object to be drawn. *Granville.*The church of the annunciation looks beautiful in the inside, all but one corner of it being covered with statues, gilding, and *paint*. *Addison on Italy.*Her charms in breathing *paint* engage,Her modest cheek shall warm a future age. *Pope.*

2. Colours laid on the face.

Together lay her pray'r book and her *paint*. *Anon.*PAINTER. *n. f.* [from *peindre*, Fr. from *paint*.] One who professes the art of representing objects by colours.In the placing let some care be taken how the painter did stand in the working. *Wotton's Architecture.*Beauty is only that which makes all things as they are in their proper and perfect nature; which the best painters always chuse by contemplating the forms of each. *Dryden.*PAINTING. *n. f.* [from *paint*.]

1. The art of representing objects by delineation and colours.

If *painting* be acknowledged for an art, it follows that no arts are without their precepts. *Dryden.*Tis in life as 'tis in *painting*,Much may be right, yet much be wanting. *Prior.*

2. Picture; the painted resemblance.

This is the very *painting* of your fear;

This is the air-drawn dagger which you said,

Led you to Duncan. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.**Painting* is welcome;The *painting* is almost the natural man;

For since dishonour trafficks with man's nature,

He is but outside: pencil'd figures are

E'en such as they give out. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*

3. Colours laid on.

If any such be here

That love this *painting*, wherein you see me smear'd,Let him express his disposition, *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*PAINTURE. *n. f.* [from *peinture*, French.] The art of painting.

A French word.

To the next realm the stretch'd her sway,

For *painture* near adjoining lay,A plenteous province. *Dryden.*

The show'ry arch

With lifted colours gay, or, azure, gules,

Delights and puzzles the beholders eye,

That views the watry brede with thousand shews

Of *painture* vary'd. *Philips.*PAIR. *n. f.* [from *paire*, Fr. *par*, Latin.]

1. Two things suiting one another, as a pair of gloves.

2. A man and wife.

O when meet now,

Such *pairs* in love and mutual honour join'd?

Baucis and Philemon there

Had liv'd long marry'd and a happy *pair*;Now old in love. *Dryden.*

3. Two of a sort; a couple; a brace.

All his lovely-looks, his pleasing fires,

All his sweet motions, all his taking smiles,

He does into one *pair* of eyes convey. *Suckling.*The many *pairs* of nerves branching themselves to all the parts of the body, are wonderful to behold. *Ray.*TO PAIR. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be joined in pairs; to couple.

Our dance, I pray;

Your hand, my Perdita; to turtles *pair*, *Shakespeare.*

2. To suit; to fit as a counterpart.

Had our prince seen the hour, he had *pair'd*

Well with this lord; there was not a full month

Between their births. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

Ethelinda!

My heart was made to fit and *pair* with thine,Simple and plain, and fraught with artless tenderness. *Rowe.*TO PAIR. *v. a.*

1. To join in couples.

Minds are so hardly match'd, that ev'n the first,

Tho' *pair'd* by heav'n, in Paradise were curs'd. *Dryden.*

2. To unite as correspondent or opposites.

Turtles and doves with differing hues unite,

And glossy jet is *pair'd* with shining white. *Pope.*PALACE. *n. f.* [from *palais*, Fr. *palatium*, Lat.] A royal house; an house eminently splendid.

You forgot,

We with colours spread,

March'd thro' the city to the *palace* gates. *Shakespeare.**Palaces* and pyramids do slopeTheir heads to their foundations. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*The *palace* yard is fill'd with floating tides,And the last comers bear the former to the sides. *Dryden.**Palaces* and fane, and villas rise,*Anon.*

## PAL

The suns bright *palace* on high columns rais'd,With burning gold and flaming jewels blaz'd. *Addison.*And gardens smile around. *Thompson's Summer.*

The old man early rose, walk'd forth and fate

On polish'd stone before his *palace* gate. *Pope.*PALACIOUS. *adj.* [from *palace*.] Royal; noble; magnificent.London encircles daily, turning of great *palacious* housesinto small tenements. *Granville's Bills of Mort.*PALANQUIN. *n. f.* Is a kind of covered carriage used in the eastern countries that is supported on the shoulders of slaves, and wherein persons of distinction are carried.PALATABLE. *adj.* [from *palate*.] Gustful; pleasing to the taste.There is nothing so difficult as the art of making advice agreeable. How many devices have been made use of to render this bitter potion *palatable*.

They by th' alluring odour drawn in haste,

Fly to the dulcet cates, and crowding sip

Their *palatable* bane. *Philips.*PALATE. *n. f.* [from *palatum*, Latin.]

1. The instrument of taste.

Let their beds

Be made as soft as yours, and let their *palates*Be season'd with such viands. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

These ivory feet were carved into the shape of lions;

without these their greatest dainties could not relish to their *palates*.Light and colours come in only by the eyes; all kind of sounds only by the ears; the several tastes and smells by the nose and *palates*. *Locke.*By nerves about our *palate* plac'd,

She likewise judges of the taste:

Else, dismal thought! our warlike men

Might drink thick port for fine champagne. *Prior.*

The vulgar boil, the learned roast an egg;

Hard task to hit the *palate* of such guests. *Pope.*

2. Mental relish; intellectual taste.

It may be the *palate* of the soul is indisposed by listlessness or sorrow.The men of nice *palates* could not relish Aristotle, as dress'd up by the schoolmen. *Baker on Learning.*PALATICK. *adj.* [from *palate*.] Belonging to the palate; a roof of the mouth.The three labials, P. B. M. are parallel to the three gingival T. D. N. and to the three *palatic* K. C. L. *Holder.*PALATINE. *n. f.* [from *palatin*, Fr. from *palatinus* of *palatium*, Lat.]

One invested with regal rights and prerogatives.

Many of those lords, to whom our kings had granted those petty kingdoms, did exercise *jura regalia*, inasmuch as there were no less than eight counties *palatines* in Ireland at one time. *Davies on Ireland.*These absolute *palatines* made barons and knights, did exercise high justice in all points within their territories. *Duclos.*PALATINE. *adj.* Possessing royal privileges.PALID. *adj.* [from *pallidus*, Lat.]

1. Not ruddy; not fresh of colour; wan; white of look.

Look I to *pale*, lord Dorset, as the rest?

Ay, my good Lord; and no man in the presence;

But his red colour hath forsok his cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

Was the hope drunk

Wherein you dress'd yourself; hath it slept since?

And wakes it now to look so green and *pale*. *Shakespeare.*Tell *pale*-hearted fear, it lies;And sleep in spite of thunder. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

2. Not high coloured; approaching to colourless transparency.

When the urine turns *pale*, the patient is in danger. *Arbutnot.*

3. Not bright; not shining; faint of lustre; dim.

The night, methinks, is but the day-light sick,

It looks a little *paler*. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*TO PALE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make pale.

The glow worm shews the matin to be near,

And 'gins to *pale* his unextinctual fire. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

To teach it good and ill, disgrace or shame,

*Pale* it with rage, or redden it with shame. *Prior.*PALE. *n. f.* [from *pallidus*, Latin.]

1. Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to inclose grounds.

Get up o' th' rail, I'll peck you o'er the *pales* else. *Shakespeare.*

As their example still prevails,

She tempts the stream, or leaps the *pale*. *Prior.*Deer creep through when a *pale* tumbles down. *Mortimer.*

2. Any inclosure.

A ceremony, which was then judged very convenient for the whole church even by the whole, those few excepted, which brake out of the common *pale*. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 13.*

Let my due feet never fail

To walk the studious cloister's *pale*,And love the high embow'd roof. *Milton.*He hath propos'd a standing revelation, so well confirm'd by miracles, that it should be needless to recur to them for the conviction of any man born within the *pale* of christianity. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

Confuse

## PAL

Confine the thoughts to exercise the breath;

And keep them in the *pale* of words till death. *Dunciad.*

3. Any district or territory.

There is no part but the bare English *pale*, in which the Irish have not the greatest footing. *Spenser.*The lords justices put arms into the hands of divers noblemen of that religion, within the *pale*. *Clarendon.*4. The *pale* is the third and middle part of the scutcheon, being derived from the chief to the base, or rather part of the scutcheon, with two lines. *Peacocks.*TO PALE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]1. To inclose with *pales*.The diameter of the hill of twenty foot, may be *paled* in with twenty deals of a foot broad. *Mort. Husb.*

2. To inclose; to encompass.

Whate'er the ocean *pales*, or sky inclips,Is thine. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The English beach

*Pales* in the flood with men, with wives and boys. *Shakespeare.*Will you *pale* your head in Henry's glory,

And rob his temples of the diadem,

Now in his life? *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*PA'LEEYED. *adj.* [from *pale* and *eye*.] Having eyes dimmed.

No nightly trance, or breathed spell,

Inspires the *pale*'d priest from the prophetic cell. *Milton.*Shrines, where their vigils *pale*'d virgins keep,And pitying faints, whole statues learn to weep. *Pope.*PALEFACED. *adj.* [from *pale* and *face*.] Having the face wan.

Why have they dar'd to march

So many miles upon her peaceful bosom,

Fighting her *pale*'d villages with war. *Shakespeare.*Let *pale*'d fear keep with the mean born man,And find no harbour in a royal heart. *Shakespeare.*PA'LELY. *adv.* [from *pale*.] Wanly; not freshly; not ruddily.PA'LENESS. *n. f.* [from *pale*.]

1. Wanness; want of colour; want of freshness; sickly whiteness of look.

Her blood durst not yet come to her face, to take away the name of *pale*'ness from her most pure whiteness. *Sidney.*

The blood the virgin's cheek forsook,

A livid *pale*'ness spread o'er all her look. *Po. Ra. Lock.*

2. Want of colour; want of lustre.

The *pale*'ness of this flow'rBewray'd the faintness of my master's heart. *Shakespeare.*PA'LENDAR. *n. f.* A kind of coasting vessel.Solyman sent over light horsemen in great *pale*'ndars, which running all along the sea coast, carried the people and the cattle. *Knutler's Hist. of the Turks.*PA'LEOUS. *n. f.* [from *palea*, Latin.] Husky; chafy.This attraction have we tried in straws and *paleous* bodies.*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*PA'LETTE. *n. f.* [from *palette*, French.] A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints.Let the ground of the picture be of such a mixture, as there may be something in it of every colour that composes your work, as it were the contents of your *palette*. *Dryden.*

Ere yet thy pencil tries her nicer toils,

Or on thy *palette* lie the blended oils,

Thy careless chalk has half achiev'd thy art,

And her just image makes Cleora start. *Tickell.*

When sage Minerva rose,

From her sweet lips smooth elocution flows,

Her skilful hand an iv'ry *palette* grac'd,Where shining colours were in order plac'd. *Gay.*PA'LFREY. *n. f.* [from *palfrey*, French.] A small horse fit for ladies: it is always distinguished in the old books from a war horse.Her wanton *palfrey* all was overspreadWith tinsel trappings, woven like a wave. *Fa. Queen.*The damsel is mounted on a white *palfrey*, as an emblem of her innocence. *Addison's Spectator, N° 99.*The smiths and armorers on *palfreys* ride, *Dryden.*PA'LFREYED. *adj.* [from *palfrey*.] Riding on a *palfrey*.

Such dire achievements sings the bard that tells,

Of *palfrey'd* dames, bold knights, and magic spells;

Where whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow,

And cleave a giant at a random blow. *Tickell.*PALIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *pale*, Latin.] The act or practice of making ground firm with piles.I have laid nothing of *palification* or piling of the ground-plot commanded by Vitruvius, when we build upon a moist soil. *Wotton.*PA'LINDROME. *n. f.* [from *παλινδρομία*, *παλιν* and *δρομία*.] A word or sentence which is the same read backward or forwards: as, *madam*; or this sentence, *Subi dara a rudibus*.PA'LINODE. *n. f.* [from *παλινωδία*.] A recantation.

1. of thy excellence, have oft been told;

But now my ravish'd eyes thy face behold:

Who therefore in this weeping *pallid*

Abhor myself, that have dispens'd my God,

In dust and ashes mourn. *Sandys's Paraph. on Job.*

## PAL

PALISA'DE. *n. f.* [from *palisade*, Fr. *palisado*, Span. from *pallis*,PALISA'DO. *n. f.* [from *palisado*, Lat.] Pales set by way of inclosure or defence.

The Trojans round the place a rampire cast,

And *palisades* about the trenches plac'd. *Dryden.*The wood is useful for *palisades* for fortifications, being very hard and durable. *Mortimer's Husbandary.*The city is surrounded with a strong wall, and that wall guarded with *palisades*. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*TO PALISA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose with *palisades*.PA'LISH. *adj.* [from *pale*.] Somewhat pale.Spirit of nitre makes with copper a *pallish* blue; spirit of urine a deep blue. *Arbutnot on Airs.*PALL. *n. f.* [from *pallium*, Latin.]

1. A cloak or mantle of state.

With princely pace,

As fair Aurora in her purple *pall*,

Out of the East the dawning day doth call;

So forth she comes. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 4.*

Let gorgeous tragedy

In scepter'd *pall* come sweeping by. *Milton.*

2. The mantle of an archbishop.

An archbishop ought to be consecrated and anointed, and after consecration he shall have the *pall* sent him. *Ayliffe.*

3. The covering thrown over the dead.

The right side of the *pall* old Egeus kept,And on the left the royal Thebes wept. *Dryden.*TO PALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloak; to invest.

Come thick night

And *pall* thee in the dunest smoak of hell,That my keen knife see not the wound it makes. *Shakespeare.*



## PAL

2. To extenuate; to soften by favourable representations.  
The fault is to extenuate, *palliate*, and indulge. *Dryden*.
3. To cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically; to ease, not cure.
- PALLIATION. *n. f.* [*palliation*, Fr. from *palliate*.]  
1. Extenuation; alleviation; favourable representation.  
I saw clearly through all the pious disguises and soft palliations of some men.  
Such bitter invectives against other mens faults, and indulgence or palliation of their own, shews their zeal lies in their spleen. *Government of the Tongue*.
2. Imperfect or temporary, not radical cure; mitigation, not cure.  
If the just cure of a disease be full of peril, let the physician resort to palliation. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
- PALLIATIVE. *adj.* [*palliatif*, Fr. from *palliate*.]  
1. Extenuating; favourably representative.  
2. Mitigating, not removing; temporarily or partially, not radically curative.  
Consumption pulmonary seldom admits of any other than a palliative cure, and is generally incurable when hereditary. *Arbutnot on Diet*.
- PALLIATIVE. *n. f.* [*from palliate*.] Something mitigating; something alleviating.  
It were more safe to trust to the general averfion of our people against this coin, than apply those palliatives which were, perfidious, or object politicians administer. *Swift*.
- PALLID. *adj.* [*pallidus*, Latin.] Pale; not high-coloured; not bright. *pallid* is seldom used of the face.  
Of every sort, which in that meadow grew, *Spenser*.  
They gather'd some, the violet *pallid* blue. *Thomson*.  
When from the *pallid* sky the fun descends.
- PALM. *n. f.* [*palm*, Latin; *palmier*, Fr.]  
1. A tree of great variety of species; of which the branches were worn in token of victory.  
The *palm*-tree hath a single imbranched stalk; the leaves are disposed in a circular form on the top, which, when they wither or fall off, are succeeded by new ones out of the middle of those which remain; among which sheaths or plain twigs break forth, opening from the bottom to the top, very full of flowers and clusters of embryos. There are twenty-one species of this tree, of which the most remarkable are, the greater *palm* or date-tree. The dwarf *palm* grows in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, from whence the leaves are sent hither and made into flag-brooms. The oily *palm* is a native of Guinea and Cape Verd island, but has been transplanted to Jamaica and Barbadoes. It grows as high as the main mast of a ship. *Miller*.  
Get the start of the majestic world,  
And bear the *palm* alone. *Shakespeare, Jul. Caesar*.  
Go forth into the mount and fetch *palm*-branches. *Neb. viii. 15*.  
Nothing better proveth the excellency of this soil, than the abundant growing of the *palm*-trees without labour of man. This tree alone giveth unto man whatsoever his life beggett at nature's hand. *Raleigh*.  
Above others who carry away the *palm* for excellence, is Maurice Landgrave of Hets. *Peachment of Musick*.  
Fruits of *palm*-tree, pleasantest to thirst. *Milton's Par. Lost*.  
And hunger both. *Thou youngest virgin, daughter of the skies*,  
Whose *palm* new pluck'd from Paradise,  
With spreading branches more sublimely rise. *Dryden*.  
2. Victory; triumph. [*palm*, Fr.]  
Namur subdu'd is England's *palm* alone;  
The rest besieg'd; but we constrain'd the town. *Dryden*.  
3. The hand spread out; the inner part of the hand. [*palm*, Lat.]  
By this virgin *palm* now kissing thine,  
I will be thine. *Shakespeare*.  
Drinks of extreme thin parts fretting, put upon the back of your hand, will, with a little stay, pass through to the *palm*, and yet taste mild to the mouth. *Bacon*.  
Seeking my success in love to know,  
I try'd th' infallible prophetic way,  
A poppy-leaf upon my *palm* to lay. *Dryden*.  
4. A hand, or measure of length, comprising three inches. [*palm*, Fr.]  
The length of a foot is a sixth part of the stature; a span one eighth of it; a *palm* or hand's breadth one twenty-fourth; a thumb's breadth or inch one seventy-second; a forefinger's breadth one ninety-sixth. *Heldor on Time*.  
Henry VIII. of England, Francis I. of France, and Charles V. emperor, were so provident, as scarce a *palm* of ground could be gotten by either, but that the other two would set the balance of Europe upright again. *Bacon*.  
The same hand into a fist may close,  
Which instantly a *palm* expanded shows. *Denham*.  
To PALM. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]  
1. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers.  
*Palming* is held foul play amongst gamblers. *Dryden*.  
They *palm'd* the trick that lost the game. *Prior*.

## PAL

2. To impose by fraud.  
If not by scriptures, how can we be sure,  
Reply'd the panther, what traditions pure?  
For you may *palm* upon us new for old. *Dryden*.  
Moll White has made the country ring with several imaginary exploits *palm'd* upon her. *Addison's Spectator*.  
3. To handle.  
Frank carves very ill, yet will *palm* all the meat. *Prior*.  
4. To froak with the hand. *Ansforth*.  
PALMER. *n. f.* [*from palm*.] A pilgrim: they who returned from the holy land carried branches of palm.  
My scripture, for a *palmers* walking staff. *Shakespeare*.  
Behold you life, by *palmers*, pilgrims trod,  
Men bearded, bald, cow'd, uncow'd, shod, unshod. *Pope*.  
PALMER. *n. f.* A crown encircling a deer's head.  
PALMERWORM. *n. f.* [*palm* and *worm*.] A worm covered with hair, supposed to be so called because he wanders over all plants.  
A flesh fly, and one of those hairy worms that resemble caterpillars and are called *palmers*, being conveyed into one of our small receivers, the bee and the fly lay with their bellies upward, and the worm seemed suddenly struck dead. *Boyle*.  
PALMETTO. *n. f.* A species of the palm-tree: It grows in the West-Indies to be a very large tree; with the leaves the inhabitants hatch their houses. These leaves, before they are expanded, are cut and brought into England to make womens plaited hats; and the berries of these trees were formerly much used for buttons.  
Broad o'er my head the verdant cedars wave,  
And high *palmets* lift their graceful shade. *Thomson*.  
PALMIFEROUS. *adj.* [*palm* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing palms. *Dict.*  
PALMIFERE. *adj.* [*palm* and *fer*, Lat.] Webfooted; having the toes joined by a membrane.  
It is described like fishpeds, whereas it is a *palmipede* or fin-footed like swans. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. v.*  
Water-fowl which are *palmipeds*, are whole footed, have very long necks, and yet but short legs, as swans. *Rap*.  
PALMIST. *n. f.* [*from palma*.] One who deals in palmistry. *Dict.*  
PALMISTRY. *n. f.* [*palma*, Latin.]  
1. The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm.  
We shall not query what truth there is in *palmistry*, or divination, from those lines of our hands of high denomination. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v.*  
Here while his canting drone-pipe scan'd,  
The mystick figures of her hand,  
He tipsles *palmistry*, and dines  
On all her fortune-telling lines. *Cleveland*.  
With the fond maids in *palmistry* he deals;  
They tell the secret first which he reveals. *Prior*.  
2. *Addison* uses it for the action of the hand.  
Going to relieve a common beggar, he found his pocket was picked; that being a kind of *palmistry* at which this vermin are very dextrous. *Addison's Spectator*.  
PALMY. *adj.* [*from palma*.] Bearing palms.  
In the most high and *palm* state of Rome,  
A little ere the mightiest Julius fell,  
The graves stood tenanted. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*.  
She pass'd the region which Panchaea join'd,  
And flying left the *palm* plains behind. *Dryden*.  
PALPABILITY. *n. f.* [*from palpable*.] Quality of being perceivable to the touch.  
He first found out *palpability* of colours; and by the delicacy of his touch, could distinguish the different vibrations of the heterogeneous rays of light. *Mart. Scribner*.  
PALPABLE. *n. f.* [*palpable*, Fr. *palper*, Latin.]  
1. Perceptible by the touch.  
Art thou but  
A dagger of the mind, a false creation?  
I see thee yet in form as *palpable*,  
As this which now I draw. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.  
Darkness must overshadow all his bounds,  
*Palpable* darkness! and blot out three days. *Milton*.  
2. Gross; coarse; easily detected.  
That grosser kind of heathenish idolatry, whereby they worshipped the very works of their own hands, was an absurdity to reason so *palpable*, that the prophet David, comparing idols and idolaters together, maketh almost no odds between them. *Hooker, b. i. f. 8*.  
They grant we err not in *palpable* manner, we are not openly and notoriously impious. *Hooker, b. v. f. 27*.  
He must not think to shelter himself from so *palpable* an absurdity, by this impertinent distinction. *Tillotson*.  
Having no surer guide, it was no wonder that they fell into gross and *palpable* mistakes. *Woodward's Nat. History*.  
3. Plain; easily perceptible.  
That they all have so testified, I see not how we should possibly with a proof more *palpable*, than this manifestly received and every where continued custom of reading them publicly. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22*.  
Since

## PAL

- Since there is so much dissimilitude between cause and effect in the more *palpable* phenomena, we can expect no less between them and their invisible efficient. *Clarville*.  
PALPABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from palpable*.] Quality of being palpable; plainness; grossness.  
PALPABLY. *adv.* [*from palpable*.]  
1. In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch.  
2. Grossly; plainly.  
Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt jury, that had *palpably* taken shares of money, before they gave up their verdict, they prayed of the senate a guard, that they might do their confidences justice. *Bacon*.  
PALPATION. *n. f.* [*palpatio*, *palper*, Lat.] The act of feeling.  
TO PALPITATE. *v. a.* [*palpito*, Latin; *palpiter*, Fr.] To beat as the heart; to flutter; to go pit a pat.  
PALPITATION. *n. f.* [*palpitation*, Fr. from *palpitate*.] Beating or panting; that alteration in the pulse of the heart, upon frights or any other causes, which makes it felt: for a natural uniform pulse goes on without distinction.  
The heart strikes five hundred fort of pulses in an hour; and hunted into such continual *palpitations*, through anxiety and distraction, that faint would it break. *Harvey*.  
I knew the good company too well to feel any *palpitations* at their approach. *Tatler, No. 86*.  
Anxiety and *palpitations* of the heart, are a sign of weak fibres.  
Her bosom heaves  
With *palpitations* wild. *Thomson's Spring*.  
PALGRAVE. *n. f.* [*palysgraff*, German.] A count or earl who has the overseeing of a prince's palace. *Diit*.  
PALISCAL. *adj.* [*from palsy*.] Afflicted with the palsy; paralytic.  
PALSIED. *adj.* [*from palsy*.] Diseased with a palsy.  
Pall'd, thy blazed youth  
Becomes affluaged, and doth beg the alms  
Of *palsied* old. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*.  
Though the breaths in a few pious peaceful souls, like a *palsied* person, the scarce moves a limb. *Decay of Piety*.  
Let not old age long stretch his *palsied* hand,  
Those who give late are importun'd each day. *Gay*.  
PALSY. *n. f.* [*paralysis*, Lat. thence *paralyfis*, *parafis*, *palsy*, *palsy*.] A privation of motion or sense of feeling, or both, proceeding from some cause below the cerebellum, joined with a coldness, stiffness, flaccidity, and at last wasting of the parts. If this privation be in all the parts below the head, except the thorax and heart, it is called a paraplegia; if in one side only, a hemiplegia; if in some parts only of one side, a paralysis. There is a three fold division of a *palsy*: the first is a privation of motion, sensation remaining. Secondly, a privation of sensation, motion remaining. And lastly, a privation of both together. *Quincy*.  
The *palsy*, and not fear, provokes me. *Shakespeare*.  
A *palsy* may as well shake an oak, as shake the delight of conscience. *South's Sermons*.  
TO PALTER. *v. n.* [*from paltron*, *Skimer*.] To shift; to dodge; to play tricks.  
I must  
To the young man send humble treaties,  
And *palter* in the shift of lowness. *Shakespeare*.  
Be these juggling fiends no more believ'd,  
That *palter* with us in a double sense;  
That keep the word of promise to our ear,  
And break it to our hope. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.  
Romans, that have spoke the word,  
And will not *palter*? *Shakespeare, Jul. Caesar*.  
TO PALTER. *v. a.* To squander: as, he *palters* his fortune. *Ansforth*.  
PALTERER. *n. f.* [*from palter*.] An un sincere dealer; a flatter.  
PALTRINESS. *n. f.* [*from paltry*.] The state of being paltry.  
PALTRY. *adj.* [*paltron*, French; a scoundrel; *paltricia*, a low whore, Italian.] Sorry; worthless; despicable; contemptible; mean.  
Then turn your forces from this *paltry* siege,  
And stir them up against a mightier task. *Shakespeare*.  
A very dishonest *paltry* boy, as appears in leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him. *Shakespeare*.  
Whose compass is *paltry* and carried too late,  
Such husbandry useth that many do hate. *Tuff. Hist.*  
From *paltry* and unequal foes. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
It is an ill habit to squander away our wishes upon *paltry* fooleries. *L'Estrange, Fab. 140*.  
When such *paltry* flaves presume  
To mix in treason, if the plot succeeds,  
They're thrown neglected by; but if it fails,  
They're sure to die like dogs. *Addison's Cato*.  
PALTY. *adj.* [*from pale*.] Pale. Used only in poetry.  
Fain would I go to chafe his *paly* lips,  
With twenty thousand kisses. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*  
From camp to camp,  
Fire answers fire, and through their *paly* flames  
Each battle sees the others umber'd face. *Shakespeare*.

## PAN

- The roses in thy lips and cheeks shall fade  
To *paly* aches. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*.  
A dim gleam the *paly* lantern throws  
O'er the mid pavement. *Gay*.  
PAM. *n. f.* [*probably from pam*, victory; as *trump* from triumph.] The quave of clubs.  
Ev'n mighty *pam* that kings and queens o'erthrew,  
And mow'd down armies in the fights of lu. *Pope*.  
TO PAMPER. *v. a.* [*pamperare*, Italian.] To glut; to fill with food; to faginate; to feed luxuriously.  
It was even as two physicians should take one sick body in hand, of which the former would minister all things meet to purge and keep under the body, the other to pamper and strengthen it suddenly again; whereof what is to be looked for but a most dangerous relapse? *Spenser*.  
You are more intemperate in your blood  
Than Venus, or those *pampered* animals  
That rage in savage sensuality. *Shakespeare*.  
They are contented as well with mean food, as those that with the rarities of the earth do *pamper* their voracities. *Sandys*.  
Praise swelled thee to a proportion ready to burst, it brought thee to feed upon the air, and to starve thy soul, only to *pamper* thy imagination. *South's Sermons*.  
With food  
Diffend his chine and *pamper* hint for sport. *Dryden*.  
His lordship lolls within at ease,  
*Pamper*ing his paunch with foreign rarities. *Dryden*.  
To *pamper'd* insolence devoted fall,  
Prime of the flock and choicest of the stall. *Pope*.  
PAMPHLET. *n. f.* [*par un flet*, Fr. Whence this word is written anciently, and by *Caxton* *paupflet*.] A small book, properly a book fold unbound, and only stitched.  
Com'st thou with deep premeditated lines,  
With written *pamphlets* studiously devis'd? *Shakespeare*.  
I put forth a slight *pamphlet* about the elements of architecture. *Watson*.  
He could not, without some tax upon himself and his ministers for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of some in printing *pamphlets*. *Clarendon*.  
As when some writer in a publick cause,  
His pen, to save a sinking nation draws,  
While all is calm, his arguments prevail,  
Till pow'r discharging all her stormy bags,  
Flutters the feeble *pamphlet* into rags. *Swift*.  
TO PAMPHLET. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To write small books.  
I put pen to paper, and something I have done, though in a poor *pamphletting* way. *Hovel's Pro-eminence of Parliament*.  
PAMPHLETEER. *n. f.* [*from pamphlet*.] A scribbler of small books.  
The squibs are those who in the common phrase are called libellers, lampooners, and *pamphleteers*. *Tatler*.  
With great injustice I have been pelted by *pamphleteers*. *Swift*.  
TO PAN. *v. a.* An old word denoting to close or join together. *Ansforth*.  
PAN. *n. f.* [*panne*, Saxon.]  
1. A vessel broad and shallow, in which provisions are dressed or kept.  
This were but to leap out of the *pan* into the fire. *Spenser*.  
The plant brafs is laid  
On anvils, and of heads and limbs are made, *Pans*, cans. *Dryden*.  
2. The part of the lock of the gun that holds the powder.  
Our attempts to fire the gun-powder in the *pan* of the pistol, succeeded not. *Boyle*.  
3. Any thing hollow: as, the brain *pan*.  
PANACEA. *n. f.* [*panacee*, Fr. *πανακεια*, from *παν* *kurō*.] An universal medicine. *Ansforth*.  
PANACEA. *n. f.* An herb.  
PANCAKE. *n. f.* [*pan* and *cake*.] Thin pudding baked in the frying-pan.  
A certain knight swore by his honour they were good *pancakes*, and swore by his honour the mustard was naught. *Shak*.  
The flour makes a very good *pancake*, mixed with a little wheat flour. *Martimer's Husbandry*.  
PANADO. *n. f.* [*from panis*, thread.] Food made by boiling bread in water.  
Their diet ought to be very sparing; gruels, *panados*, and chicken broth. *Wifeman's Surgery*.  
PANCRATIC. *adj.* [*παν and κρατος*.] Excelling in all the gymnastick exercises.  
He was the most *pancratic* man of Greece, and, as Galen reporteth, able to persist erect upon an oily plank, and not to be removed by the force of three men. *Brown*.  
PANCREAS. *n. f.* [*παν and κρατος*.] The pancreas or sweet bread, is a gland of the conglomerate sort, situated between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebrae of the loins: it lies across the abdomen, reaching from the liver to the spleen, and is strongly tied to the peritoneum, from which it receives its common membranes. It weighs commonly four or five ounces. It is about six fingers breadth long, two broad, and one thick. Its substance is a little soft and supple. *Quincy*.  
PAN-



# PAN

**PANCREA'TICK**. *adj.* [from *pancreas*.] Contained in the pancreas. In man and viviparous quadrupeds, the food moistened with the saliva is first chewed, then swallowed into the stomach, and so evacuated into the intestines, where being mixed with the choler and *pancreatic* juice, it is further subtilized, and easily finds its way in at the freight orifices of the lacteous veins. *Ray on the Creation.*  
The bile is so acrid, that nature has furnished the *pancreatic* juice to temper its bitterness. *Arbutnot.*  
**PAN'CY**. } *n. f.* [corrupted, I suppose, from *panacea*, *panacea*.]  
**PANSY**. } A flower: a kind of violet.  
The daughters of the flood have search'd the mead  
For violets pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head;  
*Pancies* to please the sight, and castia sweet to smell. *Dryd.*  
The real essence of gold is as impossible for us to know,  
as for a blind man to tell in what flower the colour of a  
*pansy* is, or is not to be found, whilst he has no idea of the  
colour of a *pansy*. *Locke.*  
**PANDECT**. *n. f.* [*pandecta*, Latin.]  
1. A treatise that comprehends the whole of any science.  
It were to be wished, that the commons would form a  
*pandect* of their power and privileges, to be confirmed by the  
entire legislative authority. *Swift.*  
2. The digest of the civil law.  
**PANDEMIK**. *adj.* [*πᾶς* and *δῆμος*.] Incident to a whole  
people.  
Those instances bring a consumption, under the notion of a  
*pandemick* or endemick, or rather vernacular disease to Eng-  
land. *Harvey on Consumption.*  
**PAN'DER**. *n. f.* [This word is derived from *Pandarus*, the pimp  
in the story of *Trilus* and *Cressida*; it was therefore originally  
written *pandar*, till its etymology was forgotten.] A pimp;  
a male bawd; a procurer.  
Let him with his cap in hand,  
Like a bawd *pander*, hold the chamber door  
Whilst by a slave  
His fairest daughter is contaminated. *Shakep. Hen. V.*  
If thou fear to strike, and to make me certain it is done,  
thou art the *pander* to her dishonour, and equally to me dis-  
loyal. *Shakep. Cymbeline.*  
If ever you prove false to one another, since I have taken  
such pains to bring you together, let all pitiful goers-between  
be call'd *panders* after my name. *Shakep. Troil. and Cressida.*  
Camillo was his help in this, his *pander*,  
There is a plot against my life. *Shakep. Wint. Tale.*  
The sons of happy Punks, the *pander's* heir,  
Are privileged  
To clap the first, and rule the theatre. *Dryden.*  
Thou hast confest a thyself the conscious *pander*  
Of that pretended passion;  
A single witness infamously known,  
Against two persons of unquestion'd fame. *Dryden.*  
My obedient honesty was made  
The *pander* to thy lust and black ambition. *Reau.*  
To PAN'DER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pimp; to be sub-  
servient to lust or passion.  
Proclaim no shame,  
When the compulsive ardour gives the charge,  
Since first itself as actively doth burn,  
And reason *panders* will. *Shakep. Hamlet.*  
Oh you *panderly* rascals! there's a conspiracy against me.  
*Shakep. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
**PANDICULATION**. *n. f.* [*pandiculus*, Latin.] The restlessness,  
stretching, and uneasiness that usually accompany the cold  
fits of an intermitting fever.  
Windy spirits, for want of a due volatilization, produce  
in the nerves a *pandiculation*, or oscitation, or stupor, or  
cramp in the muscles. *Fleyer on the Humours.*  
**PANE**. *n. f.* [*paneau*, French.]  
1. A square of glass.  
The letters appear'd reverte thro' the *pane*,  
But in Stella's bright eyes they were plac'd right again. *Sw.*  
The face of Eleanor owes more to that single *pane* than  
to all the glasses she ever consulted. *Pope's Letters.*  
2. A piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces.  
Him all repute  
For his device in handfoming a suit,  
To judge of lace, pink, *panes*, print, and plait,  
Of all the court to have the best conceit. *Donne.*  
**PANEGYRICK**. *n. f.* [*panegyrique*, Fr. *πανηγυρίς*.] An  
eulogy; an encomiastick piece.  
The Athenians met at the sepulchres of those who were  
slain at Marathon, and there made *panegyrics* upon them.  
*Stillingfleet.*  
That which is a satire to other men must be a *panegyrick*  
to your lordship. *Dryden.*  
As he continues the exercises of these eminent virtues, he  
may be one of the greatest men that our age has bred; and  
leave materials for a *panegyrick*, not unworthy the pen of  
some future Pliny. *Prior.*

# PAN

**PANEGY'RIST**. *n. f.* [from *panegyrick*; *panegyristes*, Fr.] One  
that writes praise; encomiast.  
Add these few lines out of a far more ancient *panegyrist*  
the time of Constantine the great. *Camden.*  
**PAN'EL**. *n. f.* [*panellum*, law Latin; *paneau*, French.]  
1. A square, or piece of any matter intert between other  
bodies.  
The chariot was all of cedar, save that the fore end had  
*panels* of sapphires, set in borders of gold. *Bacon.*  
Maximilian, his whole history is digested into twenty-four  
square *panels* of sculpture in bas relief. *Addison's Italy.*  
This fellow will join you together as they join waincot;  
then one of you will prove a shrunk *panel*, and, like green  
timber, warp. *Shakep. As you like it.*  
A bungler thus, who scarce the nail can hit,  
With driving wrong will make the *panel* split. *Swift.*  
He gave the *panel* to the maid.  
2. [*Panel*, *panellum*, Lat. of the French, *panne*, id est, *peltis* or  
*paneau*, a piece or pane in English.] A schedule or roll,  
containing the names of such jurors, as the sheriff provides  
to pass upon a trial. And empannelling a jury, is nothing  
but the entering them into the sheriff's roll or book. *Cowd.*  
Then twelve of such as are indifferent, and are returned  
upon the principal *panel*, or the tales, are sworn to try the  
cause, according to evidence. *Hale's Hist. of England.*  
**PANG**. *n. f.* [either from *pain*, or *bang*, Dutch, *uicent*.]  
Extreme pain; sudden paroxysm of torment.  
Says, that some lady  
Hath for your love as great a *pang* of heart,  
As you have for Olivia. *Shakep. Twelfth Night.*  
See how the *pangs* of death do make him grin! *Shak.*  
Suff'rance made  
Almost each *pang* a death. *Shakep. Hen. VIII.*  
Earth trembl'd from her entrails, as again  
In *pangs*; and nature gave a second groan. *Asht. Par. Lost.*  
Juno pitying her diabolous fate,  
Sends Iris down, her *pangs* to mitigate. *Donham.*  
My ion advance  
Still in new impudence, new ignorance.  
Success let others teach, learn thou from me  
*Pangs* without birth, and fruitless industry. *Dryden.*  
I will give way  
To all the *pangs* and fury of despair. *Addison.*  
I saw the hoary traitor  
Grin in the *pangs* of death, and bite the ground. *Addison.*  
Ah! come not, write not, think not once of me,  
Nor share one *pang* of all I felt for thee. *Pope.*  
To PANG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment cruelly.  
If fortune divorce  
It from the bearer; 'tis a full *pang* *pang*,  
As soul and bodies parting. *Shakep.*  
I grieve myself  
To think, when thou shalt be disced'd by her,  
Whom now thou tist on, how thy memory  
Will then be *pang'd* by me. *Shakep. As you like it.*  
**PAN'ICK**. *adj.* [from *pan*, groundless fears being supposed to be  
sent by *pan*.] Violent without cause.  
The sudden stir and *panick* fear, when chanceler was  
carried away by reynard. *Camden's Remains.*  
Which many respect to be but a *panick* terror, and men  
do fear, they justly know not what. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
I left the city in a *panic* fright;  
Lions they are in council, lambs in fight. *Dryden.*  
**PAN'NADE**. *n. f.* The curvet of a horse.  
**PAN'NEL**. *n. f.* [*pannel*, Dutch; *paneau*, French.] A kind of  
rustick saddle.  
A *pannel* and wanty, pack-saddle and ped,  
With line to fetch litter, and halters for hed. *Tusser.*  
His strutting ribs on both sides show'd,  
Like furrows he himself had plow'd;  
For underneath the skirt of *pannel*,  
'Twixt every two there was a channel.  
**PAN'NEL**. *n. f.* The stomach of a hawk.  
**PAN'NICLE**. } *n. f.* A plant.  
**PAN'NICK**. }  
The *pannick* is a plant of the millet kind, differing from  
that, by the disposition of the flowers and seeds, which,  
of this, grow in a close thick spike: It is sowed in several parts  
of Europe, in the fields, as corn for the sustenance of the in-  
habitants; it is frequently used in particular places of Ger-  
many to make bread. *Miller.*  
September is drawn with a cheerful countenance; in his  
left hand a handful of millet, oats, and *pannick*. *Peacham.*  
*Pannick* affords a soft demulcent nourishment. *Arbutnot.*  
**PANN'ER**. *n. f.* [*panier*, French.] A basket; a wicker vessel,  
in which fruit, or other things, are carried on a horse.  
The worthless brute  
Turns a mill, or drags a loaded life, *Dryden.*  
Beneath two *panniers*, and a baker's wife.  
We have resolv'd to take away their whole club in a pair  
of *panniers*, and imprison them in a cupboard. *Addison.*

# PAP

**PANOP'LY**. *n. f.* [*πανοπλία*.] Complete armour.  
In arms they stood  
Of golden *panoply*, resplendent host!  
Soon banded. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
We had need to take the christian *panoply*, to put on the  
whole armour of God. *Ray on the Creation.*  
To PANT. *v. n.* [*panter*, old French.]  
1. To palpitate; to beat as the heart in sudden terror, or after  
hard labour.  
Yet might her piteous heart be seen to *pant* and quake.  
*Fairy Queen.*  
Below the bottom of the great abyfs,  
There where one centre reconciles all things,  
The world's profound heart *pant*. *Crossman.*  
If I am to lose by fight the soft *pantings*, which I have al-  
ways felt, when I heard your voice, pull out these eyes before  
they lead me to be ungrateful. *Tatler.*  
2. To have the breast heaving, as for want of breath.  
Pluto *pants* for breath from out his cell,  
And opens wide the grinning jaws of hell. *Dryden.*  
3. To play with intermission.  
The whisp'ring breeze  
*Pants* on the leaves, and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*  
4. To long; to wish earnestly.  
They *pant* after the dust of the earth, on the head of the  
poor. *Anon ii. 7.*  
Who *pants* for glory, finds but short repose,  
A breath revives him, and a breath o'erthrows. *Pope.*  
**PANT**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Palpitation; motion of the heart.  
Leap thou, attire and all,  
Through proof of harness, to my heart, and there  
Ride on the *pants* triumphing. *Shakep.*  
**PANTALON**. *n. f.* [*pantalon*, French.] A man's garment  
anciently worn, in which the breeches and stockings were  
all of a piece. *Hammer.*  
The sixth age shifts  
Into the lean and slipper'd *pantaloon*,  
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side.  
The French we conquer'd once,  
Now give us laws for *pantaloon*.  
The length of breeches and the gathens. *Hudibras.*  
**PANTESS**. *n. f.* The difficulty of breathing in a hawk. *Anf.*  
**PANTHE'ON**. *n. f.* [*πανθεών*.] A temple of all the gods.  
**PANTHER**. *n. f.* [*πανθήρ*, *panthera*, Lat. *panthere*, Fr.] A  
spotted wild beast; a lynx; a pard.  
An it please your majesty,  
To hunt the *panther* and the hart with me,  
With horn and hound. *Shakep.*  
Pan, or the universal, is painted with a goat's face, about  
his shoulders a *panther's* skin. *Peacham.*  
The *panther's* speckled hide,  
Flow'd o'er his armour with an easy pride. *Pope.*  
**PANTILE**. *n. f.* A gutter tile.  
**PANTINGLY**. *adv.* [from *panting*.] With palpitation.  
She heav'd the name of father  
*Pantingly* forth, as if it press her heart. *Shakep.*  
**PANTLER**. *n. f.* [*panetier*, French.] The officer in a great  
family, who keeps the bread. *Hammer.*  
When my old wife liv'd,  
She was both *panter*, butler, cook. *Shakep.*  
He would have made a good *panter*, he would have chipp'd  
bread well. *Shakep. Henry IV.*  
**PANTOFLE**. *n. f.* [*panstufle*, French; *panstula*, Italian.] A  
slipper.  
Melpomene has on her feet, her high cothurn or tragick  
*panstufles* of red velvet and gold, beset with pearls. *Peacham.*  
**PANTOMIME**. *n. f.* [*πᾶς* and *μῖμος*; *pantomime*, Fr.]  
1. One who has the power of universal mimicry; one who  
expresses his meaning by mute action; a buffoon.  
Not that I think those *pantomimes*,  
Who vary action with the times,  
Are less ingenious in their art,  
Than those who duly act one part. *Hudibras.*  
2. A scene; a tale exhibited only in gesture and dumb-show.  
He put off the representation of *pantomimes* till late hours,  
on market-days.  
Exulting folly hail'd the joyful day,  
And *pantomime* and song confirm'd her sway. *Anon.*  
**PANTON**. *n. f.* A shoe contrived to recover a narrow and  
hoof-bound heel. *Farrier's Dict.*  
**PANTRY**. *n. f.* [*panterie*, Fr. *panarium*, Lat.] The room in  
which provisions are deposited.  
The Italian artizans distribute the kitchen, *pantry*, bake-  
house under ground. *Watson's Architect.*  
What work would they make in the *pantry* and the larder.  
L' *Esrange.*  
He shuts himself up in the *pantry* with an old giply, once  
in a twelvemonth. *Addison's Spect.*  
**PAP**. *n. f.* [*papa*, Italian; *pappe*, Dutch; *papilla*, Latin.]  
1. The nipple; the dug suck'd.  
Some were so from their source endu'd,  
By great dame nature, from whose fruitful *pap*,  
Their well-heads spring. *Fairy Queen.*

# PAP

Out sword, and wound  
The *pap* of Pyramus.  
Ay, that left *pap*, where heart doth hop;  
Thus die I. *Shakep. A Midsummer Night's Dream.*  
An infant making to the *paps* would prels,  
And meets instead of milk, a falling tear. *Dryden.*  
In weaning young creatures, the best way is never to let  
them suck the *paps*. *Ray on the Creation.*  
That Timothy Trim, and Jack were the same person,  
was proved particularly by a mole under the left *pap*. *Arbutnot.*  
2. Food made for infants, with bread boiled in water. *Sidney.*  
Sleep then a little, *pap* content is making.  
The noble soul by age grows luffier;  
We must not starve, nor hope to pamper her  
With woman's milk and *pap* unto the end. *Donne.*  
Let the powder, after it has done boiling, be well beaten up  
with fair water to the consistence of thin *pap*. *Boyle.*  
3. The pulp of fruit.  
**PAPA**. *n. f.* [*πᾶπᾰς*; *papa*, Lat.] A fond name for father,  
used in many languages.  
Where there are little masters and misters in a house, bribe  
them, that they may not tell tales to *papa* and mamma. *Swift.*  
**PAPA'CY**. *n. f.* [*papat*, *papaut*, Fr. from *papa*, the pope.]  
popedom; office and dignity of bishops of Rome.  
Now there is ascended to the *papacy* a personage, that though  
he loves the chair of the *papacy* well, yet he loveth the car-  
pet above the chair. *Bacon.*  
**PAPA'LI**. *adj.* [*papal*, French.] Popish; belonging to the pope;  
annexed to the bishoprick of Rome.  
The pope released Philip from the oath, by which he  
was bound to maintain the privileges of the Netherlands; this  
*papal* indulgence hath been the cause of so many hundred  
thousands slain. *Raleigh.*  
**PAPA'W**. *n. f.* [*papaya*, low Lat. *papaya*, *papayer*, Fr.]  
The *papaw* hath a simple stalk; the flowers are male and  
female in different plants: the male flowers, which are bar-  
ren, are tubulous, consisting of one leaf, and expand in form  
of a star: the female flowers consist of several leaves, which  
expand in form of a rose, out of whose flower-cup rises the  
pistil, which afterwards becomes fleshy fruit, shaped like a  
cucumber or melon. *Miller.*  
The fair *papaw*,  
Now but a seed, preventing nature's law,  
In half the circle of the hasty year,  
Projects a shade, and lovely fruits does wear. *Waller.*  
**PAPA'VEROUS**. *adj.* [*papaverous*, from *papaver*, Lat. a poppy.]  
Resembling poppies.  
Mandrakes afford a *papaverous* and unpleasing odour, whe-  
ther in the leaf or apple. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**PAPER**. *n. f.* [*papier*, French; *papyrus*, Latin.]  
1. Substance on which men write and print; made by macerating  
linen rags in water, and then spreading them in thin sheets.  
I have seen her unlock her closet, take forth *paper*. *Shakep.*  
2. Piece of paper.  
'Tis as impossible to draw regular characters on a trembling  
mind, as on a shaking *paper*. *Locke on Education.*  
3. Single sheet printed, or written. It is used particularly of essays  
or journals, or any thing printed on a sheet. [*Feuille volante*.]  
What see you in those *papers*, that you lose  
So much complexion? look ye how they change!  
Their cheeks are *paper*. *Shakep. Hen. V.*  
Nothing is of more credit or request, than a peevish *paper*,  
or scolding verses. *Ben Jonson.*  
They brought a *paper* to me to be sign'd,  
Do the prints and *papers* lie? *Dryden.*  
**PAPER**. *adj.* Any thing slight or thin.  
There is but a thin *paper* wall between great discoveries  
and a perfect ignorance of them. *Burnet.*  
To PAPER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To register.  
He makes up the file  
Of all the gentry: and his own letter  
Must fetch in him he *papers*. *Shakep. Hen. VIII.*  
**PAPERMAKER**. *n. f.* [*paper* and *make*.] One who makes paper.  
**PAPERMILL**. *n. f.* [*paper* and *mill*.] A mill in which rags are  
ground for paper.  
Thou hast caus'd printing to be used; and contrary to the  
king, and his dignity, thou hast built a *paper-mill*. *Shakep.*  
**PAPESCENT**. *adj.* Containing *pap*; inclinable to *pap*.  
Demulcent, and of easy digestion, moistening and resol-  
vent of the bile, are vegetable sops; as honey, and the  
juices of ripe fruits, some of the cooling, lactescent, *papescent*  
plants; as cichory and lettuce. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**PAPILLIO**. *n. f.* [*Lat. papillon*, Fr.] A butterfly; a moth of  
various colours.  
Conjecture cannot estimate all the kinds of *papillos*, natives  
of this island, to fall short of three hundred. *Ray.*  
**PAPILIONACEOUS**. *adj.* [from *papilio*, Latin.]  
The flowers of some plants are called *papilionaceous* by bot-  
tanists, which represent something of the figure of a butterfly,  
with its wings displayed: and here the petala, or flower leaves,  
are always of a deform figure: they are four in number, but  
joined together at the extremities; one of these is usually  
larger than the rest, and is erected in the middle of the flower.  
19 C and



## PAR

and by some called vexillum: the plants, that have this flower, are of the leguminous kind; as peas, vetches, &c. *Quincy.*  
**PAPILLARY.** *adj.* [from *papilla*.] Having emulgent vessels,  
**PAPILLOUS.** *adj.* or resemblances of paps.

Malpighi concludes, because the outward cover of the tongue is perforated, under which lie *papillary* parts, that in these the taste lieth. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

The *papillous* inward coat of the intestines is extremely sensible. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**PAPIST.** *n. f.* [*papiste*, Fr. *papista*, Latin.] One that adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome.

The principal clergymen had frequent conferences with the prince, to persuade him to change his religion, and become a *papist*. *Clarendon.*

**PAPISTICAL.** *adj.* [from *papist*.] Popish; adherent to popery.

There are some *papistical* practitioners among you. *Whigg.*  
**PAPISTRY.** *n. f.* [from *papist*.] Popery; the doctrine of the Romish church.

*Papistry*, as a standing pool, covered and overflowed all England. *Afham's Shearwater.*

A great number of parishes in England consist of rude and ignorant men, drowned in *papistry*. *Whitefist.*

**PAPPUS.** *adj.* [*pappus*, low Latin.] Having that soft light down, growing out of the seeds of some plants; such as thistles, dandelion, hawk-weeds, which buoy them up so in the air, that they can be blown any where about with the wind: and, therefore, this distinguishes one kind of plants, which is called papposa, or pappus flowers. *Quincy.*

Another thing argumentative of providence is, that *pappous* plumage growing upon the tops of some seeds, whereby they are wafted with the wind, and by that means disseminated far and wide. *Ray on the Creation.*

Dandelion, and most of the *pappous* kind, have long numerous feathers, by which they are wafted every way. *Derb.*  
**PAPPY.** *adj.* [from *pap*.] Soft; succulent; easily divided.

These were converted into fens, where the ground, being spungy, sucked up the water, and the loosen'd earth swell'd into a soft and *pappy* substance. *Burnet.*

Its tender and *pappy* flesh cannot, at once, be fitted to be nourished by solid diet. *Ray on the Creation.*

**PAR.** *n. f.* [Latin.] State of equality; equivalence; equal value. This word is not elegantly used, except as a term of traffick.

To estimate the *par*, it is necessary to know how much silver is in the coins of the two countries, by which you charge the bill of exchange. *Locke.*

My friend is the second after the treasurer; the rest of the great officers are much upon a *par*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

**PARABLE.** *adj.* [*parablis*, Latin.] Easily procured. Not in use.

They were not well wivers unto *parable* physic, or remedies easily acquired, who desired medicines from the phoenix. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**PARABLE.** *n. f.* [*παράβολον*, *parabole*, Fr.] A similitude; a relation under which something else is figured.

Balaam took up his *parable*, and said. *Numbers*, xxiii. 7. He spake many things in *parables*. *Matt.* xiii. 3.

What is thy fulsome *parable* to me? *Dryden.*

**PARABOLA.** *n. f.* [Latin.]  
 The *parabola* is a conick section, arising from a cone's being cut by a plane parallel to one of its sides, or parallel to a plane that touches one side of the cone. *Harris.*

Had the velocities of the several planets been greater or less than they are now, at the same distances from the sun, they would not have revolved in concentrick circles as they do, but have moved in hyperbola's or *parabola's*, or in ellipses, very excentrick. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**PARABOLICAL.** *adj.* [*parabolique*, Fr. from *parabole*.]

**PARABOLICK.** *adj.* [*parabolique*, Fr. from *parabole*.]

1. Expressed by parable or similitude.

Such from the text delery the *parabolical* exposition of Cajetan. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The whole scheme of these words is figurative, as being a *parabolical* description of God's vouchsafing to the world the invaluable blessing of the gospel, by the similitude of a king. *South's Sermons.*

2. Having the nature or form of a parabola. [from *parabola*.]  
 The pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the same superficies with the white of the eye, but riseth up a hillock above its convexity, and is of an hyperbolical or *parabolical* figure. *Ray on the Creation.*

The incident ray will describe, in the refracting medium, the *parabolick* curve. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

**PARABOLICALLY.** *adv.* [from *parabolical*.]

1. By way of parable or similitude.

These words, notwithstanding *parabolically* intended, admit no literal inference. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. In the form of a parabola.

**PARABOLISM.** *n. f.* In algebra, the division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term. *Diéz.*

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## PAR

**PARABOLOID.** *n. f.* [*παράβολον* and *ἰδῶν*.] A paraboliform curve in geometry, whose ordinates are supposed to be in suptriplicate, subquadruplicate, &c. ratio of their respective abscissæ: There is another species; for if you suppose the parameter, multiplied into the square of the abscissa, to be equal to the cube of the ordinate; then the curve is called a femicubical *paraboloid*. *Harris.*

**PARACENTE'SIS.** *n. f.* [*παράκέντησις*, *parakentesis*, to pierce. *paracente*, Fr.] That operation, whereby any of the venters are perforated to let out any matter; as tapping in a tympany. *Quincy.*

**PARACENTRICAL.** *adj.* [*παρά και κέντρον*.] Deviating from

**PARACENTRICK.** *adj.* circularity.

Since the planets move in the elliptick orbits, in one of whose foci the sun is, and, by a radius from the sun, describe equal areas in equal times, we must find out a law for the *paracentrinal* motion, that may make the orbits elliptic. *Cheyne.*

**PARADE.** *n. f.* [*parade*, Fr.]

1. Shew; ostentation.

He is not led forth as to a review, but as to a *parade*; not adorned for *parade*, but execution. *Granville.*

The rites perform'd, the parson paid,  
 In state retired the grand *parade*. *Swift.*

Be rich; but of your wealth make no *parade*,  
 At least, before your master's debts are paid. *Swift.*

2. Military order.

The cherubim stood arm'd  
 To their night-watches in warlike *parade*. *Milton.*

3. Place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard.

4. Guard; posture of defence.

Accustom him to make judgment of men by their infide, which often shews itself in little things, when they are not in *parade*, and upon their guard. *Locke on Education.*

**PARADIGM.** *n. f.* [*παράδειγμα*.] Example.

**PARADIS'ACAL.** *adj.* [from *paradis*.] Suiting paradise; making paradise.

The antients express the situation of *paradisical* earth in reference to the sea. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Such a mediocrity of heat would be so far from exalting the earth to a more happy and *paradisical* state, that it would turn it to a barren wilderness. *Woodv. Nat. Hist.*

The summer is a kind of heaven, when we wander in a *paradisical* scene, among groves and gardens; but, at this season, we are like our poor first parents, turned out of that agreeable, though solitary life, and forced to look about for more people to help to bear our labours, to get into warmer houses, and have together in cities. *Pope.*

**PARADISE.** *n. f.* [*παράδεισος*; *paradise*, Fr.]

1. The blissful regions, in which the first pair was placed.

Longer in that *paradise* to dwell,  
 The law I gave to nature him forbids. *Milton.*

2. Any place of felicity.

What fool is not to wife,  
 To lose an oath to win a *paradise*. *Shakespeare.*

Consideration, like an angel, came,  
 And whipt th' offending Adam out of him;  
 Leaving his body as a *paradise*. *Shakespeare.*

T' envelope and contain celestial spirits.

If ye should lead her into a fool's *paradise*,  
 It were very gross behaviour. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*

Why, nature, bower the spirit of a fiend  
 In mortal *paradise* of such sweet flesh. *Shakespeare.*

The earth

Shall all be *paradise*, far happier place,  
 Than this of Eden, and far happier days. *Milton.*

**PARADOX.** *n. f.* [*παράδοξος*, Fr. *παράδοξος*.] A tenet contrary to received opinion; an assertion contrary to appearance; a gloss in appearance absurd.

A gloss there is to colour that *paradox*, and make it appear in shew not to be altogether unreasonable. *Hobbes.*

You undergo too strict a *paradox*.

Striving to make an ugly deed look fair. *Shakespeare.*

In their love of God, men can never be too affectionate: it is as true, though it may seem a *paradox*, that in their hatred of sin, men may be sometimes too passionate. *Strat.*

**PARADOXICAL.** *adj.* [from *paradox*.]

1. Having the nature of a paradox.

What hath been every where opinioned by all men, is more than *paradoxical* to dispute. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Strange it is, how the curiosity of men, that have been active in the instruction of beasts, among those many *paradoxical* and unheard-of imitations, should not attempt to make one speak. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

These will seem strange and *paradoxical* to one that takes a prospect of the world. *Norris.*

2. Inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.

**PARADOXICALLY.** *adv.* [from *paradox*.] In a paradoxical manner; in a manner contrary to received opinions.

If their way of appearing singular puts them upon ad-vancing paradoxes, and proving them as *paradoxically*, they are usually laugh'd at. *Collier on Priests.*

**PARADOXI-**

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**PARADOXICALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *paradox*.] State of being paradoxical.

**PARADOXOLOGV.** *n. f.* [from *paradox*.] The use of paradoxes.

Pend the difficulty; which obscurity, or unavoidable *paradoxology*, must put upon the attempter. *Brown.*

**PARAGOGE.** *n. f.* [*παράγωγη*; *paragoge*, Fr.] A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word, without adding any thing to the sense of it. *Diéz.*

**PARAGON.** *n. f.* [*paragon*, from *parage*, equality, old French; *paragone*, Italian.]

1. A model; a pattern; something supremely excellent.

An angel! or, if not,  
 An earthly *paragon*. *Shakespeare.*

Tunis was never grac'd before with such a *paragon* to their queen. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*

2. Companion; fellow.

Alone he rode without his *paragon*. *Spenser.*

To *PARAGON.* *v. a.* [*parangonner*, French.]

1. To compare.

The picture of Pamela, in little form, he wore in a tablet, purposing to *paragon* the little one with Arctia's length, not doubting but even, in that little quantity, the excellency of that would shine through the weakness of the other. *Sidney.*

I will give thee bloody teeth,  
 If thou with Cæsar *paragon* again. *Shakespeare.*

My man of men. *Shakespeare.*

Proud feat  
 Of Lucifer, so by allusion call'd  
 Of that bright star to Satan *paragon'd*. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

2. To equal.

He hath achiev'd a maid  
 That *paragons* description and wild fame;  
 One that excels the quirks of blazoning pens. *Shakespeare.*

We will wear our mortal state with her,  
 Catharine our queen, before the primest creature

That's *paragon'd* i' th' world. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*

**PARAGRAPHS.** *n. f.* [*παράγραφη*, Fr. *παράγραφη*.] A distinct part of a discourse.

Of his last *paragraph*, I have transcribed the most important parts. *Swift.*

**PARAGRAPHICALLY.** *adv.* [from *paragraph*.] By paragraphs; with distinct breaks or divisions.

**PARALLACTICAL.** *adj.* [from *parallax*.] Pertaining to a

**PARALLACTICK.** *adj.* [*παράλλαξις*.] [*parallax*.]

**PARALLAX.** *n. f.* [*παράλλαξις*.] The distance between the true and apparent place of the sun, or any star viewed from the surface of the earth.

By what strange *parallax* or optick skill  
 Of vision multiply'd *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

Light moves from the sun to us in about seven or eight minutes time, which distance is about 70,000,000 English miles, supposing the horizontal *parallax* of the sun to be about twelve seconds. *Newton's Optics.*

**PARALLEL.** *adj.* [*παράλληλος*; *parallel*, Fr.]

1. Extended in the same direction, and preserving always the same distance.

Distorting the order and theory of causes perpendicular to their effects, he draws them aside unto things whereto they run *parallel*, and their proper motions would never meet together. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Having the same tendency.

When honour runs *parallel* with the laws of God and our country, it cannot be too much cherished; but when the dictates of honour are contrary to those of religion and equity, they are the great deprivations of human nature. *Addison.*

3. Continuing the resemblance through many particulars; equal; like.

The foundation principle of peripateticism is exactly *parallel* to an acknowledged nothing. *Glauville.*

I shall observe something *parallel* to the wooing and wedding suit in the behaviour of persons of figure. *Addison.*

Compare the words and phrases in one place of an author, with the same in other places of the same author, which are generally called *parallel* places. *Watts.*

**PARALLEL.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Lines continuing their course, and still remaining at the same distance from each other.

Who made the spider *parallel* design,  
 Sure as De Moivre, without rule or line? *Pope.*

2. Lines on the globe marking the latitude.

3. Direction conformable to that of another line.

Diffusions, like small streams, are first begun,  
 Scarce seen they rise but gather as they run;  
 So lines, that from their *parallel* decline,  
 More they proceed, the more they still disjoin. *Garth.*

4. Resemblance; conformity continued through many particulars; likeness.

Such a resemblance of all parts,  
 Life, death, age, fortune, nature, arts;  
 She lights her torch at theirs to tell,  
 And shew the world this *parallel*. *Denham.*

\*Twixt earthly females and the moon,  
 All *parallels* exactly run. *Swift's Miscel.*

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5. Comparison made.

The *parallel* holds in the gainfulness, as well as laboriousness of the work. *Decay of Piety.*

A reader cannot be more rationally entertained, than by comparing and drawing a *parallel* between his own private character, and that of other persons. *Addison.*

6. Any thing resembling another.

Thou ungrateful brute, if thou wouldst find thy *parallel*, go to hell, which is both the region and the emblem of ingratitude. *South's Sermons.*

For works like these, let deathless journals tell,  
 None but thyself can be thy *parallel*. *Pope.*

To *PARALLEL.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place, so as always to keep the same direction with another line.

The Azores having a middle situation between these continents and that vast tract of America, the needle seemeth equally distracted by both, and diverting unto neither, doth *parallel* and place itself upon the true meridian. *Brown.*

2. To keep in the same direction; to level.

His life is *parallel'd*

Ev'n with the stroke and line of his great justice. *Shakespeare.*

3. To correspond to.

That he stretched out the north over the empty places, seems to *parallel* the expression of David, he stretched out the earth upon the waters. *Burnet.*

4. To be equal to; to resemble through many particulars.

In the fire, the destruction was so swift, sudden, vast and miserable, as nothing can *parallel* in story. *Dryden.*

5. To compare.

I *parallel'd* more than once, our idea of substance, with the Indian philosopher's he-knew-not-what; which supported the tortoise. *Locke.*

**PARALLELISM.** *n. f.* [*parallelisme*, Fr. from *parallel*.] State of being parallel.

The *parallelism* and due proportioned inclination of the axis of the earth. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Speaking of the *parallelism* of the axis of the earth, I demand, whether it be better to have the axis of the earth steady and perpetually parallel to itself, or to have it carelessly tumble this way and that way. *Ray on the Creation.*

**PARALLELOGRAM.** *n. f.* [*παράλληλος* and *γραμμή*; *parallelogram*, Fr.] In geometry, a right lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal. *Harris.*

The experiment we made in a loadstone of a *parallelogram*, or long figure, wherein only inverting the extremes, as it came out of the fire, we altered the poles. *Brown.*

We may have a clear idea of the area of a *parallelogram*, without knowing what relation it bears to the area of a triangle. *Watts's Logic.*

**PARALLELOGRAMICAL.** *adj.* [from *parallelogram*.] Having the properties of a parallelogram.

**PARALLELOPIPED.** *n. f.* [from *parallelepiped*, Fr.] A solid figure contained under six parallelograms, the opposites of which are equal and parallel; or it is a prism, whose base is a parallelogram: it is always triple to a pyramid of the same base and height. *Harris.*

Two prisms alike in shape I tied so, that their axes and opposite sides being parallel, they compos'd a *parallelopipeid*. *Newton's Optics.*

Crystals that hold lead are yellowish, and of a cubic or *parallelopipeid* figure. *Woodward.*

**PARALOGISM.** *n. f.* [*παράλογισμος*; *paralogisme*, Fr.] A false argument.

That because they have not a bladder of gall, like those we observe in others, they have no gall at all, is a *paralogism* not admissible, a fallacy that dwells not in a cloud, and needs not the sun to scatter it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Modern writers, making the drachma less than the denarius, others equal, have been deceived by a double *paralogism*, in standing too nicely upon the bare words of the ancients, without examining the things. *Arbutnot.*

If a syllogism agree with the rules given for the construction of it, it is called a true argument: if it disagree with these rules, it is a *paralogism*, or false argument. *Watts.*

**PARALOGY.** *n. f.* False reasoning.

That Methuselah was the longest liver of all the posterity of Adam, we quietly believe; but that he must needs be so, is perhaps below *paralogy* to deny. *Brown.*

**PARALYSIS.** [*παράλυσις*; *paralyse*, Fr.] A palsy.

**PARALYTICAL.** *adj.* [from *paralysis*; *paralytique*, Fr.] Pal-

**PARALYTICK.** *adj.* fied; inclined to palsy.

Nought shall it profit, that the charming fair,  
 Angelic, softest work of heav'n, draws near  
 To the cold shaking *paralytick* hand,  
 Senseless of beauty. *Prirr.*

If a nerve be cut, or straightly bound, that goes to any muscle, that muscle shall immediately lose its motion; which is the case of *paralyticks*. *Derham.*



## PAR

**PARAMETER.** *n. f.* The latus rectum of a parabola, is a third proportional to the abscissa and any ordinate; so that the square of the ordinate is always equal to the rectangle under the parameter and abscissa: but, in the ellipse and hyperbola, it has a different proportion. *Harris.*

**PARAMOUNT.** *adj.* [par and mount.]  
1. Superiour; having the highest jurisdiction; as lord paramount, the chief of the feignity.

Leagues within the state are ever pernicious to monarchies; for they raise an obligation, paramount to obligation of feoffment, and make the king, tanquam unus ex nobis. *Bacon.*  
The dogmatist's opinioned assurance is paramount to argument. *Clarville.*

If all power be derived from Adam, by divine institution, this is a right antecedent and paramount to all government; and therefore the positive laws of men cannot determine that which is itself the foundation of all law. *Locke.*

Mankind, seeing the apostles possessed of a power plainly paramount to the powers of all the known beings, whether angels or demons, could not question their being inspired by God. *West on the Resurrection.*

2. Eminent; of the highest order.  
John a Chamber was hanged upon a gibbet raised a stage higher in the midst of a square gallows, as a traitor paramount; and a number of his chief accomplices were hanged upon the lower story round him. *Bacon.*

**PARAMOUNT.** *n. f.* The chief.

In order came the grand infernal peers,  
'Midst came their mighty paramount. *Milton's P. L.*

**PARAMOUR.** *n. f.* [par and amour, Fr.]

1. A lover or wooer.

Upon the floor  
A lovely bevy of fair ladies sat,  
Court'd of many a jolly paramour,  
The which them did in modeltwise amate,  
And each one fought his lady to aggrate. *Fa. Queen.*

No season then for her  
To wanton with the fun her lusty paramour. *Milt.*

2. A mistress. It is obsolete in both senses, though not inellegant or unumfual.

Shall I believe  
That unsubstantial death is amorous,  
And that the lean abhorred monster keeps  
Thee here in dark to be his paramour. *Shakespeare.*

**PARANOMPH.** *n. f.* [παράνομος, paranomphos, Fr.]

1. A bridegroom; one who leads the bride to her marriage.

The Timinian bride  
Had not so soon prefer'd  
Thy paranomph, worthless to thee compar'd,  
Successor in thy bed. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. One who countenances or supports another.

Sin hath got a paranomph and a solicitor, a warrant and an advocate. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

**PARAPHRASE.** *n. f.* [παράφρασις, paraphrasis, Fr.] A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraven: also a table set up publicly, containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses of the sun and moon, the seasons of the year, &c. whence astrologers give this name to the tables, on which they draw figures according to their art. *Philips.*

Our forefathers, observing the course of the sun, and marking certain mutations to happen in his progress through the zodiac, set them down in their parapegma, or astronomical canons. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**PARAPET.** *n. f.* [parapet, Fr. parapeito, Italian.] A wall breast high.

There was a wall or parapet of teeth set in our mouth to restrain the petulance of our words. *Ben Jonson.*

**PARAPHIMOSIS.** *n. f.* [παράφωσις, paraphimosis, Fr.] A disease when the prepuce cannot be drawn over the glans.

**PARAPHERNALIA.** *n. f.* [Lat. paraphernalia, Fr.] Goods in the wife's disposal.

**PARAPHRASE.** *n. f.* [παράφρασις, paraphrase, Fr.] A loose interpretation; an explanation in many words.

All the laws of nations were but a paraphrase upon this fumbling rectitude of nature, that was ready to enlarge itself into suitable determinations, upon all emergent objects and occasions. *South's Sermons.*

In paraphrase, or translation with latitude, the author's words are not so strictly followed as his sense, and that too amplified, but not altered: such is Mr. Waller's translation of Virgil's fourth Æneid. *Dryden.*

**TO PARAPHRASE.** *v. a.* [paraphrase, Fr. παράφραζεω.] To interpret with laxity of expression; to translate loosely.

We are put to construe and paraphrase our own words, to free ourselves from the ignorance and malice of our adversaries. *Stillington's Def. of Df. on Romish Idolatry.*

What needs he paraphrase on what we mean, *Dryden.*

We were at worst but wanton; he's obscene.

Where translation is impracticable, they may paraphrase.

But it is intolerable, that under a pretence of paraphrasing

and translating, a way should be suffered of treating authors to a manifest disadvantage. *Pelton on the Classics.*

**PARAPHRASIS.** *n. f.* [παράφρασις, Fr. παράφρασις.] A lax interpreter; one who explains in many words.

The fittest for publick audience are such, as following a middle course between the rigor of literal translators and the liberty of paraphrasis, do, with great shortness and plainness, deliver the meaning. *Hooker.*

The chaldean paraphrast renders Gerah by Meath. *Arbuth.*

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5. Any number or quantity in contempt.

They came to this conclusion; that, unless they could, by a parcel of fair words and pretences, engage them into a confederacy, there was no good to be done. *L'Estrange.*

**TO PARCEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide into portions.

If they allot and parcel out several perfections to several deities, do they not, by this, assert contradictions, making deity only to such a measure perfect; whereas a deity implies perfection beyond all measure. *South's Sermons.*

Those ghostly kings would parcel out my pow'r,  
And all the fatness of my land devour. *Dryden.*

2. To make up into a mass.

What a wounding shame,  
That mine own servant should  
Parcel the sum of my disgraces by  
Addition of his envy! *Shakespeare.*

**PARCENER.** *n. f.* [In common law.] When one dies possessed of an estate, and having issue only daughters, or his sisters be his heirs; so that the lands descend to those daughters or sisters: these are called parceners, and are but as one heir. *Dist.*

**PARCENERY.** *n. f.* [from parcener, French.] A holding or occupancy of land by more persons pro indiviso, or by joint tenants, otherwise called coparceners: for if they refuse to divide their common inheritance, and chuse rather to hold it jointly, they are said to hold in parcenary. *Convel.*

**TO PARCH.** *v. a.* [from παρκαίνω, says Junius; from parco, says Skinner; neither of them seem satisfied with their conjecture: perhaps from parchus, burnt, to parch, to parch; perhaps from parchment, the effect of fire upon parchment being almost proverbial.] To burn slightly and superficially; to scorch; to dry up.

Math thy fiery heart to parch thine entrails,  
That not a tear can fall. *Shakespeare.*

Did he so often lodge in open field  
In winter's cold, and summer's parching heat,  
To conquer France. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

Torrid heat,  
And vapours as the Libyan air adust,  
Began to parch that temperate clime. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

I'm stupidly d with sorrow, pall relief  
Of tears; parch'd up and wither'd with my grief. *Dryd.*

Without this circular motion of our earth, one hemisphere would be condemned to perpetual cold and darkness, the other continually roasted and parched by the sun beams. *Ray.*

The Syrian star  
With his sultry breath infects the sky;  
The ground below is parch'd, the heav'ns above us fry. *Dryden's Horace.*

Full fifty years  
I have endur'd the biting winter's blast,  
And the fever heats of parching summer. *Rouse.*

He is like a man distressed with thirst in the parched places of the wilderness, he searches every pit, but finds no water. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**TO PARCH.** *v. n.* To be scorched.

We were better parch in Africk sun,  
Than in the pride and salt scorn of his eyes. *Shakespeare.*

If to prevent the acrospiring, it be thrown thin



## PAR

Those parts, formerly reckoned *parenchymatous*, are now found to be bundle of exceedingly small threads. *Cheyne.*  
**PARANESIS.** *n. f.* [*παράνεσις*.] Persuasion. *Diët.*  
**PARENT.** *n. f.* [*parent*, Fr. *parens*, Latin.] A father or mother.  
 All true virtues are to honour true religion as their parent, and all well-ordered commonwealths to love her as their chiefest stay. *Hooker.*

As a publick parent of the state,  
 My justice, and thy crime, requires thy fate.  
 In vain on the dissembled mother's tongue  
 Had cunning art, and thy persuasion hung;  
 And real care in vain and native love  
 In the true parent's panting breast had strove. *Prior.*  
**PARENTAGE.** *n. f.* [*parentage*, Fr. from *parent*.] Extraction; birth; condition with respect to the rank of parents.  
 A gentleman of noble parentage,  
 Of fair demeanour, youthful and nobly allied. *Shakespeare.*  
 Though men esteem thee low of parentage,  
 Thy father is th' eternal king. *Anti. Par. Reg.*

To his levee go,  
 And from himself your parentage may know. *Dryden.*  
 We find him, not only boasting of his parentage, as an Israelite at large, but particularizing his descent from Benjamin. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
**PARENTAL.** *adj.* [from *parent*.] Becoming parents; pertaining to parents.  
 It overthrows the careful course and parental provision of nature, whereby the young ones newly excluded, are sustained by the dam. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

These eggs hatched by the warmth of the sun into little worms, feed without any need of parental care. *Derham.*  
 Young ladies, on whom parental controul sits heavily, give a man of intrigue room to think, that they want to be parents. *Clarissa.*  
**PARENTIFICATION.** *n. f.* [from *parents*, Latin.] Something done or said in honour of the dead.  
**PARENTHESIS.** *n. f.* [*parenthesis*, Fr. *παράθεσις*, and *ἵσταται*.] A sentence so included in another sentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the sense of that which incloses it; being commonly marked thus, ( ).

In vain is my person excepted by a parenthesis of words, when so many hands are armed against me with swords. *King Charles.*  
 In his Indian relations, are contained strange and incredible accounts; he is seldom mentioned, without a derogatory parenthesis in any author. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 Thou shalt be seen,  
 Tho' with some short parenthesis between,  
 High on the throne of wit. *Dryden.*  
 Don't suffer every occasional thought to carry you away into a long parenthesis, and thus stretch out your discourse, and divert you from the point in hand. *Watts's Logick.*

**PARENTHETICAL.** *adj.* [from *parenthesis*.] Pertaining to a parenthesis.  
**PAPER.** *n. f.* [from *pare*.] An instrument to cut away the surface.  
 A hone and a paper, like sole of a boot,  
 To pare away grapple, and to raise up the root. *Tusser.*

**PAPER.** *n. f.* [*παρά and ἔργον*.] Something unimportant; something done by the by.  
 The scripture being serious, and commonly omitting such *paperies*, it will be unreasonable to condemn all laughter. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**PARGET.** *n. f.* Plaster laid upon roofs of rooms.  
 Gold was the parget, and the ceiling bright  
 Did shine all fealy with great plates of gold;  
 The floor with jasp and emerald was dight. *Spenser.*  
 Of English talc, the coarser sort is called plaster or parget; the finer, spand. *Woodward.*

**TO PARGET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plaster; to cover with plaster.  
 There are not more arts of disguising our corporeal blemishes than our moral; and yet, whilst we thus paint and parget our own deformities, we cannot allow any the least imperfection of another's to remain undetected.

**PARGETER.** *n. f.* [from *parget*.] A plasterer.  
**PARABELLION.** *n. f.* [*παρά and ἔλιος*.] A mock sun.  
 To neglect that supreme refulgency, that shines in God, for those dim representations of it, that we so doat on in the creature, is as absurd, as it were for a Persian to offer his sacrifice to a *parbellion*, instead of adoring the sun. *Boyle.*

**PARIETAL.** *adj.* [from *paries*, Latin.] Constituting the sides or walls.  
 The lower part of the parietal and upper part of the temporal bones were fractured. *Sharp's Surgery.*  
**PARIETARY.** *n. f.* [*parietarius*, Fr. *paries*, Lat.] An herb. *Alibi.*  
**PARING.** *n. f.* [from *pare*.] That which is pared off any thing; the rind.  
 Virginity breeds mites, much like a cheese; and consumes itself to the very paring. *Shakespeare.*

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 Virginity breeds mites, much like a cheese; and consumes itself to the very paring. *Shakespeare.*

## PAR

To his guest, tho' no way sparing,  
 He eat himself the rind and paring. *Pope.*  
 In May, after rain, pare off the surface of the earth, and with the parings raise your hills high, and enlarge their breadth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**PARIS.** *n. f.* An herb.  
**PARISH.** *n. f.* [*parochia*, low Lat. *parroisse*, Fr. of the Greek *παροικία*, i. e. *vicinorum conventus, acclatus, sacra vicinia*.] The particular charge of a secular priest. Every church is either cathedral, conventual, or parochial: cathedral is that, where there is a bishop seated, so called a cathedra: conventual consists of regular clerks, professing some order of religion, or of a dean and chapter, or other college of spiritual men: parochial is that which is instituted for tending divine service, and administering the holy sacraments to the people, dwelling within a certain compass of ground near unto it. Our realm was first divided into parishes by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, in the year of our Lord 636.

Dametas came piping and dancing, the merriest man in a parish.  
 The thythes, his parish freely paid, he took;  
 But never ful'd, or curs'd with bell or book. *Dryden.*

**PARISH.** *adj.*  
 1. Belonging to the parish; having the care of the parish.  
 A parish priest was of the pilgrim train,  
 An awful, reverend and religious man. *Dryden.*  
 Not parish clerk, who calls the psalm so clear. *Gay.*  
 The office of the church is performed by the parish priest, at the time of his interment. *Ayliff.*  
 A man, after his natural death, was not capable of the least parish office. *Albutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

2. Maintained by the parish.  
**PARISHIONER.** *n. f.* [*parroisien*, Fr. from *parish*.] One that belongs to the parish.  
 I praise the Lord for you, and so may my parishioners; for their souls are well tutor'd by you.  
 Hail bishop Valentine, whose day this is,  
 All the air is thy diocese,  
 And all birds are thy parishioners. *Dome.*

In the greater out-parishes, many of the parishioners, thro' neglect, do perish. *Grant.*  
 I have deposited thirty marks, to be distributed among the poor parishioners. *Addison's Spectator.*

**PARISHIONER.** *n. f.* [for *parishioner*.] A beadle; a summoner of the courts of civil law.  
 You shall be summon'd by a host of parishioners; you shall be sentenced in the spiritual court. *Dryden.*

**PARITY.** *n. f.* [*paritas*, Fr. *paritas*, Lat.] Equality; resemblance.  
 We may here justly tax the dishonesty and shamefulness of the mouths, who have upbraided us with the opinion of a certain Stoical parity of sins. *Hall.*  
 That Christ or his apostles ever commanded to set up such a parity of prebys, and in such a way as those Scots endeavoured, I think is not very disputable. *K. Charles.*

Survey the total set of animals, and we may, in their legs or organs of progression, observe an equality of length and parity of numeration; that is, not any to have an odd leg, or the movers of one side not exactly answered by the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Those accidental occurrences, which excited Socrates to the discovery of such an invention, might fall in with that man that is of a perfect parity with Socrates. *Hale.*  
 Their agreement, in essential characters, makes rather an identity than a parity. *Glavinille.*  
 Women could not live in that parity and equality of expense with their husbands, as now they do. *Grant.*

By an exact parity of reason, we may argue, if a man has no sense of those kindnesses that pass upon him, from one like himself, whom he fees and knows, how much less shall his heart be affected with the grateful sense of his favours, whom he converses with only by imperfect speculations, by the discourses of reason, or the discoveries of faith. *South's Sermons.*  
 By parity of reason, we must expect a peace so much worse about two years hence. *Swift's Miscellaneous.*

**PARK.** *n. f.* [*parcuus*, Sax. *pare*, Fr.] A piece of ground inclosed and stored with wild beasts of chase, which a man may have by prescription or the king's grant. Manwood, in his forest-laws, defines it thus: a park is a place for privilege for wild beasts of venery, and also for other wild beasts, that are beasts of the forest and of the chase: and those wild beasts are to have a firm peace and protection there, so that no man may hunt or chase them within the park, without license of the owner: a park is of another nature, than either a chase or a warren; for a park must be inclosed, and may not lie open; if it does, it is a good cause of seizure into the king's hands: and the owner cannot have action against such as hunt in his park, if it lies open. *Cowell.*

We have parks and inclosures of all sorts of beasts and birds, which we use not only for view or rareness, but likewise for dissections and trials. *Bacon.*

**TO PARK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose as in a park.  
 How are we park'd, and bounded in a pale?  
 A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,  
 Maz'd with a yelping kennel of French curs. *Shakespeare.*

**PARKER.** *n. f.* [from *park*.] A park-keeper. *Ansforth.*  
**PARKLEAVES.** *n. f.* An herb. *Ansforth.*  
**PARLE.** *n. f.* [from *parler*, French.] Conversation; talk; oral treaty; oral discussion of any thing.

Of all the gentlemen,  
 That every day with *parle* encounter me,  
 In thy opinion, which is worthiest love. *Shakespeare.*  
 Our trumpet call'd you to this general *parle*. *Shakespeare.*  
 The bishop, by a *parle*, is, with a show  
 Of combination, cunningly betray'd. *Daniel.*

Why meet we thus like wrangling advocates,  
 To urge the justice of our cause with words?  
 I hate this *parle*; 'tis tame: if we must meet,  
 Give me my arms. *Rome's Ambitious Step-mother.*

**TO PARLEY.** *v. n.* [from *parler*, French.] To treat by word of mouth; to talk; to discuss any thing orally. It is much used in war, for a meeting of enemies to talk.  
 A Turk desired the captain to send some, with whom they might more conveniently *parley*. *Knutlet's Hist. of the Turks.*  
 He *parleys* with her a while, as imagining she would advise him to proceed. *Broome.*

**PARLEY.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Oral treaty; talk; conference; discussion by word of mouth.  
 Seek rather by *parley*, to recover them than by the sword. *Sid.*  
 Well, by my will, we shall admit no *parley*:  
 A rotten case abides no handlings. *Shakespeare.*  
 In such a *parley* should I answer thee. *Shakespeare.*  
 Summon a *parley*, we will talk with him. *Shakespeare.*  
 Let us resolve never to have any *parley* with our lusts, but to make some considerable progress in our repentance. *Calamy.*  
 No gentle means could be essay'd;  
 'Twas beyond *parley* when the siege was laid. *Dryden.*  
 Force, never yet a generous heart did gain;  
 We yield on *parley*, but are storm'd in vain. *Dryden.*  
 Yet when some better fate youth  
 Shall with his am'rous *parley* move thee,  
 Reflect one moment on his truth,  
 Who dying thus, persists to love thee. *Prior.*

**PARLIAMENT.** *n. f.* [*parliamentum*, low Lat. *parlement*, Fr.] In England, is the assembly of the king and three estates of the realm; namely, the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and commons, for the debating of matters touching the common wealth, especially the making and correcting of laws; which assembly or court is, of all others, the highest, and of greatest authority. *Cowell.*

The king is tied to London,  
 To call a present court of *parliament*,  
 Far be the thought of this from Henry's heart,  
 To make a shambles of the *parliament* house. *Shakespeare.*  
 The true use of *parliaments* is very excellent; and be often called, and continued as long as is necessary. *Bacon.*  
 I thought the right way of *parliaments*, the most safe for my crown, as best pleasing to my people. *King Charles.*  
 These are mob readers: if Virgil and Martial stood for *parliament*-men, we know who would carry it. *Dryden.*

**PARLIAMENTARY.** *adj.* [from *parliament*.] Enacted by parliament; relating to parliament; pertaining to parliament.  
 To the three first titles of the two houses, or lines, and conquest, were added two more; the authorities *parliamentary* and papal. *Bacon.*  
 Many things, that obtain as common law, had their original by *parliamentary* acts or constitutions, made in writings by the king, lords, and commons. *Hale.*  
 Credit to run ten millions in debt, without *parliamentary* security; I think to be dangerous and illegal. *Swift.*

**PARLOUR.** *n. f.* [*parlour*, French; *parlauris*, Italian.]  
 1. A room in monasteries, where the religious meet and converse.  
 2. A room in houses on the first floor, elegantly furnished for reception or entertainment.  
 Can we judge it a thing seemly, for a man to go about the building of an house to the God of heaven, with no other appearance than if his end were to rear up a kitchen or a *parlour* for his own use. *Hooker.*  
 Back again fair Alma led them right,  
 And soon into a goodly *parlour* brought. *Fa. Queen.*  
 It would be infinitely more shameful, in the dress of the kitchen, to receive the entertainments of the *parlour*. *South.*  
 Roof and sides were like a *parlour* made,  
 A soft recess, and a cool summer shade. *Dryden.*  
 A soft recess, and a cool summer shade. *Dryden.*  
 This might seem to come from *parler*, Fr. to speak; but *parlour* derives it, I think, rightly, from *parler*, in which sense it answers to the Latin *improbus*. Keen; sprightly; waggish.  
 Midas durst communicate  
 To none but to his wife his ears of state;  
 One must be trusted, and he thought her fit,  
 As passing prudent, and a *parlous* wit. *Dryden.*  
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**PARMA-CITY.** *n. f.* Corruptedly for *sperma ceti*. *Ans.*  
**PARNEL.** *n. f.* [the diminutive of *petronella*.] A punk; a slut. Obsolete. *Skinner.*  
**PAROCHIAL.** *adj.* [*parochialis*, from *parochia*, low Lat.] Belonging to a parish.

The married state of *parochial* pastors hath given them the opportunity of setting a more exact and universal pattern of holy living, to the people committed to their charge. *Atterbury.*  
**PARODY.** *n. f.* [*parodie*, Fr. *παροδια*.] A kind of writing, in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a slight change adapted to some new purpose.

The imitations of the ancients are added together with some of the *parodies* and allusions to the most excellent of the moderns. *Pope's Dunciad.*  
**TO PARODY.** *v. a.* [*parodier*, Fr. from *parody*.] To copy by way of parody.

I have translated, or rather *parodied*, a poem of Horace, in which I introduce you advising me. *Pope.*  
**PARONYMOUS.** *adj.* [*παρωνυμια*.] Resembling another word. Shew your critical learning in the etymology of terms, the synonymous and the *paronymous* or kindred names. *Watts.*

**PAROLE.** *n. f.* [*parole*, French.] Word given as an assurance; promise given by a prisoner not to go away.  
 Love's votaries enthrall each others soul,  
 'Till both of them live but upon *parole*. *Claaveland.*  
 Be very tender of your honour, and not fall in love; because I have a scruple, whether you can keep your *parole*, if you become a prisoner to the ladies. *Swift.*

**PARONOMA'SIA.** *n. f.* [*παρωνομασία*.] A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or syllable, several things are alluded to. It is called, in Latin, *agnomination*. *Diët.*  
**PARROQUET.** *n. f.* [*parroquet* or *perroquet*, French.] A small species of parrot.

The great, red and blue, are parrots; the middlemost, called popinjays; and the lesser, *parroquets*: in all above twenty sorts. *Grew.*  
 I would not give my *parroquet*  
 For all the doves that ever flew. *Prior.*

**PARONYCHIA.** *n. f.* [*παρωνυχία*; *paronychie*, Fr.] A preternatural swelling or sore under the root of the nail in one's finger; a felon; a whitlow. *Diët.*  
**PAROTID.** *adj.* [*parotide*, Fr. *παροτίς*, *παρά and ὤτις*.] Salivary; so named because near the ears.

Beasts and birds, having one common use of spittle, are furnished with the *parotid* glands, which help to supply the mouth with it. *Grew.*  
**PAROTIS.** *n. f.* [*παροτίς*.] A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears, generally called the emunctories of the brain; though, indeed, they are the external fountains of the saliva of the mouth. *Wilson.*

**PAROXYSM.** [*παροξυσμός*; *paroxysme*, Fr.] A fit; periodical exacerbation of a disease.  
 I fancied to myself a kind of case, in the change of the *paroxysm*. *Dryden.*  
 Amorous girls, through the fury of an hysterical *paroxysm*, are cast into a trance for an hour. *Harvey.*  
 The greater distance of time there is between the *paroxysms*, the fever is less dangerous, but more obstinate. *Arbutnot.*

**PARRICIDE.** *n. f.* [*parricide*, Fr. *parricida*, Latin.]  
 1. One who destroys his father.  
 I told him the revenging gods  
 'Gainst *parricides* did all the thunder bend,  
 Spoke with how manifold and strong a bond  
 The child was bound to th' father. *Sh*



## PAR

- I could  
By dint of logick strike thee mute;  
With learned skill, now puff, now parry,  
From Darii to Bocardo vary. *Prig.*
- To PARSE, *v. a.* [from *pars*, Latin.] To resolve a sentence into the elements or parts of speech. It is a word only used in grammar schools.  
Let him construe the letter into English, and *parse* it over perfectly. *Asham's Schoolmaster.*  
Let scholars reduce the words to their original, to the first case of nouns, or first tense of verbs, and give an account of their formations and changes, their syntax and dependencies, which is called *parfing*. *Wait's Improv. of the Mind.*
- PARSIMONIOUS, *adj.* [from *parsimony*.] Covetous; frugal; sparing. It is sometimes of a good, sometimes of a bad sense.  
A prodigal king is nearer a tyrant, than a *parsimonious*; for store at home draweth not his contemplations abroad, but want supplieth itself of what is next. *Bacon.*  
Extraordinary funds for one campaign may spare us the expense of many years, whereas a long *parsimonious* war will drain us of more men and money. *Addison.*  
*Parsimonious* age and rigid wisdom. *Rowe.*
- PARSIMONIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *parsimonious*.] Covetously; frugally; sparingly.  
Our ancestors acted *parsimoniously*, because they only spent their own treasure for the good of their posterity; whereas we squandered away the treasures of our posterity. *Swift.*
- PARSIMONIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *parsimonious*.] A disposition to spare and save.  
PARSIMONY, *n. f.* [*parfomia*, Latin.] Frugality; covetousness; niggardliness; saving temper.  
The ways to enrich, are many: *parfimony* is one of the best, and yet is not innocent; for it withholdeth men from works of liberality. *Bacon.*  
These people, by their extreme *parfimony*, soon grow into wealth from the smallest beginnings. *Swift.*
- PARSLEY, *n. f.* [*persil*, Fr. *apium*, Lat. *persil*, Welsh.] The leaves are divided into wings, growing upon a branched rib, and for the most part cut into small segments: the petals of the flowers are whole and equal, each flower being succeeded by two gibbous channelled seeds. *Miller.*  
A wench married in the afternoon, as she went to the garden for *parsley* to stuff a rabbit. *Shakefp.*  
Green beds of *parsley* near the river grow. *Dryden.*  
Sempronius dug Titus out of the *parsley*-bed, as they use to tell children, and thereby became his mother. *Locke.*
- PARSNER, *n. f.* [*parfina*, Latin.] A plant with rose and umbellated flowers, consisting of many petals or leaves placed orbicularly, and resting on the empalement, which turns to a fruit composed of two seeds, which are oval, and generally casting off their cover; to which you may add, that the leaves are winged and large. *Miller.*  
November is drawn in a garment of changeable green, and black bunches of *parfneps* and turneps in his right hand. *Peckham on Blazoning.*
- PARSON, *n. f.* [Derived either from *persona*, because the *parfon* omnium *personam* in ecclesia fulminet; or from *parochianus*, the parish priest.]
1. The priest of a parish; one that has a parochial charge or cure of souls.  
Abbot was preferred by king James to the bishoprick of Coventry and Litchfield, before he had been *parfon*, vicar or curate of any parish church. *Clarendon.*
  2. A clergyman.  
Sometimes comes she with a tithe pig's tail,  
Tickling the *parfon* as he lies a sleep;  
Then dreams he of another benefice. *Shakefp.*
  3. It is applied to the teachers of the presbyterians.  
PARSONAGE, *n. f.* [from *parfon*.] The benefice of a parish.  
I have given him the *parfage* of the parish. *Addison.*
- PART, *n. f.* [*pars*, Latin.]
1. Something less than the whole; a portion; a quantity taken from a larger quantity.  
Helen's cheeks, but not her heart,  
Atalanta's better part. *Shakefp.*  
The people stood at the nether part of the mount. *Exodus xix. 17.*  
This law wanted not parts of prudent and deep foresight, for it took away occasion to pry into the kings title. *Bacon.*  
The citizens were for the most part slain or taken. *Knolles.*  
Henry had divided  
The person of himself into four parts. *Daniel.*  
These conclude that to happen often, which happeneth but sometimes, that never, which happeneth but seldom, and that always, which happeneth for the most part. *Brown.*  
Besides his abilities as a soldier, which were eminent, he had very great parts of breeding, being a very great scholar in the political parts of learning. *Clarendon.*  
When your judgement shall grow stronger, it will be necessary to examine, part by part, those works, which have given reputation to the masters. *Dryden.*

## PAR

- Of heavenly *part*, and part of earthly blood;  
A mortal woman mixing with a god. *Dryden.*  
Our ideas of extension and number, do they not contain a secret relation of the parts? *Locke.*
2. Member.  
He fully possessed the revelation he had received from God: all the parts were formed, in his mind, into one harmonious body. *Locke.*
  3. That which, in division, falls to each.  
Go not without thy wife, but let me bear  
My part of danger, with an equal share. *Dryden.*  
Had I been won, I had deserv'd your blame,  
But sure my part was nothing but the shame. *Dryden.*
  4. Share; concern.  
Forasmuch as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also took part of the same. *Hebrews ii. 14.*  
Sheba said, we have no part in David, neither have we inheritance in the son of Jesse. *2 Samuel xx. 1.*  
The ungodly made a covenant with death, because they are worthy to take part with it. *Wisdom i. 16.*  
Agamemnon provokes Apollo, whom he was willing to appease afterwards at the cost of Achilles, who had no part in his fault. *Pope.*
  5. Side; party.  
Michael Caffio,  
When I have spoken of you dispraisingly,  
Hath ta'en your part. *Shakefp.*  
And that he might on many props repose,  
He strengths his own, and who his part did take. *Daniel.*  
Let not thy divine heart  
Forethink me any ill,  
Destiny may take thy part,  
And may thy tears fulfill.  
Some other pow'r  
Might have aspir'd, and me tho' mean  
Drawn to his part. *Milton.*  
Call up their eyes, and fix them on your example; that so natural ambition might take part with reason and their interest to encourage imitation. *Clarendon.*  
A brand preserv'd to warm some prince's heart,  
And make whole kingdoms take her brother's part. *Waller.*  
The arm thus waits upon the heart,  
So quick to take the bully's part;  
That once, tho' warm, decides more flow,  
Than t' other executes the blow. *Prior.*
  6. Something relating or belonging.  
For Zelmane's part, she would have been glad of the fall, which made her bear the sweet burden of Philoclea, but that she feared the might receive some hurt. *Sidney.*  
For my part, I would entertain the legend of my love, with quiet hours. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*  
For your part, it does not appear to me,  
That you should have an inch of any ground  
To build a grief upon. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*  
For my part, I have no fervile end in my labour, which may restrain or embale the freedom of my poor judgment. *Watson.*  
For my part, I think there is nothing so secret, that shall not be brought to light, within the compass of the world. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
  7. Particular office or character.  
The pneumatical part, which is in all tangible bodies, and hath some affinity with the air, performeth the parts of the air: as, when you knock upon an empty barrel, the sound is, in part, created by the air on the outside, and, in part, by the air in the inside. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Accuse not nature, she hath done her part;  
Do thou but thine. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
  8. Character appropriated in a play.  
That part  
Was aptly fitted, and naturally performed. *Shakefp.*  
Have you the lion's part written? give it me, for I am slow of study. *Shakefp. All's Well.*  
God is the master of the scenes: we must not chafe which part we shall act; it concerns us only to be careful, that we do it well. *Taylor's Holy Living.*
  9. Business; duty.  
Let them be so furnished and instructed for the military part, as they may defend themselves. *Bacon.*
  10. Action; conduct.  
Find him, my lord,  
And chide him hither straight; this part of his  
Conjoins with my dislike. *Shakefp.*
  11. Relation reciprocal.  
Inquire not whether the sacraments confer grace by their own excellency, because they, who affirm they do, require so much duty on our parts, as they also do, who attribute the effect to our moral disposition. *Taylor.*  
The scripture tells us the terms of this covenant on God's part and ours; namely, that he will be our God, and we shall be his people. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

## PAR

- It might be deem'd, on our historian's part,  
Or too much negligence, or want of art,  
If he forgot the vast magnificence  
Of royal Thebes. *Dryden.*
12. In good part; in ill part; as well done; as ill done.  
God accepteth it in good part, at the hands of faithful men. *Hooker.*
  13. [In the plural.] Qualities; powers; faculties; or accomplishments.  
Who is courteous, noble, liberal, but he that hath the example before his eyes of Amphialus; where are all heretical parts, but in Amphialus? *Sidney.*  
Such licentious parts tend, for the most part, to the hurt of the English, or maintenance of their own lewd liberty. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
I conjure thee, by all the parts of man,  
Whom honour does acknowledge. *Shakefp.*  
Solomon was a prince adorned with such parts of mind, and exalted by such a concurrence of all prosperous events to make him magnificent. *Saunders's Sermons.*  
The Indian princes discover fine parts and excellent endowments, without improvement. *Felton on the Glassick.*
  14. [In the plural.] Quarters; regions; districts.  
Although no man was, in our parts, spoken of, but he, for his manhood; yet, as though therein he excelled himself, he was called the courteous Amphialus. *Sidney.*  
When he had gone over those parts, he came into Greece. *Ad. xx. 2.*  
All parts resound with tumults, plaints, and fears,  
And griefs death, in sundry shapes, appears. *Dryden.*
- PART, *adv.* Partly; in some measure.  
For the fair kindness you have shew'd me,  
And part being prompted, by your present trouble,  
I'll lend you something. *Shakefp. Twelfth Night.*
- TO PART, *v. a.*
1. To divide; to share; to distribute.  
All that believed, fold their goods, and parted them to all men, as every man had need. *Acts ii. 45.*  
Jove himself no less content wou'd be  
To part his throne, and share his heav'n with thee. *Pope.*
  2. To separate; to disunite.  
A chariot of fire parted them both asunder, and Elijah went up into heaven. *2 Kings ii. 11.*  
Nought but death shall part thee and me. *Ruth i. 17.*  
All the world,  
As 'twere the bus'ness of mankind to part us,  
Is arm'd against my love. *Dryden.*
  3. To break into pieces.  
Part it in pieces, and pour oil thereon. *Leviticus ii. 6.*
  4. To keep asunder.  
The French and English, there miscarried  
A vessel of our country. *Shakefp.*
  5. To separate combatants.  
Who said  
King John did fly, an hour or two before  
The stumbling night did part our weary powers. *Shakefp.*  
Jove did both hosts survey,  
And, when he pleas'd to thunder, part the fray. *Waller.*
  6. To discern.  
The liver minds his own affair,  
And parts and strains the vital juices. *Prior.*
- TO PART, *v. n.*
1. To be separated.  
Powerful hands will not part  
Easily from possession won with arms. *Milt. Par. Reg.*  
'Twas for him much easier to subdue  
Those foes he fought with, than to part from you. *Dryd.*
  2. To quit each other.  
He wrung Bassanio's hand, and so they parted. *Shakefp.*  
This was the design of a people, that were at liberty to part asunder, but desir'd to keep in one body. *Locke.*  
What! part, for ever part? unkind I mean;  
Oh! can you think, that death is half so dreadful,  
As it would be to live without thee. *Smith.*  
If it pleases God to restore me to my health, I shall make a third journey; if not, we must part, as all human creatures have parted. *Swift.*
  3. To take farewell.  
Ere I could  
Give him that parting kiss, which I had set  
Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father. *Shakefp.*  
Nuptial bow'r! by me adorn'd, from thee  
How shall I part, and whither wander. *Milton.*  
Upon his removal, they parted from him with tears in their eyes. *Swift.*
  4. To have share.  
As his part is, that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be, that tarrieth by the stuff; they shall part alike. *Job xxx. 24.*
  5. [Partir, Fr.] To go away; to set out.

## PAR

- So parted they; the angel up to heaven  
From the thick shade, and Adam to his bow'r. *Milton.*  
Thy father  
Embrace'd me, parting for the Etrurian land. *Dryden.*
6. To PART with. To quit; to resign; to lose; to be separated from.  
For her sake, I do rear up her boy;  
And for her sake, I will not part with him. *Shakefp.*  
An affectionate wife, when in fear of parting with her beloved husband, heartily desir'd of God his life or society; upon any conditions that were not sinful. *Taylor.*  
Celia, for thy sake, I part  
With all that grew so near my heart;  
And that I may successful prove,  
Transform myself to what you love. *Waller.*  
Thou marble hew'n, ere long to part with breath,  
And houses rear'd, unmindful of thy death. *Sandys.*  
Lixivate salts, though, by piercing the bodies of vegetables, they dispose them to part readily with their tincture; yet some tinctures they do not only draw out, but likewise alter. *Boyle.*  
The ideas of hunger and warmth are some of the first that children have, and which they scarce ever part with. *Locke.*  
What a despicable figure must mock-patriots make, who venture to be hang'd for the ruin of those civil rights, which their ancestors, rather than part with, chose to be cut to pieces in the field of battle? *Addison's Freetholder.*  
The good things of this world so delight us, as remember, that we are to part with them, to exchange them for more durable enjoyments. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
As for riches and power, our Saviour plainly determines, that the best way to make them blessings, is to part with them. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
- PARTABLE, *adj.* [from *part*.] Divisible; such as may be parted.  
His hot love was partable among three other of his mistresses. *Camden's Remains.*
- PARTAGE, *n. f.* [*partage*, Fr.] Division; act of sharing or parting. A word merely French.  
Men have agreed to a disproportionate and unequal possession of the earth, having found out a way, how a man may fairly possess more land, than he himself can use the product of, by receiving, in exchange, for the overplus, gold and silver: this partage of things, in an equality of private possessions, men have made practicable out of the bounds of society, without compact, only by putting a value on gold and silver, and tacitly agreeing in the use of money. *Locke.*
- TO PARTAKE, *v. n.* Preterite, I partook: participle passive, partaken. [part and take.]
1. To have share of any thing; to take share with.  
Partake and use my kingdom as your own,  
And shall be yours while I command the crown. *Dryden.*  
How far brutes partake in this faculty, is not easy to determine. *Locke.*
  2. To participate; to have something of the property, nature, claim, or right.  
The attorney of the duchy of Lancaster partakes partly of a judge, and partly of an attorney-general. *Bacon.*
  3. To be admitted to; not to be excluded.  
You may partake of any thing we say;  
We speak no treason. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*
  4. Sometimes with in before the thing partaken of.  
I took occasion to conjecture, how far brutes partook with men, in any of the intellectual faculties. *Locke.*  
Truth and falsehood have no other trial, but reason and proof, which they made use of to make themselves knowing, and so must others too, that will partake in their knowledge. *Locke.*
  5. To combine; to enter into some design. An unusual sense.  
As it prevents factions and partakings, so it keeps the rule and administration of the laws uniform. *Hobbs.*
- TO PARTAKE, *v. a.*
1. To share; to have part in.  
By and by, thy bosom shall partake  
The secrets of my heart. *Shakefp.*  
At season fit,  
Let her with thee partake, what thou hast heard. *Milton.*  
My royal father lives,  
Let ev'ry one partake the general joy. *Dryden.*
  2. To admit to part; to extend participation. Obsolete.  
My friend, high Philemon, I did partake  
Of all my love, and all my privacy,  
Who greatly joyous seem'd for my sake. *Fa. Quen.*  
Your exultation partake to every one. *Shakefp.*
- PARTAKER, *n. f.* [from *partake*.]
1. A partner in possessions; a sharer of any thing; an associate with.  
They whom earnest lets hinder from being partakers of the whole, have yet, through length of divine service, opportunity for access unto some reasonable part thereof. *Hooker.*



# PAR

Didst thou  
Make us *partakers* of a little gain;  
That now our loss might be ten times as much. *Shakefp.*  
With such the must return at setting light,  
Tho' not *partaker*, witness of their night. *Prior.*  
His bitterest enemies were *partakers* of his kindness, and  
he still continued to entreat them to accept of life from him,  
and, with tears of compassion, bewailed their infidelity.  
*Calamy's Sermons.*

2. Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken.  
With me *partaker* in thy happiness,  
When thou dost meet good hap. *Shakefp.*  
If we had been in the days of our fathers, we would not  
have been *partakers* with them in the blood of the prophets.  
*Matthew xxiii. 30.*

3. Accomplish; associate.  
Thou consentedst, and hast been *partaker* with adulterers.  
*Plalm i. 18.*  
He took upon him the person of the duke of York, and  
drew with him complices and *partakers*. *Bacon.*

PA'RTER. *n. f.* [from *part.*] One that parts or separates.  
The chief *part* of the fray was night, which, with her  
black arms, pulled their malicious fights one from the other.  
*Sidney.*

PA'RTERRE. *n. f.* [*partierre*, Fr.] A level division of ground,  
that, for the most part, faces the south and best front of an  
house, and is generally furnished with greens, flowers, &c.  
*Miller.*

There are as many kinds of gardening, as of poetry; your  
makers of *partes* and flower gardens are epigramatists and  
sonneteers. *Spettator*, N<sup>o</sup> 477.

The vast *partes* a thousand hands shall make;  
Lo! Cobham comes, and floats them with a lake. *Pope.*

PA'RTIAL. *adj.* [*partial*, French.]  
1. Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or one  
side of the question more than the other.  
Ye have not kept my ways, but have been *partial* in the  
law. *Mal. ii. 9.*

2. Inclined to favour without reason.  
Self-love will make men *partial* to themselves and friends,  
and ill nature, passion, and revenge will carry them too far in  
punishing others; and hence, God hath appointed govern-  
ments to restrain the partiality and violence of men. *Locke.*

Authors are *partial* to their wit, 'tis true,  
But are not critics to their judgment too. *Pope.*  
In these, one may be finer to a reasonable friend, than  
to a fond and *partial* parent. *Pope.*

3. Affecting only one part; subsisting only in a part; not gen-  
eral; not universal; not total.  
If we compare these *partial* dissolutions of the earth with  
an universal dissolution, we may as easily conceive an uni-  
versal deluge from an universal dissolution, as a *partial* deluge  
from a *partial*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

That which weakens religion, will at length destroy it;  
for the weakening of a thing is only a *partial* destruction of  
it. *South's Sermons.*

All discord, harmony, not underfoot;  
All *partial* evil, universal good. *Pope.*

PARTIALITY. *n. f.* [*partialité*, Fr. from *partial*.] Unequal  
state of the judgment and favour of one above the other, with-  
out just reason.  
Then would the Irish party cry out *partiality*, and com-  
plain he is not used as a subject, he is not suffered to have the  
free benefit of the law. *Spenser on Ireland.*

*Partiality* is properly the understanding's judging according  
to the inclination of the will and affections, and not according  
to the exact truth of things, or the merits of the cause. *South.*

As there is a *partiality* to opinions, which is apt to mislead  
the understanding; so there is also a *partiality* to studies,  
which is prejudicial to knowledge. *Locke.*

TO PARTIALIZE. *v. a.* [*partialiser*, Fr. from *partial*.] To  
make partial. A word, perhaps, peculiar to *Shakespeare*, and  
not unworthy of general use.  
Such neighbour-neariness to our sacred blood  
Should nothing privilege him, nor *partialize*  
Th' unfooping firmness of my upright soul. *Shakefp.*

PA'RTIALLY. *adv.* [from *partial*.]  
1. With unjust favour or dislike.  
2. In part; not totally.  
That stole into a total verity, which was but *partially* true  
in its covert sense. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The message he brought, opened a clear prospect of eternal  
salvation, which had been but obscurely and *partially* figured  
in the shadows of the law. *Rogers's Sermons.*

PARTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *partible*.] Divisibility; separabi-  
lity.

PARTIBLE. *adj.* [from *part.*] Divisible; separable.  
Make the moulds *partible*, glued or cemented together,  
that you may open them, when you take out the fruit. *Bacon.*

The same body, in one circumstance, is more weighty,  
and, in another, is more *partible*. *Digby on the Soul.*

PARTICIPABLE. *adj.* [from *participate*.] Such as may be shared  
or partaken.

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Plato, by his ideas, means only the divine essence with  
this connotation, as it is variously imitable or *participable* by  
created beings. *Norris's Miscellaneous.*

PARTICIPANT. *adj.* [*participant*, Fr. from *participate*.] Share-  
ing; having share or part.  
During the parliament, he published his proclamation, of-  
fering pardon to all such as had taken arms, or been *partici-  
pant* of any attempts against him; so as they submitted them-  
selves. *Bacon.*

The prince saw he should confer with one *participate* of  
more than monkish speculations. *Watson.*

If any part of my body be so mortified, as it becomes like  
a rotten branch of a tree, it putrefies, and is not *participate*  
of influence derived from my soul, because it is now no longer  
in it to quicken it. *Hale.*

TO PARTICIPATE. *v. n.* [*participo*, Lat. *participo*, Fr.]  
1. To partake; to have share.  
Th' other instruments  
Did see, and hear, devise, instruct, walk, feel;  
And mutually *participate*. *Shakefp.*

2. With of.  
An aged citizen brought forth all his provisions, and said,  
that as he did communicate unto them his store, so would he  
*participate* of their wants. *Hayward.*

3. With in.  
His delivery, and thy joy thereon,  
In both which we, as next, *participate*. *Milton.*

4. To have part of more things than one.  
Few creatures *participate* of the nature of plants and metals  
both. *Bacon.*

God, when heav'n and earth he did create,  
Form'd man, who should of both *participate*. *Dowham.*

Those bodies, which are under a light, which is extended  
and distributed equally through all, should *participate* of each  
others colours. *Dryden.*

5. To have part of something common with another.  
The species of audibles seem to *participate* more with local  
motion, like percussions made upon the air. *Bacon.*

TO PARTICIPATE. *v. a.* To partake; to receive part of; to  
share.  
As Christ's incarnation and passion can be available to no  
man's good, which is not made partaker of Christ, neither  
can we *participate* him without his presence. *Hooker.*

The French seldom achieved any honourable acts without  
Scottish hands, who therefore are to *participate* the glory with  
them. *Camden's Remains.*

Fellowship,  
Such as I seek, fit to *participate*  
All rational delights; wherein the brute  
Cannot be human comfort. *Milt. Par. Lst.*

PARTICIPATION. *n. f.* [*participation*, Fr. from *participate*.]  
1. The state of sharing something in common.  
Civil society doth more content the nature of man, than  
any private kind of solitary living; because, in society, this  
good of mutual *participation* is so much larger. *Hooker.*

Their spirits are so married in conjunction, with the *par-  
ticipation* of society, that they flock together in consent, like  
so many wild geese. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

A joint coronation of himself and his queen might give any  
countenance of *participation* of title. *Bacon.*

2. The act or state of partaking or having part of something.  
All things seek the highest, and covet more or less the *par-  
ticipation* of God himself. *Hooker.*

Those deities are so by *participation*, and subordinate to the  
supreme.  
What an honour, that God should admit us into such a  
blessed *participation* of himself? *Atterbury.*

Convince them, that brutes have the least *participation* of  
thought, and they retract. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Your genius should mount above that mist, in which its  
*participation* and neighbourhood with earth long involved it. *Pope.*

3. Distribution; division into shares.  
It sufficeth not, that the country hath wherewith to sustain  
even more than to live upon it, if means be wanting whereby  
to drive convenient *participation* of the general store into a  
great number of well-deservers. *Raleigh.*

PARTICIPIAL. *adj.* [*participialis*, Lat.] Having the nature of  
a participate.

PARTICIPIALLY. *adv.* [from *participate*.] In the sense or man-  
ner of a participate.

PARTICIPLE. *n. f.* [*participium*, Lat.]  
1. A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb.  
A *participle* as is a particular sort of adjective, formed  
from a verb, and together with its signification of action,  
passion, or some other manner of existence, signifying the time  
thereof. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

2. Any thing that participates of different things.  
The *participles* or confiners between plants and living crea-  
tures, are such as are fixed, though they have a motion in  
their parts: such as, cyfers and cockles. *Bacon.*

PARTICLE. *n. f.* [*particula*, Fr. *particula*, Lat.]  
1. Any small portion of a greater substance. *There*

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From any of the other unreasonable demands, the houses  
had not given their commissioners authority in the least  
particle to recede. *Clarendon.*

There is not one grain in the universe, either too much or  
too little, nothing to be added, nothing to be spared; nor so  
much as any one *particle* of it, that mankind may not be either  
the better or the worse for, according as 'tis applied. *L'Estr.*

With *particles* of heavy nily fire,  
The God of nature did his soul inspire. *Dryden.*

Curious wits,  
With rapture, with astonishment reflect,  
On the small size of atoms, which unite  
To make the smallest *particle* of light. *Blackmore.*

It is not impossible, but that microscopes may, at length,  
be improved to the discovery of the *particles* of bodies, on  
which their colours depend. *Newton's Opticks.*

Blest with more *particles* of heav'nly flame. *Graville.*

2. A word varied by inflexion.  
Till Arianism had made it a matter of great sharpness and  
subtlety of wit to be a sound believing christian, men were  
not curious what syllables or *particles* of speech they used.  
*Hooker, b. v.*

The Latin varies the signification of verbs and nouns, not  
as the modern languages, by *particles* prefixed, but by chang-  
ing the last syllables. *Locke on Education.*

*Particles* are the words, whereby the mind signifies what  
connection it gives to the several affirmations and negations,  
that it unites in one continued reasoning or narration. *Locke.*

In the Hebrew tongue, there is a *particle*, confining but of  
one single letter, of which there are reckoned up above fifty  
several significations. *Locke.*

PARTICULAR. *adj.* [*particularis*, French.]  
1. Relating to single persons; not general.  
He, as well with general orations, as *particular* dealing  
with men of most credit, made them see how necessary it  
was. *Sidney.*

As well for *particular* application to special occasions, as  
also in other manifold respects, infinite treasures of wisdom  
are abundantly to be found in the holy scripture. *Hooker.*

2. Individual; one distinct from others.  
Wherefore one plant draweth such a *particular* juice out  
of the earth, as it qualifyeth the earth, so as that juice, which  
remaineth, is fit for the other plant; there the neighbourhood  
doth good. *Bacon.*

This is true of actions considered in their general nature or  
kind; but not considered in their *particular* individual in-  
stances. *South's Sermons.*

Artists, who propose only the imitation of such a *particular*  
person, without election of ideas, have often been reproached  
for that omission. *Dryden.*

3. Noting properties or things peculiar.  
Of this prince there is little *particular* memory; only that  
he was very studious and learned. *Bacon.*

4. Attentive to things single and distinct.  
I have been *particular* in examining the reason of chil-  
dren's inheriting the property of their fathers, because it will  
give us farther light in the inheritance of power. *Locke.*

5. Single; not general.  
Rather performing his general commandment, which had  
ever been, to embrace virtue, than any new *particular*, sprung  
out of passion, and contrary to the former. *Sidney.*

6. Odd; having something that eminently distinguishes him  
from others. This is commonly used in a sense of contempt.

PARTICULAR. *n. f.*  
1. A single instance; a single point.  
I must reserve some *particulars*, which it is not lawful for  
me to reveal. *Bacon.*

Those notions are universal, and what is universal must  
needs proceed from some universal constant principle; the  
same in all *particulars*, which can be nothing else but human  
nature. *South's Sermons.*

Having the idea of an elephant or an angle in my mind,  
the first and natural enquiry is, whether such a thing does  
exist? and this knowledge is only of *particulars*. *Locke.*

And if we will take them, as they were directed, in *parti-  
cular* to her, or in her, as their representative, to all other wo-  
men, they will, at most, concern the female sex only, and  
import no more but that subjection, they should ordinarily be  
in, to their husbands. *Locke.*

The master could hardly fit on his horse for laughing, all  
the while he was giving me the *particulars* of this story. *Addif.*

Vespasian he resembled in many *particulars*. *Swift.*

2. Individual; private person.  
It is the greatest interest of *particulars*, to advance the good  
of the community. *L'Estrange.*

3. Private interest.  
Our wisdom must be such, as doth not propose to itself to  
draw out our *particular*, the partial and immoderate desire  
whereof poisoneth wherefore it taketh place; but the scope  
and mark, which we are to aim at, is the publick and com-  
mon good. *Hooker.*

They apply their minds even with hearty affection and zeal,

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at the least, unto those branches of publick prayer, wherein  
their own *particular* is moved. *Hooker, b. 5.*

His general lov'd him *Shakefp.*

In a most dear *particular*. *Shakefp.*

4. Private character; single self; state of an individual.  
For his *particular*, I'll receive him gladly;  
But not one follower. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

5. A minute detail of things singly enumerated.  
The reader has a *particular* of the books, wherein this law  
was written. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

6. Distinct not general recital.  
Invention is called a muse, authors ascribe to each of them,  
in *particular*, the sciences which they have invented. *Dryden.*

PARTICULARITY. *n. f.* [*particularité*, Fr. from *particular*.]  
1. Distinct notice or enumeration; not general assertion.  
So did the boldness of their affirmation accompany the  
greatness of what they did affirm, even descending to *parti-  
cularities*, what kingdoms he should overcome. *Sidney.*

2. Singleness; individuality.  
Knowledge imprinted in the minds of all men, whereby  
both general principles for directing of human actions are com-  
prehended, and conclusions derived from them, upon which  
conclusions groweth, in *particularity*, the choice of good and  
evil. *Hooker, b. ii.*

3. Petty account; private incident.  
To see the rules that were most agreeable to such an em-  
peror, the flatteries that he lay m-it open to, with the like  
*particularities* only to be met with on medals, are certainly  
not a little pleasing. *Addifon.*

4. Something belonging to single persons.  
Let the general trumpet blow his blast,  
*Particularities* and petty founds  
To cease. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*

5. Something peculiar.  
I saw an old heathen altar, with this *particularity*, that it  
was hollowed like a dish at one end; but not the end on  
which the sacrifice was laid. *Addifon's Remarks on Italy.*

He applied himself to the coquette's heart; there occurred  
many *particularities* in this dissection. *Addifon.*

TO PARTICULARIZE. *v. a.* [*particulariser*, Fr. from *particu-  
lar*.] To mention distinctly; to detail; to shew minutely.  
The leanness that afflicts us, is an inventory to *particularize*  
their abundance. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

He not only boasts of his parentage as an Israelite, but *par-  
ticularizes* his descent from Benjamin. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

PARTICULARLY. *v. a.* [from *particular*.]  
1. Distinctly; singly; not universally.  
Providence, that universally casts its eye over all the crea-  
tion, is yet pleased more *particularly* to fasten it upon some.  
*South's Sermons.*

2. In an extraordinary degree.  
This exact propriety of Virgil; I *particularly* regarded as a  
great part of his character. *Dryden.*

With the flower and the leaf I was so *particularly* pleased,  
both for the invention and the moral, that I commend it to  
the reader. *Dryden.*

TO PARTICULATE. *v. a.* [from *particular*.] To make men-  
tion singly. Obsolete.  
I may not *particulate* of Alexander Hales, the irrefra-  
gable doctor. *Camden's Remains.*

PARTISAN. *n. f.* [*partisan*, French.]  
1. A kind of pike or halberd.  
Let us  
Find out the prettiest dazied plot we can;  
And make him with our pikes and *partisans*  
A grave. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Shall I strike at it with my *partisan*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. [From *parti*, French.] An adherent to a faction.  
Some of these *partisans* concluded, the government had  
hired men to be bound and pinioned. *Addifon.*

I would be glad any *partisan* would help me to a tolerable  
reason, that, because Clodius and Curio agree with me in a  
few singular notions, I must blindly follow them in all. *Swift.*

3. The commander of a party.  
4. A commander's leading staff. *Ainsworth.*

PARTITION. *n. f.* [*partition*, Fr. *partitio*, Latin.]  
1. The act of dividing; a state of being divided.  
Like to a double cherry, seeming parted,  
But yet an union in *partition*. *Shakefp.*

2. Division; separation; distinction.  
We have, in this respect, our churches divided by certain  
*partition*, although not so many in number as theirs. *Hooker.*

Can we not  
*Partition* make with spectacles so precious  
Twixt fair and foul? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind,  
That ev'n our corn shall seem as light as chaff,  
And good from bad find no *partition*. *Shakefp.*

The day, month and year, measured by them, are used as  
standard measures, as likely others arbitrarily deduced from  
them by *partition* or collection. *Heller on Time.*

3. Part



PAR

3. Part divided from the rest; separate part.  
Lodge'd in a small *partition*; and the rest  
Ordain'd for uses to his Lord best known. *Milton.*
4. That by which different parts are separated.  
It doth not follow, that God, without respect, doth teach  
us to erect between us and them a *partition* wall of difference,  
in such things indifferent as have hitherto been disputed of.  
*Hooker, b. iv. f. 6.*  
Make *partitions* of wood in a hoghead, with holes in  
them, and mark the difference of their sound from that of an  
hoghead without such *partitions*. *Bacon.*  
*Partition* firm and sure,  
The waters underneath from those above  
Dividing. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Enclosures our factions have made in the church, become  
a great *partition* wall to keep others out of it.  
*Decay of Piety.*  
At one end of it, is a great *partition*, designed for an  
opera. *Addison.*  
The *partition* between good and evil is broken down; and  
where one sin has entered, legions will force their way.  
*Rogers's Sermons.*
5. Part where separation is made.  
The mound was newly made, no sight could pass  
Betwixt the nice *partitions* of the grass,  
The well-united feds so closely lay. *Dryden.*  
To *PARTITION, v. a.* To divide into distinct parts.  
These fides are uniform without, though severally *partitioned*  
within. *Bacon.*  
*PARTLET, n. f.* A name given to a hen; the original signifi-  
cation being a ruff or band, or covering for the neck.  
*Hammer.*  
Thou dotard, thou art woman tir'd; unroofed  
By thy dame *partlet* here. *Shakespeare.*  
Tir'd with pinn'd ruffs, and fans, and *partlet* strips. *Hall.*  
Dame *partlet* was the sovereign of his heart;  
He feather'd her. *Dryden's Fables.*  
*PARTLY, adv.* [from *part*.] In some measure; in some de-  
gree; in part.  
That part, which, since the coming of Christ, *partly* hath  
embraced, and *partly* shall hereafter embrace the christian re-  
ligion, we term, as by a more proper name, the church of  
Christ. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 1.*  
The inhabitants of Naples have been always very noto-  
rious for leading a life of laziness and pleasure, which I take  
to arise out of the wonderful plenty of their country, that  
does not make labour so necessary to them, and *partly* out of  
the temper of their climate, that relaxes the fibres of their  
bodies, and disposes the people to such an idle indolent hu-  
mour. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
*PARTNER, n. f.* [from *part*.]  
1. Partaker; sharer; one who has part in any thing; associate.  
My noble *partner*,  
You greet with present grace,  
That he seems rapt withal. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Noble *partners*  
Touch you the lowest points with sweetest terms. *Shakespeare.*  
Those of the race of Sem were no *partners* in the unbe-  
lieving work of the tower. *Raleigh's History.*  
To undergo  
Myself the total crime; or to accuse  
My other self, the *partner* of my life. *Milton.*  
Sapor, king of Persia, had an heaven of glass, which,  
proudly sitting in his estate, he trod upon, calling himself  
brother to the sun and moon, and *partner* with the stars.  
*Peacocks of Geometry.*  
The soul continues in her action, till her *partner* is again  
qualified to bear her company. *Addison.*  
2. One who dances with another.  
Lead in your ladies every one; sweet *partner*,  
I must not yet forsake you. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
To *PARTNER, v. a.* [from the noun.] To join; to associate  
with a partner.  
A lady who  
So fair, and fatten'd to an empery,  
Would make the great king double: to be *partner'd*  
With tomboys, hir'd with self-exhibition,  
Which your own coffers yield. *Shakespeare.*  
*PARTNERSHIP, n. f.* [from *partner*.]  
1. Joint interest or property.  
He does possession keep,  
And is too wife to hazard *partnership*. *Dryden.*  
2. The union of two or more in the same trade.  
'Tis a necessary rule in alliances, *partnerships* and all man-  
ner of civil dealings, to have a strict regard to the disposition  
of those we have to do withal. *L'Estrange.*  
*PARTOOK, v. p.* Preterite of *partake*.  
*PARTTRIDGE, n. f.* [from *partis*, Fr. *pertris*, Welsh; *perdis*, Lat.]  
A bird of game.  
The king is come out to seek a *flea*, as when one doth hunt  
a *partridge* in the mountains. *1 Sam. xxvi. 20.*

PAR

- PARTURIENT, adj.* [from *parturiens*, Lat.] About to bring forth.  
*PARTURITION, n. f.* [from *parturio*, Latin.] The state of  
being about to bring forth.  
Conformation of parts is required, not only unto the pre-  
vious conditions of birth, but also unto the *parturition* or very  
birth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
*PARTY, n. f.* [from *partis*, French.]  
1. A number of persons confederated by similarity of designs  
or opinions in opposition to others; a faction.  
When any of these combatants strips his terms of ambi-  
guity, I shall think him a champion for truth, and not the  
slave of vain glory or a *party*. *Locke.*  
This account of *party* patches will appear improbable to  
those, who live at a distance from the fashionable world. *Addi.*  
*Party* writers are so sensible of the secret virtue of an in-  
nuendo, that they never mention the q—n at length. *Spektat.*  
This *party* rage in women only serves to aggravate animos-  
ities that reign among them. *Addison's Spectator, No 81.*  
As he never leads the conversation into the violence and  
rage of *party* disputes, I listened to him with pleasure. *Tatler.*  
Division between those of the same *party*, exposes them to  
their enemies. *Pope.*  
The most violent *party* men are such, as, in the conduct of  
their lives, have discovered least sense of religion or mora-  
lity. *Swift.*  
2. One of two litigants.  
When you are hearing a matter between *party* and *party*,  
if pinched with the cholic, you make faces like mummies,  
and dismiss the controversy more entangled by your hearing;  
all the peace you make in their cause, is calling both *parties*  
knaves. *Shakespeare.*  
The cause of both *parties* shall come before the judges.  
*Exodus xlii. 9.*  
If a bishop be a *party* to a suit, and excommunicates his  
adversary; such excommunication shall not bar his adver-  
sary from his action. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
3. One concerned in any affair.  
The child was prisoner to the womb, and is  
Free'd and enfranchis'd; not a *party* to  
The anger of the king, nor guilty of  
The trespass of the queen. *Shakespeare.*  
I do suspect this trash  
To be a *party* in this injury. *Shakespeare.*  
4. Side; persons engaged against each other.  
Our Foes compell'd by need, have peace embrace'd:  
The peace, both *parties* want, is like to last. *Dryden.*  
5. Cause; side.  
Agle came in, to make their *party* good. *Dryden.*  
6. A sect assembly.  
Let me extol a cat, on oysters fed,  
I'll have a *party* at the Bedford-head. *Pope.*  
If the clergy would a little study the arts of conversation,  
they might be welcome at every *party*, where there was the  
least regard for politeness or good sense. *Swift.*  
7. Particular person; a person distinct from, or opposed to,  
another.  
As the paced on, she was stopp'd with a number of trees,  
so thickly placed together, that she was afraid she should,  
with rushing through, stop the speech of the lamentable *party*,  
which she was so desirous to understand. *Sidney.*  
The minister of justice may, for publick example, virtu-  
ously will the execution of that *party*, whose pardon another,  
for confanguinity's sake, as virtuously may desire. *Hooker.*  
If the jury found, that the *party* slain was of English race,  
it had been adjudged felony. *Davies on Ireland.*  
How shall this be compass'd? canst thou bring me to the  
*party*? *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
The smoke received into the nostrils, causes the *party* to  
lie as if he were drunk. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
The imagination of the *party* to be cured, is not needful to  
concur; for it may be done without the knowledge of the  
*party* wounded. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
He that confesses his sin, and prays for pardon, hath pu-  
nished his fault; and then there is nothing left to be done by  
the offended *party*, but to return to charity. *Taylor.*  
Though there is a real difference between one man and  
another, yet the *party*, who has the advantage, usually mag-  
nifies the inequality. *Collier on Pride.*  
8. A detachment of soldiers: as, he commanded that *party* sent  
thither.  
*PARTY-COLOURED, adj.* [from *party* and *coloured*.] Having diversity  
of colours.  
The fulsome ewes,  
Then conceiving, did, in yeanning time,  
Fall *party-colour'd* lambs. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*  
The leopard was valuing himself upon the lustre of his  
*party-coloured* skin. *L'Estrange.*  
From one father both,  
Both girl with gold, and clad in *party-colour'd* cloth. *Dryden.*  
Constrain'd him in a bird, and made him fly  
With *party-colour'd* plumes a chattering pie. *Dryden.*  
I looked

PAS

- I looked with as much pleasure upon the little *party-coloured*  
assembly, as upon a bed of tulips. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Nor is it hard to beautify each month  
With files of *party-colour'd* fruits. *Phillips.*  
Four knives in garb succinct, a trusty band,  
And *party-coloured* troops, a shining train,  
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain. *Pope.*  
*PARTY-JURY, n. f.* [in law.] A jury in some trials half fo-  
reigners and half natives.  
*PARTY-MAN, n. f.* [from *party* and *man*.] A factious person; an  
abettor of a *party*.  
*PARTY-WALL, n. f.* [from *party* and *wall*.] Wall that separates one  
house from the next.  
'Tis an ill custom among bricklayers to work up a whole  
story of the *party-walls*, before they work up the fronts.  
*Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*  
*PARTY-VAL, n. f.* [Fr.] A church or church porch: applied to the  
meetings or law-disputes among young students in the inns of  
courts, and also to that disputation at Oxford, called *disputa-*  
*tio in parvis*. *Bailey.*  
*PARTVITUNE, n. f.* [from *parvus*, Latin.] Littlefness; mi-  
nuteness.  
The little ones of *parvitude* cannot reach to the same  
floor with them. *Glansville.*  
*PARTVITY, n. f.* [from *parvus*, Lat.] Littlefness; minute-  
ness.  
What are these for fineness and *parvity*, to those minute  
animalcula discovered in pepper-water. *Roy.*  
*PAS, n. f.* [French.] Precedence; right of going foremost.  
In her poor circumstances, she still preserv'd the mien of a  
gentlewoman; when she came into any full assembly, she  
would not yield the *pas* to the best of them. *Arbutnot.*  
*PASCHAL, adj.* [from *pascha*, French; *paschalis*, Latin.]  
1. Relating to the paslover.  
2. Relating to Easter.  
*PASH, n. f.* [from *pash*, Spanish.] A kiss. *Hammer.*  
Thou want'st a rough *pash*, and the shoots that I have,  
To be full like me. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*  
To *PASH, v. a.* [from *pash*, Dutch.] To strike; to crush.  
With my armed fist  
I'll *pash* him o'er the face. *Shakespeare.*  
Thy cunning engines have with labour rais'd  
My heavy anger, like a mighty weight,  
To fall and *pash* thee dead. *Dryden.*  
*PASQUE-FLOWER, n. f.* [from *pasquille*, Latin.]  
The flower consists of several leaves, which are placed in  
a circular order, and expand in form of a rose; out of the  
middle of which rises a pointal, belet, for the most part,  
with chives, which afterward becomes a fruit, in which the  
seeds are gathered, as it were in a little head, each ending  
in a small hair: to which must be added some little leaves,  
encompassing the pedicle below the flower; as the anemone,  
from which the *pasque-flower* differs in the seed, ending in a  
tail. *Müller.*  
*PASQUIL, n. f.* [from *pasquino*, a statue at Rome, to  
PASQUIN, which they amuse any lampoon or paper of  
PASQUINADE, satirical observation.] A lampoon.  
He never valued any *pasquils* that were dropped up and  
down, to think them worthy of his revenge. *Howell.*  
The *pasquils*, lampoons, and libels, we meet with now-a-  
days, are a sort of playing with the four and twenty letters,  
without sense, truth, or wit. *Tatler, No 92.*  
To *PASS, v. n.* [from *passer*, French; *passus*, a step, Latin.]  
1. To go; to move from one place to another; to be pro-  
gressive.  
Tell him his long trouble is *passing*. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
Out of this world. *Genesis.*  
If I have found favour in thy sight, *pass* not away from  
thy servant. *Genesis.*  
While my glory *passeth* by, I will put thee in a cleft of the  
rock, and will cover thee, while I *pass* by. *Exodus xxxiii. 22.*  
Thus will I cut off him that *passeth* out, and him that  
returneth. *Ezekiel xxxv. 7.*  
They took the fords of Jordan, and suffered not a man to  
*pass* over. *Judges iii. 28.*  
This heap and this pillar be witness, that I will not *pass*  
over to thee, and that thou shalt not *pass* over it and this  
pillar unto me for harm. *Genesis xxxi. 52.*  
An idea of motion not *passing* on, is not better than idea  
of motion at rest. *Locke.*  
Heedless of those cares, with anguish stung,  
He felt their stings as they *pass'd* along. *Pope.*  
If the cause be visible, we stop at the instrument, and fel-  
dom *pass* on to him that directed it. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*  
2. To go; to make way.  
Her face, her hands were torn  
With *passing* through the brakes. *Dryden.*  
3. To make transition from one thing to another.  
Others dissatisfied with what they have, and not trusting to  
those innocent ways of getting more, fall to others, and *pass*  
from just to unjust. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

PAS

4. To vanish; to be lost.  
Trust not too much to that enchanting face;  
Beauty's a charm, but soon the charm will *pass*. *Dryden.*
5. To be spent; to go away.  
The time, when the thing existed, is the idea of that  
space of duration, which *passed* between some fixed period  
and the being of that thing. *Locke.*  
We see, that one who fixes his thoughts very intently on  
one thing, so as to take but little notice of the succession of  
ideas that *pass* in his mind, whilst he is taken up with that  
earnest contemplation, lets slip out of his account a good part  
of that duration, and thinks that time shorter than it is. *Locke.*
6. To be at an end; to be over.  
Their officious haste,  
Who would before have born him to the sky;  
Like eager Romans, ere all rites were *pass'd*,  
Did let too soon the sacred eagle fly. *Dryden.*  
7. To die; to pass from the present life to another state.  
The pangs of death do make him grin;  
Disturb him not, let him *pass* peaceably. *Shakespeare.*
8. To be changed by regular gradation.  
Inflammations are translated from other parts to the lungs;  
a pleurisy easily *passeth* into a peripneumony. *Arbutnot.*
9. To go beyond bounds. Obsolete.  
Why this *passer*, Mr. Ford:—you are not to go loose any  
longer, you must be pinnioned. *Shakespeare.*
10. To be in any state.  
I will cause you to *pass* under the rod, and I will bring you  
into the bond of the covenant. *Ezekiel xx. 37.*
11. To be enacted.  
Many of the nobility spoke in parliament against those  
things, which were most grateful to his majesty, and which  
still *passed*, notwithstanding their contradiction. *Clarendon.*  
Neither of these bills have yet *passed* the house of commons,  
and some think they may be rejected. *Swift.*  
This pernicious project, if *passed* into a law, would have  
been of the worst consequence. *Swift.*
12. To be effected; to exist. Unless this may be thought a  
noun with the articles suppressed, and be explained thus: it  
came to the *pass* that.  
I have heard it enquired, how it might be brought to *pass*  
that the church should every where have able preachers to in-  
struct the people. *Hooker, b. v. f. 3.*  
When the case required diffimulation, if they used it, it  
came to *pass* that the former opinion of their good faith made  
them almost invisible. *Bacon's Essays.*
13. To gain reception; to become current: as, this money  
will not *pass*.  
That trick, said she, will not *pass* twice. *Hudibras.*  
Their excellencies will not *pass* for such in the opinion of  
the learned, but only as things which have less of error in  
them. *Dryden.*  
False eloquence *passeth* only where true is not understood,  
and no body will commend bad writers, that is acquainted  
with good. *Felton on the Classics.*  
The grossest suppositions *pass* upon them, that the wild Irish  
were taken in toys; but that, in some time, they would  
grow tame. *Swift.*
14. To be practised artfully or successfully.  
This practice hath most shrewdly *pass'd* upon thee;  
But when we know the grounds and authors of it,  
Thou shalt be both the plaintiff and the judge. *Shakespeare.*  
Though frauds may *pass* upon men, they are as open as the  
light to him that searches the heart. *L'Estrange.*
15. To be regarded as good or ill.  
He rejected the authority of councils, and so do all the re-  
formed; so that this won't *pass* for a fault in him, 'till 'tis  
proved one in us. *Atterbury.*
16. To occur; to be transacted.  
If we would judge of the nature of spirits, we must have  
recourse to our own consciousness of what *passes* within our  
own mind. *Watts's Logic.*
17. To be done.  
Zeal may be let loose in matters of direct duty, as in  
prayers, provided that no indirect act *pass* upon them to de-  
file them. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
18. To heed; to regard.  
As for these silken-coated slaves, I *pass* not;  
It is to you, good people, that I speak,  
O'er whom, in time to come, I hope to reign. *Shakespeare.*
19. To determine finally; to judge capitally.  
Though well we may not *pass* upon his life,  
Without the form of justice; yet our pow'r  
Shall do a courtly to our wrath. *Shakespeare.*
20. To be supremely excellent.  
To thrust; to make a push in fencing.  
To see thee fight, to see thee *pass* thy puncto. *Shakespeare.*
21. To thrust; to make a push in fencing.  
Both advance  
Against each other, and with sword and lance  
They lash, they foil, they *pass*, they strive to bore  
Their collets. *Dryden.*
22. To omit.



# PAS

22. To omit.  
Full piteous seems young Alma's case,  
As in a luckless gamester's place,  
She would not play, yet must not pass.  
Prior.
23. To go through the alimentary duct.  
Substances hard cannot be dissolved, but they will pass;  
but such, whose tenacity exceeds the powers of digestion,  
will neither pass, nor be converted into aliment.  
Arbutnot.
24. To be in a tolerable state.  
A middling sort of man was left well enough to pass by his  
father, but could never think he had enough, so long as any  
had more.  
L'Estrange.
25. To Pass away. To be lost; to glide off.  
Defining the soul to be a substance that always thinks, can  
serve but to make many men suspect, that they have no souls  
at all, since they find a good part of their lives pass away  
without thinking.  
Locke.
26. To Pass away. To vanish.  
To Pass. v. a.
1. To go beyond.  
As it is advantageous to a physician to be called to the cure  
of a declining disease; so it is for a commander to suppress  
a sedition, which has passed the height: for in both the  
noxious humour doth first weaken, and afterwards waste to  
nothing.  
Hayward.
2. To go through: as, the horse passed the river.
3. To spend; to live through.  
Were I not assured he was removed to advantage, I should  
pass my time extremely ill without him.  
Collier.
- You know in what deluding joys we pass  
The night that was by heav'n decreed our last.  
Dryden.
- We have examples of such, as pass most of their nights  
without dreaming.  
Locke.
- The people, free from cares, serene and gay,  
Pass all their mild untrobbled hours away.  
Addison.
- In the midst of the service, a lady, who had passed the  
winter at London with her husband, entered the congrega-  
tion.  
Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup> 129.
4. To impart to any thing the power of moving.  
Dr. Hurstun thinks the principal use of inspiration to be,  
to move, or pass the blood, from the right to the left ven-  
tricle of the heart.  
Derham's Physico-Theology.
5. To carry hastily.  
I had only time to pass my eye over the medals, which are  
in great number.  
Addison's Remarks on Italy.
6. To transfer to another proprietor.  
He that will pass his land,  
As I have mine, may set his hand  
And heart unto this deed, when he hath read;  
And make the purchase spread.  
Herbert.
7. To strain; to percolate.  
They speak of severing wine from water, passing it through  
ivy wood.  
Bacon's Natural History.
8. To vent; to let out.  
How many thousands take upon them to pass their censures  
on the personal actions of others, and pronounce boldly on  
the affairs of the publick.  
Watts.
- They will commend the work in general, but pass so many  
fly remarks upon it afterwards, as shall destroy all their cold  
praises.  
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
9. To utter ceremoniously.  
Many of the lords and some of the commons passed some  
compliments to the two lords.  
Clarendon.
10. To utter solemnly.  
He pass his promise, and was as good as his word.  
L'Estrange.
11. To transmit.  
Waller passed over five thousand horse and foot by New-  
bridge.  
Clarendon, l. viii.
12. To put an end to.  
This night  
We'll pass the business privately and well.  
Shakespeare.
13. To surpass; to excel.  
She more sweet than any bird on bough  
Would oftentimes amongst them bear a part,  
And strive to pass, as she could well enough,  
Their native music by her skilful art.  
Fairy Queen.
- Whom do'st thou pass in beauty?  
Ezekiel xxxii. 19.
- Martial, thou gav'st far nobler epigrams  
To thy Domitian, than I can my James;  
But in my royal subject I pass thee,  
Thou flattered'st thine, mine cannot flatter'd be.  
B. Johns.
- The ancestor and all his heirs,  
Though they in number pass the stars of heav'n,  
Are full but one.  
Davies.
14. To omit; to neglect.  
If you fondly pass our proffer'd offer,  
'Tis not the rounder of your old fad'd walls  
Can hide you.  
Shakespeare's King John.
- Let me o'erleap that custom; for I cannot  
Put on the gown, stand naked, and entreat them;  
Please you that I may pass this doing.  
Shakespeare.

# PAS

- I pass the wars, that spotted liux's make  
With their fierce rivals.  
Dryden.
15. To transend; to transcend.  
I pass their warlike pomp, their proud array.  
Dryden.
- They did pass those bounds, and did return since that  
time.  
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
16. To admit; to allow.  
The money of every one that passeth the account, let the  
priests take.  
2 Kings xii. 4.
- I'll pass them all upon account,  
As if your nat'ral self had don't.  
Hudibras.
17. To enact a law.  
How does that man know, but the decree may be already  
passed against him, and his allowance of mercy spent.  
South.
- Among the laws that pass'd, it was decreed,  
That conquer'd Thebes from bondage should be freed.  
Dryden's Knight's Tale.
- Could the same parliament which addressed with so much  
zeal and earnestness against this evil, pass it into a law?  
His majesty's ministers proposed the good of the nation,  
when they advised the passing this patent.  
South.
18. To impose fraudulently.  
The indulgent mother did her care employ,  
And pass'd it on her husband for a boy.  
Dryden.
19. To practise artfully; to make succeed.  
Time lays open frauds, and after that discovery there is  
no passing the same trick upon the mice.  
L'Estrange.
20. To send from one place to another: as, pass that beggar to  
his own parish.
21. To Pass away. To spend; to waste.  
The father waketh for the daughter, lest she pass away the  
flower of her age.  
Ecclesiast. xlii. 9.
22. To Pass by. To excuse; to forgive.  
However God may pass by single sinners in this world; yet  
when a nation combines against him, the wicked shall not go  
unpunished.  
Tillotson's Sermon.
23. To Pass by. To neglect; to disregard.  
How far ought this enterprise to wait upon these other  
matters, to be mingled with them, or to pass by them, and  
give law to them, as inferior unto itself?  
Bacon.
- It conduces much to our content, if we pass by those things  
which happen to our trouble, and consider that which is pro-  
perous; that, by the representation of the better, the worse  
may be blotted out.  
Taylor's Holy Living.
- Certain passages of scripture we cannot, without injury to  
truth, pass by here in silence.  
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
24. To Pass over. To omit; to let go unregarded.  
Better to pass him o'er, than to relate  
The cause I have your mighty fire to hate.  
Dryden.
- It does not belong to this place to have that point debated,  
nor will it hinder our pursuit to pass it over in silence.  
Watts.
- The poet passes it over as hastily as he can, as if he were  
afraid of staying in the cave.  
Dryden.
- The queen asked him, who he was; but he passes over  
this without any reply, and reserves the greatest part of his  
story to a time of more leisure.  
Broom.
- PASS. n. f. [from the verb.]  
1. A narrow entrance; an avenue.  
The straight pass was damm'd  
With dead men.  
Shakespeare's Cymbeline.
- It would be easy to defend the passes into the whole coun-  
try, that the king's army should never be able to enter.  
Clar.
- Truth is a strong hold, fortified by God and nature, and  
diligence is properly the understanding's laying siege to it; so  
that it must be perpetually observing all the avenues and passes  
to it, and accordingly making its approaches.  
South.
2. Passage; road.  
The Tyrans had no pass to the Red Sea, but through the  
territory of Solomon, and by his sufferance.  
Raleigh.
- Pity tempts the pass;  
But the tough metal of my heart resists.  
Dryden.
3. A permission to go or come any where.  
They shall protect all that come in, and send them to  
the lord deputy, with their safe conduct or pass, to be at his  
disposition.  
Spenser on Ireland.
- We bid this be done,  
When evil deeds have their permissive pass,  
And not the punishment.  
Shakespeare.
- Give quiet pass  
Through your dominions for this enterprise.  
Shakespeare.
- A gentleman had a pass to go beyond the seas.  
Clar.
- If they should send for a pass to France, the ceremony in  
asking and granting it would be liable to the same objections  
of delay.  
Clarendon.
4. An order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to  
their place of abode.
5. Push; thrust in fencing.  
'Tis dangerous when the baser nature comes  
Between the pass and fell intented points  
Of mighty opposites.  
Shakespeare's Hamlet.
- The king hath laid, that in a dozen passes between you and  
him, he shall not exceed you three hits.  
Shakespeare.
- With

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- With seeming innocence the crowd beguill'd;  
But made the desperate passers, when he smil'd.  
Dryden.
6. State; condition.  
To what a pass are our minds brought, that, from the right  
line of virtue, are wry'd to these crooked shifts?  
Sidney.
- After King Henry united the roses, they laboured to re-  
duce both English and Irish, which work, to what pass and  
perfection it was brought, in queen Elizabeth's reign, hath  
been declared.  
Davies's State of Ireland.
- I could see plate, hangings and paintings about my house  
till you had the ordering of me, but I am now brought to  
such pass, that I can see nothing at all.  
L'Estrange.
- Matters have been brought to this pass, that if one  
among a man's sons had any blemish, he laid him aside for the  
ministry, and such an one was presently approved.  
South.
- PASSABLE. adj. [passible, Fr. from pass.]  
1. Possible to be passed or travelled through or over.  
Antiochus departed in all haste, weening in his pride to  
make the land navigable, and the sea passable by foot.  
2 Mac.
2. Supportable; tolerable; allowable.  
His body is a passable carcass, if he be not hurt. It is a  
thoroughfare for steel.  
Shakespeare's Cymbeline.
- They are crafty and of a passable reach of understanding.  
Havel.
- In counterfeit, it is with men as with false money; one  
piece is more or less passable than another.  
L'Estrange.
- Lay by Virgil, my version will appear a passable beauty  
when the original muse is absent.  
Dryden.
- White and red well mingled on the face, make what was  
before but passable, appear beautiful.  
Dryden.
3. Capable of admission or reception.  
These stage advocates are not only without truth, but  
without colour: could they have made the slender passable,  
we should have heard farther.  
Collier.
4. Popular; well received. This is a sense less usual.  
Where there is no eminent odds in sufficiency, it is better  
to take with the more passable, than with the more able.  
Bac.
- A man of the one faction, which is most passable with the  
other, commonly giveth best way.  
Bacon's Essays.
- PASSADO. n. f. [Italian.] A pass; a thrust.  
A duellist, a gentleman of the very first house; ah! the  
immortal passado.  
Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.
- PASSAGE. n. f. [passage, French.]  
1. Act of passing; travel; course; journey.  
The story of such a passage was true, and Jason with the  
rest went indeed to rob Colchos, to which they might arrive  
by boat.  
Raleigh's History of the World.
- So shalt thou best prepar'd endure  
Thy mortal passage when it comes.  
Milton.
- Live like those who look upon themselves as being only on  
their passage through this state, but as belonging to that which  
is to come.  
Atterbury's Sermon.
- Though the passage be troublesome, yet it is secure, and  
shall in a little time bring us safe and peace at the last.  
Wake.
2. Road; way.  
Human actions are so uncertain, as that seemeth the best  
course, which hath most passages out of it.  
Bacon.
- The land enterprise of Panama was grounded upon a false  
account, that the passage towards it were no better fortified  
than Drake had left them.  
Bacon.
- Is there yet no other way besides  
These painful passages, how we may come  
To death, and mix with our conatural dust?  
Milton.
- Against which open'd from beneath  
A passage down to th' earth, a passage wide.  
Milton.
- When the passage is open, land will be turned most to great  
cattle; when shut, to sheep.  
Temple.
- The Persian army had advanced into the straight passages  
of Cilicia, by which means Alexander with his small army  
was able to fight and conquer them.  
South's Sermons.
- The passage made by many a winding way,  
Reach'd e'en the room, in which the tyrant lay.  
Dryden.
- He plies him with redoubled strokes;  
Explores the nearest passage to his heart.  
Dryden.
- I wish'd for the wings of an eagle, to fly away to those  
happy seats; but the genius told me there was no passage to  
them, except through the gates of death.  
Addison.
- I have often stopp'd all the passages to prevent the ants  
going to their own nest.  
Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup> 157.
- When the gravel is separated from the kidney, only sub-  
stances relax the passages.  
Arbutnot on Diet.
3. Entrance or exit; liberty to pass.  
What, are my doors oppos'd against my passage?  
Shak.
4. The state of decay. Not in use.  
Might some part of my young years  
Might but redeem the passage of your age!  
Shakespeare.
5. Intellectual admittance; mental acceptance.  
I would render this treatise intelligible to every rational man,  
however little versed in scholastick learning, among whom I  
expect it will have a fairer passage than among those deeply im-  
bued with other principles.  
Digby.

# PAS

6. Occurrence; hap.  
It is no act of common passage, but  
A strain of rareness.  
Shakespeare.
7. Unsettled state; aptness by condition or nature to change  
the place of abode.  
Most traders in Ireland are but factors; the cause must be  
rather an ill opinion of security than of gain: the last intices  
the poorer traders, young beginners, or those of passage; but  
without the first, the rich will never settle in the country.  
Temple's Miscellaneous.
- In man the judgment shoots at flying game;  
A bird of passage! lost as soon as found;  
Now in the moon perhaps, now under ground.  
Pope.
8. Incident; transaction.  
This business as it is a very high passage of state, so it is  
worthy of serious consideration.  
Hayward.
- Thou do'st in thy passages of life  
Make me believe that thou art only mark'd  
For the hot vengeance of heav'n.  
Shakespeare's Henry IV.
9. Management; conduct.  
Upon consideration of the conduct and passage of affairs  
in former times, the state of England ought to be cleared of  
an imputation cast upon it.  
Davies on Ireland.
10. Part of a book; single place in a writing.  
A critic who has no taste nor learning, seldom ventures  
to praise any passage in an author who has not been before re-  
ceived by the publick.  
Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup> 291.
- As to the cantos, all the passages are as fabulous as the  
vilon at the beginning.  
Pope.
- PASSER. Prerite and participle of pass.  
Why sayest thou my way is hid from the Lord, and my  
judgment is passed over from my God?  
Isaiah xl. 27.
- He affirmed, that no good law passed since king William's  
accession, except the act for preserving the game.  
Addison.
- The description of a life, passed away in vanity and among  
the shadows of pomp, may be soon finely drawn in the same  
place.  
Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup> 210.
- PASSENGER. n. f. [passager, French.]  
1. A traveller; one who is upon the road; a wayfarer.  
All the way, the wanton damsel found  
New mirth, her passenger to entertain.  
Fairy Queen.
- What hollowing, and what stir is this?  
These are my mates that make their way by law,  
Have some unhappy passenger in chase.  
Shakespeare.
- The nodding horror of whole shady brows  
Threats the forlorn and wand'ring passenger.  
Milton.
- Apelles, when he had finished any work, exposed it to the  
sight of all passengers, and concealed himself to hear the cen-  
sure of his faults.  
Dryden's Discourse.
2. One who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling.  
The diligent pilot in a dangerous tempest doth attend the  
unskillful words of a passenger.  
Sidney.
- PASSENGER falcon. n. f. A kind of migratory hawk.  
Anf.
- PASSER. n. f. [from pass.] One who passes; one that is upon  
the road.  
Under you ride the home and foreign shipping in so near a  
distance, that, without troubling the passer or borrowing  
Stentor's voice, you may confer with any in the town.  
Carver.
- Have we so soon forgot,  
When, like a matron, butcher'd by her sons,  
And cast beside some common way a spectacle  
Of horror and affright to passers by,  
Our groaning country bled at every vein.  
Rowe.
- PASSIBILITY. n. f. [passibilitas, Fr. from passible.] Quality of  
receiving impressions from external agents.  
The last doubt, touching the passibility of the matter of  
the heavens, is drawn from the eclipses of the sun and  
moon.  
Hakewill on Providence.
- PASSIBLE. adj. [passible, Fr. passibilis, Lat.] Susceptive of im-  
pressions from external agents.  
Theodore disputeth with great earnestness, that God can-  
not be said to suffer; but he thereby meaneth Christ's divine  
nature against Apollinarius, which held even deity itself  
passible.  
Hooker, l. v. 53.
- PASSIBLENESS. n. f. [from passible.] Quality of receiving im-  
pressions from external agents.  
It drew after it the heresy of the passibility of the deity,  
because the deity of Christ was become, in their conceits,  
the same nature with the humanity that was passible.  
Brewster on Languages.
- PASSING. participial adj. [from pass.]  
1. Supreme; surpassing others; eminent.  
No strength of arms shall win this noble fort,  
Or shake this puissant wall, such passing might  
Have spells and charms, if they be said aright.  
Fairfax.
- Sir Hudibras his passing worth,  
The manner how he talk'd forth.  
Hudibras.
2. It is used adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word.  
Exceeding.  
Oberon is passing fell and wroth.  
Shakespeare.
- Many



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Many in each region *passing* fair  
As the noon sky; more like to goddesses  
Than mortal creatures. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
She was not only *passing* fair,  
But was withal discreet and debonaire. *Dryden.*  
While thus we stood as in a fount,  
Full soon by bonfire and by bell,  
We learnt our liege was *passing* well. *Gay.*  
PA'SSINGBELL. *n. f.* [*passing* and *bell*.] The bell which rings  
at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul:  
it is often used for the bell, which rings immediately after  
death.  
Those loving papers,  
Thicken on you now, as pray'rs ascend  
To heaven in troops at a good man's *passingbell*. *Donne.*  
A talk of tumult, and a breath  
Would serve him as his *passingbell* to death. *Daniel.*  
Before the *passingbell* begun,  
The news through half the town has run. *Swift.*  
PA'SSION. *n. f.* [*passion*, French; *passio*, Latin.]  
1. Any effect caused by external agency.  
The differences of mouldable and not mouldable, scissible  
and not scissible, and many other *passions* of matter are ple-  
beian notions, applied to the instruments men ordinarily  
practise. *Bacon.*  
A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to  
move, and when, set in motion, it is rather a *passion* than  
an action in it. *Locke.*  
2. Violent commotion of the mind.  
All the other *passions* fleet to air,  
As doubtful thoughts and rash embrac'd despair. *Shakefp.*  
Thee every thing becomes, to chide, to laugh,  
To weep: whole every *passion* fully strives  
To make itself in thee fair and admired. *Shakefp.*  
Vex'd I am  
Of late, with *passions* of some difference. *Shakefp.*  
I am doubtful, left  
You break into some merry *passion*,  
And so offend him: *Shakefp.*  
If you should smile, he grows impatient.  
In loving thou do'st well, in *passion* not;  
Wherein true love consists not. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Cruel his eye, but cast  
Signs of remorse and *passion*, to behold  
The fellows of his crime condemn'd  
For ever now to have their lot in pain. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
*Passion's* too fierce to be in fetters bound,  
And nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*  
All the art of rhetoric, besides order and perspicuity, only  
moves the *passions*, and thereby misleads the judgment. *Locke.*  
3. Anger.  
The word *passion* signifies the receiving any action in a  
large philosophical sense; in a more limited philosophical  
sense, it signifies any of the affections of human nature; as  
love, fear, joy, sorrow: but the common people confine it  
only to anger. *Watts.*  
4. Zeal; ardour.  
Where statesmen are ruled by faction and interest, they can  
have no *passion* for the glory of their country, nor any con-  
cern for the figure it will make. *Addison on Medals.*  
5. Love.  
For your love,  
You kill'd her father: you confest'd you drew  
A mighty argument to prove your *passion* for the daughter.  
*Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*  
He, to grate me more,  
Publicly own'd his *passion* for Ametris. *Roscoe.*  
Survey yourself, and then forgive your slave,  
Think what a *passion* such a form must have. *Granville.*  
6. Eagerness.  
Abate a little of that violent *passion* for fine cloaths, so pre-  
dominant in your sex. *Swift.*  
7. Emphatically. The last suffering of the redeemer of the  
world.  
He shew'd himself alive after his *passion*, by many infallible  
proofs. *Acts i. 3.*  
TO PASSION. *v. n.* [*passionner*, Fr. from the noun.] To be  
extremely agitated; to express great commotion of mind.  
Obsolete.  
'Twas Ariadne *passioning* *Shakefp.*  
PASSION-FLOWER. *n. f.* [*granadilla*, Latin.]  
*Passion-flower* hath a double calyx, the first consisting of  
three leaves, the other of five, which expand in form of a  
star: the flowers consist of five leaves each, and are of a ro-  
saceous form: in the centre of the flower arises the pointal,  
with a crown fringed at the bottom, but furnished with a  
tender embryo at the top, on which stand three clubs, under  
which are the stamina, with rough obtuse apices, which al-  
ways incline downward; the embryo turns to an oval or  
globular fruit, fleshy, and consisting of one cell, which is

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full of seeds adhering to the sides, and covered with a sort of  
hood or veil. *Milton.*  
PA'SSION-WEEK. *n. f.* The week immediately preceding  
Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.  
PA'SSIONATE. *adj.* [*passionné*, French.]  
1. Moved by passion; causing or expressing great commotion  
of mind.  
My whole endeavour is to resolve the conscience, and to  
show what, in this controversy, the heart is to think, if it  
will follow the light of sound and sincere judgment, without  
either cloud of prejudice or mist of *passionate* affection. *Hosker.*  
Thucydides observes, that men are much more *passionate* for  
injustice than for violence; because the one coming as from  
an equal seems rapine; when the other proceeding from one  
stronger is but the effect of necessity. *Clarendon.*  
Good angels looked upon this ship of Noah's with a  
*passionate* concern for its safety. *Burnet.*  
Men, upon the near approach of death, have been roused  
up into such a lively sense of their guilt, such a *passionate* de-  
gree of concern and remorse, that, if ten thousand ghosts  
had appeared to them, they scarce could have had a fuller  
conviction of their danger. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
2. Eagerly moved to anger.  
Homer's Achilles is haughty and *passionate*, impatient of  
any restraint by laws, and arrogant in arms. *Prior.*  
TO PASSIONATE. *v. a.* [*from passion*.] An old word. Obsolete.  
1. To affect with passion.  
Great pleasure mix'd with piteous regard,  
That godly king and queen did *passionate*,  
Whilst they his piteous adventures heard,  
That oft they did lament his luckless state. *Fairy Queen.*  
2. To express passionately.  
Thy niece and I want hands,  
And cannot *passionate* our tenfold grief  
With folded arms. *Shakefp.*  
PA'SSIONATELY. *adv.* [*from passionate*.]  
1. With passion; with desire, love or hatred; with great com-  
motion of mind.  
Whoever *passionately* covets any thing he has not, has lost  
his hold. *L'Estrange.*  
If sorrow expresses itself never so loudly and *passionately*,  
and discharge itself in never so many tears, yet it will no  
more purge a man's heart, than the washing of his hands  
can cleanse the rottenness of his bones. *South's Sermons.*  
I made Melinda, in opposition to Nourmahal, a woman  
*passionately* loving of her husband, patient of injuries and con-  
tempt, and constant in her kindness. *Dryden.*  
2. Angerily.  
They lay the blame on the poor little ones, sometimes  
*passionately* enough, to divert it from themselves. *Locke.*  
PA'SSIONATENESS. *n. f.* [*from passionate*.]  
1. State of being subject to passion.  
2. Vehemence of mind.  
To love with some *passionateness* the person you would  
marry, is not only allowable but expedient. *Bosj.*  
PA'SSIVE. *adj.* [*passif*, French; *passivus*, Latin.]  
1. Receiving impression from some external agent.  
High above the ground  
Their march was, and the *passive* air upbore  
Their nimble tread. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
The active informations of the intellect, filling the *passive*  
reception of the will, like form closing with matters, grew  
adequate into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *South.*  
As the mind is wholly *passive* in the reception of all its  
simple ideas, so it exerts several acts of its own, whereby,  
out of its simple ideas, the other is formed. *Locke.*  
The *vis inertiae* is a *passive* principle by which bodies persist  
in their motion or rest, receive motion in proportion to the  
force impressing it, and resist as much as they are resisted:  
by this principle alone, there never could have been any mo-  
tion in the world. *Newton's Optics.*  
2. Unresisting; not opposing.  
Not those alone, who *passive* own her laws,  
But who, weak rebels, more advance her cause. *Duncan.*  
3. Suffering; not acting.  
4. [In grammar.]  
A verb *passive* is that which signifies passion or the effect of  
action: as, *doccor*, I am taught. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*  
PA'SSIVELY. *adv.* [*from passive*.] With a passive nature.  
Though some are *passively* inclin'd,  
The greater part degenerate from their kind. *Dryden.*  
PA'SSIVENESS. *n. f.* [*from passive*.]  
1. Quality of receiving impression from external agents.  
2. Passibility; power of suffering.  
We shall lose our *passiveness* with our being, and be as in-  
capable of suffering as heaven can make us. *Decay of Piety.*  
PA'SSIVITY. *n. f.* [*from passive*.] Passiveness. An innovated  
word.  
There being no mean between penetrability and impen-  
etrability, between *passivity* and activity, these being contrary  
and opposite, the infinite rarefaction of the one quality is  
the position of its contrary. *Chapman's Philosophical Principles.*  
PA'SSOVER.

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PA'SSOVER. *n. f.* [*passi* and *over*.]  
1. A feast instituted among the Jews in memory of the time  
when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed*  
over the habitations of the Hebrews.  
The Jews *passover* was at hand, and Jesus went up. *Jo. ii. 13.*  
The Lord's *passover*, commonly called Easter, was or-  
dered by the common law to be celebrated every year on a  
Sunday. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
2. The sacrifice killed.  
Take a lamb, and kill the *passover*. *Exodus xii. 21.*  
PA'SSPORT. *n. f.* [*passport*, Fr.] Permission of egress.  
Under that pretext, fain she would have given a secret  
*passport* to her affection. *Sidney.*  
Giving his reason *passport* for to pass  
Whither it would, so it would let him die. *Sidney.*  
Let him depart; his *passport* shall be made,  
And crowns for convoy put into his purse. *Shakefp.*  
Having used extreme caution in granting *passports* to Ire-  
land, he conceived that paper not to have been delivered. *Clar.*  
The gospel has then only a free admission into the assent  
of the understanding, when it brings a *passport* from a rightly  
disposed will, as being the faculty of dominion, that com-  
mands all, that thrusts out, and lets in, what objects it  
pleases. *South's Sermons.*  
Admitted in the shining throng,  
He shows the *passport* which he brought along;  
His *passport* is his innocence and grace,  
Well known to all the natives of the place. *Dryden.*  
At our meeting in another world;  
For thou hast drunk thy *passport* out of this. *Dryden.*  
PA'ST. *participial adj.* [*from passi*.]  
1. Not present; not to come.  
*Passi*, and to come, seem best; things present worst. *Shak.*  
For several months *passi*, papers have been written upon the  
best public principle, the love of our country. *Swift.*  
This not alone has shone on ages *passi*,  
But lights the present, and shall warm the last. *Pope.*  
2. Spent; gone through; undergone.  
A life of glorious labours *passi*. *Pope.*  
PA'ST. *n. f.* Elliptically used for past time.  
The *passi* is all by death possess'd,  
And frugal fate that guards the rest,  
By giving bids us live to-day. *Penton.*  
PA'ST. *proprietion.*  
1. Beyond in time.  
Sarah was delivered of a child, when she was *passi* age. *Hebrews xi. 11.*  
2. No longer capable of.  
Fervent prayers he made, when he was esteem'd *passi* sense,  
and so spent his last breath in committing his soul unto the  
Almighty. *Hayward.*  
3. Beyond; out of reach of.  
We must not  
Prostitute our *passi* cure malady  
To empiricks. *Shakefp.*  
What's gone? and what's *passi* help,  
Should be *passi* grief. *Shakefp.*  
Many men have not yet finned themselves *passi* all sense or  
feeling, but have some regrets; and when their spirits are at  
any time disturbed with the sense of their guilt, they are for  
a little time more watchful over their ways; but they are  
soon disheartened. *Calamy's Sermons.*  
Love, when once *passi* government, is consequently *passi*  
flame. *L'Estrange.*  
Her life she might have had; but the despair  
Of saving his, had put it *passi* her care. *Dryden.*  
I'm stupify'd with sorrow, *passi* relief  
Of tears. *Dryden.*  
That the bare receiving a sum should sink a man into a  
servile state, is *passi* my comprehension. *Collier on Pride.*  
That he means paternal power, is *passi* doubt from the in-  
ference he makes. *Locke.*  
4. Beyond; further than.  
We will go by the king's high way, until we be *passi* thy  
borders. *Numbers xxi. 22.*  
5. Above; more than.  
The northern Irish Scots have bows not *passi* three quarters  
of a yard long, with a string of wretched hemp and their  
arrows not much above an ell. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
The same inundation was not deep, not *passi* forty foot  
from the ground. *Bacon.*  
PA'STE. *n. f.* [*paste*, French.]  
1. Any thing mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious: such  
as flour and water for bread or pies; or various kinds of earth  
mingled for the potter.  
Except you could bray Christendom in a mortar, and  
mould it into a new *paste*, there is no possibility of an holy  
war. *Bacon's Holy War.*  
With particles of heav'nly fire  
The God of nature did his soul inspire;  
Which wife Prometheus temper'd into *paste*,  
And mixt with living streams, the godlike image cast. *Dryd.*

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When the gods moulded up the *paste* of man,  
Some of their dough was left upon their hands. *Dryden.*  
He has the whitest hand that ever you saw, and raises *paste*  
better than any woman. *Addison's Spectator*, No 482.  
2. Flour and water boiled together so as to make a cement.  
3. Artificial mixture, in imitation of precious stones.  
TO PASTE. *v. a.* [*pastre*, Fr. from the noun.] To fasten  
with paste.  
By *pastre* the vowels and consonants on the sides of dice,  
his eldest son played himself into spelling. *Locke.*  
Young creatures have learned their letters and syllables, by  
having them *pastre* upon little flat tablets. *Watts.*  
PA'STERBOARD. *n. f.* [*paste* and *board*.] Masses made anciently  
by *pastre* one paper on another: now made sometimes by  
macerating paper and casting it in moulds, sometimes by  
pounding old cordage, and casting it in forms.  
Tintoret made chambers of board and *pasteboard*, propor-  
tioned to his models, with doors and windows, through which  
he distributed, on his figures, artificial lights. *Dryden.*  
I would not make myself merry even with a piece of *paste-*  
*board*, that is invested with a publick character. *Addison.*  
PA'STERBOARD. *adj.* Made of pasteboard.  
Put silkworms on whitened brown paper into a *pasteboard*  
box. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
PA'STEL. *n. f.* An herb.  
PA'STERN. *n. f.* [*pasturon*, French.]  
1. The knee of an horse.  
I will not change my horse with any that treads on four  
*pasterns*. *Shakefp.*  
The colt that for a stallion is design'd,  
Upright he walks on *pasterns* firm and straight,  
His motions easy, prancing in his gait. *Dryden.*  
Being heavy, he should not tread stiff, but have a *pastern*  
made him, to break the force of his weight: by this his body  
hangs on the hoof, as a coach doth by the leathers. *Grew.*  
2. The legs of an human creature in contempt.  
So straight the walk'd, and on her *pasterns* high:  
If seeing her behind, he lik'd her pace,  
Now turning short, he better lik'd her face. *Dryden.*  
PA'STIL. *n. f.* [*pastillus*, Lat. *pastille*, Fr.] A roll of paste.  
To draw with dry colours, make long *pastils*, by grinding  
red led with strong wort, and so roll them up like pencils,  
drying them in the sun. *Peascham on Drawing.*  
PA'STIME. *n. f.* [*passi* and *time*.] Sport; amusement; diversion.  
It was more requisite for Zelma's hurt to rest, than  
fit up at those *pastimes*; but they, that felt no wound but one,  
earnestly desired to have the *pastimes*. *Sidney, b. i.*  
I'll be as patient as a gentle stream;  
And make a *pastime* of each weary step,  
'Till the last step has brought me to my love. *Shakefp.*  
*Pastime* passing excellent,  
If husbanded with modesty. *Shakefp.*  
With these  
Find *pastime*, and bear rule; thy realm is large. *Milton.*  
A man, much addicted to luxury, recreation and *pastime*,  
should never pretend to devote himself entirely to the sciences;  
unless his soul be so refined, that he can taste these entertain-  
ments eminently in his closet. *Watts.*  
PA'STOR. *n. f.* [*pastor*, Latin; *pasteur*, old French.]  
1. A shepherd.  
Receive this present by the muses made,  
The pipe on which the Ascræan *pastor* play'd. *Dryden.*  
The *pastor* shears their hoary beards,  
And cales of their hair the loaden herds. *Dryden.*  
2. A clergyman who has the care of a flock; one who has souls  
to feed with sound doctrine.  
The *pastor* maketh suits of the people, and they with  
one voice testify a general assent thereto, or he joyfully  
beginneth, and they with like alacrity follow, dividing be-  
tween them the sentences wherewith they strive, which shall  
much shew his own, and stir up others zeal to the glory of  
God. *Hosker, b. v. f. 39.*  
The first branch of the great work belonging to a *pastor*  
of the church, was to teach. *South's Sermons.*  
A breach in the general form of worship was reckoned too  
unpopular to be attempted, neither was the expedient then  
found out of maintaining separate *pastors* out of private  
purposes. *Swift.*  
PA'STORAL. *adj.* [*pastoralis*, Latin; *pastoral*, French.]  
1. Rural; rustick; becoming shepherds; imitating shepherds.  
In those *pastoral* pastimes, a great many days were sent to  
follow their flying predecessors. *Sidney.*  
2. Relating to the care of souls.  
Their lord and master taught concerning the *pastoral* care  
he had over his own flock. *Hosker, b. v. f. 19.*  
The bishop of Salisbury recommended the tenth satire of  
Juvenal, in his *pastoral* letter, to the serious perusal of the  
divines of his diocese. *Dryden.*  
PA'STORAL. *n. f.* A poem in which any action or passion is  
represented by its effects upon a country life; or according to  
the common practice in which speakers take upon them the  
character of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolick.  
19 G *Pastoral*



# PAT

*Pastoral* is an imitation of the action of a shepherd, the form of this imitation is dramatick or narrative, or mixed of both, the fable simple, the manners not too polite nor too rustick. *Pope.*

The best actors in the world, for tragedy, comedy, history, *pastoral*. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

There ought to be the same difference between *pastorals* and elegies, as between the life of the country and the court; the latter should be smooth, clean, tender and passionate: the thoughts may be bold, more gay, and more elevated than in *pastoral*. *Walsh.*

**PASTRY.** *n. f.* [*pastryerie*, Fr. from *pastr*.]

- The act of making pies.
  - Let never fresh machines your *pastry* try, Unless grandees or magistrates are by, Then you may put a dwarf into a pye. *King.*
- Pies or baked paste.
  - Remember The feed cake, the *pastries* and the ferment pot. *Tusser.* They call for dates and quinces in the *pastry*. *Shakespeare.* Beasts of chase, or fowls of game, In *pastry* built, or from the spit, or boil'd, Gits amber steam'd. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*
- The place where pastry is made.
  - PASTRY-COOK.** *n. f.* [*pastry* and *cook*.] One whose trade is to make and sell things baked in paste. *Arbutnot.*
  - I wish you knew what my husband has paid to the *pastry-cooks* and confectioners. *Arbutnot.*
- PASTURABLE.** *adj.* [from *pasture*.] Fit for pasture. *Arbutnot.*
- PASTURAGE.** *n. f.* [*pasture*, French.]
  - The business of feeding cattle.
    - I wish there were some ordinances, that whosoever keepeth twenty kine, should keep a plough going; for otherwise all men would fall to *pasturage*, and none to husbandry. *Spenser on Ireland.*
  - Lands grazed by cattle.
    - France has a sheep by her to fiew, that the riches of the country consist chiefly in flocks and *pasturage*. *Addison.*
  - The use of pasture.
    - Cattle fattened by good *pasturage*, after violent motion, die suddenly. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- PASTURE.** *n. f.* [*pasture*, French.]
  - Food; the act of feeding.
    - Unto the conservation is required a solid *pasture*, and a food congenerous unto nature. *Brewer's Vulgar Errors.*
  - Ground on which cattle feed.
    - A careless herd, Full of the *pasture*, jumps along by him, And never stays. *Shakespeare's As you like it.* When there was not room for their herds to feed together, they, by consent, separated and enlarged their *pasture* where it best liked them. *Locke.*
    - The new tribes look abroad On nature's commons, far as they can see Or wing, their range and *pasture*. *Thomson's Spring.*
- Human culture; education.
  - From the first *pastures* of our infant age, To elder cares and man's severer page We lath the pupil. *Dryden.*
- PASTURE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a pasture. *Dryden.*
- PASTURE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To graze on the ground.
  - The cattle in the fields and meadows green Those rare and solitary; these in flocks *Pasturing* at once, and in broad herds upspring. *Milton.*
- PASTY.** *n. f.* [*paste*, French.] A pye of crutt raised without a dish.
  - Of the paste a coffin will I rear, And make two *pasties* of your shameful heads. *Shakespeare.* I will confess what I know; if ye pinch me like a *pasty*, I can say no more. *Shakespeare.*
  - If you'd fright an alderman and mayor, Within a *pasty* lodge a living hare. *King.*
  - A man of sober life, And much too wise to walk into a well. *Pope.*
- PAT.** *adj.* [from *pat*, Dutch, *stimmer*.] Fit; convenient; exactly suitable either as to time or place. This is a low word, and should not be used but in burlesque writings.
  - Pat* *pat*; and here's a marvellous convenient place for our rehearsal. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*
  - Now I might do it *pat*, now he is praying. *Shakespeare.*
  - They never saw two things so *pat*, In all respects, as this and that. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
  - Zuinglius dreamed of a text, which he found very *pat* to his doctrine of the Eucharist. *Atterbury.*
  - He was surely put to't at the end of a verse, Because he could find no word to come *pat* in. *Swift.*
- PAT.** *n. f.* [*patte*, Fr. is a foot, and thence *pat* may be a blow with the foot.]
  - A light quick blow; a tap.
    - The least noise is enough to disturb the operation of his brain; the *pat* of a shuttle-cock, or the creaking of a jack will do. *Callier on Human Reason.*
  - Small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand.
    - To *PAT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike lightly; to tap. Children prove, whether they can rub upon the breast with one hand, and *pat* upon the forehead with another, and straightways they *pat* with both. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
    - Gay *pats* my shoulder, and you vanish quite. *Pope.*
- PATACHE.** *n. f.* A small ship. *Ainsworth.*
- PATACON.** *n. f.* A Spanish coin worth four shillings and eight pence English. *Ainsworth.*
- PATCH.** *v. n.* [*patcher*, Danish; *pezzare*, Italian.]
  - To cover with a piece sewed on.
    - They would think themselves miserable in a *patched* coat, and yet their minds appear in a pie-bald livery of coarse patches and borrowed threads. *Locke.*
  - To decorate the face with small spots of black ink.
    - In the middle boxes, were several ladies who *patched* both sides of their faces. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup> 81.*
    - We begg'd her but to *patch* her face, She never hit one proper place. *Swift.*
  - To mend clumsily; to mend so as that the original strength or beauty is lost.
    - Any thing mended, is but *patch'd*. *Shakespeare.*
    - Physick can but mend our crazy state, *Patch* an old building, not a new create. *Dryden.*
    - Broken limbs, common prudence sends us to the surgeons to piece and *patch* up. *L'Estrange.*
  - To make up of shreds or different pieces. Sometimes with *up* emphatical.
    - If we seek to judge of those times, which the scriptures set us down without error, by the reigns of the Assyrian princes, we shall but *patch* up the story at adventure, and leave it in confusion. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
    - His glorious end was a *patch'd* work of fate, Ill fort'd with a soft effeminate life. *Dryden.*
    - There is that visible symmetry in a human body, as gives an intrinsic evidence, that it was not formed successively and *patched* up by piece-meal. *Bentley's Sermon.*
    - Enlarging an author's sense, and building fancies of our own upon his foundation, we may call paraphrasing; but more properly changing, adding, *patching*, piecing. *Folton.*
- PATCH.** *n. f.* [*pezza*, Italian.]
  - A piece sewed on to cover a hole.
    - Patches* set upon a little breach, Discreet more in hiding of the flaw, Than did the flaw before it was so *patch'd*. *Shakespeare.*
    - If the shoe be ripe, or *patches* put; He's wounded! see the plaster on his foot. *Dryden.*
    - They suffer their minds to appear in a pie-bald livery of coarse *patches* and borrowed shreds, such as the common opinion of those they converse with clothe them in. *Locke.*
  - A piece inserted in mosaic or variegated work.
    - How! providence! and yet a Scottish crew! Then madam nature wears black *patches* too. *Cleveland.*
    - If to every common funeral, By your eyes martyr'd, such grace were allow'd, Your face wou'd wear not *patches*, but a cloud. *Suckling.*
    - They were *patched* differently, and cast hostile glances upon one another, and their *patches* were placed in different situations as party-signals to distinguish friends from foes. *Addison.*
  - This morning omens seem'd to tell; Thrice from my trembling hand the *patch*-box fell. *Pope.*
  - A small particle; a parcel of land.
    - We go to gain a little *patch* of ground, That hath in it no profit but the name. *Shakespeare.*
  - A paltry fellow. *Obsolete.*
    - What a py'd nimmy's this? thou feurvy *patch*! *Shakespeare.*
- PATCHER.** *n. f.* [from *patch*.] One that patches; a botcher. *Shakespeare.*
- PATCHERY.** *n. f.* [from *patch*.] Botchery; bungling work.
  - Forgery. A word not in use.
  - You hear him cogg, see him dissemble, Know his gross *patchery*, love him, and feed him, Yet remain assur'd that he's a made-up villain. *Shakespeare.*
- PATCHWORK.** *n. f.* [*patch* and *work*.] Work made by sewing small pieces of different colours interchangeably together.
  - When my cloaths were finished, they looked like the *patchwork*, only mine were all of a colour. *Gulliver's Travels.*
  - Whoever only reads to transcribe thing remarks, without entering into the genius and spirit of the author, will be apt to be misled out of the regular way of thinking; and all the product of all this will be found a manifest incoherent piece of *patchwork*.
  - In *patchwork* flut'ring, Foreign her air, her robe's discordant pride *Daniel.*
- PATE.** *n. f.* [This is derived by *Skinner* from *tête*, Fr.] The head. Now commonly used in contempt or ridicule, but anciently in serious language.
  - Sensible man, that himself doth hate, To love another; Here take thy lover's token on thy *pate*. *Fairy Queen.*

# PAT

Behold the despair, By custome and covetous *pates*, By gaps and opening of gates. *Tusser.*

He is a traitor, let him to the tower, And crop away that factious *pate* of his. *Shakespeare.*

That fly devil, That broker that still breaks the *pate* of faith, That daily breakvow. *Shakespeare.*

I had broke thy *pate*, And ask'd thee mercy for't. *Shakespeare.*

Who dares Say this man is a flatterer. The learned *pate* Ducks to the golden fool. *Shakespeare.*

Thank you gentler fate, That, for a bruise'd or broken *pate*, Has freed you from those knobs that grow Much harder on the married brow. *Hudibras.*

If only scorn attends men for asserting the church's dignity, many will rather chule to neglect their duty, than to get a broken *pate* in the church's service. *South's Sermons.*

If any young novice happens into the neighbourhood of flatterers, presently they are plying his full purse and empty *pate* with addresses suitable to his vanity. *South.*

**PATED.** *adj.* [from *pate*.] Having a *pate*. It is used only in composition: as, long-*pated* or cunning; shallow-*pated* or foolish.

**PATEFACTION.** *n. f.* [*patefactio*, Latin.] Act or state of opening.

**PATEN.** *n. f.* [*patina*, Latin.] A plate. Not in use.

The floor of heav'n Is thick inlaid with *patens* of bright gold; There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st, But in his motion like an angel sings. *Shakespeare.*

**PATENT.** *adj.* [*patens*, Latin; *patent*, French.]

- Open to the perusal of all; as, letters *patent*.
- Something appropriated by letters patent.
  - Madder is esteemed a commodity that will turn to good profit; so that, in king Charles the first's time, it was made a *patent* commodity. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**PATENT.** *n. f.* A writ conferring some exclusive right or privilege.

If you are so fond over her iniquity, give her *patent* to offend; for if it touch not you, it comes near no body. *Shakespeare.*

So will I grow, so live, so die, Ere I will yield my virgin *patent* up Unto his lordship. *Shakespeare's Midsum. Night's Dream.*

We are censured as obliivate, in not complying with a royal *patent*. *Swift.*

**PATENTEE.** *n. f.* [from *patent*.] One who has a *patent*.

If his tenant and *patentee* dispose of his gift, without his kingly consent, the lands shall revert to the king. *Bacon.*

In the patent granted to lord Dartmouth, the securities obliged the *patentee* to receive his money back upon every demand. *Swift.*

**PATER-NOSTER.** *n. f.* [Lat.] The Lord's prayer.

No penny no *pater-noster*. *Camden's Remains.*

**PATERNAL.** *adj.* [*paternus*, Lat. *paternal*, Fr.]

- [*Paternal*; having the relation of a father; pertaining to a father.
  - I disclaim all my *paternal* care, Propinquity and property of blood, And as a stranger to my heart and me Hold thee. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
  - Admonitions fraternal or *paternal* of his fellow christians or governors of the church. *Hammond.*
  - They spend their days in joy unblam'd; and dwell Long time in peace, by families and tribes, Under *paternal* rule. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
  - Hereditary; received in succession from one's father.
    - Men plough with oxen of their own Their small *paternal* field of corn. *Dryden.*
    - He held his *paternal* estate from the bounty of the conqueror. *Dryden.*
- Retreat betimes To thy *paternal* seat, the Sabine field, Where the great Cato toil'd with his own hands. *Addison.*

**PATERNITY.** *n. f.* [from *paternus*, Lat. *paternity*, Fr.] Fathership; the relation of a father.

The world, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than *paternity* and eldership. *Raleigh.*

A young heir, kept short by his father, might be known by his countenance; in this case, the *paternity* and filiation leave very fertile impressions. *Arbutnot.*

**PATH.** *n. f.* [*pad*, Saxon.] Way; road; track. In conversation it is used of a narrow way to be pass'd on foot; but in solemn language means any passage.

For darkness, where is the place thereof? that thou shouldst know the *paths* to the house thereof. *Job xxxviii. 20.*

On the glad earth the golden age renew, And thy great father's *path* to heav'n pursue. *Dryden.*

# PAT

The dewy *paths* of meadows we will tread, For crowns and chaplets. *Dryden's Theocritus.*

There is but one road by which to climb up, and they have a very severe law against any that enters the town by another *path*, lest any new one should be worn on the mountain. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

**PATHE'TICAL.** [*παθητικός*; *pathetique*, Fr.] Affecting *PATHE'TICK.* His passions; passionate; moving. His page that handful of wit; 'Tis a most *pathetical* heart. *Shakespeare.*

How *pathetick* is that expostulation of Job, when, for the trial of his patience, he was made to look upon himself in this deplorable condition. *Speilator, N<sup>o</sup> 571.*

Tully considered the dispositions of a sincere and less mercenary nation, by dwelling on the *pathetick* part. *Swift.*

While thus *pathetick* to the prince he spoke, From the brave youth the streaming passion broke. *Pope.*

**PATHE'TICALLY.** *adv.* [from *pathetick*.] In such a manner as may strike the passions.

These reasons, so *pathetically* urged and so admirably raised by the protopoeia of nature, speaking to her children with so much authority, deserve the pains I have taken. *Dryden.*

**PATHE'TICALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *pathetick*.] Quality of being *pathetick*; quality of moving the passion.

**PATHE'LESS.** *adj.* [from *path*.] Untrodden; not marked with *paths*.

Ask thou the citizens of *pathless* woods; What cut the air with wings, what swim in floods. *Sandys.*

Like one that had been led astray Through the heav'n's wide *pathless* way. *Milton.*

In fortune's empire blindly thus we go, And wander after *pathless* destiny.

Whole dark reverts since prudence cannot know; In vain it would provide. *Dryden.*

Through mists obscure, she wings her tedious way, Now wanders dazzl'd with too bright a day; And from the summit of a *pathless* coast Sees infinite, and in that sight is lost. *Prior.*

**PATHE'NOMONICK.** *adj.* [*παθηνομονικός*; *pathetikon*, Fr.] Such signs of a disease as are inseparable, designing the essence or real nature of the disease; not symptomatick. *Quincy.*

He has the true *pathenomonick* sign of love, jealousy; for no body will suffer his mistress to be treated so. *Arbutnot.*

**PATHE'OLOGICAL.** *adj.* [*pathologique*, Fr. from *pathology*.] Relating to the tokens or discoverable effects of a distemper.

**PATHE'OLOGIST.** *n. f.* [*παθολόγος* and *légon*.] One who treats of pathology.

**PATHE'OLGY.** *n. f.* [*παθολογία* and *légon*; *pathologie*, Fr.] That part of medicine which relates to the distemper, with their differences, causes and effects incident to the human body.

**PATHWAY.** *n. f.* [*path* and *way*.] A road; strictly a narrow way to be pass'd on foot.

Alas, that love, whose view is mull'd still, Should without eyes see *pathways* to his ill. *Shakespeare.*

In the way of righteousness is life, and in the *pathway* thereof there is no death. *Proverbs xii. 28.*

When in the middle *pathway* basks the snake; O lead me, guard me from the sultry hours. *Gay.*

**PATIBLE.** *adj.* [from *patior*, Lat.] Sufferable; tolerable. *Diët.*

**PATIBULARY.** *adj.* [*patibularis*, Fr. from *patibulum*, Latin.] Belonging to the gallows. *Diët.*

**PATIENCE.** *n. f.* [*patience*, French; *patientia*, Latin.]

- The power of suffering; endurance; the power of expecting long without rage or discontent; the power of supporting faults or injuries without revenge; long suffering.
  - The king becoming graces, Devotion, *patience*, courage, fortitude; I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
  - Necessary *patience* in seeking the Lord, is better than he that leadeth his life without a guide. *Ecclesi. xx. 32.*
  - Have *patience* with me, and I will pay thee all. *Matthew.*
  - Christian fortitude and *patience* have their opportunity in times of affliction and persecution. *Spenser's Sermons.*
  - Frequent debauch to habitude prevails, *Patience* of toil and love of virtue fails. *Prior.*
- Sufferance; permission.
  - By their *patience*, be it spoken, the apostles preached as well when they wrote, as when they spake the gospel. *Hosier.*
- An herb. A species of dock.
  - Patience*, an herb, makes a good boiled fallad. *Mortimer.*

**PATIENT.** *adj.* [*patient*, Fr. *patiens*, Latin.]

- Having the quality of enduring.
  - Wheat, which is the best sort of grain, of which the purest bread is made, is *patient* of heat and cold. *Roy.*
- Calm under pain or affliction.
  - Be *patient*, and I will stay. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*
  - Griev'd, but unmov'd, and *patient* of your scorn, I die. *Dryden's Theocritus.*
- Not revengeful against injuries.
  - Warn them that are unruly, support the weak, be *patient* toward all men. *1 Thessalonians v. 14.*
- Not easily provoked.
  - 5. Not



## P A T

5. Not hasty; not viciously eager or impetuous.  
Too indolent to be great,  
Nor patient to expect the turns of fate,  
They open'd camps deform'd by civil fight. *Prior.*
- PA'TIENT. *n. f.* [patient, Fr.]  
1. That which receives impressions from external agents.  
Malice is a passion so impetuous and precipitate, that it often involves the agent and the patient. *Gov. of the Tongue.*  
To proper patients he kind agents brings,  
In various leagues binds disagreeing things. *Creech.*  
Action and passion are modes which belong to substances: when a smith with a hammer strikes a piece of iron, the hammer and the smith are both agents or subjects of action; the one supreme, and the other subordinate: the iron is the patient or the subject of passion, in a philosophical sense, because it receives the operation of the agent. *Watts's Logic.*
2. A person diseased. It is commonly used of the relation between the sick and the physician.  
You deal with me like a physician, that seeing his patient in a pestilential fever, should chide instead of administering help, and bid him be sick no more. *Sidney.*  
Through ignorance of the disease, through unreasonable-ness of the time, instead of good he worketh hurt, and out of one evil throweth the patient into many miseries. *Spenser.*  
A physician uses various methods for the recovery of sick persons; and though all of them are disagreeable, his patients are never angry. *Addison.*
3. It is sometimes, but rarely used absolutely for a sick person.  
Nor will the raging fever's fire abate  
With golden canopies or beds of state;  
But the poor patient will as soon be found  
On the hard matress of the mother ground. *Dryden.*
- TO PA'TIENT. *v. a.* [patientis, Fr.] To compose one's self; to behave with patience. *Obsolete.*  
Patient yourself, madam, and pardon me. *Shakespeare.*
- PA'TIENTLY. *adv.* [from patient.]  
1. Without rage under pain or affliction.  
Lament not, Eve, but patiently resign  
What justly thou hast lost. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Ned is in the gout,  
Lies rack'd with pain, and you without,  
How patiently you hear him groan!  
How glad the calf is not your own. *Swift.*
2. Without vicious impetuosity.  
That which they grant, we gladly accept at their hands, and with that patiently they would examine how little cause they have to deny that which as yet they grant not. *Hooker.*  
Could men but once be persuaded patiently to attend to the dictates of their own minds, religion would gain more profelytes. *Calamy's Sermons.*
- PA'TINE. *n. f.* [patina, Lat.] The cover of a chalice. *Angl.*  
PA'TLY. *adv.* [from pat.] Commodiously; fitly.
- PA'TRIARCH. *n. f.* [patriarche, Fr. patriarcha, Latin.]  
1. One who governs by paternal right; the father and ruler of a family.  
So spake the patriarch of mankind; but Eve  
Perfild, yet submiss. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,  
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees,  
Three centuries he grows, and three he flays  
Supreme in state; and in three more decays. *Dryden.*
2. A bishop superior to archbishops.  
The patriarchs for an hundred years had been of one house, to the prejudice of the church, and there yet remained one bishop of the same kindred. *Raleigh.*  
Where secular primates were heretofore given, the ecclesiastical laws have ordered patriarchs and ecclesiastical primates to be placed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
- PATRIARCHAL. *adj.* [patriarchal, Fr. from patriarch.]  
1. Belonging to patriarchs; such as was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs.  
Such drowsy sedentary souls have they,  
Who would to patriarchal years live on,  
Fix'd to hereditary clay,  
And know no climate but their own. *Norris.*  
Nimrod enjoyed this patriarchal power; but he against right enlarged his empire, by seizing violently on the rights of other lords. *Locke.*
2. Belonging to hierarchical patriarchs.  
Archbishops or metropolitans in France are immediately subject to the pope's jurisdiction; and, in other places, they are immediately subject to the patriarchal sees. *Ayliffe.*
- PA'TRIARCHATE. *n. f.* [patriarchat, Fr. from patriarch.] A bishopric superior to archbishops.
- PA'TRIARCHSHIP. *n. f.* [patriarchship, Fr. from patriarch.] A prelacy may be termed the patriarchship; patriarchate, the jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarch, a patriarch.
- PATRIARCHY. *n. f.* [patriarchy, Fr. from patriarch.] Calabrya pertained to the patriarch of Constantinople, as apperach in the novel of Leo Sophus, touching the precedence of metropolitans belonging to that patriarchy. *Brewster.*
- PA'TRICIAN. *adj.* [patricien, Fr. patricius, Lat.] Senatorial; noble; not plebeian.

## P A T

- I see  
Th' insulting tyrant prancing o'er the field,  
His horse's hoofs wet with patrician blood! *Addison.*
- PATRICIAN. *n. f.* A nobleman.  
Noble patricians, patrons of my right,  
Defend the justice of my cause with arms.  
You'll find Gracchus, from patrician grown  
A fencer and the scandal of the town. *Dryden.*  
Your daughters are all married to wealthy patricians. *Swift.*
- PATRIMONIAL. *adj.* [patrimonial, Fr. from patrimonium.] Possessed by inheritance.  
The expence of the duke of Ormond's own great patrimonial estate, that came over at that time, is of no small consideration in the stock of this kingdom. *Temple.*  
Their patrimonial both the Spaniards keep,  
And Philip first taught Philip how to sleep. *Dryden.*
- PA'TRIMONY. *n. f.* [patrimonium, Latin; patrimonie, Fr.] An estate possessed by inheritance.  
Inclosures they would not forbid, for that had been to forbid the improvement of the patrimonie of the kingdom. *Bacon.*  
So might the heir, whose father hath, in play,  
Wasted a thousand pounds of ancient rent,  
By painful earning of one groat a day,  
Hope to restore the patrimonie spent. *Devis.*  
In me all  
Posterity stands curs'd! fair patrimonie  
That I must leave ye, sons. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
For his redemption, all my patrimonie  
I am ready to forego and quit. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
Their ships like wasted patrimonies flew;  
Where the thin faint ring trees admit the light,  
And shun each other's shadows as they grow. *Dryden.*  
The shepherd last appears,  
And with him all his patrimonie bears;  
His house and household gods, his trade of war,  
His bow and quiver, and his trusty cur. *Dryden.*
- PA'TRIOT. *n. f.* One whose ruling passion is the love of his country.  
Patriots who for sacred freedom stood.  
The firm patriot there,  
Who made the welfare of mankind his care,  
Shall know he conquer'd. *Addison's Cato.*  
Here tears shall flow from a more gen'rous cause,  
Such tears as patriots shed for dying laws. *Pope.*
- PATRIOTISM. *n. f.* [from patriot.] Love of one's country; zeal for one's country.
- TO PATROCINATE. *v. a.* [patrocino, Latin; patrociner, old French.] To patronize; to protect; to defend. *DiD.*
- PATROL. *n. f.* [patrouille, patrouille, old French.]  
1. The act of going the rounds in a garrison to observe that orders are kept.  
2. Those that go the rounds.  
O thou! by whose almighty nod the scale  
Of empire rises, or alternate falls,  
Send forth the saving virtues round the land  
In bright patrol. *Thomson's Summer.*
- TO PATROUILLER. *v. n.* [patrouiller, Fr.] To go the rounds in a camp or garrison.  
These out guards of the mind are sent abroad  
And still patrolling beat the neighb'ring road,  
Or to the parts remote obedient fly,  
Keep posts advanc'd, and on the frontier lie. *Blackmore.*
- PA'TRON. *n. f.* [patron, Fr. patronus, Latin.]  
1. One who countenances, supports or protects. Commonly a wretch who supports with insolence, and is paid with flattery.  
I'll plead for you, as for my patron. *Shakespeare.*  
Ne'er let me pass in silence Dorset's name;  
Ne'er cease to mention the continu'd debt,  
Which the great patron only would forget. *Prior.*
2. A guardian saint.  
Thou amongst those faints, whom thou do'st see,  
Shall be a faint, and thine own nation's friend  
And patron. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
St. Michael is mentioned as the patron of the Jews, and is now taken by the Christians, as the protector general of our religion. *Dryden.*
3. Advocate; defender; vindicator.  
We are no patrons of those things; the best defence whereof is speedy redress and amendment. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 1.*  
Whether the minds of men have naturally imprinted on them the ideas of extension and number, I leave to those who are the patrons of innate principles. *Locke.*
4. One who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment.
- PA'TRONAGE. *n. f.* [from patron.]  
1. Support; protection.  
Lady, most worthy of all duty, how falls it out, that you, in whom all virtue shines, will take the patronage of fortune, the only rebellious handmaid against virtue. *Sidney.*  
2. Guardianship

## P A T

2. Guardianship of saints.  
From certain passages of the poets, several ships made choice of some god or other for their guardians, as among the Roman Catholics every vessel is recommended to the patronage of some particular saint. *Addison.*
3. Donation of a benefice; right of conferring a benefice.  
TO PATRONAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To patronize; to protect. A bad word.  
Dar'ft thou maintain the former words thou spak'st?  
Yes, fir, as well as you dare patronage. *Shakespeare.*  
The envious barking of your faucy tongue.  
An out-law in a castle keeps,  
And uses it to patronage his theft. *Shakespeare.*
- PATRONAL. *adj.* [from patronus, Lat.] Protecting; supporting; guarding; defending; doing the office of a patron.  
The name of the patron being discovered unto their enemies, their penates and paternal gods might be called forth by charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- PA'TRONESS. *n. f.* [feminine of patron; patrona, Lat.]  
1. A female that defends, countenances or supports.  
Of close escapes the aged patroness,  
Blacker than earl, her sable mantle spread,  
When with two trusty maids in great distress,  
Both from mine uncle and my realm I fled. *Pope.*  
All things should be guided by her direction, as the sovereign patroness and protectress of the enterprise. *Bacon.*  
Beside me night, best patroness of grief,  
Over the pole thy thickest mantle throw.  
He petitioned his patroness, who gave him for answer, that providence had assigned every bird its proportion. *L'Estrange.*  
It was taken into the protection of my patronesses at court. *Swift.*
2. A female guardian saint.  
TO PATRONISE. *v. a.* [from patron.] To protect; to support; to defend; to countenance.  
Churchmen are to be had in due respect for their work sake, and protected from scorn; but if a clergyman be loose and scandalous, he must not be patronized nor winked at. *Bacon.*  
All tenderness of conscience against good laws, is hypocrisy, and patronized by none but men of deliquency, who look upon it as the fittest engine to get into power. *South's Sermons.*  
I have been esteemed and patronized by the grandfather, the father and the son. *Dryden.*
- PATRONYMIC. *n. f.* [πατρωνυμικός, patronymique, Fr.] Name expressing the name of the father or ancestor: as, Tydides, the son of Tydeus.  
It ought to be rendered the son, Teclonides being a patronymick. *Broome.*
- PA'TTEN of a pillar. *n. f.* Its base. *Amisworth.*
- PATTEMAKER. *n. f.* [patten and maker.] He that makes pattens.
- PA'TTEN. *n. f.* [pattin, Fr.] A shoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common shoe by women to keep them from the dirt.  
Their shoes and pattens are snouted and piked more than a finger long, crooking upwards, which they call crackowes, which were fastened to the knees with chains of gold and silver. *Camden's Remains.*  
Good housewives  
Underneath th' umbrella's oily shed,  
Safe through the wet on clinking pattens tread. *Gay.*
- TO PATTER. *v. n.* [from pater, Fr. the foot.] To make a noise like the quick steps of many feet.  
Pattering hail comes pouring on the main,  
When Jupiter descends in harden'd rain. *Dryden.*  
The stealing shower is scarce to patter heard  
By such as wander through the forest walks. *Thomson.*
- PA'TTERN. *n. f.* [patron, Fr. patronus, Dutch.]  
1. The original propoed to imitation; the archetype; that which is to be copied; an exemplar.  
As though your desire were, that the churches of old should be patterns for us to follow, and even glasses wherein we might see the practice of that which by you is gathered out of scripture. *Hooker.*  
I will be the pattern of all patience;  
I will say nothing. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
A pattern to all princes living with her,  
And all that shall succeed. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
The example and pattern of the church of Rome. *Clarendon.*  
Lose not the honour you have early won,  
But stand the blameless pattern of a son. *Dryden.*  
Measure the excellency of a virtuous mind; not as it is the copy, but the pattern of regal power. *Grew.*  
This pattern should be our guide, in our present state of pilgrimage. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
Christianity commands us to act after a nobler pattern, than the virtues even of the most perfect men. *Rogers.*  
Take pattern by our sister star,  
Delude at once and bless our fight;  
When you are seen, be seen from far,  
And chiefly chuse to shine by night. *Swift.*

## P A U

2. A specimen; a part shown as a sample of the rest.  
A gentleman sends to my shop for a pattern of stuff; if he like it, he compares the pattern with the whole piece, and probably we bargain. *Swift.*
3. An instance; an example.  
What God did command touching Canaan, the same concerneth not us otherwise than only as a fearful pattern of his just displeasure against sinful nations. *Hooker, b. v. f. 17.*
4. Any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.  
TO PATTER. *v. a.* [patterer, Fr. from the noun.]  
1. To make in imitation of something; to copy.  
Ay, such a place there is, where we did hunt,  
Pattern'd by that the poet here describes. *Shakespeare.*
2. To serve as an example to be followed. Neither sense is now much in use.  
When I that censure him do so offend,  
Let mine own judgment pattern out my death,  
And nothing come in partial. *Shakespeare.*
- PA'VAN. } *n. f.* A kind of light tripping dance. *Amis.*  
PA'VIN. } *n. f.* [pauiloquium, Lat.] Sparing and rare speech. *DiD.*
- PAUCITY. [paucitas, from paucus, Latin.]  
1. Fewness; smallness of number.  
The multitude of parishes, and paucity of schools. *Hooker.*  
In such slender corpules as those of colour, may easily be conceived a greater paucity of protuberant corpules. *Boyle.*  
Socrates well understood what he said touching the rarity and paucity of friends. *L'Estrange.*
2. Smallness of quantity.  
This paucity of blood is agreeable to many other animals: as, lizards, frogs and other fishes. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- TO PAVE. *v. a.* [pavis, Lat. paver, Fr.]  
1. To lay with brick or stone; to floor with stone.  
Should she kneel down,  
Her brother's ghost his paved bed would break,  
And take her hence in horror. *Shakespeare.*  
Let not the court be paved, for that striketh up a great heat in summer, and much cold in winter. *Bacon.*  
From this chymic flame  
I see a city of more precious mold,  
With silver pav'd, and all divine with gold. *Dryden.*  
The streets are paved with brick or freestone. *Addison.*
2. To make a passage easy.  
It might open and pave a prepared way to his own title. *Bacon.*
- PA'VEMENT. *n. f.* [pavimentum, Lat.] Stones or bricks laid on the ground; stone floor.  
The marble pavement closes, he is enter'd  
Into his radiant roof. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,  
And pavement stars seen in the galaxy. *Milton.*  
The long laborious pavement here he treads,  
That to proud Rome th' admiring nations leads. *Addison.*  
The foundation of Roman ways was made of rough stone joined together with cement; upon this was laid another layer, consisting of small stones and cement, to plane the inequalities of the lower stratum in which the stones of the upper pavement were fixed: for there can be no very durable pavement, but a double one. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
- PA'VEY. } *n. f.* [from pave.] One who lays with stones.  
PA'VIER. }
- For thee the sturdy paver thumps the ground,  
Whilst ev'ry stroke his lab'ring lungs rebound. *Gay.*
- PAVILION. *n. f.* [pavillon, French.] A tent; a temporary or moveable house.  
Flowers being under the trees, the trees were to them a pavillion, and the flowers to the trees a mosaical floor. *Sidney.*  
She did lie  
In her pavillion, cloth of gold, of tiffue. *Shakespeare.*  
He, only he, heaven's blew pavillion spreads,  
And on the ocean's dancing billows treads. *Sandys.*  
It was usual for the enemy, when there was a king in the field, to demand by a trumpet in what part of the camp he resided, that they might avoid firing upon the royal pavillion. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 23.*  
The glowing fury springs,  
Once more invades the guilty dome, and shrouds  
Its bright pavillions in a veil of clouds. *Pope.*
- TO PAVILION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To furnish with tents.  
Jacob in Mahanaim saw  
The field pavillion'd with his guardians bright. *Milton.*
2. To be sheltered by a tent.  
With his batt'ning flocks the careful swain  
Abides pavillion'd on the grassy plain.  
PAUNCH. *n. f.* [panse, French; paucha, Spanish; pance, Latin.] The belly; the region of the guts.  
Demades, the orator, was talkative, and would eat hard; Antipater would say of him, that he was like a sacrifice, that nothing was left of it but the tongue and the faunch. *Bacon.*



# PAW

Pleading Matho born abroad for air,  
With his fat paunch fills his new-fashion'd chair. *Dryden.*  
To PAUNCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce or rip the  
belly; to exenterate; to take out the paunch; to evicerate.  
With a log.  
Batter his skull, or paunch him with a stake. *Shakefp.*  
Chiron attack'd Talthibius with such might,  
One pafs had paunch'd the huge hydropick knight. *Garth.*  
PAUPER. *n. f.* [Latin.] A poor perfon; one who receives  
alms.  
PAUSE. *n. f.* [paufe, Fr. *paufe*, low Latin; *παυση*.]  
1. A flop; a place or time of intermiffion.  
Neither could we ever come to any *paufes*, whereon to reft  
our affurance this way. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 4.*  
Comes a fellow crying out for help,  
And Caffio following with determin'd fword,  
To execute upon him; this gentleman  
Steps in to Caffio, and intreats his *paufe*. *Shakefp.*  
Some *paufe* and refpite only I require,  
Till with my tears I fhall have quench'd my fire. *Denham.*  
The punishment muft always be rigoroufly exacted, and  
the blows by *paufes* laid on till they reach the mind, and you  
perceive the figns of a true sorrow. *Locke.*  
Whilft thofe exalted to primeval light,  
Only perceive fome little *paufe* of joys  
In thofe great moments, when their god employs  
Their miniftry. *Prior.*  
What *paufe* from woe, what hopes of comfort bring  
The names of wife or great. *Prior.*  
Our difcourfe is not kept up in converfation, but falls into  
more *paufes* and intervals than in our neighbouring countries.  
*Addifon's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup> 133.*  
2. Sufpenfe; doubt.  
Like a man to double bufinefs bound,  
I ftand in *paufe* where I fhall firft begin,  
And both neglect. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*  
3. Break; paragraph; apparent feparation of the parts of a  
difcourfe.  
He writes with warmth, which ufually neglects method,  
and thofe partitions and *paufes* which men, educated in the  
fchools, obferve. *Locke.*  
4. Place of fufpending the voice marked in writing.  
5. A flop or intermiffion in mufic.  
To PAUSE. *v. n.*  
1. To wait; to flop; not to proceed; to forbear for a time.  
Tarry; *paufe* a day or two,  
Before you hazard: for in chiding wrong  
I lofe your company; therefore forbear a while. *Shakefp.*  
Give me leave to read philofophy. *Shakefp.*  
And, while I *paufe*, ferve in your harmony: *Shakefp.*  
*Paufing* a while, thus to herfelf the mus'd. *Milton.*  
2. To deliberate.  
Bear Worcester to death, and Vernon too.  
Other offenders we will *paufe* upon. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*  
Solymun *paufing* a little upon the matter, the heat of his  
fury being over, fuffered himfelf to be intreated. *Kneller.*  
3. To be intermitted.  
What awe did the flow folemn knell infpire,  
The pealing organ, and the *paufing* choir,  
And the laft words, that duft to duft convey'd! *Tickell.*  
PAUSER. *n. f.* [from *paufe*.] He who *paufes*; he who deliberates.  
The expedition of my violent love  
Outruns the *pauser*, reason. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
PAW. *n. f.* [*patuon*, Welfh.]  
1. The foot of a beaft of prey.  
One chofe his ground,  
Whence ruffing he might fureft feize them both  
Grip'd in each paw. *Milton's Paradise Loft.*  
The bee and ferpent know their ftings, and the bear the  
ufe of his paws. *Mare's Antidote againft Atheifm.*  
If lions had been brought up to painting, where you have  
one lion under the feet of a man, you fhould have had twenty  
men under the paw of a lion. *L'Etrange.*  
Each claims poffeffion,  
Both their paws are fattened on the prey. *Dryden.*  
2. Hand. In contempt.  
Be civil to the wretch imploring,  
And lay your paws upon him without roaring. *Dryden.*  
To PAW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw the fore foot along  
the ground.  
The fiery courfer, when he hears from far,  
The fprightly trumpets and the shouts of war,  
Pricks up his ears, and trembling with delight  
Shifts place, and paws, and hopes the promis'd fight. *Dryden.*  
Th' impatient courfer pants in every vein,  
And pawing, feems to beat the diftant plain,  
Hills, vales, and floods appear already crofs'd,  
And ere he ftarts, a thoufand fteps are loft. *Pope.*  
Once, a fiery horfe, pawing with his hoof, ftruck a hole  
in my handkerchief. *Swift.*

# PAY

To PAW. *v. a.*  
1. To ftrike with a draught of the fore foot.  
His hot courfer paw'd th' Hungarian plain,  
And adverfe legions flood the flock in vain. *Tickell.*  
2. To handle roughly.  
3. To fawn; to flatter.  
PAWN. *n. f.* [*paund*, Dutch; *pan*, French.] Something given  
to pledge as a fecurity for money borrowed or promise made.  
Her oath for love, her honour's pawn. *Shakefp.*  
As for mortgaging and pawning, men will not take pawns  
without ufe; or they will look for the forfeiture. *Bacon.*  
He retains much of his primitive efteem, that abroad his  
very word will countervail the bond or pawn of another. *Hoad.*  
Here's the very heart, and foul, and life-blood of Go-  
mez; pawns in abundance, 'till the next bribe helps their  
hufbands to redeem them. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
2. The ftate of being pledged.  
Sweet wife, my honour is at pawn,  
And, but my going, nothing can redeem it. *Shakefp.*  
Redeem from breaking pawn the blemifh'd crown,  
Wipe off the duft that hides our fceptre's gilt. *Shakefp.*  
3. A common man at chefs.  
PAWED. *adj.* [from *pawn*.]  
1. Having pawns.  
2. Broad footed.  
To PAWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pledge; to give in  
pledge. It is now feldom ufed but of pledges given for  
money.  
I hold it cowardife  
To reft miftruffful, where a noble heart  
Hath pawn'd an open hand in fign of love. *Shakefp.*  
Let's lead him on with a fine baited delay, 'till he hath  
pawn'd his horfes. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
Pawn me to this your honour, fhe is his. *Shakefp.*  
I dare pawn down my life for him, that he hath writ this  
to feel my affection to your honour. *Shakefp.*  
Will you thus break your faith? —  
I pawn'd you none: *Shakefp. Henry IV.*  
I promis'd you redrefs. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*  
I'll pawn the little blood which I have left.  
To fave the innocent. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*  
If any thought annoys the gallant youth,  
'Tis dear remembrance of that fatal glance,  
For which he lately pawn'd his heart. *Waller.*  
She who before had mortgag'd her eftate,  
And pawn'd the laft remaining piece of plate. *Dryden.*  
One part of the nation is pawned to the other, with hardly  
a poffibility of being ever redeemed. *Swift.*  
PAWBROKER. *n. f.* [*pawn* and *broker*.] One who lends  
money upon pledge.  
The ufurers or money-changers were a fort of a fcan-  
dalous employment at Rome; thofe money-fcrivencers feem  
to have been little better than our *pawnbrokers*. *Abraham.*  
To PAY. *v. a.* [*paier*, Fr. *apagar*, Spanifh; *pacare*, Lat.]  
1. To difcharge a debt.  
You have done enough, and have perform'd  
A faint-like forrow; and indeed paid down  
More penitence, than done trepafts. *Shakefp.*  
Your fon has paid a foldier's debt;  
He only liv'd but till he was a man. *Shakefp.*  
She does what fhe will, fays what the will, take all, pay  
all. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
The king and prince  
Then paid their off'rings in a fared grove  
To Hercules. *Dryden.*  
An hundred talents of filver did the children of Ammon  
pay. *2 Chronicles xxvii. 5.*  
I have peace offerings with me; this day have I paid my  
vows. *Proverbs vii. 14.*  
Have patience, and I will pay thee all. *Matthew viii. 26.*  
The wicked borroweth, and payeth not again. *Pf. xxxvii. 21.*  
2. To difmifs one to whom any thing is due with his money.  
3. To atone; to make amends by fuffering; with *far* before the  
caufe of payment.  
If this prove true, they'll pay for't. *Shakefp.*  
Bold Prometheus, whole untam'd defire  
Rival'd the fun with his own heav'nly fire,  
Now doom'd the Scythian vulture's endless prey,  
Severely pays for animating clay. *Johnson.*  
Men of parts, who were to act according to the refult of  
their debates, and often pay for their miftakes with their  
heads, found thofe fcholaftick forms of little ufe to difcover  
truth. *Locke.*  
4. To beat.  
I follow'd me clofe, and, with a thought, feven of the  
eleven I paid. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*  
Forty things more,  
For which, or pay me quickly, or I'll pay you. *B. Johnson.*  
5. To reward; to recompence.  
She I love, or laughs at all my pains,  
Or knows her worth too well; and pays me with difdain. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
6. To give

# PEA

6. To give the equivalent for any thing bought.  
Riches are got by confuming, lefs of foreign commodities,  
than what by commodities or labour is paid for. *Locke.*  
PAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Wages; hire; money given in  
return for fervice.  
Come on, brave foldiers, doubt not of the day;  
And, that once gotten, doubt not of large pay. *Shakefp.*  
The foldier is willing to be converted, for there is neither  
pay nor plunder to be got. *L'Etrange.*  
Money, inftead of coming over for the pay of the army,  
has been tranfmitt'd thither for the pay of thofe forces called  
from thence. *Temple.*  
Here only merit conftant pay receives,  
Is bleft in what it takes, and what it gives. *Pope.*  
PAYABLE. *adj.* [*paiaible*, Fr. from *pay*.]  
1. Due; to be paid.  
The marriage-money, the princefs brought, was payable  
ten days after the folemnization. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
The farmer rates or compounds the fums of money payable  
to her majefty, for the alienation of lands, made without or  
by licence. *Bacon.*  
2. Such as there is power to pay.  
To repay by a return equivalent, is not in every one's  
power; but thanks are a tribute payable by the pooreft. *South.*  
PAYDAY. *n. f.* [*pay* and *day*.] Day on which debts are to be  
difcharged or wages paid.  
Labourers pay away all their wages, and live upon truft  
till next payday. *Locke.*  
PAYER. *n. f.* [*paier*, Fr. from *pay*.] One that pays.  
PAYMASTER. *n. f.* [*pay* and *mafter*.] One who is to pay;  
one from whom wages or reward is received.  
Howfoever they may bear fail for a time, yet are they fo  
fure paymafters in the end, that few have held out their lives  
fafely. *Hayward.*  
If we defire that God fhould approve us, it is a fign we do  
his work, and expect him our paymafter. *Taylor.*  
PAYMENT. *n. f.* [from *pay*.]  
1. The act of paying.  
2. The difcharge of debt or promife.  
Thy husband commits his body  
To painful labour both by fea and land,  
And craves no other tribute at thy hands  
But love, fair looks, and true obedience;  
Too little payment for fo great a debt. *Shakefp.*  
Perfons of eminent virtue, when advanced, are lefs envied,  
for their fortune feemeth but due unto them; and no man  
envieth the payment of a debt. *Bacon.*  
3. A reward.  
Give her an hundred marks.  
—An hundred marks! by this light I'll ha' more.  
An ordinary groom is for fuch payment. *Shakefp.*  
The wages that fin bargains with the finner, are life, plea-  
fure and profit; but the wages it pays him with, are death,  
torment and deftruction: he that would underftand the falfe-  
hood and deceit of fin thoroughly, muft compare its promifes  
and its payments together. *Saule's Sermons.*  
4. Chaftefment; foun'd beating.  
To PAYSE. *v. n.* [Ufed by *Spenser* for *poife*.] To balance.  
Ne was it ifland then, ne was it pays'd  
Amid the ocean waves,  
But was all defolate. *Fairy Queen.*  
PAYER. *n. f.* [for *paier*.] One that weighs.  
To manage this coinage, porters bear the tin, *paier* weigh  
it, a feward, comptroller and receiver keep the account. *Carew.*  
PEA. *n. f.* [*pipian*, Latin; *pyra*, Saxon; *pois*, French.]  
A pea hath a papilionaceous flower, and out of his empale-  
ment rife the pointal, which becomes a long pod full of  
roundifh feeds; the ftalks are fiftulous and weak, and feem  
to perforate the leaves by which they are embraced; the other  
leaves grow by pairs along the midrib, ending in a tendril.  
1. The fpecies are fixteen: the greater garden pea, with  
white flowers and fruit. 2. Hotfpur pea. 3. Dwarf pea.  
4. French dwarf pea. 5. Pea with an efculent hufk. 6.  
Sickle pea. 7. Common white pea. 8. Green rouncival  
pea. 9. Grey pea. 10. Maple rouncival pea. 11. Rofe  
pea. 12. Spanifh moretto pea. 13. Marrowfat or Dutch  
admiral pea. 14. Union pea. 15. Sea pea. 16. Pig  
pea. *Miller.*  
PEACE. *n. f.* [*paix*, French; *pax*, Latin.]  
1. Refpite from war.  
The Dane and Swede rouz'd up to fierce alarms,  
Elfs the wife conduct of her pious arms;  
Soon as her fleets appear, their terrours ceafe,  
And all the northern world lies hufh'd in peace. *Addifon.*  
No joys to him pacifick fcepters yield,  
War founds the trump, he rushes to the fiec,  
Peace courts his hand, but fpreads her charms in vain. *Johnson.*  
2. Quiet from fuits or difturbances.  
The king gave judgment againft Warren, and commanded  
that Sherborn fhould hold his land in peace. *Davies.*  
3. Reft from any commotion.  
4. Stillnefs from riots or tumults.  
Keep peace upon your lives; he dies that ftrikes again, *Sh.*

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All afsembled here in arms againft God's peace and the  
king's, we charge you to repair to your dwelling places. *Shak.*  
Shallow, you have yourfelf been a great fighter, though  
now a man of peace. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
5. Reconciliation of differences.  
Let him make peace with me. *Job xxvii. 5.*  
6. A ftate not hostile.  
If I have rewarded evil unto him that was at peace with  
me, let the enemy perfecute my foul. *Pfalms vii. 4.*  
There be two falfe *peaces* or unities: the one grounded  
upon an implicit ignorance. *Bacon.*  
7. Reft; quiet; content; freedom from terror; heavenly reft.  
Well, peace be with him that hath made us heavy!  
—Peace be with us, left we be heavier! *Shakefp.*  
Peace be unto thee, fear not, thou fhalt not die. *Jude, vi. 23.*  
The God of hope fill you with all joy and peace in believ-  
ing, that ye may abound in hope. *Romans xv. 13.*  
Religion directs us rather to fecure inward peace than out-  
ward eafe, to be more careful to avoid everlafting torment  
than light afflictions. *Tillotfon's Sermons.*  
8. Silence; fuppreffion of the thoughts.  
'Twill out;—I peace!  
No, I will fpeak as liberal as the air. *Shakefp.*  
In an examination, a freed fervant, who had much  
power with Claudius, very faucily had almoft all the words;  
and amongst other things, he asked in fcom one of the exa-  
minates, who was a freed fervant of Scribonianus; I pray,  
Sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have  
done? he anfwered, I would have flood behind his chair and  
held my peace. *Bacon.*  
She faid; and held her peace: *Æneas* went  
Sad from the cave. *Dryden.*  
PEACE. *interjection.* A word commanding f Silence.  
Peace! fear, thou com'ft too late, when already the arm  
is taken. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Hark! peace!  
It was the owl that fhrick'd, the fatal bellman,  
Which gives the ftern 't' good night. *Shakefp.*  
Peace, good reader do not weep;  
Peace, the lovers are afleep;  
They, fweet turtles, folded lie,  
In the laft knot that love could tie.  
Let them fleep, let them fleep on,  
'Till this stormy night be gone;  
And th' eternal morrow dawn,  
Then the curtains will be drawn,  
And they waken with that light,  
Whofe day fhall never fleep in night. *Craffhaw.*  
But peace, I muft not quarrel with the will  
Of higheft difpenfation. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
Silence, ye troubled waves, and, thou deep, peace!  
Said then th' omnific word. *Milton.*  
I prythee peace!  
Perhaps fhe thinks they are too near of blood. *Dryden.*  
PEACE-OFFERING. *n. f.* [*peace* and *offer*.] Among the Jews,  
a facifice or gift offered to God for attonement and recon-  
ciliation for a crime or offence.  
A facifice of peace-offering offer without blemifh. *Lev. iii. 1.*  
PEACEABLE. *adj.* [from *peace*.]  
1. Free from war; free from tumult.  
The moft peaceable way for you, if you do take a thief, is  
to let him fhew himfelf, and ftal out of your company. *Shak.*  
The reformation of England was introduced in a peaceable  
manner, by the fupreme power in parliament. *Swift.*  
2. Quiet; undifturbed.  
The laws were firft intended for the reformation of abufes  
and peaceable continuance of the fubject. *Spenser.*  
Lie, Philo, untouch'd on my peaceable fhelf,  
Nor take it amifs, that fo little I heed thee;  
I've no envy to thee, and fome love to myfelf,  
Then why fhould I anfwer; fince firft I muft read thee. *Pri.*  
3. Not violent; not bloody.  
The Chaldeans flattered both Cæfar and Pompey with  
long lives and a happy and peaceable death; both which fell out  
extremely contrary. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
4. Not quarrellome; not turbulent.  
Thefe men are peaceable, therefore let them dwell in the  
land and trade. *Gengis xxxiv. 21.*  
PEACEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *peaceable*.] Quietnefs; difpo-  
fition to peace.  
Plant in us all thofe precious fruits of piety, juftice, and  
charity, and peaceablenefs, and bowels of mercy toward all  
others. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
PEACEABLY. *adv.* [from *peaceable*.]  
1. Without war; without tumult.  
To his crown, fhe him reftor'd,  
In which he dy'd, made ripe for death by eld,  
And after will'd it fhould to her remain,  
Who peaceably the fame long time did wield. *Pa. Queen.*  
The balance of power was provided for, elis Pifitratu  
could never have governed to peaceably, without changing any  
of Solon's laws. *Swift.*  
2. Without



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2. Without disturbance.  
The pangs of death do make him grin;  
Disturb him not, let him pass peaceably. *Shakefp.*  
PEACEFUL. *adj.* [peace and full.]  
1. Quiet; not in war.  
That rous'd the Tyrrhene realm with loud alarms,  
And peaceful Italy involv'd in arms. *Dryden.*  
2. Pacific; mild.  
As one difarm'd, his anger all he lost;  
And thus with peaceful words uprais'd her soon.  
The peaceful power that governs love repairs,  
To feast upon soft vows and silent pray'rs. *Dryden.*  
3. Undisturbed; still; secure.  
Succeeding monarchs heard the subjects cries,  
Nor saw displeas'd the peaceful cottage rise. *Pope.*  
PEACEFULLY. *adv.* [from peaceful.]  
1. Quietly; without disturbance.  
Our lov'd earth; where peacefully we slept,  
And far from heav'n quiet possession kept. *Dryden.*  
2. Mildly; gently.  
PEACEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from peaceful.] Quiet; freedom from disturbance.  
PEACEMAKER. *n. f.* [peace and maker.] One who reconciles differences.  
Peace, good queen;  
And whet not on these too too furious peers,  
For blessed are the peacemakers. *Shakefp.*  
Think us,  
Those we profess, peacemakers, friends and servants. *Shak.*  
PEACEPARTED. *adj.* [peace and parted.] Dismissed from the world in peace.  
We should prophane the service of the dead  
To sing a requiem, and such rest to her  
As to peaceparted souls. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*  
PEACH. *n. f.* [*pyche*, Fr. *malum persicum*, Lat.]  
A peach hath long narrow leaves; the flower consists of several leaves, which are placed in a circular order, and expand in form of a rose; the pointal, which rises from the center of the flower cup, becomes a roundish fleshy fruit, having a longitudinal furrow inclosing a rough rugged stone. *Miller.*  
September is drawn with a cheerful countenance: in his left hand a handful of millet, withal carrying a cornucopia of ripe peaches, pears and pomegranates. *Peacham.*  
The funny wall,  
Presents the downy peach. *Thomson's Autumn.*  
TO PEACH. *v. n.* [Corrupted from impeach.] To accuse of some crime.  
If you talk of peaching, I'll peach first, and see whose oath will be believed; I'll trounce you. *Dryden.*  
PEACH-COLOURED. *adj.* [peach and colour.] Of a colour like a peach.  
One Mr. Caper comes, at the suit of Mr. Threepile the mercer, for some four suits of peach-coloured satin, which now peaches him a beggar. *Shakefp. Measure for Measure.*  
PEACHICK. *n. f.* [pea and chick.] The chicken of a peacock.  
Does the fiveling peachick think to make a cuckold of me. *Southern.*  
PEACOCK. *n. f.* [para, Saxon, *pavo*, Lat.] Of this word the etymology is not known: perhaps it is *peak* cock, from the tuft of feathers on its head; the peak of women being an ancient ornament: if it be not rather a corruption of *baucog*, Fr. from the more striking lustre of its spangled train; A fowl eminent for the beauty of its feathers, and particularly of his tail.  
Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while;  
And, like a peacock, sweep along his tail. *Shakefp.*  
The birds that are hardest to be drawn, are the tame birds; as cock, turkey-cock and peacock. *Peacham.*  
The peacock, not at thy command, assumes  
His glorious train; nor elrich her rare plumes. *Sandys.*  
The peacock's plumes thy tackle must not fail,  
Nor the dear purchase of the fable's tail. *Gay.*  
PEAHEN. *n. f.* [pea and hen; *pava*, Lat.] The female of the peacock.  
PEAK. *n. f.* [peac, Saxon; *pique*, *pic*, French.]  
1. The top of a hill or eminence.  
Thy sister seek,  
Or on Meander's bank or Latmus' peak. *Prior.*  
2. Any thing acuminated.  
3. The rising forepart of a head-dress.  
TO PEAK. *v. n.* [*pepinus*, Spanish, *little*, perhaps *lean*: but I believe this word has some other derivation: we say a withered man has a sharp face; Falstaff dying, is said to have *a nose as sharp as a pea*: from this observation, a sickly man is said to peak or grow acuminated.  
1. To look sickly.  
Weary fortnights, nine times nine,  
Shall he dwindle, peak and pine. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
2. To make a mean figure; to inoak.  
I, a dull and muddy mettel'd rascal, peak,  
Like John a dreams, unpregnant of my cause, *Shakefp.*  
The peaking cornuto her husband, dwelling in a continual

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- larum of jealousy, comes me in the instant of our encounter. *Shakefp.*  
PEAL. *n. f.* [Perhaps from *pello*, *pellere* *tympana*.] *Shakefp.*  
1. A succession of loud sounds: as, of bells, thunder, cannon, loud instruments.  
They were saluted by the way, with a fair *peal* of artillery from the tower. *Hayward.*  
The breach of faith cannot be so highly exprest, as in that it shall be the last *peal* to call the judgments of God upon men. *Bacon's Essays.*  
Woods of oranges will smell into the sea perhaps twenty miles; but what is that, since a *peal* of ordinance will do as much, which moveth in a small compass? *Bacon.*  
A *peal* shall rouse their sleep;  
Then all thy saints assembled, thou shalt judge  
Bad men and angels. *Milt. Par. Reg.*  
I myself,  
Vanquish'd with a *peal* of words, O weaknes;  
Gave up my fort of silence to a woman. *Milton.*  
From the Moors camp the noise grows louder still;  
Peals of shouts that rend the heav'n's, *Dryden.*  
Oh! for a *peal* of thunder that would make  
Earth, sea and air, and heaven and Cato tremble! *Addis.*  
2. It is once used by *Shakefp.* for a low dull noise, but improperly.  
Ere to black Hecat's fummions  
The shard-born beetle with his drowsy hums,  
Hath rung night's yawning *peal*, there shall be done  
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
TO PEAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play solemnly and loud.  
Let the pealing organ blow,  
To the full-voic'd quire below,  
In service high and anthems clear,  
As may with sweetest through mine ear,  
Dissolve me into extacies,  
And bring all heav'n before my eyes. *Milton.*  
The pealing organ, and the pausing choir;  
And the last words, that dust to dust convey'd. *Titchill.*  
TO PEAL. *v. a.*  
1. To assail with noise.  
Nor was his ear less *peal'd*  
With noises loud and ruinous, than when Bellona storms,  
With all her batt'ring engines bent to rafe  
Some capital city. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
2. To stir with some agitation: as, to *peal* the pot, is when it boils to stir the liquor therein with a ladle. *Any.*  
PEAR. *n. f.* [*poire*, French; *pyram*, Latin.]  
The flower consists of several leaves, placed in a circular order, and expand in form of a rose, whose flower cup becomes a fleshy fruit, which is more produced toward the foot-stalk than the apple, but is hollowed like a navel at the extreme part; the cells, in which the seeds are lodged, are separated by soft membranes, and the seeds are oblong. The species are eighty-four: 1. Little musk pear, commonly called the supreme. 2. The Ohio pear, commonly called the little bastard musk pear. 3. The hasting pear, commonly called the green chisell. 4. The red mulcauelle, it is also called the fairest. 5. The little muscat. 6. The jargonelle. 7. The Windsor pear. 8. The orange musk. 9. Great blanket. 10. The little blanket pear. 11. Long stalked blanket pear. 12. The skinless pear. 13. The musk robin pear. 14. The musk drone pear. 15. The green orange pear. 16. Calfolette. 17. The Magdalene pear. 18. The great onion pear. 19. The August muscat. 20. The rose pear. 21. The perfumed pear. 22. The summer bon chretien, or good christian. 23. Salvati. 24. Rose water pear. 25. The choaky pear. 26. The rufflet pear. 27. The prince's pear. 28. The great mouth water pear. 29. Summer burgamot. 30. The Autumn burgamot. 31. The Swifts burgamot. 32. The red butter pear. 33. The dean's pear. 34. The long green pear; it is called the Autumn month water pear. 35. The white and grey moniteur John. 36. The flower'd muscat. 37. The vine pear. 38. Rouffline pear. 39. The knave's pear. 40. The green sugar pear. 41. The marquis's pear. 42. The burnt cat; it is also called the virgin of Xantonce. 43. Le Befidery; it is so called from Heri, which is a forest in Bretagne between Rennes and Nantes, where this pear was found. 44. The crasane, or burgamot crasane; it is also called the flat butter pear. 45. The lansac, or dauphin pear. 46. The dry martin. 47. The villain of Anjou; it is also called the tulip pear and the great orange. 48. The large stalked pear. 49. The Amador pear. 50. Little lard pear. 51. The good Lewis pear. 52. The colmar pear; it is also called the manna pear and the late burgamot. 53. The winter long green pear, or the landry wilding. 54. La virgoule, or la virgouleut. 55. Poire d'Ambrette; this is so called from its musky flavour, which resembles the smell of the sweet fultan flower, which is called Ambrette in France. 56. The winter thorn pear. 57. The St. Germain pear, or the unknown of la Fare; it being first discovered upon the banks of a river called by that name in the parish of St. Germain. 58. The St. Augustine. 59. The Spanish bon chretien. 60. The pound pear. 61. The wilding

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- wilding of Caffoy, a forest in Brittain, where it was discovered. 62. The Lord Martin pear. 63. The winter citron pear; it is also called the musk orange pear in some places. 64. The winter rufflet. 65. The gate pear: this was discovered in the province of Poitou, where it was much esteemed. 66. Bergamotte Bugi; it is also called the Easter burgamot. 67. The winter bonchretien pear. 68. Catillac or cadillac. 69. La pastourelle. 70. The double flowering pear. 71. St. Martial; it is also called the angelic pear. 72. The wilding of Chaumontelle. 73. Carmelite. 74. The union pear. 75. The aurate. 76. The fine present; it is also called St. Sampson. 77. Le rousset de reims. 78. The summer thorn pear. 79. The egg pear; so called from the figure of its fruit, which is shaped like an egg. 80. The orange tulip pear. 81. La manquette. 82. The German muscat. 83. The Holland burgamot. 84. The pear of Naples. *Miller.*  
They would whip me with their fine wits, till I were as crest-faln as a dried pear. *Shakefp. Merch. of Venice.*  
August shall bear the form of a young man, of a choleric aspect, upon his arm a basket of pears, plums and apples. *Pear.*  
The juicy pear  
Lies in a soft profusion scatter'd round. *Thomson.*  
PEARL. *n. f.* [*perle*, Fr. *perla*, Spanish; supposed by *Salmasius* to come from *perula*, Latin.]  
Pearls, though esteemed of the number of gems by our jewellers, are but a distemper in the creature that produces them: the fish in which pearls are most frequently found is the East Indian berbes or *pearl* oyster: others are found to produce pearls; as the common oyster, the muscle, and various other kinds; but the Indian pearls are superior to all: some pearls have been known of the size of a pigeon's egg; as they increase in size, they are less frequent and more valued: the true shape of the pearl is a perfect round; but some of a considerable size are of the shape of a pear, and serve for ear-rings: their colour ought to be a pure, clear and brilliant white, and they bring their natural polish with them, to which art can never attain: it is reported, that pearls naturally of a yellowish cast, never alter, that this tinge never grows deeper, and that the lustre of the pearl never fades, which is therefore justly preferred by the Orientals to such as are purely white: from the name unio given to the *pearl*, some have been led to believe, that there was only one found in each shell; this is indeed usually the case in oysters and muscles; but in the oriental *pearl* shell six or eight are frequent, and sometimes twenty or more. *Hill.*  
A *pearl*-julep was made of a distilled milk. *Wifeman.*  
Flow'rs pursled, blue and white,  
Like sapphire, *pearl*, in rich embroidery  
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakefp.*  
Cataracts *pearl*-coloured, and those of the colour of burnished iron, are esteemed proper to endure the needle. *Sharp.*  
PEARL. *n. f.* [*albugo*, Lat.] A white speck or film growing on the eye. *Ainsworth.*  
PEARLED. *adj.* [from *pearl*.] Adorned or set with pearls.  
The water nymphs  
Held up their *pearled* wrists, and took her in,  
Bearing her straight to aged Nereus' hall. *Milton.*  
PEARLEVED. *adj.* [pearl and eye.] Having a speck in the eye.  
PEARLGRASS. *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*  
PEARLWORT. *n. f.* Plants.  
PEARLY. *adj.* [from *pearl*.]  
1. Abounding with pearls; containing pearls.  
Some in their *pearly* shells at ease, attend  
Moist nutriment. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Another was invested with a *pearly* scull, having the features finely displayed upon its surface. *Woodward.*  
2. Resembling pearls.  
Which when she heard, full *pearly* floods  
I in her eyes might view. *Dryden.*  
'Tis sweet the blushing morn to view,  
And plains adorn'd with *pearly* dew,  
For what the day devours, the nightly dew  
Shall to the morn in *pearly* drops renew. *Dryden.*  
PEARMAYN. *n. f.* An apple.  
PEARMAYN is an excellent and well known fruit. *Mortimer.*  
PEARTREE. *n. f.* [pear and tree.] The tree that bears pears.  
The *peartree* critics will have to borrow his name of *wee*, fire. *Bacon.*  
PEASANT. *n. f.* [*paissant*, Fr.] A hind; one whose business is rural labour.  
He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which, he faith, is the life of a *peasant* or churl. *Scyer.*  
Our superfluous jacqueys and our *peasants*,  
Who in unnecessary action swarm  
About our squares of battle. *Shakefp.*  
I had rather coin my heart, than wring  
From the hard hands of *peasants* their vile trash. *Shakefp.*  
'Tis difficult for us, who are bred up with the same infirmities about us with which we were born, to raise our thoughts and imaginations to those intellectual perfections that attended our nature in the time of innocence, as it is for a *peasant* bred up

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- in the obscurities of a cottage, to fancy in his mind the unseen splendours of a court. *South's Sermons.*  
The citizens would bring two thousand men, with which they could make head against twelve thousand *peasants*. *Addison.*  
PEASANTRY. *n. f.* Peasants; rusticks; country people.  
How many then should cover, that stand bare?  
How much low *peasantry* would then be gleaned  
From the true seed of honour? how much honour  
Picked from the chaff? *Shakefp. Merch. of Venice.*  
The *peasantry* in France under a much heavier pressure of want and poverty than the day-labourers of England of the reformed religion, understood it much better than those of a higher condition among us.  
PEASCOD. *n. f.* [pea, cod and shell.] The hulk that contains *peas*. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
PEASHELL. *n. f.* tains *peas*.  
Thou art a *peashell* as big as a small *peashell*. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
I saw a green caterpillar as big as a small *peashell*. *Walton.*  
As *peashells* once I pluck'd, I chanc'd to see  
One that was closely fill'd with three times three.  
I o'er the door the spell in secret laid. *Gay.*  
PEASE. *n. f.* [Pea, when it is mentioned as a single body, makes *peas*; but when spoken of collectively, as food or a species, it is called *pease*, anciently *peason*; *pira*, Saxon; *pois*, French; *pise*, Italian; *pisum*, Latin.] Food of pease.  
Sowe *peason* and beans in the wane of the moon;  
Who soweth them sooner, he soweth too soone. *Tusser.*  
Pease, deprived of any aromatic parts, are mild and demulcent; but, being full of aerial particles, are flatulent. *Art.*  
PEAT. *n. f.* A species of turf used for fire.  
Turf and *peat*, and cowtheads are cheap fuels and last long. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Carew, in his survey of Cornwall, mentions nuts found in *peat*-earth two miles East of St. Michael's mount. *Woodw.*  
PEAT. *n. f.* [from *petit*, Fr.] A little fondling; a darling; a dear play thing. It is now commonly called *pet*.  
A pretty *peat*! it is best put finger in the eye,  
An the knew why. *Shakefp. Taming of the Shrew.*  
A citizen and his wife  
Both riding on one horse, upon the way  
Lover took; the wench a pretty *peat*. *Donne.*  
PEBBLE. *n. f.* [*pebula*, Saxon.] A stone distinct from flints, being not in layers, but in one homogeneous mass, though sometimes of many colours. Popularly a small stone.  
Through the midst of it ran a sweet brook, which did both hold the eye open with her azure streams, and yet seek to close the eye with the purling noise it made upon the *pebbles* it ran over. *Sidney, b. i.*  
The bishop and the duke of Gloster's men,  
Forbidden late to carry any weapon,  
Have fill'd their pockets full of *pebblestones*. *Shakefp.*  
Suddenly a file of boys deliver'd such a shower of *pebbles* loose shot, that I was fain to draw mine honour in. *Shakefp.*  
You may see *pebbles* gathered together, and a crust of cement between them, as hard as the *pebbles*. *Bacon.*  
Collecting toys,  
As children gath'ring *pebbles* on the shore. *Milton.*  
Providence permitted not the strength of the earth to spend itself in base gravel and *pebbles* instead of quarries of stones. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*  
Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long delay;  
And fountains o'er the *pebbles* chid your stay. *Dryden.*  
Another body, that hath only the resemblance of an ordinary *pebble*, shall yield a metallic and valuable matter. *Woodw.*  
PEBBLE-CRYSTAL. *n. f.*  
The crystal, in form of nodules, is found lodged in the earthy strata left in a train by the water departing at the conclusion of the deluge: this sort, called by the lapidaries *pebble-crystal*, is in shape irregular. *Woodward.*  
PEBBLED. *adj.* [from *pebble*.] Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.  
This bank fair spreading in a *pebbled* shore. *Thomson.*  
PEBBLY. *adj.* [from *pebble*.] Full of pebbles.  
Straw'd bibulous above I see the sands,  
The *pebbly* gravel next. *Thomson.*  
PECCABILITY. *n. f.* [from *peccable*.] State of being subject to sin.  
Where the common *peccability* of mankind is urged to induce commiseration towards the offenders; if this be of force in, where the concurrence of the will renders the person more inexcusable, it will surely hold much more in bare error which is purely involuntary. *Decay of Piety.*  
PECCABLE. *adj.* [from *pecca*, Lat.] Incident to sin.  
PECCADILLO. [Spanish; *peccadillo*, French.] A petty fault; a slight crime; a venial offence.  
He means those little vices, which we call follies and the defects of the human understanding, or at most the *peccadillos* of life, rather than the tragical vices to which men are hurried by their unruly passions. *Dryden.*  
'Tis low ebb with his accusers, when such *peccadillos* as these are put in to swell the charge. *Attorney.*  
19 I  
PECCANCY.



# PEC

PECCANCY. *n. f.* [from *peccant*.] Bad quality.  
Apply refrigerants without any preceding evacuation, because the disease took its origin merely from the disaffection of the part, and not from the peccancy of the humours. *Wifem.*  
PECCANT. *adj.* [peccant, Fr. *peccant*, Latin.]  
1. Guilty; criminal.

From them I will not hide  
My judgments, how with mankind I proceed;  
As how with peccant angels late they saw. *Milton.*  
That such a peccant creature should disapprove and repent of every violation of the rules of just and honest, this right reason could not but infer. *South's Sermons.*  
2. Ill disposed; corrupt; bad; offensive to the body; injurious to health. It is chiefly used in medical writers.  
With laxatives preserve your body found, *Dryden.*  
Such as have the bile peccant or deficient are relieved by bitters, which are a sort of subsidiary gall. *Arbuthnot.*  
3. Wrong; bad; deficient; uniformal.  
Nor is the party cited bound to appear, if the citation be peccant in form or matter. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

PECK. *n. f.* [from *pecca*, or perhaps from *pac*, a vessel. *Skinner.*  
1. The fourth part of a bushel.  
Burn our vessels, like a new  
Seal'd peck or bushel, for being true. *Hudibras.*  
To every hill of ashes, some put a peck of unlacked lime, which they cover with the ashes till rain slacks the lime, and then they spread them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
He drove about his turnips in a cart;  
And from the same machine fold pecks of peas. *King.*  
2. Proverbially. [In low language.] A great deal.  
Her finger was so small, the ring  
Would not stay on which they did bring;  
It was too wide a peck;  
It look'd like the great collar just  
About our young colt's neck. *Suckling.*

To PECK. *v. a.* [*becquer*, French; *picken*, Dutch.]  
1. To strike with the beak as a bird.  
2. To pick up food with the beak.  
She was his only joy, and he her pride,  
She, when he walk'd, went pecking by his side. *Dryden.*  
Can any thing be more surprising, than to consider Cicero observing, with a religious attention, after what manner the chickens pecked the grains of corn thrown them. *Addison.*  
3. To strike with any pointed instrument.  
With a pick-axe of iron about sixteen inches long, sharpened at the one end to peck, and flat headed at the other to drive little iron wedges to cleave rocks. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
4. To strike; to make blows.  
Two contrary factions, both inveterate enemies of our church, which they are perpetually pecking and striking at with the same malice. *South's Sermons.*  
They will make head against a common enemy, whereas mankind lie pecking at one another, till they are torn to pieces. *L'Estrange.*

5. The following passage is perhaps more properly written to peck, to throw.  
Get up o' th' rail, I'll peck you o'er the pales else. *Shakespeare.*  
PECKER. *n. f.* [from *peck*.]  
1. One that pecks.  
2. A kind of bird: as, the wood-pecker.  
The titmouse and the peckers hungry brood,  
And Progne with her bosom stain'd in blood. *Dryden.*

PECKLED. *adj.* [corrupted from *speckled*.] Spotted; varied with spots.  
Some are peckled, some greenish. *Walton's Angler.*  
PECTINAL. *n. f.* [from *pecten*, Lat. a comb.]  
There are other fishes whose eyes regard the heavens, as plain and cartilaginous fishes, as *pectinals*, or such as have their bones made laterally like a comb. *Brown.*  
PECTINATED. *adj.* [from *pecten*.] Put one within another alternately. This seems to be the meaning.  
To fit cross leg'd or with our fingers *pectinated*, is accounted bad. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

PECTINATION. *n. f.* The state of being *pectinated*.  
The complication or *pectination* of the fingers was an hieroglyphic of impediment. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
PECTORAL. *adj.* [from *pectoralis*, Latin.] Belonging to the breast.  
Being troubled with a cough, *pectorals* were prescribed, and he was thereby relieved. *Wifeman.*

PECTORAL. *n. f.* [*pectoralis*, Lat. *pectoralis*, Fr.] A breast plate.  
PECULATE. *n. f.* [*peculatus*, Latin; *peculat*, Fr.] Robbery.  
PECULATION. *n. f.* of the publick; theft of publick money.  
PECULATOR. [Latin.] Robber of the publick.  
PECULIAR. *adj.* [*peculiaris*, from *peculum*, Lat. *pecule*, Fr.]

1. Appropriate; belonging to any one with exclusion of others.  
I agree with Sir William Temple, that the word humour is peculiar to our English tongue; but not that the thing itself is peculiar to the English, because the contrary may be found in many Spanish, Italian and French productions. *Swift.*  
2. Not common to other things.

# PED

The only sacred hymns they are that christianity hath peculiar unto itself, the other being songs too of praise and of thanksgiving, but songs wherewith as we serve God, so the Jews likewise. *Hosiers b. v. f. 39.*

Space and duration being ideas that have something very abstruse and peculiar in their nature, the comparing them one with another may be of use for their illustration. *Locke.*  
3. Particular; single. To join most with peculiar, though found in *Dryden*, is improper.

One peculiar nation to select  
From all the rest, of whom to be invok'd. *Milton.*  
I neither fear, nor will provoke the war;  
My fate is Juno's most peculiar care. *Dryden.*

PECULIAR. *n. f.*  
1. The property; the exclusive property.  
By tincture or reflection, they augment  
Their small peculiar. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
Revenge is so absolutely the peculiar of heaven, that no consideration whatever can empower even the best men to assume the execution of it. *South's Sermons.*

2. Something absconded from the ordinary jurisdiction.  
Certain peculiar there are, some appertaining to the dignities of the cathedral church at Exon. *Carew.*  
PECULIARITY. *n. f.* [from *peculiar*.] Particularity; something found only in one.

If an author possessed any distinguishing marks of style or peculiarity of thinking, there would remain in his least successful writings some few tokens whereby to discover him. *Swift.*  
PECULIARLY. *adv.* [from *peculiar*.]  
1. Particularly; singly.

That is peculiarly the effect of the sun's variation. *Woodw.*  
2. In a manner not common to others.

PECUNIARY. *adj.* [*pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*, Lat. *pecuniare*, Fr.]  
1. Relating to money.  
Their impostures delude not only unto pecuniary defractions, but the irreparable deceit of death. *Brown.*

2. Consisting of money.  
Pain of infamy is a severer punishment upon ingenious natures than a pecuniary mulct. *Bacon.*  
The injured person might take a pecuniary mulct by way of atonement. *Brown.*

PED. *n. f.*  
1. A small packfaddle. A ped is much shorter than a pannel, and is raised before and behind, and serves for small burdens. *Tusser.*  
2. A basket; a hamper.  
A hark is a wicker ped, wherein they use to carry fish. *Spens.*

PEDAGOGICAL. *adj.* [from *pedagogue*.] Suited or belonging to a schoolmaster.  
PEDAGOGUE. *n. f.* [*pedagogus*, Lat. *παιδαγωγός*, *pai*; and *γωγός*.] One who teaches boys; a schoolmaster; a pedant.  
Few pedagogues but curse the barren chaff,  
Like him who hang'd himself for mere despair. *Dryden.*

A pedagogue. *v. a.* [*παιδαγωγέω*, from the noun.] To teach with superciliousness.  
This may confine their younger stiles,  
Whom Dryden pedagogues at Will's;  
But never could be meant to tie  
Authentic wits, like you and I. *Prior.*

PE'DAGOGY. *n. f.* [*παιδαγωγία*.] The mastership; discipline.  
In time the reason of men ripening to such a pitch, as to be above the pedagogy of Moses's rod and the discipline of types, God thought fit to display the substance without the shadow. *South's Sermons.*

PE'DAL. *adj.* [*pedalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a foot. *Diät.*  
PE'DALS. *n. f.* [*pedalis*, Lat. *pedales*, Fr.] The large pipes of an organ: so called because played upon and stooped with the foot. *Diät.*

PE'DANEUS. *adj.* [*pedaneus*, Lat.] Going on foot. *Diät.*  
PEDANT. *n. f.* [*pedant*, French.]  
1. A schoolmaster.  
A pedant that keeps a school i' th' church. *Shakespeare.*  
The boy who scarce has paid his entrance down  
To his proud pedant, or declin'd a noun. *Dryden.*

2. A man vain of low knowledge; a man awkwardly ostentatious of his literature.  
The pedant can hear nothing but in favour of the conceits he is amorous of. *Glanville.*  
The preface has so much of the pedant, and so little of the conversation of men in it, that I shall pass it over. *Addison.*

In learning let a nymph delight,  
The pedant gets a mistress by't. *Swift.*  
PEDANTIC. *adj.* [*pedantique*, Fr. from *pedant*.] Awkwardly ostentatious of learning.

Mr. Cheeke had eloquence in the Latin and Greek tongues; but for other sufficiencies *pedantick* enough. *Hayward.*  
When we see any thing in an old fayrist, that looks forced and *pedantick*, we ought to consider how it appeared in the time the poet wrote.

The obscurity is brought over them by ignorance and age, made yet more obscure by their *pedantical* elucidators. *Felton.*  
A spirit

# PEE

A spirit of contradiction is so *pedantic* and hateful, that a man should watch against every instance of it. *Watts.*  
We now believe the Copernican system; yet we shall still use the popular terms of sun-rise and sun-set, and not introduce a new *pedantick* description of them from the motion of the earth. *Bentley's Sermons.*

PEDANTICALLY. *adv.* [from *pedantical*.] With awkward ostentation of literature.  
The earl of Roscommon has excellently rendered it; too faithfully is, indeed, *pedantically*; 'tis a faith like that, which proceeds from superstition. *Dryden.*

PE'DANTRY. *n. f.* [*pedanterie*, Fr.] Awkward ostentation of needless learning.  
'Tis a practice that favours much of *pedantry*; a reserve of penitency we have not shaken off from school. *Brown.*  
Horace has enticed me into this *pedantry* of quotation. *Cowley.*  
Make us believe it, if you can: it is in Latin, if I may be allowed the *pedantry* of a quotation, *non persuadebis*, *etiamsi persuaseris*.

From the universities the young nobility are sent for fear of contracting any airs of *pedantry* by a college education. *Swift.*  
To PE'DDLE. *v. n.* To be busy about trifles. *Amf.* It is commonly written *peddle*: as, what *peddling* work is here.

PE'DERERO. *n. f.* [*pederera*, Spanish, from *pedras*, a stone with which they charged it.] A small cannon managed by a swivel. It is frequently written *paterera*.

PE'DESTAL. *n. f.* [*pedestal*, Fr.] The lower member of a pillar; the basis of a statue.  
The poet bawls *pedestal*. *Dryden.*  
In the centre of it was a grim idol; the forefront of the *pedestal* was curiously embossed with a triumph. *Addison.*

So stiff, so mute! some statue you would swear  
Step from its *pedestal* to take the air. *Pope.*  
PE'DESTRIUS. *adj.* [*pedestris*, Latin.] Not winged; going on foot.

Men conceive they never lie down, and enjoy not the position of rest, ordained unto all *pedestrian* animals. *Brown.*  
PE'DICLE. *n. f.* [from *pedis*, Lat. *pediculus*, Fr.] The footstalk, that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree.

The cause of the holding green, is the close and compact substance of their leaves and *pedicles*. *Bacon.*  
PE'DICULAR. *adj.* [*pedicularis*, Lat. *pediculare*, Fr.] Having the phrygiads or lousy distemper.

PE'DIGREE. *n. f.* [*perre* and *degre*, *Skinner*.] Genealogy; lineage; account of descent.  
I am no herald to enquire of men's *pedigrees*, it sufficeth me if I know their virtues. *Sidney.*

You tell a *pedigree*  
Of threefold and two years, a filly time. *Shakespeare.*  
Alterations of surnames, which in former ages have been very common, have obscured the truth of our *pedigrees*, that it will be no little hard labour to deduce many of them. *Cam.*

To the old heroes hence was giv'n  
A *pedigree* which reach'd to heav'n. *Waller.*  
The Jews preserved the *pedigrees* of their several tribes, with a more scrupulous exactness than any other nation. *Atter.*

PE'DIMENT. *n. f.* [*pedis*, Lat.] In architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonances, finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates, windows and niches: it is ordinarily of a triangular form, but sometimes makes the arch of a circle. *Diät.*

PE'DLER. *n. f.* [a *petty dealer*; a contraction produced by frequent use.] One who travels the country with small commodities.  
All as a poor *pedler* he did wend,  
Bearing a truffle of trifles at his back;  
As bails and babies and glasses in his pack. *Spenser.*

If you did but hear the *pedler* at the door, you would never dance again after a tabor and pipe. *Shakespeare.*  
He is wit's *pedler*, and retails his wares  
At wakes and wassals, meetings, markets, fairs. *Shakespeare.*  
Had fly Ulysses at the sack  
Of Troy brought thee his *pedler's* pack. *Cleaveland.*

A narrow education may beget among some of the clergy in possession such contempt for all innovators, as merchants have for *pedlers*. *Swift.*  
Atlas was so exceeding strong,  
He bore the skies upon his back;  
Just as a *pedler* does his pack. *Swift.*

PE'DLERY. *adj.* [from *pedler*.] Wares sold by pedlers.  
The sufferings of those of my rank are trifles in comparison of what all those who travel with fish, poultry, *pedlery* ware to sell. *Swift.*

PE'DDLING. *adj.* Petty dealing; such as pedlers have.  
So slight a pleasure I may part with, and find no mis; this *peddling* profit I may resign, and 'twill be no breach in my estate. *Deacy of Pity.*

PE'DOBAPTISM. *n. f.* [*παιδός* and *βαπτισμός*.] Infant baptism. *Diät.*  
PE'DOBAPTIST. *n. f.* [*παιδός* and *βαπτιστής*.] One that holds or practises infant baptism.

# PEE

To PEE. *v. a.* [*pisser*, Fr. from *pellis*.]  
1. To decorate; to flay.  
The skilful shepherd *peel'd* me certain wands, *Shakespeare.*  
And stuck them up before the fulsome ewes.

2. [From *pillers*, to rob.] To plunder. According to analogy this should be written *pill*.  
Who once just and temperate conquer'd well,  
But govern ill the nations under yoke,  
Peeling their provinces, exhausted all  
But lust and rapine. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

Lord-like at ease, with arbitrary pow'r,  
To peel the chiefs, the people to devour;  
These, traitor, are thy talents. *Dryden.*

PEEL. *n. f.* [*pellis*, Latin; *pelure*, French.] The skin or thin rind of any thing.

PEEL. *n. f.* [*paelle*, Fr.] A broad thin board with a long handle, used by bakers to put their bread in and out of the oven.

PEELER. *n. f.* [from *peel*.]  
1. One who strips or flays.  
2. A robber; a plunderer.

Yet otes with her fucking a *peeler* is found,  
Both ill to the master and worse to some ground. *Tusser.*

As 'tis a *peeler* of land, sow it upon lands that are rank. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To PEEP. *v. n.* [This word has no etymology, except that of *Skinner*, who derives it from *opheffen*, Dutch, to lift up; and of *Casaubon*, who derives it from *οφειναι*, a spy; perhaps it may come from *pip*, *pipis*, Latin, to cry as young birds; when the chickens first broke the shell and cried, they were said to begin to *pip* or *peep*; and the word that expressed the act of crying, was by mistake applied to the act of appearing that was at the same time: this is offered till something better may be found.]  
1. To make the first appearance.  
She her gay painted plumes disordered,  
Seeing at last herself from danger rid,  
Peeps forth and soon renews her native pride. *Ed. Queen.*

Your youth  
And the true blood, which *peeps* forth fairly through it,  
Do plainly give you out an untain'd shepherd. *Shakespeare.*  
England and France might through their amity,  
Breed him some prejudice; for from this league,  
*Peep'd* harms that menac'd him. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

I can see his pride  
*Peep* through each part of him. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
The tin'rous maiden-blossoms on each bough  
*Peep* forth from their first blushes; so that now  
A thousand ruddy hopes smil'd in each bud;  
And flatter'd every greedy eye that stood. *Crashaw.*

With words not hers, and more than human found,  
She makes th' obedient ghosts *peep* trembling through the ground. *Roscommon.*

Earth, but not at once, her visage rears;  
And *peeps* upon the seas from upper grounds. *Dryden.*  
Fair as the face of nature did appear,  
When flowers first *peep'd*, and trees did blossoms bear, }  
And winter had not yet deform'd th' inverted year. *Dryd.*  
Printing and letters had just *peeped* abroad in the world;  
and the reformers of learning wrote very eagerly against one another. *Atterbury.*

Though but the very white end of the sprout *peep* out in the outward part of the couch, break it open, you will find the sprout of a greater largeness. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
So pleas'd at first the tow'ring Alps we try,  
And the first clouds and mountains seem the last;  
But those attain'd, we tremble to survey  
The growing labours of the lengthen'd way;  
Th' increasing prospect tires our wand'ring eyes,  
Hills *peep* o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise. *Pope.*

Molt souls but *peep* out once an age,  
Dull fallen prisoners in the body's cage. *Pope.*  
2. To look slyly, closely or curiously; to look through any crevice.

Who is the fame, which at my window *peeps*. *Spenser.*  
Come thick night!  
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes;  
Nor heav'n *peep* through the blanket of the dark,  
To cry hold. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Nature hath fram'd strange fellows in her time;  
Some that will evermore *peep* through their eyes,  
And laugh like parrots at a bag-piper. *Shakespeare.*  
A fool will *peep* in at the door. *Ecclus. xxi. 23.*

The trembling leaves through which he play'd,  
Dappling the walk with light and shade,  
Like lattice-windows give the spy  
Room but to *peep* with half an eye. *Cleaveland.*

All doors are shut, no servant *peeps* abroad,  
While others outward went on quick dispatch. *Dryden.*



# PEE

The daring flames *peep* in, and faw from far  
The awful beauties of the sacred quire;  
But since it was prophand by civil war,  
Heav'n thought it fit to have it purg'd by fire. *Dryden.*

From each tree  
The feather'd people look down to *peep* on me. *Dryden.*  
Those remote and vast bodies were formed not merely to  
be *peep* at through an optick glass. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
O my muse, just distance keep;  
Thou art a maid, and must not *peep*. *Prior.*  
In vain his little children *peeping* out  
Into the mingling storm, demand their fire. *Thomson.*

*PEEP*. *n. f.*  
1. First appearance: as, at the *peep* and first break of day.  
2. A fly look.  
Would not one think, the almanackmaker was crept out  
of his grave to take t'other *peep* at the stars. *Swift.*

*PEEPER*. *n. f.* Young chickens just breaking the shell.  
Dishes I chuse, though little, yet genteel;  
Snails the first course, and *peepers* crown the meal. *Bransf.*

*PEEPHOLE*. *n. f.* [*peep* and *hole*.] Hole through which  
*PEEPINGHOLE*. *n. f.* one may look without being discovered.  
By the *peephole* in his crest,  
Is it not virtuously confest,  
That those his eyes took distant aim. *Prior.*  
The fox spied him through a *peepinghole* he had found out  
to see what news. *L'Estrange.*

*PEER*. *n. f.* [*pair*, French.]  
1. Equal; one of the same rank.  
His *peers* upon this evidence  
Have found him guilty of high treason. *Shakefp.*  
Amongst a man's *peers*, a man shall be sure of familiarity;  
and therefore it is good a little to keep state. *Bacon.*  
Oh! what is man, great maker of mankind!  
That thou to him so great respect do't bear!  
That thou admitt'st him with so peevish a mind,  
Mak'st him a king, and ev'n an angel's *peer*. *Davies.*

2. One equal in excellence or endowments.  
In song he never had his *peer*,  
From sweet Cecilia down to chanticleer. *Dryden.*

3. Companion: fellow.  
He all his *peers* in beauty did surpass. *Fairy Queen.*  
If you did move to-night,  
In the dances, with what spight  
Of your *peers* you were beheld, *Benj. Johnson.*  
Who bear the bows were knights in Arthur's reign,  
Twelve they, and twelve the *peers* of Charlemagne. *Dryd.*

4. A nobleman: of nobility we have five degrees, who are all  
nevertheless called *peers*, because their effential privileges are  
the same.  
I see thee compass't with thy kingdom's *peers*,  
That speak my salutation in their minds;  
Hail king of Scotland! *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
King Henry's *peers* and chief nobility  
Destroy'd themselves, and lost the realm of France. *Shakefp.*  
Be just in all you say, and all you do;  
Whatever be your birth, you're sure to be  
A *peer* of the first magnitude to me. *Dryden.*

To *PEER*. *v. n.* [By contraction from *appear*.]  
1. To come just in sight.  
As the sun breaks through the darkest clouds,  
So honour *peereth* in the meanest habit. *Shakefp.*  
Yet a many of your horsemen *peer*,  
And gallop o'er the field. *Shakefp. Henry V.*  
Ev'n through the hollow eyes of death  
I spy life *peering*. *Shakefp.*  
See how his gorget *peers* above his gown,  
To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben. Johnson.*  
Hell itself will pass away,  
And leave her dolorous mansion to the *peering* day. *Milt.*

2. To look narrowly; to peep.  
Now for a clod-like hare in form they *peer*,  
Now bolt and cudgel squirrels leap do move,  
Now the ambitious lark with mirror clear  
They catch, while he, fool! to himself makes love. *Sidu.*  
*Peering* in maps for ports, and *peers*, and roads,  
And every object that might make me fear  
Misfortune to my ventures. *Shakefp. Merch. of Venice.*

*PEERAGE*. *n. f.* [*pair*, Fr. from *peer*.]  
1. The dignity of a *peer*.  
His friendships he to few confin'd;  
No fools of rank or mongrel breed,  
Who fain would pass for Lords in need;  
Where titles give no right or power,  
And *peerage* is a wither'd flower. *Swift.*

2. The body of *peers*.  
Not only the penal laws are in force against papists, and  
their number is contemptible, but also the *peerage* and com-  
mons are excluded from parliament. *Dryden.*

*PEERDOM*. *n. f.* [from *peer*.] *Peerage.* *Ansforth.*

*PEERLESS*. *n. f.* [female of *peer*.] The lady of a *peer*; a wo-  
man ennobled.

# PEG

Statesman and patriot ply alike the stocks;  
*Peevy* and butler share alike the box. *Pope.*

*PEERLESS*. *adj.* [from *peer*.] Unequalled; having no *peer*.  
I bid,  
On pain of punishment, the world to weat,  
We stand up *peerless*. *Shakefp.*

You,  
So perfect, and so *peerless*, are created  
Of every creature's best. *Shakefp. Temp.*  
Her *peerless* feature, joined with her birth,  
Approves her fit for none, but for a king. *Shakefp.*

Hesperus, that led  
The starry host, rode brightest; till the moon,  
Rising in clouded majesty, yatl length,  
Apparent queen, unveil'd her *peerless* light. *Milton.*

Such music worthiest were to blaze  
The *peerless* light of her immortal praise,  
Whole lute leads us. *Milton.*

Her dress, her shape, her matchless grace,  
Were all observ'd, as well as heav'nly face;  
With such a *peerless* majesty the stands,  
As in that day she took the crown. *Dryden.*

*PEERLESSNESS*. *n. f.* [from *peerless*.] Universal superiority.  
*PEEVISH*. *adj.* [This word *peevish*, with more reason than he  
commonly discovers, supposes to be formed by corruption from  
*perverse*; *Skinner* rather derives it from *peevish*, as we lay  
*peevish*.] *Petulant*; waspish; easily offended; irascible;  
irascible; soon angry; perverse; morose; querulous; full of  
expressions of discontent; hard to please.  
For what can breed more *peevish* incongruities,  
Than man to yield to female lamentations. *Sidney.*

She is *peevish*, fullen, froward,  
Proud, disobedient, stubborn, lacking duty. *Shakefp.*  
If thou hast the metal of a king,  
Being wrong'd as we are by this *peevish* town,  
Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery,  
As we will ours, against these faucy walls. *Shakefp.*

I will not presume  
To send such *peevish* tokens to a king. *Shakefp.*  
Those deserve to be doubly laugh'd at, that are *peevish* and  
angry for nothing to no purpose. *L'Estrange.*

Neither will it be satire or *peevish* invective to affirm, that  
infidelity and vice are not much diminished. *Swift.*

*PEEVISHLY*. *adv.* [from *peevish*.] *Angrily*; querulously;  
morosely.  
He was so *peevishly* opiniative and proud, that he would  
rather ask nor hear the advice of any. *Hayward.*

*PEEVISHNESS*. *n. f.* [from *peevish*.] Irascibility; querulous-  
ness; fretfulness; perverseness.  
Some miscarriages in government might escape through the  
*peevishness* of others, envying the publick should be managed  
without them. *King Charles.*

It will be an unpardonable, as well as childish *peevishness*,  
if we undervalue the advantages of our knowledge, and neg-  
lect to improve it. *Locke.*

You may find  
Nothing but acid left behind:  
From passion you may then be freed,  
When *peevishness* and spleen succeed. *Swift.*

*PEG*. *n. f.* [*pegge*, Teutonic.]  
1. A piece of wood driven into a hole, which does the office of  
an iron nail.  
Solid bodies foretew rain; as boxes and *pegs* of wood,  
when they draw and wind hard. *Bacon.*  
The teeth are about thirty in each jaw; all of them elav-  
iculates or *peg* teeth, not much unlike the tusks of a masti-  
f. *Grew's Anatomy.*

If he pretends to be choleric, we shall treat him like his  
little friend Dicky, and hang him upon a *peg* till he comes to  
himself. *Addison's Guardian*, N° 108.

The *peg*; and nails in a great building, though they are but  
little valued in themselves, are absolutely necessary to keep the  
whole frame together. *Addison's Spectator.*

A finer petticoat can neither make you richer, more vir-  
tuous or wife, than if it hung upon a *peg*. *Swift.*

2. The pins of an instrument in which the strings are strained.  
You are well tun'd now; but I'll let down  
The *peg* that make this music. *Shakefp. Othello.*

3. To take a *PEG* lower; to depress; to sink: perhaps from re-  
laxing the cords of musical instruments.  
Remember how in arms and politics,  
We still have worsted all your holy tricks,  
Trepann'd your party with intrigue, *Hudibras.*  
And took your grandees down a *peg*.

4. The nickname of Margaret.  
To *PEG*. *v. a.* To fatten with a *peg*.  
I will rend an oak,  
And *peg* thee in his knotty entrails, 'till  
Thou'lt howl'd away twelve winters. *Shakefp. Temp.*  
Taking the flocks of the past spring, and *pegging* them  
down in very rich earth, by that time twelvemonth they will  
be ready to remove. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

# PEL

*PELF*. *n. f.* [In low Latin, *peltria*, not known whence derived;  
*peltria*, in Norman, is *frumpy*.] Money; riches.  
The thought of this doth pass all worldly *pel*. *Sidney.*

Hardy elf,  
Thou darest view my direful countenance,  
I read thee rash and heedless of thyself,  
To trouble my still feat and heaps of precious *pel*. *Fairy Queen.*

Immortal gods, I crave no *pel*;  
I pray for no man but myself;  
He call'd his money in;  
But the prevailing love of *pel*  
Soon split him on the former shelf:  
He put it out again. *Dryden's Horace.*

To the poor if he refus'd his *pel*,  
He us'd them full as kindly as himself. *Swift.*

*PELICAN*. *n. f.* [*pelicanus*, low Lat. *pellican*, Fr.]  
There are two sorts of *pelicans*; one lives upon the water  
and feeds upon fish; the other keeps in deserts, and feeds  
upon serpents and other reptiles: the *pelican* has a peculiar  
tenderness for its young; it generally places its nest upon a  
craggy rock: the *pelican* is supposed to admit its young to  
suck blood from its breast. *Cabnet.*

Should discarded fathers  
Have this little mercy on their flesh;  
'Twas this flesh begot those *pelican* daughters. *Shakefp.*  
The *pelican* hath a beak broad and flat, like the slice of  
apothecaries. *Shakefp. on Providence.*

*PELLET*. *n. f.* [from *pila*, Lat. *pellets*, Fr.]  
1. A little ball.  
That which is sold to the merchants, is made into little  
*pellets*, and sealed. *Sandys.*  
I dressed with little *pellets* of lint. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

2. A bullet; a ball.  
The force of gunpowder hath been ascribed to rarefaction  
of the earthy substance into flame, and so followeth a dilata-  
tion; and therefore, left two bodies should be in one place,  
there must needs also follow an expulsion of the *pellet* or  
blowing up of the mine: but these are ignorant speculations;  
for flame, if there were nothing else, will be suffocated with  
any hard body, such as a *pellet* is, or the barrel of a gun; so  
as the hard body would kill the flame. *Bacon.*

A cube or *pellet* of yellow wax as much as half the spirit  
of wine, burnt only eighty-seven pulses. *Bacon.*  
How shall they reach us in the air with those *pellets* they  
can hardly roll upon the ground. *L'Estrange.*

In a shooting trunk, the longer it is to a certain limit, the  
more forcibly the air passes and drives the *pellet*. *Ray.*

*PELLETED*. *adj.* [from *pellet*.] Consisting of bullets.  
My brave Egyptians all,  
By the discarding of this *pelleted* storm, *Shakefp. Lear.*  
Lie graveless. *Shakefp. Lear.*

*PELLE*. *n. f.* [*pellis*, Lat.]  
1. A thin skin.  
After the discharge of the fluid, the *pellis* must be broke.  
*Sharp's Surgery.*

2. It is often used for the film which gathers upon liquors im-  
pregnated with salts or other substances, and evaporated by  
heat.  
*PELLITORY*. *n. f.* [*parietaria*, Lat.] An herb.  
The *pellitory* hath an apetalous flower, whose flower cup is  
divided into four parts, which is sometimes bell-shaped like a  
funnel, with four stamina or threads surrounding the pointal,  
which becomes for the most part an oblong feed, surrounded  
by the flower cup; to which may be added, the flowers are  
produced from the wings of the leaves. *Miller.*

*PELLMELL*. *n. f.* [*pelles miste*, Fr.] Confusedly; tumultuously;  
one among another.  
When we have dash'd them to the ground,  
Then defie each other; and *pell mell*  
Make work upon ourselves. *Shakefp. King John.*

Never yet did insurrection want  
Such moody beggars, starving for a time  
Of *pellmell* havock and confusion.  
He knew when to fall on *pellmell*,  
To fall back and retreat as well. *Henry IV.*

*PELLS*. *n. f.* [*pellis*, Lat.]  
Clerk of the *pelles*, an officer belonging to the exchequer,  
who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called *pelles*  
*negotiorum*, the roll of receipts; and also makes another roll  
called *pelles exituum*, a roll of the disbursements. *Bailey.*

*PELLUCID*. *adj.* [*pellucidus*, Lat.] Clear; transparent;  
not opaque; not dark.  
The colours are owing to the intermixture of foreign matter  
with the proper matter of the stone: this is the case of agates  
and other coloured stones, the colours of several whereof may  
be extracted, and the bodies rendered as *pellucid* as crystal,  
without sensibly damaging the texture. *Hoadward.*  
If water be made warm in any *pellucid* vessel emptied of  
air, the water in the vacuum will bubble and boil as vehe-  
ment as it would in the open air in a vessel set upon the fire,  
till it conceives a much greater heat. *Newton's Opticks.*

# PEN

*PELLUCIDITY*. *n. f.* [from *pellucid*.] Transparency; clear-  
*PELLUCIDNESS*. *n. f.* nefs; not opacity.  
The air is a clear and pellucid menstruum, in which the  
insensible particles of dissolved matter float, without troubling  
the *pellucidity* of the air; when on a sudden by a precipitation  
they gather into visible misty drops that make clouds. *Locke.*

We consider their *pellucidness* and the vast quantity of light,  
that passes through them without reflection. *Keil.*

*PELT*. *n. f.* [from *pellis*, Lat.]  
1. Skin; hide.  
The camels hair is taken for the skin or *pelt* with the hair  
upon it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
A scabby tetter on their *pelts* will stick;  
When the raw rain has pierc'd them to the quick. *Dryden.*

2. The quarry of a hawk all torn. *Ansforth.*

*PELT-MONGER*. *n. f.* [*pellis*, Lat. *pelt* and *monger*.] A dealer  
in raw hides.  
To *PELT*. *v. a.* [*peltern*, German, *Skinner*; contracted from  
*pellet*, Mr. Lye.] It is generally used of something thrown,  
rather with teasing frequency than destructive violence.

1. To strike with something thrown.  
Poor naked wretches whereof'er you are  
That bide the *pelting* of this pitiless storm!  
How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,  
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness defend you. *Shakefp.*  
Do but stand upon the foaming shore,  
The chiding billows seem to *pelt* the clouds. *Shakefp.*  
No zealous brother there would want a stone  
To maul us cardinals, and *pelt* pope Joan. *Dryden.*  
Obscure persons have insulted men of great worth, and  
*pelted* them from coverts with little objections. *Atterbury.*  
The whole empire could hardly subdue me, and I might  
easily with stones *pelt* the metropolis to pieces. *Gulliver.*

2. To throw; to cast.  
My Phillis me with *pelted* apples plies,  
Then tripping to the woods the wanton hies. *Dryden.*

*PELTING*. *adj.* This word in *Shakefp.* signifies, I know not  
why, mean; paltry; pitiful.  
Could great men thunder, Jove could ne'er be quiet;  
For every *pelting* petty officer  
Would use his heav'n for thunder. *Shakefp. Lear.*

Fogs falling in the land,  
Have every *pelting* river made so proud,  
That they have overborn their continents. *Shakefp.*  
They from theepcoats and poor *pelting* villages  
Enforce their charity. *Shakefp.*  
A tenement or *pelting* farm. *Shakefp.*

*PELVIS*. *n. f.* [Latin.] The lower part of the belly.  
*PEN*. *n. f.* [*penna*, Latin.]  
1. An instrument of writing.  
Never durst poet touch a *pen* to write,  
Until his ink were temper'd with love's sighs. *Shakefp.*

Eternal deities!  
Who write whatever time shall bring to pass,  
With *pens* of Adamant on plates of brass. *Dryden.*  
He takes the papers, lays them down again;  
And, with unwilling fingers, tries the *pen*. *Dryden.*  
I can, by designing the letters, tell what new idea it shall  
exhibit the next moment, barely by drawing my *pen* over it,  
which will neither appear, if my hands stand still; or though  
I move my *pen*, if my eyes be shut. *Locke.*

2. Feather.  
The *pens* that did his pinnions bind,  
Were like main-yards with flying canvas lin'd. *Fairy Queen.*

3. Wing; though even here it may mean *feather*.  
Feather'd soon and fledg'd,  
They summ'd their *pens*; and soaring th' air sublime,  
With clang despis'd the ground. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. [From *pennan*, Saxon.] A small inclosure; a coop.  
My father stole two geese out of a *pen*. *Shakefp.*  
The cook was ordered to dress capons for supper, and take  
the best in the *pen*. *L'Estrange.*  
She in *pens* his flocks will fold. *Dryden's Horace.*  
Ducks in thy ponds, and chickens in thy *pens*,  
And be thy turkeys num'rous as thy hens. *King.*

The gather'd flocks  
Are in the wattled *pen* innumerable prest'd,  
Head above head. *Thomson's Summer.*

To *PEN*. *v. a.* [pennan and pinban, Saxon.]  
1. To coop; to shut up; to incage; to imprison in a narrow  
place.  
Away with her,  
And *pen* her up. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

My heavy son  
Private in his chamber *pens* himself. *Shakefp.*  
The plaister alone would *pen* the humour already contained  
in the part, and forbid new humour. *Bacon.*

As when a prowling wolf,  
Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey,  
Watching where shepherds *pen* their flocks at eve



# PEN

In hurdled cotes, amid the field secure  
Leaps o'er the fence with ease into the fold. *Milton.*  
The glass, wherein it is *penned* up, hinders it to deliver  
itself by an expansion of its parts. *Boyle.*  
The prevention of mischief is prescribed by the Jewish  
custom; they *pen* up their daughters, and permit them to be  
acquainted with none. *Harvey on Conjunctions.*  
Ah! that your bus'ness had been mine,  
To *pen* the sheep. *Dryden.*

2. [From the noun.] To write. It probably meant at first  
only the manual exercise of the pen, or mechanical part of  
writing; but it has been long used with relation to the stile  
or composition.

For prey these shepherds two he took,  
Whose metal stiff he knew he could not bend  
With hearfay pictures, or a window look,  
With one good dance or letter finely *penn'd*. *Sidney.*  
I would be loth to cast away my speech; for, besides that  
it is excellently well *penn'd*, I have taken great pains to con-  
it. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Read this challenge, mark but the *pennings* of it. *Shakef.*  
A sentence spoken by him in English, and *penned* out of  
his mouth by four good secretaries, for trial of our orthogra-  
phy, was set down by them. *Camden's Remains.*

He frequented sermons, and *penned* notes with his own  
hand. *Hayward on Edward VI.*  
The digesting my thoughts into order, and the setting them  
down in writing was necessary; for without such strict exa-  
mination, as the *pennings* them affords, they would have been  
disjointed and roving ones. *Digby on the Soul.*

Almost condemn'd, he mov'd the judges thus:  
Hear, but instead of me, my Oedipus;  
The judges hearing with applause, at th' end  
Freed him, and said, no fool such lines had *penn'd*. *Denb.*  
Gentlemen should extempore, or after a little meditation,  
speak to some subject without *pennings* of any thing. *Locke.*  
Should I publish the praises that are so well *penn'd*, they  
would do honour to the persons who write them. *Addison.*

Twenty fools I never saw  
Come with petitions fairly *penn'd*,  
Declaiming I should stand their friend. *Swift.*

PE'NAL. *adj.* [*penal*, Fr. from *pæna*, Lat.]

1. Denouncing punishment; enacting punishment.  
Gratitude plants such generosity in the heart of man, as  
shall more effectually incline him to what is brave and be-  
coming than the terror of any *penal* law. *South.*  
2. Used for the purposes of punishment; vindictive.  
Adamantive chains and *penal* fire. *Milton.*

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the *penalty* of contrary affirmations; but the experience of na-  
vigation, can now assert them beyond all dubitation. *Brown.*  
Political power is a right of making laws with *penalties* of  
death, and consequently all less *penalties*, for preserving pro-  
perty, and employing the force of the community in the exe-  
cution of laws. *Locke.*

Beneath her footstool, science groans in chains,  
And wit dreads exile, *penalties* and pains. *Dunciad.*

2. Forfeiture upon non-performance.  
Lend this money, not as to thy friend,  
But lend it rather to thine enemy,  
Who, if he break, thou may'st with better face  
Exact the *penalty*. *Shakef. Merch. of Venice.*

PE'NNANCE. *n. f.* [*penance*, old French; for *penitence*.] In-  
fliction either publick or private, suffered as an expiation of  
repentance for sin.

And bitter *penance*, with an iron whip,  
Was wont him once to discipline every day. *Fairy Queen.*

Mew her up,  
And make her bear the *penance* of her tongue. *Shakef.*

No penitentiary, though he had enjoined him never  
to straight *penance* to expiate his first offence, would have  
counselled him to have given over the pursuit of his right. *Bacon.*

The scourge  
Inexorable, and the torturing hour  
Calls us to *penance*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A Lorain fergeon, who whipped the naked part with a great  
rod of nettles till all over blistered, persuaded him to per-  
form this *penance* in a sharp fit he had. *Temple.*

PEN'CE. *n. f.* The plural of *penny*; formed from *penies*, by  
a contraction usual in the rapidity of colloquial speech.

The same servant found one of his fellow servants, which  
owed him an hundred *penes*, and took him by the throat. *Mat.*

PE'NCIL. *n. f.* [*penicillus*, Latin.]

1. A small brush of hair which painters dip in their colours.  
*Pencils* can by one slight touch restore  
Smiles to that changed face, that wept before. *Dryden.*

For thee the groves green liv'ries wear,  
For thee the grasses lead the dancing hours,  
And nature's ready *pencil* paints the flow'rs. *Dryden.*

2. [From the noun.] To write. It probably meant at first  
only the manual exercise of the pen, or mechanical part of  
writing; but it has been long used with relation to the stile  
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rod of nettles till all over blistered, persuaded him to per-  
form this *penance* in a sharp fit he had. *Temple.*

# PEN

A sort of pictures there is, wherein the colours, as laid by  
the *pencil* on the table, mark out very odd figures. *Locke.*

The faithful *pencil* has design'd  
Some bright idea of the matter's mind,  
Where a new world leaps out at his command,  
And ready nature waits upon his hand. *Pope.*  
One dips the *pencil*, t'other strings the lyre. *Pope.*

2. A black lead pen, with which cut to a point they write with-  
out ink.

Mark with a pen or *pencil* the most considerable things in  
the books you desire to remember. *Watts.*

3. Any instrument of writing without ink.  
To PE'NCIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To paint.

Painting is almost the natural man;  
For since dishonour trafficks with man's nature,  
He is but outside: *pencil'd* figures are  
Ev'n such as they give out. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

PENDANT. *n. f.* [*pendant*, French.]

1. A jewel hanging in the ear.  
The joints  
Some third the mazy ringlets of her hair,  
Some hang upon the *pendents* of her ear. *Pope.*

2. Any thing hanging by way of ornament.  
Unripe fruit, whose verdant stalks do cleave  
Close to the tree, which grieves no less to leave  
The smiling *pendant* which adorns her so,  
And until Autumn, on the bough should grow. *Waller.*

3. A pendulum. Obsolete.  
To make the same *pendant* go twice as fast as it did, or  
make every undulation of it in half the time it did, make the  
line, at which it hangs, double in geometrical proportion to  
the line at which it hang before. *Digby on the Soul.*

4. A small flag in ships.  
PENDENCE. *n. f.* [from *pendere*, Lat.] Slopeness; inclination.

The Italians give the cover a graceful *pendence* or slope-  
ness, dividing the whole breadth into nine parts, whereof two  
shall serve for the elevation of the highest top or ridge from  
the lowest. *Watson's Architecture.*

PENDENCY. *n. f.* [from *pendere*, Lat.] Sulpens; delay of  
decision.

The judge shall pronounce in the principal cause, nor can  
the appellat allege *pendency* of suit. *Ayliffe.*

PENDENT. *adj.* [*pendens*, Latin; some write *pendant*, from  
the French.]

1. Hanging.  
Quaint in green she shall be loose enrob'd  
With ribbons *pendant*, flaring 'bout her head. *Shakef.*

I sometimes mournful verse indite, and sing  
Of desperate lady near a purling stream,  
Or lover *pendent* on a willow tree. *Phillips.*

2. Jutting over.  
A *pendent* rock,  
A forked mountain, or blue promontory  
With trees upon't, that nod unto the world,  
And mock our eyes with air. *Shakef.*

3. Supported above the ground.  
They brought, by wondrous art  
Pontifical, a ridge of *pendent* rock  
Over the vex'd abyss. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

PENDING. *n. f.* [*pendente lite*.] Depending; remaining yet  
undecided.

A person *pending* suit with the diocesan, shall be defended  
in the possession. *Ayliffe.*

PENDULOSITY. *n. f.* [from *pendulous*.] The state of hang-  
ing; suspension.

His slender legs he encreased by riding, that is, the humour  
descended upon their *pendulosity*, having no support or suppe-  
daneous stability. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

PENDULOUS. *adj.* [*pendulus*, Lat.] Hanging; not sup-  
ported below.

All the plagues, that in the *pendulous* air  
Hang fatal o'er men's faults, light on thy daughters. *Shak.*

Bellerophon's horse, fram'd of iron, and placed between  
two loadstones with wings expanded, hung *pendulous* in the  
air. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The grinders are furnished with three roots, and in the  
upper jaw often four, because these are *pendulous*. *Rap.*

PENDULUM. *n. f.* [*pendulus*, Lat. *pendule*, Fr.] Any weight  
hung so as that it may easily swing backwards and forwards,  
of which the great law is, that its oscillations are always  
performed in equal time.

Upon the bench I will to handle 'em,  
That the vibration of this *pendulum*  
Shall make all taylor's yards of one  
Unanimous opinion. *Hudibras.*

PENETRABLE. *adj.* [*penetrabilis*, Fr. *penetrabilis*, Latin.]

1. Such as may be pierced; such as may admit the entrance of  
another body.

Let him try thy dart,  
And pierce his only *penetrable* part. *Dryden.*

2. Susceptive of moral or intellectual impression.  
I am not made of stone,  
But *penetrable* to your kind entreaties. *Shakef.*

Peace,  
And let me wring your heart, for so I shall,  
If it be made of *penetrable* stuff. *Shakef. Hamlet.*

PE'NETRABILITY. *n. f.* [from *penetrabilis*.] Susceptibility of  
impression from another body.

There being no mean between *penetrability* and impenetra-  
bility, passivity and activity, they being contrary; therefore  
the infinite rarefaction of the one quality is the position of its  
contrary. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

PE'NETRAL. *n. f.* [*penetralis*, Latin.] Interior parts. Not  
in use.

The heart resists purulent fumes, into whose *penetrals* to  
insinuate some time must be allowed. *Harvey.*

PE'NETRANCY. *n. f.* [from *penetrans*.] Power of entering or  
piercing.

The subtilty, activity and *penetrancy* of its effluvia no ob-  
stacle can stop or repel, but they will make their way through  
all bodies. *Ray on the Creation.*

PE'NETRANT. *adj.* [*penetrant*, Fr.] Having the power to  
pierce or enter; sharp; subtle.

If the operation of these salts be in convenient glasses pro-  
moted by warmth, the ascending steams may easily be caught  
and reduced into a *penetrant* spirit. *Boyle.*

The food, mingled with some dissolved juices, is evacuated  
into the intestines, where it is further subtilized and rendered  
so fluid and *penetrant*, that the finer part finds its way in  
the freight orifices of the lacteous veins. *Ray.*

TO PE'NETRATE. *v. a.* *penetro*, Lat. *penetrare*, Fr.]

1. To pierce; to enter beyond the surface; to make way into  
a body.

Marrow is, of all other oily substances, the most *penetra-  
ting*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To affect the mind.

3. To reach the meaning.

TO PE'NETRATE. *v. n.* To make way.

There shall we clearly see the uses of these things, which  
here were too subtle for us to *penetrate*. *Ray.*

If we reached no farther than metaphor, we rather fancy  
than know, and are not yet *penetrated* into the infide and  
reality of the thing. *Locke.*

PE'NETRATION. *n. f.* [*penetration*, Fr. from *penetrare*.]

1. The act of entering into any body.

It warms  
The universe, and to each inward part  
With gentle *penetration* though unseen  
Shoots invisible virtue even to the deep. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Mental entrance into any thing abstruse.  
A *penetration* into the abstruse difficulties and depths of mo-  
dern algebra and fluxions, is not worth the labour of those  
who design either of the three learned professions. *Watts.*

3. Acuteness; sagacity.  
The proudest admirer of his own parts might consult with  
others, though of inferior capacity and *penetration*. *Watts.*

PE'NETRATIVE. *adj.* [from *penetrare*.]

1. Piercing; sharp; subtle.

Let not air be too gross, nor too *penetrative*, nor subject to  
any foggy noisomeness from fens. *Watson.*

2. Acute; sagacious; discerning.  
O thou, whose *penetrative* wisdom found  
The fourth sea rocks and shelves, where thousands drown'd. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

3. Having the power to impress the mind.  
Thy master thou with pleacht arms, bending down  
His corrigible neck, his face subdu'd  
To *penetrative* flame. *Shakespeare.*

PE'NETRATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *penetrative*.] The quality of  
being penetrative.

PENGUIN. *n. f.* [*confer magellanicus*, Latin.]

1. A bird. This bird was found with this name, as is sup-  
posed, by the first discoverers of America; and *penguin* signi-  
fying in Welsh a white head, and the head of this fowl being  
white, it has been imagined, that America was peopled from  
Wales; whence *Hudibras*:  
British Indians nam'd from *penguins*.  
Grew gives another account of the name, deriving it from  
*penguin*, Lat. *fat*; but is, I believe, mistaken.

The *penguin* is so called from his extraordinary fatness:  
for though he be no higher than a large goose, yet he weighs  
sometimes sixteen pounds: his wings are extreme short and  
little, altogether useless for flight, but by the help whereof  
he swims very swiftly. *Grew's Musæum.*

2. A fruit.  
The *penguin* is very common in the West Indies, where  
the juice of its fruit is often put into punch, being of a sharp  
acid flavour: there is also a wine made of the juice of this  
fruit, but it will not keep good long. *Miller.*

PENINSULA. *n. f.* [Lat. *peninsula*; *peninsule*, Fr.] A  
piece of land almost surrounded by the sea, but joined by a  
narrow neck to the main.

Afide of Millbrook lieth the *peninsula* of Inlwork, on whose  
neckland standeth an ancient house. *Carew.*

# PEN

PE'NINSULATED. *adj.* [from *peninsula*.] Almost surrounded  
by water.

PENITENCE. *n. f.* [*penitence*, Fr. *penitentia*, Lat.] Repen-  
tance; sorrow for crimes; contrition for sin, with amend-  
ments of life or change of the affections.

Death is deferr'd, and *penitence* has room  
To mitigate, if not reverse the doom. *Dryden.*

May *penitence* fly round thy mournful bed,  
And wing thy latest prayer to pitying heav'n. *Irene.*

PENITENT. *adj.* [*penitent*, Fr. *penitens*, Lat.] Repentant;  
contrite for sin; sorrowful for past transgressions, and reso-  
lutely amending life.

Much it joys me  
To see you become to *penitent*. *Shakespeare.*

Give me  
The *penitent* instrument to pick that bolt. *Shakespeare.*

Nor in the land of their captivity  
Humbled themselves, or *penitent* besought  
The God of their forefathers. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

Provoking God to raise them enemies;  
From whom as oft he saves them *penitent*. *Milton.*

The proud he tam'd, the *penitent* he cheer'd,  
Nor to rebuke the rich offender fear'd.  
His preaching much, but more his practice wrought  
A living sermon of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*

PE'NITENT. *n. f.*

1. One sorrowful for sin.  
Concealed treasures shall be brought into use by the in-  
dustry of converted *penitents*, whose carcasses the impartial  
laws shall dedicate to the worms of the earth. *Bacon.*

The repentance, which is formed by a grateful sense of the  
divine goodness towards him, is resolved on while all the ap-  
petites are in their strength: the *penitent* conquers the tempta-  
tions of sin in their full force. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. One under censures of the church, but admitted to penance.  
The counterfeit Dionysius describes the practice of the  
church, that the catechumens and *penitents* were admitted to  
the lessons and palms, and then excluded. *Stillington.*

3. One under the direction of a confessor.

PENITENTIAL. *adj.* [from *penitence*.] Expressing penitence;  
enjoined as penance.

I have done penance for contemning love,  
Whose high imperious thoughts have punish'd me  
With bitter fasts and *penitential* groans. *Shakespeare.*

Is it not strange, that a rational man should adore leeks  
and garlick, and shed *penitential* tears at the smell of a delfed  
onion? *South's Sermons.*

PENITENTIAL. *n. f.* [*penitenciel*, Fr. *penitentialis*, low Latin.]

A book directing the degrees of penance.

The *penitentials* or book of penance contained such mat-  
ters as related to the imposing of penance, and the reconcili-  
ation of the person that suffered penance. *Ayliffe.*

PENITENTIARY. *n. f.* [*penitencier*, Fr. *penitentiarius*, low  
Latin.]

1. One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance.  
Upon the loss of Urban, the duke's undoubted right, no  
*penitentiary*, though he had enjoined him never to straight pen-  
ance to expiate his first offence, would have counselled him  
to have given over pursuit of his right, which he prosperously  
re-obtained. *Bacon.*

The great *penitentiary* with his counsellors prescribes the  
measure of penance. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. A penitent; one who does penance.  
A prison restrained John Northampton's liberty, who, for  
abusing the same in his unruly mayoralty of London, was  
condemned hither as a perpetual *penitentiary*. *Carew.*



# PEN

**PENNANT.** *n. f.* [*pennon*, Fr.]  
 1. A small flag, ensign or colours.  
 2. A tackle for hoisting things on board.  
**PENNATED.** *adj.* [*pennatus*, Latin.]  
 1. Winged.  
 2. Pennated, amongst botanists, are those leaves of plants as grow directly one against another on the same rib or stalk; as those of ash and walnut-tree.  
**PENNER.** *n. f.* [from *pen*.]  
 1. A writer.  
 2. A pence. *Ans.* So it is called in Scotland.  
**PENNYLESS.** *adj.* [from *penny*.] Moneyless; poor; wanting money.  
**PENNON.** *n. f.* [*pennon*, Fr.] A small flag or colour.  
 Her yellow locks crisped like golden wire,  
 About her shoulders weren loosely fled,  
 And when the wind amongst them did inspire,  
 They waved like a *pennon* wide dispire.  
*Fairy Queen.*  
 Harry sweeps through our land  
 With *pennons* painted in the blood of Harfleur.  
*Shakef.*  
 High on his pointed lance his *pennon* bore,  
 His Cretan fight, the conquer'd Minotaur.  
*Dryden.*  
**PENNY.** *n. f.* plural *pence*. [*pens*, Saxon.]  
 1. A small coin, of which twelve make a shilling: a penny is the radical denomination from which English coin is numbered, the copper halfpence and farthings being only *nummorum famuli*, a subordinate species of coin.  
 She sighs and shakes her empty shoes in vain,  
 No silver *penny* to reward her pain.  
 One frugal on his birth-day fears to dine,  
 Does at a *penny's* cost in herbs repine.  
*Dryden.*  
 2. Proverbially. A small sum.  
 You shall hear  
 The legions, now in Gallia, sooner landed  
 In our not fearing Britain, than have tidings  
 Of any *penny* tribute paid.  
*Shakef.*  
 We will not lend thee a *penny*.  
*Shakef.*  
 Because there is a latitude of gain in buying and selling,  
 take not the utmost *penny* that is lawful, for although it be  
 lawful, yet it is not safe.  
*Taylor's Living Holy.*  
 3. Money in general.  
 Pepper and Sabean incense take;  
 And with post-haste thy running markets make;  
 Be sure to turn the *penny*.  
*Dryden.*  
 It may be a contrivance of some printer, who hath a mind  
 to make a *penny*.  
*Swift's Miscellanies.*  
**PENNYROYAL.** *n. f.* [*pulegium*, Lat.]  
*Pennyroyal* hath a labiated flower consisting of one leaf,  
 whose upper lip or crest is entire, but the lower lip or beard  
 is divided into three parts; out of the flower cup rises the  
 point attended by four embryos, which afterwards become  
 so many seeds: to which may be added, that the flowers grow  
 in short thick whorles.  
*Miller.*  
**PENNYWEIGHT.** *n. f.* [*penny* and *weight*.] A weight contain-  
 ing twenty-four grains troy weight.  
 The Sevil piece of Eight is 14 *pennyweight* in the pound  
 worse than the English standard, weighs fourteen *pennyweight*,  
 contains thirteen *pennyweight*, twenty-one grains and fifteen  
 mites, of which there are twenty in the grain of sterling  
 silver, and is in value forty-three English pence and eleven  
 hundredths of a penny.  
*Arbutnot on Coins.*  
**PENNYWISE.** *adj.* [*penny* and *wise*.] One who saves small  
 sums at the hazard of larger; one who is a niggard on  
 improper occasions.  
 Be not *pennywise*; riches have wings and fly away of them-  
 selves.  
*Bacon.*  
**PENNYWORTH.** *n. f.* [*penny* and *worth*.]  
 1. As much as is bought for a penny.  
 2. Any purchase; any thing bought or sold for money.  
 As for corn it is nothing natural, save only for barley and  
 oats, and some places for rye; and therefore the larger *penny-*  
*worths* may be allowed to them.  
*Spenser on Ireland.*  
 Pirates may make cheap *pennyworths* of their pillage.  
 And purchase friends.  
*Shakef.*  
 You know I say nothing to him, for he hath neither  
 Latin, French nor Italian, and you may come into court,  
 and swear that I have a poor *pennyworth* of the English.  
*Shakef.*  
 Lucian affirms, that the souls of usurers after their death  
 are translated into the bodies of asses, and there remain cer-  
 tain days for poor men to take their *pennyworths* out of their  
 bones and sides by cudgel and spur.  
*Peacock.*  
 Though in purchases of church lands men have usually the  
 cheapest *pennyworths*, yet they have not always the best bar-  
 gains.  
*South's Sermons.*  
 3. Something advantageously bought; a purchase got for less  
 than it is worth.  
 For fame he pray'd, but let the event declare  
 He had no mighty *pennyworth* of his pray'r.  
*Dryden.*  
 4. A small quantity.  
 My friendship I distribute in *pennyworths* to those about me  
 and who displease me least.  
*Swift.*

# PEN

**PENSILE.** *adj.* [*pensilis*, Latin.]  
 1. Hanging; suspended.  
 There are two trepidations; the one manifest and local, as of  
 the bell when it is *pensile*; the other, secret of the minute parts.  
 This ethereal space,  
 Yielding to earth and sea the middle place,  
 Anxious I ask you, how the *pensile* ball  
 Should never drive to rise, nor never fear to fall.  
*Prior.*  
 2. Supported above the ground.  
 The marble brought, erects the spacious dome,  
 Or forms the pillars long-extended rows,  
 On which the planted grove and *pensile* garden grows.  
*Prior.*  
**PENSILENESS.** *n. f.* [from *pensile*.] The state of hanging.  
**PENSION.** *n. f.* [*pension*, Fr.] An allowance made to any  
 one without an equivalent. In England it is generally under-  
 stood to mean pay given to a state hireling for treason to his  
 country.  
 A charity bestowed on the education of her young subjects  
 has more merit than a thousand *pensions* to those of a higher  
 fortune.  
*Addison's Guardian*, No 100.  
 He has liv'd with the great without flattery, and been a  
 friend to men in power without *pensions*.  
*Pope.*  
 To *PENSION*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To support by an arbi-  
 trary allowance.  
 One might expect to see medals of France in the highest  
 perfection, when there is a society *pensioned* and set apart  
 for the designing of them.  
*Addison on Ancient Medals.*  
 The hero William and the martyr Charles,  
 One knighted Blackmore, and one *pension'd* Quarles.  
*Pope.*  
**PENSIONARY.** *adj.* [*pensionnaire*, French.] Maintained by  
 pensions.  
 Scorn his household policies,  
 His silly plots and *pensionary* spies.  
*Dome.*  
 They were devoted by *pensionary* obligations to the olive.  
*Horval's Vocal Post.*  
**PENSIONER.** *n. f.* [from *pension*.]  
 1. One who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of  
 another; a dependant.  
 Prices of things necessary for sustentation, grew excessive  
 to the hurt of *pensioners*, soldiers, and all hired servants.  
*Cauid.*  
 Hovering dreams,  
 The fickle *pensioners* of Morpheus' train.  
*Miller.*  
 The rector is maintained by the perquisites of the curate's  
 office, and therefore is a kind of *pensioner* to him.  
*Collier.*  
 2. A slave of state hired by a stipend to obey his master.  
 In Britain's senate he a feat obtains,  
 And one more *pensioner* St. Stephen gains.  
*Pope.*  
**PENSIVE.** *adj.* [*pensif*, French; *pensivo*, Italian.]  
 1. Sorrowfully thoughtful; forrowful; mournfully tedious; mel-  
 ancholy.  
 Think it still a good work, which they in their *pensive* care  
 for the well bestowing of time account waste.  
*Hooker.*  
 Are you at leisure, holy father,—  
 —My leisure serves me, *pensive* daughter, now.  
*Shakef.*  
 Anxious cares the *pensive* nymph oppress,  
 And secret passions labour'd in her breast.  
*Pope.*  
 2. It is generally and properly used of persons; but *Prior* has  
 applied it to things.  
 We at the sad approach of death shall know  
 The truth, which from these *pensive* numbers flow,  
 That we pursue false joy, and suffer real woe.  
*Prior.*  
**PENSIVELY.** *adv.* [from *pensive*.] With melancholy; forrow-  
 fully; with gloomy seriousness.  
 So fair a lady did I spy,  
 On herbs and flowers she walked *pensively*  
 Mild, but yet love she proudly did forsake.  
*Spenser.*  
**PENSIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *pensive*.] Melancholy; forrowful-  
 ness; gloomy seriousness.  
 Concerning the blessings of God, whether they tend unto  
 this life or the life to come, there is great cause why we  
 should delight more in giving thanks than in making requests  
 for them, inasmuch as the one hath *pensiveness* and fear, the  
 other always joy annexed.  
*Hooker*, b. v. f. 43.  
 Wouldst thou unlock the door  
 To cold despair and gnawing *pensiveness*.  
*Herbert.*  
**PENT.** part. pass. of *pen*. Shut up.  
 Cut my lace asunder,  
 That my *pent* heart may have some scope to beat.  
*Shakef.*  
 The son of Clarence have I *pent* up close.  
*Shakef.*  
 But with a grain a day, I would not buy  
 Their mercy.  
*Shakef.*  
 Their armour help'd their harm, crush'd in, and bruise'd  
 Into their substance *pent*.  
*Milton.*  
 The soul pure fire, like ours, of equal force;  
 But *pent* in flesh, must issue by discourse.  
*Dryden.*  
*Pent* up in Utica he vainly forms  
 A poor epitome of Roman greatness.  
*Addison's Cat.*  
**PENTAPUSULAR.** *adj.* [*πεντα* and *pusular*.] Having five  
 cavities.  
**PENTACHORD.** *adj.* [*πεντα* and *χορδη*.] An instrument with  
 five strings.  
**PENTAEDROUS.**

# PEP

**PENTAE'DROUS.** *adj.* [*πεντα* and *εδρα*.] Having five sides.  
 The *pentae'drous* columnar coralloid bodies are composed of  
 plates set lengthways, and passing from the surface to the  
 axis.  
*Woodward on Fossils.*  
**PENTAGON.** *n. f.* [*pentagon*, Fr. *πεντα* and *γωνια*.] A  
 figure with five angles.  
 I know of that famous piece at Capralora, cast by Baroccio  
 into the form of a *pentagon* with a circle inscribed.  
*Watton.*  
**PENTAGONAL.** *adj.* [from *pentagon*.] Quinquangular; having  
 five angles.  
 The body being cut transversely, its surface appears like a  
 net made up of *pentagonal* meshes, with a *pentagonal* star in  
 each mesh.  
*Woodward on Fossils.*  
**PENTAMETER.** *n. f.* [*pentametre*, Fr. *pentametre*, Lat.] A  
 Latin verse of five feet.  
 Mr. Ditcham may possibly play some *pentameters* upon us,  
 but he shall be answered in Alexandrines.  
*Addison.*  
**PENTANGULAR.** *adj.* [*πεντα* and *γωνια*.] Five cornered.  
 His thick and bony scales stand in rows, so as to make  
 the flesh almost *pentangular*.  
*Grev.*  
**PENTAPETALOUS.** *adj.* [*πεντα* and *petala*, Lat.] Having five  
 petals.  
**PENTASTAST.** *adj.* [*πεντα* and *στασις*.] An  
 engine with five pulleys.  
*Dict.*  
**PENTASTICK.** *n. f.* [*πεντα* and *στηξ*.] A composition con-  
 sisting of five verses.  
**PENTASTYLE.** *n. f.* [*πεντα* and *στυλη*.] In architecture, a  
 work in which are five rows of columns.  
*Dict.*  
**PENTATEUCH.** *n. f.* [*πεντα* and *τευχος*; *pentateuque*, Fr.] The  
 five books of Moses.  
 The author in the ensuing part of the *pentateuch* makes not  
 unrequent mention of the angels.  
*Bentley.*  
**PENTECOST.** *n. f.* [*πεντεςτη*; *pentecoste*, Fr.] A feast  
 among the Jews.  
*Pentecost* signifies the fiftieth, because this feast was cele-  
 brated the fiftieth day after the sixteenth of Nisan, which was  
 the second day of the feast of the passover: the Hebrews call  
 it the feast of weeks, because it was kept seven weeks after the  
 passover: they then offered the first fruits of the wheat harvest,  
 which then was completed: it was instituted to oblige the  
 Israelites to repair to the temple, there to acknowledge the  
 Lord's dominion, and also to render thanks to God for the  
 law he had given them from mount Sinai, on the fiftieth day  
 after their coming out of Egypt.  
*Calmet.*  
 'Tis since the nuptial of Lucentio,  
 Come *pentecost* as quickly as it will  
 Some five and twenty years.  
*Shakef.*  
**PENTECOSTAL.** *adj.* [from *pentecost*.] Belonging to Whitfun-  
 tide.  
 I have composed sundry collects, made up out of the  
 church collects with some little variation; as the collects ad-  
 ventual, quadragesimal, paschal or *pentecostal*.  
*Sanderfon.*  
**PENTHOUSE.** *n. f.* [*pent*, from *pen*, Fr. and *house*.] A shed  
 hanging out aloft from the main wall.  
 This is the *penthouse* under which Lorenzo desir'd us to  
 make a stand.  
*Shakef.*  
 Sleep shall neither night nor day  
 Hang upon his *penthouse* lid.  
*Shakef.*  
 The Turks lurking under their *penthouses*, laboured with  
 mattocks to dig up the foundation of the wall.  
*Kneller.*  
 A blow was received by riding under a *penthouse*.  
*Wifeman.*  
 Those defensive engines, made by the Romans into the  
 form of *penthouses* to cover the assailants from the weapons of  
 the besieged, would he presently batter in pieces with stones  
 and blocks.  
*Wilkins.*  
 My *penthouse* eye-brows and my shaggy beard  
 Offend your sight; but these are manly signs.  
*Dryden.*  
 Drops from some *penthouse* on her wretched head.  
*Rowe.*  
**PENTICE.** *n. f.* [*appentir*, French; *pentice*, Italian.] It is  
 commonly supposed a corruption of *penthouse*; but perhaps  
*pentice* is the true word. A sloping roof.  
 Climes that fear the falling and lying of much snow, ought  
 to provide more inclining *pentices*.  
*Watton.*  
**PENTILE.** *n. f.* [*pent* and *tile*.] A tile formed to cover the  
 sloping part of the roof.  
 Pentiles are thirteen inches long, with a button to hang on  
 the laths; they are hollow and circular.  
*Moxon.*  
**PENT up.** part. *adj.* [*pent*, from *pen* and *up*.] Shut up.  
 Close *pent up* guilts  
 Rive your concealing continents.  
*Shakef.*  
**PENULTIMA.** *n. f.* [Latin.] The last syllable but one.  
**PENUMBRA.** *n. f.* [*pen* and *umbra*, Latin.] An imperfect  
 shadow.  
 The breadth of this image answered to the sun's diameter,  
 and was about two inches and the eighth part of an inch,  
 including the *penumbra*.  
*Newton.*  
**PENURIOS.** *adj.* [from *penuria*, Latin.]  
 1. Niggardly; sparing; not liberal; fordidly mean.  
 What more can our *penurious* reason grant  
 To the large whale or catted elephant,  
*Prior.*

# PEN

2. Scant; not plentiful.  
 Some *penurious* spring by chance appear'd  
 Scanty of water.  
*Addison.*  
**PENURIOSLY.** *adv.* [from *penurious*.] Sparingly; not plen-  
 tifully.  
**PENURIOSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *penurious*.] Niggardliness; par-  
 simony.  
 If we consider the infinite industry and *penuriousness* of that  
 people, it is no wonder that, notwithstanding they furnish as  
 great taxes as their neighbours, they make a better figure.  
*Addison on the State of the War.*  
**PENURY.** *n. f.* [*penuria*, Lat.] Poverty; indigence.  
 The *penury* of the ecclesiastical estate.  
*Hooker.*  
 Who can perfectly declare  
 The wondrous cradle of thy infancy?  
 When thy great mother Venus first thee bare,  
 Begot of plenty and of *penury*.  
*Spenser.*  
 Sometimes am I king;  
 Then treason makes me with myself a beggar;  
 And so I am: then crushing *penury*  
 Persuades me, I was better when a king;  
 Then I am king'd again.  
*Shakef.*  
 All innocent they were exposed to hardship and *penury*,  
 which, without you, they could never have escaped.  
*Spratt.*  
 Let them not fill be obtinately blind,  
 Still to divert the good design'd,  
 Or with malignant *penury*  
 To starve the royal virtues of his mind.  
*Dryden.*  
 May they not justly to our climes upbraid  
 Shortness of night, and *penury* of shade.  
*Prior.*  
**PEONY.** *n. f.* [*paonia*, Latin.]  
 The *peony* hath a flower composed of several leaves, which  
 are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose, out of  
 whose empalement rises the pointal, which afterwards be-  
 comes a fruit, in which several little horns bent downwards  
 are gathered, as it were, into a little head covered with down  
 opening lengthways, containing many globular seeds.  
*Miller.*  
 A physician had often tried the *peony* root unseasonably  
 gathered without success; but having gathered it when the  
 decreasing moon passes under Aries and tied the slit root about  
 the necks of his patients, he had freed more than one from  
 epileptical fits.  
*Boyle.*  
**PEOPLE.** *n. f.* [*peuple*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.]  
 1. A nation; these who compose a community.  
 Prophecy again before many *peoples* and nations and  
 tongues.  
*Revelations* x. 11.  
 Ants are a *people* not strong, yet they prepare their meat in  
 summer.  
*Proverbs* xxx. 25.  
 What is the city but the *people*?  
 True the *people* are the city.  
*Shakef.*  
 2. The vulgar.  
 The knowing artist may  
 Judge better than the *people*, but a play  
 Made for delight,  
 If you approve it not, has no excuse.  
*Waller.*  
 3. The commonalty; not the princes or nobles.  
 4. Persons of a particular class.  
 If a man temper his actions to content every combination  
 of *peoples*, the musick will be the fuller.  
*Bacon.*  
 A small red flower in the stubble fields country *people* call  
 the wincopee.  
*Bacon.*  
 5. Men, or persons in general. In this sense, the word *people*  
 is used indefinitely, like *on* in French.  
 The frogs petitioning for a king, bids *people* have a care of  
 struggling with heaven.  
*L'Estrange.*  
 People were tempted to lend by great premiums and large  
 interest.  
*Swift's Miscellanies.*  
 Watery liquor will keep an animal from starving by di-  
 luting the fluids; for *people* have lived twenty-four days upon  
 nothing but water.  
*Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
 People in adversity should preserve laudable customs.  
*Clarissa.*  
 To *PEOPLE.* *v. a.* [*peupler*, French.] To stock with inha-  
 bitants.  
 Suppose that Brute, or whosoever else that first *peopled* this  
 island, had arrived upon Thames, and called the island after  
 his name Britannia.  
*Raleigh's History of the World.*  
 He would not be alone, who all things can;  
 But *peopled* Heav'n with angels, earth with man.  
*Dryden.*  
 Beauty a monarch is,  
 Which kingly power magnificently proves  
 By crouds of slaves, and *peopled* empire loves.  
*Dryden.*  
 A *peopled* city made a desert place.  
*Dryden.*  
 Impenious death directs his ebullance;  
 Peoples great Henry's tombs, and leads up Holben's dance.  
*Prior.*  
**PEPASTICKS.** *n. f.* [*pipasticks*.] Medicines which are good to  
 help the rawness of the stomach and digest crudities.  
*Dict.*  
**PEPPER.** *n. f.* [*piper*, Lat. *peivre*, Fr.]  
 We have three kinds of *pepper*; the black, the white, and  
 the long, which are three different fruits produced by three  
 distinct plants: black *pepper* is a dried fruit of the size of a  
 vetch and roundish, but rather of a deep brown than a black  
 colour.



## PER

colour: with this we are supplied by the Dutch from their East Indian settlements in Java, Malabar and Sumatra, and the plant has the same heat and fiery taste that we find in the *pepper*: white *pepper* is commonly factitious, and prepared from the black by taking off the outer bark, but there is a rarer sort, which is a genuine fruit naturally white: long *pepper* is a fruit gathered while unripe and dried, of an inch or an inch and half in length, and of the thickness of a large goose quill: it much resembles the catkins of some of our trees, and contains several feeds singly in small membranaceous cells, and these feeds are of an acrid, hot and bitterish taste: the whole fruit is of a brownish grey colour and cylindrick in its figure. *Hill*.  
Scatter o'er the blooms the pungent dust  
Of *pepper*, fatal to the frosty tribe. *Thomson's Spring*.

To *PEPPER*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To sprinkle with pepper.  
2. To beat; to mangle with shot or blows.  
I have *peppered* two of them; two I have paid, two rogues in buckram suits. *Shakep. Henry IV.*  
*PEPPERBOX*. *n. f.* [*pepper* and *box*.] A box for holding pepper. I will not take the leacher; he cannot creep into a half-penny purse nor into a *pepperbox*. *Shakep.*  
*PEPPER-CORN*. *n. f.* [*pepper* and *corn*.] Any thing of inconsiderable value.

Our performances, though dues, are like those *peppercorns* which freeholders pay their landlord to acknowledge that they hold all from him. *Boyle*.

Folks from mud-wall'd tenement  
Bring landlords *peppercorn* for rent. *Prior*.  
*PEPPERMINT*. *n. f.* [*pepper* and *mint*.] Mint eminently hot.  
*PEPPERWORT*. *n. f.* [*pepper* and *wort*.] A plant.  
*Pepperwort* hath a flower consisting of four leaves, which are placed in form of a cross, from whose cup arises the pistillum, which afterward becomes a spear-shaped fruit, which is divided in the middle by a partition into two cells, which contain many oblong feeds. *Miller*.  
*PEPTICK*. *adj.* [*πεπτικός*.] What helps digestion. *Ans.*  
*PERACUTE*. *n. f.* [*peracutus*, Lat.] Very sharp; very violent. Malign, continual *peracute* fevers, after most dangerous attacks, suddenly remit of the ardent heat. *Harvey*.  
*PERADVENTURE*. *adv.* [*par adventure*, Fr.]

1. Perhaps; may be; by chance.  
That wherein they might not be like unto either, was such *peradventure* as had been no whit less unlawful. *Shaker*.  
As you return, visit my house; let our old acquaintance be renewed; *peradventure* I will with you to court. *Shakep.*  
What *peradventure* may appear very full to me, may appear very crude and unimaged to a stranger. *Digby*.  
2. Doubt; question. It is sometimes used as a noun, but not gracefully nor properly.  
Though men's persons ought not to be hated, yet without all *peradventure* their practices justify may. *South*.  
To *PERAGRATE*. *v. a.* [*peragrate*, Lat.] To wander over; to ramble through. *Dist.*  
*PERAGRATION*. *n. f.* [*peragrate*.] The act of passing through any state or space.

A month of *peragrati* is the time of the moon's revolution from any part of the zodiac unto the same again, and this containeth but twenty-seven days and eight hours. *Brown*.  
The moon has two accounts which are her months or years of revolution; one her periodic month, or month of *peragrati*, which chiefly respects her own proper motion or place in the zodiac, by which she like the sun performs her revolution round the zodiac from any one point to the same again. *Holder on Time*.  
To *PERAMBULATE*. *v. a.* [*perambulo*, Lat.]

1. To walk through.  
2. To survey, by passing through.  
Persons the lord deputy should nominate to view and *perambulate* Irish territories, and thereupon to divide and limit the same. *Davies on Ireland*.  
*PERAMBULATION*. *n. f.* [*perambulation*.] The act of passing through or wandering over.  
1. The act of passing through for the coming back of the Armada, even when they were wandering and making their *perambulation* of the northern seas. *Bacon*.  
2. A travelling survey.

France is a square of five hundred and fifty miles traverse, thronging with such multitudes, that the general calcul, made in the last *perambulation* exceeded eighteen millions. *Hewel*.  
*PERCASE*. *adv.* [*par* and *case*.] Perchance; perhaps. Not used.  
A virtuous man will be virtuous in solitude, and not only in theatro, though *percase* it will be more strong by glory and fame, as an heat which is doubled by reflexion. *Bacon*.  
*PERCEANT*. *adj.* [*perceant*, Fr.] Piercing; penetrating.  
Wonderous quick and *perceant* was his sight  
As eagle's eyes, that can behold the sun. *Fairy Queen*.  
*PERCEIVABLE*. *adj.* [*perceive*.] Perceptible; such as falls under perception.

The body, though it really moves, yet not changing *perceivable* distance with some other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our own minds will follow one another, seems to stand still; as the hands of clocks. *Lake*.

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That which we perceive when we see figure, as *perceivable* by sight, is nothing but the termination of colour. *Lake*.  
*PERCEIVABLY*. *adv.* [*perceivable*.] In such a manner as may be observed or known.

To *PERCEIVE*. *v. a.* [*percipio*, Lat.]  
1. To discover by some sensible effects.

Consider,  
When you above *perceive* me like a crow,  
That it is place which lessens and sets off. *Shakep.*  
2. To know; to observe.  
Jesus *perceived* in his spirit, that they so reasoned within themselves.  
His sons come to honour, and he knoweth it not; and they are brought low, but he *perceiveth* it not. *Job xiv. 21*.  
Till we ourselves see it with our own eyes, and *perceive* it by our own understandings, we are still in the dark. *Lake*.  
How do they come to know that themselves think, when they themselves do not *perceive* it. *Lake*.

3. To be affected by.  
The upper regions of the air *perceive* the collection of the matter of tempests before the air here below. *Bacon*.  
*PERCEPTION*. *n. f.* [*perception*.] The state of being an object of the senses or mind; the state of being perceptible.

1. Perception, the power of perceiving.  
The illumination is not so bright and fulgent, as to obscure or extinguish all *perceptibility* of the reason. *More*.  
*PERCEPTIBLE*. *adj.* [*perceptibilis*, Fr. *perceptus*, Lat.] Such as may be known or observed.  
No sound is produced but with a *perceptible* blast of the air, and with some resistance of the air strucken. *Bacon*.  
When I think, remember or abstract; these intrinsic operations of my mind are not *perceptible* by my sight, hearing, taste, smell or feeling. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.  
It perceives them immediately, as being immediately objected to and *perceptible* to the sense; as I perceive the sun by my sight. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.  
In the anatomy of the mind, as in that of the body, more good will accrue to mankind by attending to the large, open and *perceptible* parts, than by studying too much finer nerves. *Pope's Essay on Man*.

*PERCEPTIBLY*. *adv.* [*perceptibilis*.] In such a manner as may be perceived.  
The woman decays *perceptibly* every week. *Pope*.

*PERCEPTION*. *n. f.* [*perception*, Fr. *perceptus*, Lat.]  
1. The power of perceiving; knowledge; consciousness.  
Matter hath no life nor *perception*, and is not conscious of its own existence. *Bentley's Sermons*.  
*Perception* is that act of the mind, or rather a passion or impression, whereby the mind becomes conscious of anything; as when I feel hunger, thirst, cold or heat. *Watts*.  
2. The act of perceiving; observation.  
3. Notion; idea.  
By the inventors, and their followers that would seem not to come too short of the *perceptions* of the leaders, they are magnified. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.  
4. The state of being affected by something.  
Great mountains have a *perception* of the disposition of the air to tempests sooner than the valleys below; and therefore they say in Wales, when certain hills have their night caps on, they mean mischief. *Bacon*.

This experiment discovereth *perception* in plants to move towards that which should comfort them, though at a distance. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
*PERCEPTIVE*. *adj.* [*perceptus*, Lat.] Having the power of perceiving.  
There is a difficulty that pincheth: the soul is awake and solicited by external motions, for some of them reach the *perceptive* region in the most silent repose and obscurity of night: what is it then that prevents our sensations? *Glanville*.  
Whatever the least real point of the essence of the *perceptive* part of the soul does perceive, every real point of the *perceptive* must perceive at once. *More's Divine Dialogues*.  
*PERCEPTIVITY*. *n. f.* [*perceptive*.] The power of perception or thinking. *Lake*.

*PERCH*. *n. f.* [*perca*, Lat. *perche*, Fr.]  
The *perch* is one of the fishes of prey, that, like the pike and trout, carries his teeth in his mouth, he dare venture to kill and destroy several other kinds of fish: he has a hooked or hog back, which is armed with stiff bristles, and all his skin armed with thick hard scales, and hath two fins on his back: he spawns but once a year, and is held very nutritive. *Watts's Angler*.  
*PERCH*. *n. f.* [*perica*, Lat. *perche*, Fr.]  
1. A measure of five yards and a half; a pole.  
2. [*perche*, Fr.] Something on which birds roost or sit. *Dryden*.  
For the narrow *perch* I cannot tide.  
To *PERCH*. *v. n.* [*percher*, Fr. from the noun.] To sit or roost as a bird.  
He *percheth* on some branch thereby;  
To weather him and his moist wings to dry. *Spenser*.

The

## PER

The world is grown so bad,  
That wrens make prey, where eagles dare not *perch*. *Shak.*  
The morning mutes *perch* like birds, and sing  
Among his branches. *Crashaw*.  
Let owls keep close within the trees, and not *perch* upon the upper boughs. *South's Sermons*.

They wing'd their flight aloft, then stooping low,  
*Perch'd* on the double tree, that bears the golden bough. *Dry.*  
Glory like the trembling eagle stood  
*Perch'd* on my beaver: in the Granic flood,  
When fortune's self my standard trembling bore,  
And the pale fates stood frighted on the shore. *Lee*.  
Holds of birds that wing the liquid air,  
*Perch'd* in the boughs, had nightly lodging there. *Dryden*.  
To *PERCH*. *v. a.* To place on a perch.  
It would be notoriously perceptible, if you could *perch* yourself as a bird on the top of some high steeple. *More*.  
As evening dragon came,  
Affailant on the *perched* roots,  
And nests in order rang'd  
Of some villatic fowl. *Milton's Agonistes*.

*PERCHANCE*. *adv.* [*per* and *chance*.] Perhaps; peradventure.  
How long within this wood intend you stay?  
—*Perchance* till after Theseus' wedding day. *Shakep.*  
Finding him by nature little studious, the chuse rather to endure him with ornaments of youth; as dancing and fencing, not without aim then *perchance* at a courtier's life. *Wotton*.  
Only Smithfield ballad *perchance* to embalm the memory of the other. *L'Estrange*.

*PERCHERS*. *n. f.* Paris candles used in England in ancient times; also the larger sort of wax candles, which were usually set upon the altar. *Bailey*.  
*PERCIPIENT*. *adj.* [*percipiens*, Lat.] Perceiving; having the power of perception.  
No article of religion hath credibility enough for them; and yet these cautious and quickighted gentlemen can wink and swallow down this foolish opinion about *percipient* atoms. *Bentley's Sermons*.

Sensation and perception are not inherent in matter as such; for if it were so, every flock or stone would be a *percipient* and rational creature. *Bentley's Sermons*.  
*PERCIPIENT*. *n. f.* One that has the power of perceiving.  
The soul is the sole *percipient*, which hath animadversion and sense properly so called, and the body is only the receiver of corporeal impressions. *Glanville's Sept.*  
Nothing in the extended *percipient* perceives the whole, but only part. *More's Divine Dialogues*.

*PERCLOSE*. *n. f.* [*per* and *close*.] Conclusion; last part.  
By the *perclose* of the same verse, vagabond is understood for such an one as travellet in fear of revengement. *Raleigh*.  
To *PERCOLATE*. *v. a.* [*percolo*, Lat.] To strain.  
The evidences of fact are *percolated* through a vast period of ages. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.  
*PERCOLATION*. *n. f.* [*percolatio*.] The act of straining; purification or separation by straining.

Experiments touching the straining and passing of bodies one through another, they call *percolation*. *Bacon*.  
Water passing through the veins of the earth is rendered fresh and potable, which it cannot be by any *percolation* we can make, but the saline particles will pass through a tenfold filter. *Ray on the Creation*.  
To *PERCUSS*. *v. a.* [*percutio*, Lat.] To strike.  
Flame *percussed* by air giveth a noise; as in blowing of the fire by bellows; and so likewise flame *percussing* the air strongly. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
*PERCUSSION*. *n. f.* [*percutio*, Lat. *percussio*, Fr.]  
1. The act of striking; stroke.

With thy grim looks, and  
The thunder-like *percussion* of thy founts,  
Thou mad'st thine enemies shake. *Shakep.*  
The *percussion* of the greater quantity of air is produced by the greatness of the body *percussing*. *Bacon*.  
Some note, that the times when the stroke or *percussion* of an envious eye doth most hurt are, when the party envied is beheld in glory. *Bacon's Essays*.  
The vibrations or tremors excited in the air by *percussion*, continue a little time to move from the place of *percussion* in concentric spheres to great distances. *Newton's Opticks*.  
Marbles taught him *percussion* and the laws of motion, and tops the centrifugal motion. *Pope and Arbuthnot's Scriblers*.  
2. Effect of sound in the ear.  
In double rhymes the *percussion* is stronger. *Rymer*.  
*PERCUTIENT*. *n. f.* [*percutiens*, Latin.] Striking; having the power to strike.  
Inequality of sounds is accidental, either from the roughness or obliquity of the passage, or from the doubling of the *percussion*. *Bacon*.

*PERDITION*. *n. f.* [*perditio*, Lat. *perdition*, Fr.]  
1. Destruction; ruin; death.  
Upon tidings now arrived, importing the meek *perdition* of the Turkish fleet, every man puts himself in triumph. *Shakep.*  
2.

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We took ourselves for free men, seeing there was no danger of our utter *perdition*, and lived most joyfully; going abroad, and seeing what was to be seen. *Bacon*.  
Quick let us part! *Perdition*'s in thy preference,  
And horror dwells about thee! *Addison's Cato*.

2. Loss.  
There's no foul loft,  
Nay not so much *perdition* as an hair  
Betid to any creature in the vessel  
Thou saw'st sink. *Shakep. Tempest*.

3. Eternal death.  
As life and death, mercy and wrath, are matters of knowledge, all men's salvation and some men's endless *perdition* are things so opposite, that whoever doth affirm the one, must necessarily deny the other. *Hooker, b. v. f. 49*.  
Men once fallen away from undoubted truth, do after wander for ever more in vices unknown, and daily travel towards their eternal *perdition*. *Raleigh's History of the World*.  
*PERDURE*. *adv.* [This word, which among us is adverbially taken, comes from the French *perdure*, or forlorn hope: as *perdue* or advanced sentinel.] Close; in ambush.

Few minutes he had lain *perdue*,  
To guard his desperate avenue. *Hudibras*.  
*PERDURABLE*. *adj.* [*perdure*, Lat.] Last; thrown away.  
There may be some wandering *perdurable* wishes of known impossibilities; as a man who hath committed an offence, may wish he had not committed it: but to chuse efficaciously and impossibility, is as impossible as an impossibility. *Bramhall*.  
*PERDURABLE*. *adj.* [*perdurable*, Fr. *perdure*, Lat.] Lasting; long continued. A word not in use, nor accented according to analogy.

Confess me knit to thy deserving with  
Cables of *perdurable* toughnels. *Shakep. Othello*.  
O *perdurable* shame; let's stab ourselves. *Shakep.*  
*PERDURABLY*. *adv.* [*perdurable*.] Lastingly.  
Why would he for the momentary trick,  
Be *perdurably* fix'd? *Shakep. Measure for Measure*.  
*PERDURATION*. *n. f.* [*perdure*, Lat.] Long continuance. *Ans.*  
*PEREGAL*. *adj.* [French.] Equal. *Osfolet*.

Whom thou wait *peregal* to the best,  
And wont to make the jolly shepherds glad;  
With piping and dancing, did pass the rest. *Spenser*.  
To *PEREGRINATE*. *v. n.* [*peregrinus*, Lat.] To travel; to live in foreign countries. *Dist.*  
*PEREGRINATION*. *n. f.* [*peregrinus*, Lat.] Travel; abode in foreign countries.

It was agreed between them, what account he should give of his *peregrination* abroad. *Bacon's Henry VII*.  
That we do not contend to have the earth pass for a paradise, we reckon it only as the land of our *peregrination*, and aspire after a better country. *Bentley's Sermons*.  
*PEREGRINE*. *adj.* [*peregrin*, old Fr. *peregrinus*, Lat.] Foreign; not native; not domestick.

The received opinion, that putrefaction is caused by cold or *peregrine* and preternatural heat, is but nugation. *Bacon*.  
To *PEREMPT*. *v. a.* [*peremptus*, Lat.] To kill; to crush. A law term.  
Nor is it any objection, that the cause of appeal is *perempted* by the desertion of an appeal; because the office of the judge continues after such instance is *perempted*. *Ayliffe*.  
*PEREMPTION*. *n. f.* [*peremptio*, Lat. *peremption*, Fr.] Cruelty; extinction. Law term.

This *peremption* of instance was introduced in favour of the publick, lest suits should otherwise be rendered perpetual. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.  
*PEREMPTORILY*. *adv.* [*peremptory*.] Absolutely; positively; so as to cut off all farther debate. *Daniel*.  
Norfolk denies them *peremptorily*.

Not to speak *peremptorily* or conclusively, touching the point of possibility, till they have heard me deduce the means of the execution. *Bacon's Holy War*.  
Some organs are so *peremptorily* necessary, that the extinguishment of the spirits doth speedily follow, but yet so as there is an interim. *Bacon's Natural History*.

In all conferences it was insisted *peremptorily*, that the king must yield to what power was required. *Clarendon*.  
Some talk of letters before the deluge; but that is a matter of mere conjecture, and nothing can be *peremptorily* determined either the one way or the other. *Woodward*.

Never judge *peremptorily* on first appearances. *Clarissa*.  
*PEREMPTIONNESS*. *n. f.* [*peremptory*.] Positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism.  
*Peremptoriness* is of two sorts; the one a magistratiness in matters of opinion; the other a positiveness in relating matters of fact. *Government of the Tongue*.  
Self-conceit and *peremptoriness* in a man's own opinion are not commonly reputed vices. *Tillotson's Sermons*.  
*PEREMPTORY*. *adj.* [*peremptorius*, low Lat. *peremptaire*, Fr. from *peremptus*, killed.] Dogmatical; absolute; such as destroys all further expostulation.  
As touching the apostle, wherein he was so resolute and *peremptory*, our Lord Jesus Christ made manifest unto him, *ev*.







## PER

**PERICRANIUM**, *n. s.* [from *περι* and *cranium*; *perierane*, Fr.] The *pericranium* is the membrane that covers the skull: it is a very thin and nervous membrane of an exquisite sense, such as covers immediately not only the cranium, but all the bones of the body, except the teeth; for which reason it is also called the *periosteum*. *Quincy.*

Having divided the *pericranium*, I saw a fissure running the whole length of the wound. *Wise man's Surgery.*

**PERICULOUS**, *adj.* [from *periculum*, Lat.] Dangerous; jeopardous; hazardous. A word not in use.

As the moon every seventh day arriveth unto a contrary sign, so Saturn, which remaineth about as many years in one sign, and holdeth the same consideration in years as the moon in days, doth cause these *periculous* periods. *Brown.*

**PERIGEE**, *n. s.* [from *περι* and *γει*; *perigée*, Fr.] Is a point in operation; unnecessary diligence.

**PERIGEE**, *n. s.* [from *περι* and *γει*; *perigée*, Fr.] Is a point in **PERIGEE**, the heavens, wherein a planet is said to be in its nearest distance possible from the earth. *Harri.*

By the proportion of its motion, it was at the creation, at the beginning of Aries, and the *perigeum* or nearest point in Libra. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**PERIGEE**, *n. s.* [from *περι* and *γει*; *perigée*, Fr.] Is that point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is nearest the sun. *Harri.*

Sir Isaac Newton has made it probable, that the comet, which appeared in 1680, by approaching to the sun in its *perihelium*, acquired such a degree of heat, as to be 50000 years a cooling. *Chyone's Philosophical Principles.*

**PERIL**, *n. s.* [from *peril*, Fr. *perikel*, Dutch; *periculum*, Lat.] 1. Danger; hazard; jeopardy.

Dear Pyrocles, be liberal unto me of those things, which have made you indeed precious to the world, and now doubt not to tell of your *perils*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

How many *perils* do infold  
The righteous man to make him daily fall. *Fairy Queen.*

In the act what *perils* shall we find,  
If either place, or time, or other course,  
Cause us to alter th' order now assign'd. *Daniel.*

The love and pious duty which you pay,  
Have pass'd the *perils* of so hard a way. *Dryden.*

Strong, healthy and young people are more in *peril* by pestilential fevers, than the weak and old. *Arbutnot.*

2. Denunciations; danger denounced.

I told her,  
On your displeasure's *peril*,  
She should not visit you. *Shakep. Winter's Tale.*

**PERILOUS**, *adj.* [from *perilous*, Fr. from *peril*.] 1. Dangerous; hazardous; full of danger.

Alterations in the service of God, for that they impair the credit of religion, are therefore *perilous* in common-weals, which have no continuance longer than religion hath all reverence done unto it. *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*

Her guard is chastity,  
She that has that is clad in compleat steel,  
And like a quiver'd nymph with arrows keen  
May trace huge forests and unharbour'd heaths,  
Infamous hills and sandy *perilous* wilds. *Milton.*

Dictate propitious to my devious ear,  
What arts can captivate the changeable fear:  
For *perilous* th' assay, unheard the toil  
To clude the presence of a God by guile. *Pope.*

Into the *perilous* flood  
Bear fearless. *Thomson.*

2. It is used by way of emphasis, or ludicrous exaggeration of any thing bad.

Thus was th' accomplish'd squire endu'd  
With gifts and knowledge *perilous* threw'd. *Hudibras.*

3. Smart; witty. In this sense it is, I think, only applied to children, and probably obtained its signification from the notion, that children eminent for wit, do not live; a witty boy was therefore a *perilous* boy, or a boy in danger. It is vulgarly *perilous*.

'Tis a *perilous* boy,  
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable;  
He's all the mother's from the top to toe. *Shakep.*

**PERILOUSLY**, *adv.* [from *perilous*.] Dangerously.

**PERILOUSNESS**, *n. s.* [from *perilous*.] Dangerfulness.

**PERIMETER**, *n. s.* [from *περι* and *μετρον*; *perimetre*, Fr.] The compass or sum of all the sides which bound any figure of what kind soever, whether rectilinear or mixed.

By compressing the glasses still more, the diameter of this ring would increase, and the breadth of its orbit or *perimeter* decrease, until another new colour emerged in the centre of the last. *Newton's Opticks.*

**PERIOD**, *n. s.* [from *περι* and *οδος*; *periados*.] 1. A circuit.

2. Time in which any thing is performed, so as to begin again in the same manner.

Tell thee, that the sun is fixed in the centre, that the earth with all the planets roll round the sun in their several *periods*; they cannot admit a syllable of this new doctrine. *Watts.*

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3. A stated number of years; a round of time, at the end of which the things comprised within the calculation shall return to the state in which they were at beginning.

A cycle or *period* is an account of years that has a beginning and end too, and then begins again as often as it ends. *Holder on Time.*

We stile a lesser space a cycle, and a greater by the name of *period*; and you may not improperly call the beginning of a large *period* the epocha thereof. *Holder on Time.*

4. The end or conclusion.

If my death might make this island happy,  
And prove the *period* of their tyranny,  
I would expend it with all willingness;  
But mine is made the prologue to their play. *Shakep.*

There is nothing so secret that shall not be brought to light within the compass of our world; whatsoever concerns this sublimary world in the whole extent of its duration, from the chaos to the last *period*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

What anxious moments pass between  
The birth of plots and their last fatal periods,  
Oh! 'tis a dreadful interval of time. *Addison.*

5. The state at which any thing terminates.

Beauty's empires, like to greater states,  
Have certain *periods* set, and hidden fates. *Suckling.*

Light-conserving stones must be set in the sun before they retain light, and the light will appear greater or lesser, until they come to their utmost *period*. *Dryden.*

6. Length of duration.

Some experiment would be made how by art to make plants more lasting than their ordinary *period*; as to make a stalk of wheat last a whole year. *Bacon's Natural History.*

7. A complete sentence from one full stop to another.

*Periods* are beautiful, when they are not too long: for so they have their strength too as in a pike or javelin. *B. Johnson.*

Is this the confidence you gave me,  
Lean on it safely, not a *period*  
Shall be unaid for me. *Milton.*

Syllogism is made use of to discover a fallacy, cunningly wrapt up in a smooth *period*. *Locke.*

For the assistance of weak memories, the first words of every *period* in every page may be written in distinct colours. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

From the tongue  
Th' unfinish'd *period* falls. *Thomson's Spring.*

To **PERIOD**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put an end to. A bad word.

Your letter he desires  
To those have shut him up, which failing to him,  
*Periods* his comfort. *Shakep. Timon of Athens.*

**PERIODICAL**, *adj.* [from *periodique*, Fr. from *period*.] 1. Circular; making a circuit; making a revolution.

Was the earth's *periodical* motion always in the same plane with that of the diurnal, we should miss of those kindly increases of day and night. *Darwin.*

Four moons perpetually roll round the planet Jupiter, and are carried along with him in his *periodical* circuit round the sun. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Happening by revolution at some stated time.

Astrological undertakers would raise men out of some slimy soil, impregnated with the influence of the stars upon some remarkable and *periodical* conjunctions. *Bentley.*

3. Regular; performing some action at stated times.

The confusion of mountains and hollows furnished me with a probable reason for those *periodical* fountains in Switzerland, which flow only at such particular hours of the day. *Addison.*

4. Relating to periods or revolutions.

It is implicitly denied by Aristotle in his politics, in that discourse against Plato, who measured the vicissitude and mutation of states by a *periodical* fatality of number. *Brown.*

**PERIODICALLY**, *adv.* [from *periodical*.] At stated periods.

The three tides ought to be understood of the space of the night and day, and then there will be a regular flux and reflux thrice in that time every eight hours *periodically*. *Brown.*

**PERIOSTEUM**, *n. s.* [from *περι* and *οστος*; *perioste*, Fr.] All the bones are covered with a very sensible membrane, called the *periosteum*. *Chyone's Philosophical Principles.*

**PERIPHERY**, *n. s.* [from *περι* and *ορος*; *peripherie*, Fr.] Circumference.

Neither is this sole vital faculty sufficient to exterminate noxious humours to the *periphery* or outward parts. *Harvey.*

To **PERIPHERASE**, *v. a.* [from *periphraze*, Fr.] To express one word by many; to express by circumlocution.

**PERIPHERASIS**, *n. s.* [from *periphraze*, Fr.] Circumlocution; use of many words to express the sense of one: as, for death, we may say, the loss of life.

They make the gates of Thebes and the mouths of this river a constant *periphraze* for this number seven. *Brown.*

She contains all blits,  
And makes the world but her *periphraze*. *Cleaveland.*

They

## PER

They shew their learning uselessly, and make a long *periphraze* on every word of the book they explain. *Watts.*

The *periphraze* and circumlocutions, by which Homer expresses the single act of dying, have supplied succeeding poets with all their manners of phrasing it.

**PERIPHRASTICAL**, *adj.* [from *periphraze*.] Circumlocutory; expressing the sense of one word in many.

**PERIPNEUMONY**, *n. s.* [from *περι* and *πνευμων*; *peripneumonie*, Fr.] An inflammation of the lungs.

Lungs of imbibing phlegmatick and melancholick humours, are now and then comprehended schirous, by distipation of the subtiler parts, and lapidification of the grosser that remain, or may be left indurated, through the gross reliques of *peripneumonia* or inflammation of the lungs. *Harvey.*

A *peripneumony* is the last fatal symptom of every disease; for no body dies without a stagnation of the blood in the lungs, which is the total extinction of breath. *Arbutnot.*

To **PERISH**, *v. n.* [from *perir*, Fr. *perere*, Lat.] 1. To die; to be destroyed; to be lost; to come to nothing.

I burn, I pine, I *perish*,  
If I achieve not this young modest girl. *Shakep.*

If I have seen any *perish* for want of clothing, then let mine arm fall from my shoulder-blade. *Job xxxi. 29.*

He keepeth back his soul from the pit, and his life from *perishing* by the sword. *Job xxxiii. 18.*

They *perish* quickly from off the good land. *Deut. xi. 18.*

I *perish* with hunger.  
The sick, when their case comes to be thought desperate, are carried out and laid on the earth to *perish* without assistance or pity. *Locke.*

Characters drawn on dust, that the first breath of wind effaces, are altogether as useful as the thoughts of a soul that *perish* in thinking. *Locke.*

Exposing their children, and leaving them in the fields to *perish* by want, has been the practice. *Locke.*

Still when the lust of tyrant pow'r succeeds,  
Some Athens *perishes*, or some Tully bleeds. *Pope.*

In the Iliad, the anger of Achilles had caused the death of so many Grecians; and in the Odyssey, the subjects *perished* through their own fault. *Pope.*

2. To be in a perpetual state of decay.

Duration, and time which is a part of it, is the idea we have of *perishing* distance, of which no two parts exist together, but follow in succession; as expansion is the idea of lasting distance, all whole parts exist together. *Locke.*

3. To be lost eternally.

These, as natural brute beasts made to be destroyed, speak evil of the things they understand not, and shall utterly *perish*. *2 Peter ii. 12.*

O suffer me not to *perish* in my sins, Lord carest thou not that I *perish*, who wilt that all should be saved, and that none should *perish*. *Moretton's Daily Exercise.*

To **PERISH**, *v. a.* To destroy; to decay. Not in use.

The splitting rocks cow'd in the sinking sands,  
And would not dash me with their ragged sides;  
Because thy flinty heart, more hard than they,  
Might in thy palace *perish* Margaret. *Shakep. Henry VI.*

Kiss, prepar'd in black, to mourn thy *perish'd* lord. *Dryden.*

He was so reserved, that he would impart his secrets to nobody; whereupon this closeness did a little *perish* his understandings. *Collier on Friendship.*

Familiar now with grief your ears refrain,  
And in the publick woe forget your own.  
You weep not for a *perish'd* lord alone. *Pope.*

**PERISHABLE**, *adj.* [from *perish*.] Liable to perish; subject to decay; of short duration.

We derogate from his eternal power to ascribe to them the same dominion over our immortal souls, which they have over all bodily substances and *perishable* natures. *Raleigh.*

To these purposes nothing can so much contribute as medals of undoubted authority not *perishable* by time, nor confined to any certain place. *Addison.*

It is princes greatest present felicity to reign in their subjects hearts; but these are too *perishable* to preserve their memories, which can only be done by the pens of faithful historians. *Swift.*

Human nature could not sustain the reflection of having all its schemes and expectations to determine with this frail and *perishable* composition of flesh and blood. *Rogers.*

Of men decay. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**PERISHABLENESS**, *n. s.* [from *perishable*.] Liableness to be destroyed; liableness to decay.

Suppose an island separate from all commerce, but having nothing because of its commonness and *perishableness*, fit to supply the place of money; what reason could any have to enlarge his possessions beyond the use of his family. *Locke.*

**PERISTALTIC**, *adj.* [from *περισταλτις*; *peristaltique*, Fr.] *Peristaltic* motion is that vermicular motion of the guts,

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which is made by the contraction of the spiral fibres, whereby the excrements are pressed downwards and voided. *Quincy.*

The *peristaltic* motion of the guts, and the continual expression of the fluids, will not suffer the least matter to be applied to one point the least instant. *Arbutnot.*

**PERISTEIRION**, *n. s.* [from *περι* and *στερον*; *peristeirion*, Fr.] The herb vervain. *Diad.*

**PERISTYLE**, *n. s.* [from *περι* and *στυλη*; *peristyle*, Fr.] A circular range of pillars. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

The Villa Gordiana had a *peristyle* of two hundred pillars.

**PERISTYSTOLE**, *n. s.* [from *περι* and *συστολη*; *peristystole*, Fr.] The pause or interval betwixt the two motions of the heart or pulse; namely, that of the systole or contraction of the heart, and that of diastole or dilatation. *Diad.*

**PERITONEUM**, *n. s.* [from *περι* and *τονον*; *peritoneum*, Fr.] This lies immediately under the muscles of the lower belly, and is a thin and soft membrane, which encloses all the bowels contained in the lower belly, covering all the inside of its cavity. *Diad.*

Wounds penetrating into the belly, are such as reach no farther inward than to the *peritoneum*. *Wise man.*

**PERJURE**, *n. s.* [from *perjurus*, Lat.] A perjured or forsworn person. A word not in use.

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,  
Thou *perjure*, thou simulator of virtue,  
Thou art incestuous. *Shakep. King Lear.*

To **PERJURE**, *v. a.* [from *perjuro*, Lat.] To forswear; to taint with perjury. It is used with the reciprocal pronoun.

Who should be trusted now, when the right hand  
Is *perjur'd* to the bosom? *Shakep.*

The law is not made for a righteous man, but for the lawless and disobedient, for *perjured* persons. *1 Tim. i. 10.*

**PERJURER**, *n. s.* [from *perjuro*.] One that swears falsely.

The common oath of the Scythians was by the sword and fire; for that they accounted those two special divine powers, which should work vengeance on the *perjurors*. *Spenser.*

**PERJURY**, *n. s.* [from *perjurius*, Lat.] False oath.

My great father-in-law, renowned Warwick,  
Cried aloud — What scourge for *perjury*  
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence,  
And so he vanish'd. *Shakep. Richard III.*

**PERIWIG**, *n. s.* [from *periwig*, Fr.] Adornments hair; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldness.

Her hair is auburn, mine is perfect yellow;  
If that be all the difference in his love,  
I'll get me such a colour'd *periwig*. *Shakep.*

It offends me to hear a robusious *periwig*-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to split the cars of the groundlings. *Shakespeare.*

The sun's  
Dishevel'd beams and scatter'd fires  
Serve but for ladies *periwigs* and tines  
In lovers sonnets. *Donne.*

Madam time, be ever bald,  
I'll not thy *periwig* be call'd.  
For vailing of their visages his highness and the marquiss  
bought each a *periwig*, somewhat to overshadow their foreheads. *Watson.*

They used false hair or *periwigs*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

From her own head Megara takes  
A *periwig* of twisted snakes,  
Which in the nicest fashion curl'd,  
Like toupets. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

To **PERIWIG**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in false hair.

Now when the winter's keener breath began  
To crystallize the Baltic ocean,  
To glaze the lakes, to bridle up the floods,  
And *periwig* with snow the bald-pate woods. *Sylvest.*

Near the door an entrance gapes,  
Crowded round with antick shapes,  
Discord *periwig'd* with snakes,  
See the dreadful strides she takes. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

**PERIWINKLE**, *n. s.*

1. A small shell fish; a kind of fish snail.

Thetis is represented by a lady of a brownish complexion, her hair disheveled about her shoulders, upon her head a coronet of *periwinkle* and escalop shells. *Peacham.*

2. A plant.

The *periwinkle* hath a flower cup, consisting of one leaf, that is divided into five long narrow segments: the flower also consists of one leaf, which expands in form of a falver, and is cut into five broad segments: the pointal, which arises from the center of the flower cup, becomes a fruit composed of two husks or pods, which contain oblong, cylindrical, furrowed seeds; to which may be added, that this plant shoots out many long creeping branches that strike out roots at their joints. *Miller.*

There are in use, for the prevention of the cramp, bands of green *periwinkle* tied about the calf of the leg. *Bacon.*

The common simples with us are comfrey, bugle, ladies mantle, and *periwinkle*. *Wise man's Surgery.*

To **PERE**.



# PER

**TO PERK.** *v. n.* [from *perch*, *Skinner*.] To hold up the head with an affected briskness.  
If you think it a disgrace,  
'That Edward's mits thus *perks* it in your face,  
To see a piece of failing flesh and blood,  
Let the modest matrons of the town  
Come here in clouds, and stare the trumpet down. *Pope*.  
**TO PERK.** *v. a.* To dress; to prank.  
'Tis better to be lowly born,  
And range with humble livers in content,  
Than to be *perk'd* up in a glut'ring grief,  
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*  
**PERK.** *adj.* Pert; brisk; airy. Obsolete.  
My ragged tongs  
Went in the wind, and wag their wriggle tails,  
*Peck* as a peacock, but nought avail. *Spenser*.  
**PERILOUS.** *adj.* [from *perilous*.] Dangerous; full of hazard.  
A *perilous* passage lies,  
Where many maermaids haunt, making false melodies.  
*Spenser's Fairy Queen*.  
Late he far'd  
In Phædræ's fleet bark over the *perilous* shard. *Fa. Queen*.  
**PERMAGY.** *n. f.* A little Turkish boot. *Diſt.*  
**PERMANENCY.** *n. f.* [from *permanent*.] Duration; continuance; continuance in the same state; last-  
ingness.  
Salt, they say, is the basis of solidity and *permanency* in  
compound bodies, without which the other four elements  
might be variously blended together, but would remain im-  
compact. *Boyle*.  
Shall I dispute whether there be any such material being  
that hath such a *permanency* or fixedness in being. *Hale*.  
From the *permanency* and immutability of nature hitherto,  
they argued its *permanency* and immutability for the future.  
*Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.  
Such a punctum to our conceptions is almost equivalent to  
*permanency* and rest. *Bentley*.  
**PERMANENT.** *adj.* [from *permanent*, Fr. *permanens*, Lat.] Du-  
rable; not decaying; unchanged.  
If the authority of the maker do prove unchangeableness  
in the laws which God hath made, then must all laws which  
he hath made be necessarily forever *permanent*, though they  
be but of circumstance only. *Hooker. b. iii. f. 10.*  
That eternal duration should be at once, is utterly uncon-  
ceivable, and that one *permanent* instant should be com-  
murate or rather equal to all successions of ages. *Mure*.  
Pure and unchang'd, and needing no defence  
From fins, as did my frailty innocence;  
Their joy sincere, and with no more sorrow mixt,  
Eternity stands *permanent* and fixt. *Dryden*.  
**PERMANENTLY.** *adv.* [from *permanent*.] Durably; lastingly.  
It does, like a compact or consistent body, deny to mingle  
*permanently* with the contiguous liquor. *Boyle*.  
**PERMANSSION.** *n. f.* [from *permanens*, Lat.] Continuance.  
Although we allow that hares may exchange their sex some-  
times, yet not in that vicissitude it is presumed; from female  
unto male, and from male to female again, and so in a circle  
without a *permanission* in either. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
**PERMEABLE.** *adj.* [from *permeo*, Lat.] Such as may be  
passed through.  
The pores of a bladder are not easily *permeable* by air. *Boyle*.  
**TO PERMEATE.** *v. a.* [from *permeo*, Lat.] To pass through.  
This heat evaporates and elevates the water of the abyss,  
pervading not only the fissures, but the very bodies of the  
strata, *permeating* the interstices of the sand or other matter  
whereof they consist. *Woodward's Natural History*.  
**PERMEANT.** *adj.* [from *permeans*, Lat.] Passing through.  
It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the *permeant*  
parts at the mouths of the meferaicks. *Brown*.  
**PERMEATION.** *n. f.* [from *permeate*.] The act of passing  
through.  
**PERMISSIBLE.** *adj.* [from *permisſeo*, Lat.] Such as may be  
mingled.  
**PERMISSIBLE.** *adj.* [from *permisſus*, Lat.] What may be per-  
mitted.  
**PERMISSION.** *n. f.* [from *permiſſio*, Fr. *permiſſus*, Lat.] Allow-  
ance; grant of liberty.  
With thy *permiſſion* then, and thus forewarn'd,  
The willing I go. *Milton*.  
You have given me your *permiſſion* for this address, and en-  
couraged me by your perusal and approbation. *Dryden*.  
**PERMISSIVELY.** *adv.* [from *permiſſio*, Lat.]  
1. Granting liberty, not favour; not hindering, though not  
approving.  
We bid this be done,  
When evil deeds have their *permiſſive* pass,  
And not the punishment. *Shakefp. Measure for Measure*.  
Hypocriſy, the only evil that walks  
Invincible, except to God alone  
By his *permiſſive* will, through heav'n and earth. *Milton*.  
2. Granted; suffered without hindrance; not authorized or fa-  
voured.  
If this doth authorize usury, which before was but *permiſſive*,

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it is better to mitigate usury by declaration, than to suffer it  
to rage by connivance. *Bacon's Essays*.  
Thus I embolden'd spake, and freedom us'd  
*Permiſſive*, and acceptance found. *Milton's Par. Loſt*.  
Clad  
With what *permiſſive* glory since his fall  
Was left him, or false glitter. *Milton's Par. Loſt*.  
**PERMISSIVELY.** *adv.* [from *permiſſive*.] By bare allowance;  
without hindrance.  
As to a war for the propagation of the christian faith, I  
would be glad to hear spoken concerning the lawfulness, not  
only *permiſſively*, but whether it be not obligatory to christian  
princes to design it. *Bacon's Holy War*.  
**PERMISSION.** *n. f.* [from *permiſſus*, Lat.] The act of mixing.  
**TO PERMIT.** *v. a.* [from *permiſſio*, Lat. *permittere*, Fr.]  
1. To allow without command.  
What things God doth neither command nor forbid, the  
same he *permitteth* with approbation either to be done or left  
undone. *Hooker. b. ii. f. 4.*  
2. To suffer, without authorizing or approving.  
3. To allow; to suffer.  
Women keep silence in the churches; for it is not *per-*  
*mitted* unto them to speak. *1 Corinthians xiv. 34.*  
Ye gliding ghosts, *permit* me to relate  
The mystick wonders of your silent state. *Dryden*.  
Age oppresses us by the same degrees that it instructs us,  
and *permits* not that our mortal members, which are frozen  
with our years, should retain the vigour of our youth. *Dryden*.  
We should not *permit* an allowed, possible, great and  
weighty good to slip out of our thoughts, without leaving  
any reliſh, any desire of itself there. *Locke*.  
After men have acquired as much as the laws *permit* them,  
they have nothing to do but to take care of the publick. *Swift*.  
4. To give up; to resign.  
Nor love thy life, nor hate; but what thou liſt,  
Live well; how long, how short, *permit* to heav'n. *Milton*.  
If the course of truth be *permitted* unto itself, it cannot  
escape many errors. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
**TO THE GODS PERMIT THE.**  
What'er can urge ambitious youth to fight,  
She pompously displays before their fight;  
Laws, empire, all *permitted* to the sword. *Dryden*.  
But to the gods *permiſſio* th' event of things. *Albiſſi's Cat.*  
**PERMIT.** *n. f.* A written permission from an officer for trans-  
porting of goods from place to place, showing the duty on  
them to have been paid.  
**PERMITTANCE.** *n. f.* [from *permiſſio*.] Allowance; bear-  
ance of opposition; permission. A bad word.  
When this system of air comes, by divine *permittances*, to  
be corrupted by poisonous acrimonious steams, what havoc  
is made in all living creatures? *Derham's Physico-Theology*.  
**PERMIXTION.** *n. f.* [from *permiſſus*, Lat.] The act of ming-  
ling; the state of being mingled.  
They fell into the opposite extremity of one nature in  
Christ, the divine and human natures in Christ, in their con-  
cets, by *permiſſion* and confusion of substances, and of prop-  
erties growing into one upon their adunation. *Brevint*.  
**PERMUTATION.** *n. f.* [from *permutatio*, Fr. *permutatio*, Lat.]  
Exchange of one for another.  
A *permutation* of number is frequent in languages. *Boyle*.  
Gold and silver, by their rarity, are wonderfully fitted for  
this use of *permutation* for all sorts of commodities. *Ray*.  
**TO PERMUTE.** *v. a.* [from *permutatio*, Lat. *permutare*, Fr.] To ex-  
change.  
**PERMUTER.** *n. f.* [from *permutatio*, Fr. from *permutare*.] An ex-  
changer; he who permutes.  
**PERNICIOUS.** *adj.* [from *perniciſus*, Lat. *perniciſus*, Fr.]  
1. Mischievous in the highest degree; destructive.  
To remove all out of the church, whereto they show them-  
selves to be sorrowful, would be, as we are persuaded, hurt-  
ful, if not *perniciſus* thereunto. *Hooker. b. iv. f. 10.*  
I call you servile ministers,  
That have with two *perniciſus* daughters join'd  
Your high engender'd battles, 'gainst a head  
So old and white as this. *Shakefp. King Lear*.  
Let this *perniciſus* hour  
Stand as accursed in the calendar! *Shakefp.*  
2. [from *pernix*, Latin.] Quick. An use which I have found only  
in *pernix*, and which, as it produces an ambiguity, ought  
not to be imitated.  
Part incentive reed  
Provide, *perniciſus* with one touch to fire. *Milton*.  
**PERNICIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *perniciſus*.] Destructively; mis-  
chievously; ruinously.  
Some wilful wits wilfully against their own knowledge,  
*perniciſus* against their own conscience, have openly taught.  
*Aſham's Schoolmaster*.  
All the commons  
Hate him *perniciſus*, and with him *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*  
Ten fathom deep.  
**PERNICIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *perniciſus*.] The quality of  
being pernicious. *PERNICITY.*

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**PERNICITY.** *n. f.* [from *perniciſus*.] Swiftneſs; celerity.  
Others armed with hard shells, others with prickles, the  
rest that have no such armature endued with great swiftneſs  
or *perniciſus*. *Ray on the Creation*.  
**PERORATION.** *n. f.* [from *peroratio*, Lat.] The conclusion of an  
oration.  
What means this passionate discourse?  
This *peroration* with such circumstances?  
True woman to the last—my *peroration*  
I come to speak in spite of suffocation. *Smart*.  
**TO PERPEND.** *v. a.* [from *perpendo*, Lat.] To weigh in the mind;  
to consider attentively.  
Thus it remains and the remainder thus;  
*Perpend*. *Shakefp. Hamlet*.  
*Perpend*, my princels, and give ear. *Shakefp.*  
Consider the different conceits of men, and duly *perpend*  
the imperfection of their discoveries. *Brown*.  
**PERPENDER.** *n. f.* [from *perpendo*, Fr.] A coping stone.  
**PERPENDICULAR.** *n. f.* [from *perpendicularis*, Fr. *perpendicularum*, Lat.]  
Any thing hanging down by a straight line. *Diſt.*  
**PERPENDICULAR.** *adj.* [from *perpendicularis*, Fr. *perpendicularis*,  
Latin.]  
1. Crossing any other line at right angles. Of two lines, if one  
be perpendicular, the other is perpendicular too.  
If in a line oblique their atoms rove,  
Or in a *perpendicular* they move;  
If some advance not flower in their race,  
And some more swift, how could they be entangl'd. *Blackmore*.  
The angle of incidence, is that angle, which the line, de-  
scribed by the incident ray, contains with the *perpendicular* to the  
reflecting or refracting surface at the point of incidence. *Newton's Opticks*.  
2. Cutting the horizon at right angles.  
Some define the *perpendicular* altitude of the highest moun-  
tains to be four miles. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
**PERPENDICULAR.** *n. f.* A line crossing the horizon at right  
angles.  
Though the quantity of water thus rising and falling be  
nearly constant as to the whole, yet it varies in the several  
parts of the globe; by reason that the vapours float in the  
atmosphere, and are not restored down again in a *perpendi-*  
cular upon the same precise tract of land. *Woodward*.  
**PERPENDICULARLY.** *adv.* [from *perpendicular*.]  
1. In such a manner as to cut another line at right angles.  
2. In the direction of a straight line up and down.  
Ten masts attach make not the altitude reach,  
Which thou hast *perpendicularly* fall'n. *Shakefp.*  
Irons refrigerated North and South, not only acquire a di-  
rective faculty, but if cooled upright and *perpendicularly*, they  
will also obtain the same. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
Shoot up an arrow *perpendicularly* from the earth, the ar-  
row will return to your foot again. *More*.  
All weights naturally move *perpendicularly* downward. *Ray*.  
**PERPENDICULARITY.** *n. f.* [from *perpendicular*.] The state  
of being perpendicular.  
The meeting of two lines is the primary essential mode or  
difference of an angle; the *perpendicularity* of these lines is  
the difference of a right angle. *Watts's Logic*.  
**PERPENSION.** *n. f.* [from *perpendo*.] Consideration. Not in  
use.  
Unto reasonable *perpensions* it hath no place in some  
sciences. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
**TO PERPETRATE.** *v. a.* [from *perpetro*, Lat. *perpetrare*, Fr.]  
1. To commit; to act. Always in an ill sense.  
Heart of such a crime  
As tragic poets, since the birth of time,  
Ne'er feign'd a thronging audience to amaze;  
But true and perpetrated in our days. *Tate's Juvenal*.  
My tender infants or my careful fire,  
These they returning will to death require,  
Will *perpetrate* on them the first design,  
And take the forfeit of their heads for mine. *Dryden*.  
The forest, which in after-times,  
Fierce Romulus, for perpetrated crimes,  
A sacred refuge made. *Dryden*.  
2. It is used by *Butler* in a neutral sense, in compliance with his  
verse, but not properly.  
Success, the mark no mortal wit,  
Or surest hand can always hit;  
For whatsoever we *perpetrate*,  
We do but row, we're steer'd by fate. *Hudibras*.  
**PERPETRATION.** *n. f.* [from *perpetrare*.]  
1. The act of committing a crime.  
A desperate discontented affluence would, after the *perpe-*  
*tration*, have honest a meer private revenge. *Weston*.  
A woman, who lends an ear to a seducer, may be infernally  
drawn into the *perpetration* of the most violent acts. *Clarissa*.  
2. A bad action.  
The strokes of divine vengeance, or of men's own con-  
sciences, always attend injurious *perpetrations*. *King Charles*.  
**PERPETUAL.** *adj.* [from *perpetuus*, Fr. *perpetuus*, Latin.]  
1. Never ceasing; eternal with respect to futurity.

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Mine is a love, which must *perpetual* be;  
If you can be so just as I am true. *Dryden*.  
2. Continual; uninterrupted; perennial.  
Within those banks rivers now  
Stream, and *perpetual* draw their humid train. *Milton*.  
By the muscular motion and *perpetual* flux of the liquids,  
a great part of them is thrown out of the body. *Arbutnot*.  
3. *Perpetual* grew. A screw which acts against the teeth of a  
wheel, and continues its action without end.  
A *perpetual* screw hath the motion of a wheel and the force  
of a screw, being both infinite. *Wilkin's Math. Magick*.  
**PERPETUALLY.** *adv.* [from *perpetuus*.] Constantly; conti-  
nually; incessantly.  
This verse is every where founding the very thing in your  
ears; yet the numbers are *perpetually* varied, so that the same  
sounds are never repeated twice. *Dryden*.  
In passing from them to great distances, doth it not grow  
denser and denser *perpetually*; and thereby cause the gravity  
of those great bodies towards one another. *Newton's Opticks*.  
The bible and common prayer book in the vulgar tongue,  
being *perpetually* read in churches, have proved a kind of  
standard for language, especially to the common people. *Swift*.  
**TO PERPETUATE.** *v. a.* [from *perpetuo*, Fr. *perpetuo*, Lat.]  
1. To make perpetual; to preserve from extinction; to eter-  
nize.  
Medals, that are at present only mere curiosities, may be  
of use in the ordinary commerce of life, and at the same  
time *perpetuate* the glories of her majesty's reign. *Addison*.  
Man cannot devise any other method so likely to preserve  
and *perpetuate* the knowledge and belief of a revelation, so  
necessary to mankind. *Forbes*.  
2. To continue without cessation or intermission.  
What is it, but a continued *perpetuated* voice from heaven,  
rebounding for ever in our ears? to give men no rest in their  
sins, no quiet from Christ's importunity, 'till they awake  
from their lethargick sleep and arise from so mortiferous a state,  
and permit him to give them life. *Hammond*.  
**PERPETUATION.** *n. f.* [from *perpetuo*.] The act of making  
perpetual; incessant continuance.  
Nourishing hair upon the moles of the face, is the *per-*  
*petuation* of a very ancient custom. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
**PERPETUITY.** *n. f.* [from *perpetuitas*, Fr. *perpetuitas*, Lat.]  
1. Duration to all futurity.  
For men to alter those laws, which God for *perpetuity* hath  
established, were presumption most intolerable. *Hooker*.  
Yet am I better  
Than one that's sick o' th' gout, since he had rather  
Groan so in *perpetuity*, than be cur'd  
By the sure physican, death. *Shakefp. Cymbeline*.  
Time as long again  
Would be fill'd up with our thanks;  
And yet we should, for *perpetuity*,  
Go hence in debt. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale*.  
Nothing wanted to his noble and heroic intentions, but  
only to give *perpetuity* to that which was in his time so hap-  
pily established. *Bacon*.  
2. Exemption from intermission or cessation.  
A cycle or period begins again as often as it ends, and so  
obtains a *perpetuity*. *Holder*.  
3. Something of which there is no end.  
A morsel of potage for a birth-right, a present repast for a  
*perpetuity*. *South's Sermons*.  
The ennobling property of the pleasure, that accrues to a  
man from religion, is, that he that has the property, may be  
also sure of the *perpetuity*. *South's Sermons*.  
The laws of God as well as of the land  
Abhor a *perpetuity* should stand;  
Estates have wings, and hang in fortune's power. *Pope*.  
**TO PERPLEX.** *v. a.* [from *perplexus*, Latin.]  
1. To disturb with doubtful notions; to entangle; to make  
anxious; to tease with suspense or ambiguity; to distract;  
to embarrass; to puzzle.  
Being greatly *perplexed* in his mind, he determined to go  
into Persia. *Mac. iii. 31.*  
Themselves with doubts they day and night *perplex*. *Denb.*  
He *perplexes* the minds of the fair sex with nice spe-  
culations of philosophy, when he should engage their  
hearts. *Dryden*.  
We can distinguish no general truths, or at least shall be  
apt to *perplex* the mind. *Locke*.  
2. To make intricate; to involve; to complicate.  
Their way  
Lies through the *perplex'd* paths of this drear wood. *Milt.*  
We both are involv'd  
In the same intricate *perplex'd* distress. *Addison's Cat.*  
What was thought obscure, *perplexed*, and too hard for  
our weak parts, will lie open to the understanding in a  
fair view. *Locke*.  
3. To plague; to torment; to vex. A sense not proper.  
Chloe's the wonder of her sex,  
'Tis well her heart is tender,  
How might such killing eyes *perplex*,  
With virtue to defend her. *Granville*.  
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**PERPLEX.**



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**PERPLEX.** *adj.* [perplex, Lat. *perplexus*, Lat.] Intricate; difficult. *Perplexed* is the word in use.  
How the soul directs the spirits for the motion of the body, according to the several animal exigents, is *perplex* in the theory. *Glauville's Sept.*

**PERPLEXEDLY.** *adv.* [from *perplexed*.] Intricately; with involution.

**PERPLEXEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *perplexed*.]  
1. Embarrassment; anxiety.  
2. Intricacy; involution; difficulty.  
Obscurity and *perplexedness* have been cast upon St. Paul's Epistles from without. *Locke.*

**PERPLEXITY.** *n. f.* [perplexit, Fr.]  
1. Anxiety; distraction of mind.  
The fear of him ever since hath put me into such *perplexity*, as now you found me. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
*Perplexity* not suffering them to be idle, they think and do, as it were, in a phrensy. *Hooker, b. v. f. 3.*  
The royal virgin, which beheld from far,  
In pensive plight and sad *perplexity*,  
The whole achievement of this doubtful war,  
Came running fast to greet his victory. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Entanglement; intricacy.  
Let him look for the labyrinth; for I cannot discern any, unless in the *perplexity* of his own thoughts. *Stillingfleet.*

**PERPOTATION.** *n. f.* [per and poto, Latin.] The act of drinking largely.

**PERQUISITE.** *n. f.* [perquisitus, Lat.] Something gained by a place or office over and above the settled wages.  
Tell me, perfidious, was it fit  
To make my cream a *perquisite*,  
And steal to mend your wages. *Widow and Cat.*  
To an honest mind, the best *perquisites* of a place are the advantages it gives a man of doing good. *Addison.*  
To what your lawful *perquisites* amount. *Swift.*

**PERQUISITION.** *n. f.* [perquisitus, Lat.] An accurate enquiry; a thorough search. *Ansforth.*

**PERRY.** *n. f.* [poire, Fr. from *poire*.] Cyder made of pears.  
*Perry* is the next liquor in esteem after cyder, in the ordering of which, let not your pears be over ripe before you grind them; and with some sorts of pears, the mixing of a few crabs in the grinding is of great advantage, making *perry* equal to the redstreak cyder. *Mortimer.*

**TO PERSECUTE.** *v. a.* [persecutor, Fr. *persecutus*, Lat.]  
1. To harass with penalties; to pursue with malignity. It is generally used of penalties inflicted for opinions.  
I persecuted this way unto the death. *Acts xxii. 4.*  
2. To pursue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity.  
They might have fallen down, being *persecuted* of vengeance, and scattered abroad. *Wisdom xi. 20.*  
Relate,  
For what offence the queen of heav'n began  
To persecute to brave, so just a man! *Dryden.*  
3. To importune much; as, he *persecutes* me with daily solicitations. *Sprat's Sermons.*

**PERSECUTION.** *n. f.* [persecution, Fr. *persecutio*, Lat. from *persecute*.]  
1. The act or practice of persecuting.  
The Jews raised *persecution* against Paul and Barnabas, and expelled them. *Acts xiii. 50.*  
Heavy *persecution* shall arise  
On all, who in the worship persevere  
Of spirit and truth. *Milton.*  
The deaths and sufferings of the primitive christians had a great share in the conversion of those learned Pagans, who lived in the ages of *persecution*. *Addison.*

2. The state of being persecuted.  
Our necks are under *persecution*; we labour and have no rest. *Lam. v. 5.*  
Christian fortitude and patience had their opportunity in times of affliction and *persecution*. *Sprat's Sermons.*

**PERSECUTOR.** *n. f.* [persecutor, Fr. from *persecute*.] One who harasses others with continued malignity.  
What man can do against them, not afraid,  
Though to the death; against such cruelties  
With inward consolations recompens'd;  
And oft supported so, as shall amaze  
Their proudest *persecutors*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Henry rejected the pope's supremacy, but retained every corruption besides, and became a cruel *persecutor*. *Swift.*

**PERSEVERANCE.** *n. f.* [perseverance, Fr. *perseverantia*, Lat.] This word was once improperly accented on the second syllable. Perseverance in any design or attempt; steadiness in pursuits; constancy in progress. It is applied alike to good and ill.  
The king becoming graces,  
Bounty, *perseverance*, mercy, lowliness;  
I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
*Perseverance* keeps honour bright:  
To have done, is to hang quite out of fashion,  
Like rusty mail in monumental mockery.  
They hate repentance more than *perseverance* in a fault. *King Charles.*

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Wait the seasons of providence with patience and *perseverance* in the duties of our calling, what difficulties soever we may encounter. *L'Estrange.*

Patience and *perseverance* overcome the greatest difficulties. *Clarissa.*

And *perseverance* with his batter'd shield.  
**PERSEVERANT.** *adj.* [perseverant, Fr. *perseverant*, Lat.] Persevering; constant. *Brooke.*

**TO PERSEVERE.** *v. n.* [persevero, Lat. *perseverer*, Fr.] This word was anciently accented less properly on the second syllable. To persevere in an attempt; not to give over; not to quit the design.  
But my rude musick, which was wont to please  
Some dainty ears, cannot with any skill  
The dreadful tempest of her wrath appease,  
Nor move the dolphin from her stubborn will;  
But in her pride she doth *persevere* still. *Spenser.*  
Thrice happy, if they know  
Their happiness, and *persevere* upright!  
Thus beginning, thus we *persevere*;  
Our passions yet continue what they were. *Milton.*  
To *persevere* in any evil course, makes you unhappy in this life, and will certainly throw you into everlasting torments in the next. *Dryden.*  
*Wake's Preparation for Death.*

**PERSEVERINGLY.** *adv.* [from *persevere*.] With perseverance.

**TO PERSIST.** *v. n.* [persisto, Lat. *persistor*, Fr.] To persevere; to continue firm; not to give over.  
Nothing can make a man happy, but that which shall last as long as he lasts; for an immortal soul shall *persist* in being not only when profit, pleasure and honour, but when time itself shall cease. *South's Sermons.*

If they *persist* in pointing their batteries against particular persons, no laws of war forbid the making reprisals. *Addison.*

**PERSISTENCE.** *n. f.* [from *persist*.] *Persistence* seems more proper.

**PERSISTENCY.** *s. proper.*

1. The state of persisting; steadiness; constancy; perseverance in good or bad.  
The love of God better can consist with the indeliberate commissions of many sins, than with an allowed *persistence* in any one. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Obstinacy; obduracy; contumacy.  
Thou think'st me as far in the devil's book, as thou and Falstaff, for obduracy and *persistence*. *Shakespeare.*

**PERSISTIVE.** *adj.* [from *persist*.] Steady; not receding from a purpose; persevering.  
The protractive trials of great Jove,  
To find *persistive* constancy in men. *Shakespeare.*

**PERSON.** *n. f.* [personne, Fr. *persona*, Lat.]  
1. Individual or particular man or woman.  
A *person* is a thinking intelligent being, that has reason and reflection, and can consider itself as itself, the same thinking thing, in different times and places. *Locke.*

2. Man or woman considered as opposed to things, or distinct from them.  
A zeal for *persons* is far more easily to be perverted, than a zeal for things. *Sprat's Sermons.*  
To that we owe the safety of our *persons* and the property of our possessions. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Human Being; considered with respect to mere corporal existence.  
'Tis in her heart alone that you must reign;  
You'll find her *person* difficult to gain. *Dryden.*

4. Man or woman considered as present, acting or suffering.  
If I am traduc'd by tongues which neither know  
My faculties nor *person*;  
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake  
That virtue must go through. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
The rebels maintained the fight for a small time, and for their *persons* shewed no want of courage. *Bacon.*

5. A general loose term for a human being; one; a man.  
Be a *person's* attainments ever so great, he should always remember, that he is God's creature. *Clarissa.*

6. One's self; not a representative.  
When I purposed to make a war by my lieutenant, I made declaration thereof to you by my chancellor; but now that I mean to make a war upon France in *person*, I will declare it to you myself. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The king in *person* visits all around,  
Comforts the sick, congratulates the found,  
And holds for thrice three days a royal feast. *Dryden.*

7. Exterior appearance.  
For her own *person*,  
It beggar'd all description. *Shakespeare.*

8. Man or woman represented in a fictitious dialogue.  
All things are lawful unto me, with the apostle, speaking, as it seemeth, in the *person* of the christian gentile for the maintenance of liberty in things indifferent. *Hooker.*  
These tables Cicero pronounced under the *person* of Crassus, were of more use and authority than all the books of the philosophers. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

9. Character.  
From his first appearance upon the stage, in his new *person* of a prince, or a sycophant or juggler, instead of his former prince,

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prince, he was exposed to the derision of the courtiers and the common people, who flocked about him, that one might know where the owl was, by the flight of birds. *Bacon.*

He hath put on the *person* not of a robber and a murderer, but of a traitor to the state. *Hayward.*

10. Character of office.  
I then did use the *person* of your father;  
The image of his power lay then in me:  
And in th' administration of his laws,  
While I was busy for the commonwealth,  
Your highness pleased to forget my place. *Shakespeare.*  
How different is the same man from himself, as he sustains the *person* of a magistrate and that of a friend. *South.*

11. [In grammar.] The quality of the noun that modifies the verb.  
Dorus the more blushed at her smiling, and she the more smiled at his blushing; because he had, with the remembrance of that plight he was in, forgot in speaking of himself the third *person*. *Sidney.*  
If speaking of himself in the first *person* singular has so various meanings, his use of the first *person* plural is with greater latitude. *Locke.*

**PERSONABLE.** *adj.* [from *person*.]  
1. Handsome; graceful; of good appearance.  
Were it true that her son Ninias had such a stature, as that Simiramis, who was very *personable*, could be taken for him; yet it is unlikely that she could have held the empire forty-two years after by any such subtilty. *Raleigh.*

2. [In law.] One that may maintain any plea in a judicial court. *Ansforth.*

**PERSONAGE.** *n. f.* [personage, Fr.]  
1. A considerable person; man or woman of eminence.  
It was a new sight fortune had prepared to those woods, to see these great *personages* thus run one after the other. *Sidney.*  
It is not easy to research the actions of eminent *personages*, how much they have been blinded by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. *Watson.*

2. Exterior appearance; air; stature.  
She hath made compare  
Between our statues, she hath urg'd his height;  
And with her *personage*, her tall *personage*,  
She hath prevail'd with him. *Shakespeare.*  
The lord Sudley was fierce in courage, courtly in fashion, in *personage* stately, in voice magnificent, but somewhat empty of matter. *Hayward.*

3. Character assumed.  
The great diversion is masking: the Venetians, naturally grave, love to give into the follies of such seasons, when disguised in a false *personage*. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

4. Character represented.  
Some persons must be found out, already known by history, whom we may make the actors and *personages* of this false. *Broome's View of Epic Poems.*

**PERSONAL.** *adj.* [personal, Fr. *personalis*, Lat.]  
1. Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real.  
Every man so termed by way of *personal* difference only. *Hooker, b. v. f. 13.*

2. Affecting individuals or particular people; peculiar; proper to him or her; relating to one's private actions or character.  
For my part,  
I know no *personal* cause to spurn at him;  
But for the general. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*  
It could not mean, that Cain as elder had a natural dominion over Abel, for the words are conditional; if thou doest well, and so *personal* to Cain. *Locke.*  
Publick reproofs of sin are general, though by this they lose a great deal of their effect; but in private conversations the application may be more *personal*, and the proofs when so directed come home. *Rogers.*

3. Present; not acting by representative.  
The fav'rites that the absent king  
Indeputation left,  
When he was *personal* in the Irish war. *Shakespeare.*

4. Exterior; corporal.  
This hercock constancy determined him to desire in marriage a prince, whose *personal* charms were now become the least part of her character. *Addison.*

5. [In law.] Something moveable; something appendant to the person, as money; not real, as land.  
This sin of kind not *personal*  
But real and hereditary was. *Davies.*

6. [In grammar.] A personal verb is that which has all the regular modification of the three persons; opposed to impersonal that has only the third.  
**PERSONALITY.** *n. f.* [from *personal*.] The existence or individuality of any one.  
Person belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happiness and misery: this *personality* extends itself beyond present existence to what is past, only by consciousness, whereby it imputes to itself past actions, just upon the same ground that it does the present. *Locke.*

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**PERSONALLY.** *adv.* [from *personal*.]  
1. In person; in presence; not by representative.  
Approbation not only they give, who *personally* declare their assent by voice, sign or act, but also when others do it in their names. *Hooker, b. i. f. 101.*  
I could not *personally* deliver to her  
What you commanded me, but by her woman  
I sent your message. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
There are many reasons, why matters of such a wonderful nature should not be taken notice of by those Pagan writers, who lived before our Saviour's disciples had *personally* appeared among them. *Addison.*

2. With respect to an individual; particularly.  
She bore a mortal hatred to the house of Lancaster, and *personally* to the king. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. With regard to numerical existence.  
The converted man is *personally* the same he was before, and is neither born nor created a-new in a proper literal sense. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**TO PERSONATE.** *v. a.* [from *persona*, Latin.]  
1. To represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented.  
This lad was not to *personate* one, that had been long before taken out of his cradle, but a youth that had been brought up in a court, where infinite eyes had been upon him. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To represent by action or appearance; to act.  
Herself a while she lays aside, and makes  
Ready to *personate* a mortal part. *Croshaw.*

3. To pretend hypocritically, with the reciprocal pronoun.  
It has been the constant practice of the Jesuits to send over emissaries, with instructions to *personate* themselves members of the several sects amongst us. *Swift.*

4. To counterfeit; to feign. Little in use.  
Piety is opposed to that *personated* devotion, under which any kind of impiety is disguised. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
Thus have I played with the dogmatist in a *personated* scepticism. *Glauville's Sept.*

5. To resemble.  
The lofty cedar *personates* thee. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

6. To make a representative of, as in picture. Out of use.  
Whose eyes are on this sovereign lady fixt,  
One do I *personate* of Timon's frame,  
Whom fortune with her iv'ry hand wafts to her. *Shakespeare.*

7. To describe. Out of use.  
I am thinking, what I shall say; it must be a *personating* of himself; a satire against the softness of prosperity. *Shakespeare.*  
I will drop in his way some obscure epistles  
Of love, wherein, by the colour of his beard, the  
Shape of his leg, the manner of his gait, the  
Expresure of his eye, forehead and complexion,  
He shall find himself most feelingly *personated*. *Shakespeare.*

**PERSONATION.** *n. f.* [from *personate*.] Counterfeiting of another person.  
This being one of the strangest examples of a *personation* that ever was, it deserveth to be discovered and related at the full. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**PERSONIFICATION.** *n. f.* [from *personify*.] Protopopœia; the change of things to persons; as,  
Confusion heard his voice. *Milton.*

**TO PERSONIFY.** *v. a.* [from *person*.] To change from a thing to a person.

**PERSPECTIVE.** *n. f.* [perspectiv, Fr. *perspectiv*, Lat.]  
1. A glass through which things are viewed.  
If it tend to danger, they turn about the *perspective*, and shew it so little, that he can scarce discern it. *Denham.*  
It may import us in this calm, to hearken to the storms raising abroad; and by the best *perspectives*, to discover from what coast they break. *Temple.*  
You hold the glass, but turn the *perspective*,  
And farther off the less'n'd object drive. *Dryden.*  
Faith for reason's glimmering light shall give  
Her immortal *perspective*. *Prior.*

2. The science by which things are ranged in picture, according to their appearance in their real situation.  
Medals have represented their buildings according to the rules of *perspective*. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

3. View; vista.  
Lofty trees, with sacred shades,  
And *perspectives* of pleasant glades,  
Where nymphs of brightest form appear. *Dryden.*

**PERSPECTIVE.** *adj.* Relating to the science of vision; optick; optical.  
We have *perspective* houses, where we make demonstrations of all lights and radiations; and out of things uncoloured and transparent, we can represent unto you all several colours. *Bacon.*

**PERSPICACIOUS.** *adj.* [perspicax, Lat.] Quicklighted; sharp of sight.  
It is as nice and tender in feeling, as it can be *perspicacious* and quick in seeing. *South's Sermons.*

**PERSPICACIOUSNESS.**



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PERSPICA'CIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *perspicacius*.] Quickness of sight.

PERSPICA'CITY. *n. f.* [from *perspicacitas*, Fr.] Quickness of sight. He that laid the foundations of the earth cannot be excluded the secrecy of the mountains; nor can there any thing escape the perspicacity of those eyes, which were before light, and in whose optics there is no opacity. *Brown.*

PERSPICU'ENCE. *n. f.* [from *perspicuus*, Lat.] The act of looking sharply.

PERSPICU'IL. *n. f.* [from *perspicillum*, Lat.] A glass through which things are viewed; an optick glass.

Let truth be  
Ne'er so far distant, yet chronology,  
Sharp-sighted as the eagle's eye, that can  
Out-stare the broad-beam'd day's meridian,  
Will have a perspicil to find her out,  
And through the night of error and dark doubt,  
Discern the dawn of truth's eternal ray,  
As when the rosy morn buds into day. *Crashaw.*

The perspicil, as well as the needle, hath enlarged the habitable world.

PERSPICU'ITY. *n. f.* [from *perspicuitas*, Fr. from *perspicuus*.]

1. Clearness to the mind; clearness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.

The verses containing pieces, have not so much need of ornament as of perspicuity.

Perspicuity consists in the using of proper terms for the thoughts, which a man would have pass from his own mind into that of another's. *Locke's Thoughts on Reading.*

2. Transparency; translucency; diaphaneity.

As for diaphaneity and perspicuity it enjoyeth that most eminently, as having its earthy and salinous parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left imporous. *Brown.*

PERSPICU'OUS. *adj.* [from *perspicuus*, Latin.]

1. Transparent; clear; such as may be seen through; diaphanous; translucent; not opaque.

As contrary causes produce the like effects, so even the same proceed from black and white; for the clear and perspicuous body effecteth white, and that white a black. *Peacbam.*

2. Clear to the understanding; not obscure; not ambiguous.

The purpose is perspicuous even as substance, *Shakesp.*

Whose grossness little characters sum up.

All this is so perspicuous, so undeniable, that I need not be over industrious in the proof of it. *Sprat's Sermons.*

PERSPICU'OUSLY. *adv.* [from *perspicuus*.] Clearly; not obscurely.

The case is no sooner made than resolved; if it be made not enwrapped, but plainly and perspicuously. *Bacon.*

PERSPICU'OUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *perspicuus*.] Clearness; freedom from obscurity.

PERSPI'RABLE. *adj.* [from *perspire*.]

1. Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores.

That this attraction is performed by effluvia, is plain and granted by most; for electricities will not commonly attract, unless they attract or become perspirable. *Brown.*

In an animal under a course of hard labour, aliment too vaporous or perspirable will subject it to too strong a perspiration, debility and sudden death. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Perspiring; emitting perspiration. Not proper.

Hair cometh not upon the palms of the hands or soles of the feet, which are parts more perspirable; and children are not hairy, for that their skins are most perspirable. *Bacon.*

PERSPIRA'TION. *n. f.* [from *perspire*.] Excretion by the cuticular pores.

Inseparable perspiration is the last and most perfect action of animal digestion. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

PERSPIRA'TIVE. *adj.* [from *perspire*.] Performing the act of perspiration.

TO PERSPI'RE. *v. n.* [from *perspire*, Lat.]

1. To perform excretion by the cuticular pores

2. To be excreted by the skin.

Water, milk, whey taken without much exercise, so as to make them perspire, relax the belly. *Arbutnot.*

TO PERSTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [from *perstringo*, Lat.] To graze upon; to glance upon. *Diſt.*

PERSUA'DABLE. *adj.* [from *persuade*.] Such as may be persuaded.

TO PERSUA'DE. *v. a.* [from *persuadeo*, Lat. *persuader*, Fr.]

1. To bring to any particular opinion.

Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind. *Romans.*

We are persuaded better things of you, and things that accompany salvation. *Hebrews vi. 9.*

Joy over them that are persuaded to salvation. *2 Esdras vii.*

Let a man be ever so well persuaded of the advantages of virtue, yet, till he hunger and thirst after righteousness, his will will not be determined to any action in pursuit of this confessed great good. *Locke.*

Men should seriously persuade themselves, that they have here no abiding place, but are only in their passage to the heavenly Jerusalem. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

PER

2. To influence by argument or expostulation. *Persuasion* seems rather applicable to the passions, and *argument* to the reason; but this is not always observed.

Philoclea's beauty not only persuaded, but so persuaded as all hearts must yield: Pamela's beauty used violence, and such as no heart could resist. *Sidney.*

They that were with Simon, being led with covetousness, were persuaded for money. *2 Mac. x. 20.*

To sit cross-leg'd, or with our fingers pectinated, is accounted bad, and friends will persuade us from it. *Brown.*

I should be glad, if I could persuade him to write such another criticism on any thing of mine; for when he condemns any of my poems, he makes the world have a better opinion of them. *Dryden.*

3. To inculcate by argument or expostulation.

To children, afraid of vain images, we persuade confidence by making them handle and look nearer such things. *Taylor.*

4. To treat by persuasion. A mode of speech not in use.

Twenty merchants have all persuaded with him; But none can drive him from the envious plea Of forfeiture. *Shakespeare.*

PERSUA'DER. *n. f.* [from *persuade*.] One who influences by persuasion; an importunate adviser.

The earl, speaking in that imperious language wherein the king had written, did not irritate the people, but make them conceive by the haughtiness of delivery of the king's errand, that himself was the author or principal persuader of that counsel. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

He soon is mov'd  
By such persuaders as are held upright. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Hunger and thirst at once,  
Pow'rful persuaders! quicken'd at the scent  
Of that alluring fruit, urg'd me to keen. *Milton.*

PERSUA'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *persuadibilis*, Lat. *persuadibilis*, Fr. from *persuadeo*, Latin.] To be influenced by persuasion.

It makes us apprehend our own interest in that obedience, makes us tractable and persuadible, contrary to that brutish stubbornness of the horse and mule, which the Psalmist reproaches. *Government of the Tongue.*

PERSUA'SIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *persuadibilis*.] The quality of being flexible by persuasion.

PERSUA'SION. *n. f.* [from *persuasio*, Fr. from *persuadeo*, Lat.]

1. The act of persuading; the act of influencing by expostulation; the act of gaining or attempting the passions.

If't prove thy fortune, Polydore, to conquer,  
For thou hast all the arts of fine persuasion,  
Trust me, and let me know thy love's success. *Ortug.*

2. The state of being persuaded; opinion.

The most certain token of evident goodness is, if the general persuasion of all men does to account it. *Hobbes.*

You are a great deal abus'd in too bold a persuasion. *Shakespeare.*

When we have no other certainty of being in the right, but our own persuasions that we are so; this may often be but making one error the stage for another. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The obedient and the men of practice shall ride upon those clouds, and triumph over their present imperfections; till persuasion pass into knowledge, and knowledge advance into assurance, and all come at length to be compleated in the beatific vision. *South's Sermons.*

PERSUA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *persuadeo*, Fr. from *persuadeo*, Lat.] Having the power of persuading; having influence on the passions.

In prayer, we do not so much respect what precepts are delivereth, touching the method of persuasive utterance in the presence of great men, as what doth most avail to our own edification in piety and godly zeal. *Hobbes.*

Let Martius resume his farther discourse, as well for the persuasive as for the consoling, touching the means that may conduce unto the enterprise. *Bacon.*

Notwithstanding the weight and fineness of the arguments to persuade, and the light of man's intellect to meet this persuasive evidence with a suitable assent, no assent followed, not were men thereby actually persuaded. *South's Sermons.*

PERSUA'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *persuasive*.] In such a manner as to persuade.

The serpent with me  
Persuasively hath so prevail'd, that I  
Have also tasted. *Milton.*

Many who live upon their estates cannot so much as tell a story, much less speak clearly and persuasively in any business. *Locke on Education.*

PERSUA'SIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *persuasive*.] Influence on the passions.

An opinion of the successfulness of the work being as necessary to found a purpose of undertaking it, as either the authority of commands, or the persuasiveness of promises, or pungency of menaces can be. *Flammond's Fundamentals.*

PERSUA'SORY. *adj.* [from *persuasivus*, Lat. from *persuadeo*.] Having the power to persuade.

Neither is this persuasory. *Brown.*

PERT. *adj.* [from *pertinax*, Lat. from *per*, and *tinax*, Lat. from *tenere*, Lat. to hold.]

My caution was more pertinent  
Than the rebuke you give it. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

I set down, out of experience in business, and conversation in books, what I thought pertinent to this business. *Bacon.*

Here I shall seem a little to digress, but you will by and by find it pertinent. *Bacon.*

If he could find pertinent treatises of it in books, that would reach all the particulars of a man's behaviour; his own ill-fashioned example would spoil all. *Locke.*

2. Relating; regarding; concerning. In this sense the word now used is *pertaining*.

Men shall have just cause, when any thing pertinent unto faith and religion is doubted of, the more willingly to incline their minds towards that which the sentence of so grave, wise and learned in that faculty shall judge most found. *Hooker.*

PERTINENTLY. *adv.* [from *pertinent*.] Appositely; to the purpose.

PER

PERT. *adj.* [from *pertinax*, Lat. from *per*, and *tinax*, Lat. from *tenere*, Lat. to hold.]

1. Lively; brisk; smart.

Awake the pert and nimble spirit of mirth; *Shakespeare.*

Turn melancholy forth to funerals.  
On the tawny sands and shelves, *Milton.*

Trip the pert faeries and the dapper elves.

2. Saucy; petulant; with bold and garrulous loquacity.

All servants might challenge the same fauciness became universal, what less mischief could be expected than an old Scythian rebellion? *Collier on Pride.*

A lady bids me in a very pert manner mind my own affairs, and not pretend to meddle with their linen. *Addison.*

A lady bids me in a very pert manner mind my own affairs, and not pretend to meddle with their linen. *Addison.*

Scarce list'ned to their idle chat,  
Further than sometimes by a frown,  
When they grew pert, to pull them down. *Swift.*

TO PERTAIN. *v. n.* [from *pertinere*, Lat.] To belong; to relate.

As men hate those that affect that honour by ambition, which *peritaineth* not to them, so are they much more odious, who through fear betray the glory which they have. *Hayward.*

A chevron or rafter of an house, a very honourable bearing, is never seen in the coat of a king, because it *peritaineth* to a mechanical profession.

PERTURBATION. *n. f.* [from *perturbatio*, Lat.] The act of boring through.

PERTINACIOUS. *adj.* [from *pertinax*.]

1. Obstinate; stubborn; perversely resolute.

One of the dissenters appeared to Dr. Sanderford to be so bold, so troublesome and illogical in the dispute, as forced him to say, that he had never met with a man of more pertinacious confidence and less abilities. *Walton.*

2. Resolute; constant; steady.

Diligence is a steady, constant and pertinacious study, that naturally leads the soul into the knowledge of that, which at first seemed locked up from it. *South's Sermons.*

PERTINACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pertinaciously*.] Obstinate; stubbornly.

They deny that freedom to me, which they pertinaciously challenge to themselves. *King Charles.*

Metals pertinaciously resist all transmutation; and though one would think they were turned into a different substance, yet they do but as it were lurk under a vizard. *Ray.*

Others have sought to ease themselves of all the evil of affliction by disputing subtilly against it, and pertinaciously maintaining, that afflictions are no real evils, but only in imagination. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

PERTINACITY. *n. f.* [from *pertinacia*, Lat. from *pertinax*.]

PERTINACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *pertinacia*.]

1. Obtinacy; stubbornness.

In this reply, was included a very gross mistake, and if with pertinacity maintained, a capital error. *Brown.*

2. Resolution; constancy.

PERTINACY. *n. f.* [from *pertinax*.]

1. Obtinacy; stubbornness; pertinacity.

Their pertinacy is such, that when you drive them out of one form, they assume another. *Duppa.*

It holds forth the pertinacy of ill fortune, in pursuing people into their graves. *L'Estrange.*

2. Resolution; steadiness; constancy.

St. Gorgonia prayed with passion and pertinacy, till she obtained relief. *Taylor.*

They with a pertinacy unmatch'd,  
For new recruits of danger watch'd. *Hudibras.*

PERTINENCE. *n. f.* [from *pertinere*, Lat.] Justness of relation.

PERTINENCY. *n. f.* [from *pertinere*, Lat.] Justness of relation.

1. Related to the matter in hand; just to the purpose; not useless to the end proposed; apposite; not foreign from the thing intended.

I have shewn the fitness and pertinency of the apostle's discourse to the persons he addressed to, whereby it appeareth that he was no babler, and did not talk at random. *Bentley.*

PERTINENT. *adj.* [from *pertinens*, Lat. *pertinent*, Fr.]

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My caution was more pertinent  
Than the rebuke you give it. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

I set down, out of experience in business, and conversation in books, what I thought pertinent to this business. *Bacon.*

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PERTINENTLY. *adv.* [from *pertinent*.] Appositely; to the purpose.

PER

Be modest and reserved in the presence of thy betters, speaking little, answering pertinently, not interposing without leave of reason. *Taylor's Rule of Living.*

PERTINENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *pertinent*.] Appositeness. *Diſt.*

PERTINGENT. *adj.* [from *pertingens*, Lat.] Reaching to; touching.

PERTLY. *adv.* [from *pert*.]

1. Briskly; smartly.

I find no other difference betwixt the common town-wits and the downright country fools, than that the first are *pertly* in the wrong, with a little more gaiety; and the last neither in the right nor the wrong. *Pope.*

2. Saucily; petulantly.

Yonder walls, that *pertly* front your town,  
Yond towers, whose wanton tops do bulst the clouds,  
Must kiss their own feet. *Shakespeare.*

When you *pertly* raise your snout,  
Fleece, and gibe, and laugh, and flout;  
This, among Hibernian asses,  
For sheer wit, and humour passes. *Swift.*

PERTNESS. *n. f.* [from *pert*.]

1. Brisk folly; sauciness; petulance.

Dulness delighted ey'd the lively dunce,  
Remembering the hercelf was *perntes* once. *Dunciad.*

2. Petty liveness; spriteliness without force, dignity or solidity.

There is in Shaftsbury's works a lively *perntes* and a parade of literature; but it is hard that we should be bound to admire the reveries. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

PERTURBATION. *n. f.* [from *perturbatio*, Lat. *perturbare*, Fr.]

TO PERTURBATE. *v. a.* [from *perturbare*, Latin.]

1. To disquiet; to disturb; to deprive of tranquillity.

Reit, reit, *pernturbed* spirit. *Shakespeare.*

His wasting flesh with anguish burns,  
And his *pernturbed* soul within him mourns. *Sandys.*

2. To disorder; to confuse; to put out of regularity.

They are content to suffer the penalties annexed, rather than *pernturb* the public peace. *King Charles.*

The intervent and brutal faculties controul'd the suggestions of truth; pleasure and profit overwaying the instructions of honesty, and sensuality *pernturbing* the reasonable commands of virtue. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The accession or recession of bodies from the earth's surface *pernturb* not the equilibrium of either hemisphere. *Brown.*

PERTURBATION. *n. f.* [from *perturbatio*, Lat. *perturbare*, Fr.]

1. Disquiet of mind; deprivation of tranquillity.

Love was not in their looks, either to God,  
Nor to each other; but apparent guilt,  
And shame, and *pernturbation*, and despair. *Milton.*

The soul as it is more immediately and strongly affected by this part, so doth it manifest all its passions and *pernturbations* by it. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Restlessness of passions.

Natures, that have much heat, and great and violent desires and *pernturbations*, are not ripe for action, till they have passed the meridian of their years. *Bacon's Essays.*

3. Disturbance; disorder; confusion; commotion.

Although the long dissensions of the two houses had had lucid intervals, yet they did ever hang over the kingdom, ready to break forth into new *pernturbations* and calamities. *Bacon.*

4. Cause of disquiet.

O politt'd *pernturbation*! golden care!  
That keep'st the ports of slumber open wide  
To many a watchful night: sleep with it now,  
Yet not so found, and half so deeply sweet,  
As he, whose brow with homely biggen bound,  
Sleeps out the watch of night. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

5. Commotion of passions.

Restore yourselves unto your temper, fathers;  
And, without *pernturbation*, hear me speak. *Ben. Johnson.*

PERTURBATION. *n. f.* [from *perturbatio*, Lat. *perturbare*, Fr.]

1. Cause of commotions.

PERTURBED. *adj.* [from *perturbatus*, Lat.] Bored; punched; pierced with holes. *Diſt.*

PERTURSION. *n. f.* [from *pertusio*, Latin.]

1. The act of piercing or punching.

The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates's time, was by stabbing or *perntusion*, as it is performed in horses. *Arbutnot.*

2. Hole made by punching or piercing.

An empty pot without earth in it, may be put over a fruit the better, if some few



## PER

2. To pass through the whole extension.  
Matter, once bereaved of motion, cannot of itself acquire it again, nor till it be struck by some other body from without, or be intrinsically moved by an immaterial self-active substance, that can penetrate and pervade it. *Bentley.*  
What but God?  
*Pervades*, adjuts and agitates the whole. *Thomson.*  
**PERVADION**. *n. f.* [from *pervade*.] The act of pervading or passing through.  
If fusion be made rather by the ingress and transursions of the atoms of fire, than by the bare propagation of that motion, with which fire beats upon the outside of the vessels, that contain the matter to be melted; both those kinds of fluidity, ascribed to salt-petre, will appear to be caused by the pervasion of a foreign body. *Boyle.*  
**PERVERSE**. *adj.* [from *pervert*, Fr. *perversus*, Lat.]  
1. Distorted from the right.  
And nature breeds  
*Perverts*, all monstrous, all prodigious things. *Milton.*  
2. Obdurate in the wrong; stubborn; untractable.  
Then for the testimony of truth hast born  
Universal reproach; far worse to bear  
Than violence; for this was all thy care  
To stand approv'd in sight of God, though worlds  
Judg'd thee *perverse*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
To so *perverse* a sex all grace is vain,  
It gives them courage to offend again. *Dryden.*  
3. Petulant; vexatious.  
Oh gentle Romeo,  
If thou dost love, pronounce it faithfully,  
Or if you think I am too quickly won,  
I'll frown and be *perverse*, and say thee nay,  
So thou wilt woo: but else not for the world. *Shakespeare.*  
**PERVERSELY**. *adv.* [from *perverse*.] With intent to vex;  
peevishly; vexatiously; spitefully; crossly; with petty malignity.  
Men *perverse*ly take up pickes and displeasures at others,  
and then every opinion of the disliked person must partake of his fate. *Decay of Piety.*  
Men that do not *perverse*ly use their words, or on purpose  
set themselves to cavil, seldom mistake the signification of the names of simple ideas. *Locke.*  
A patriot is a dangerous post,  
When wanted by his country most,  
*Perversion* comes in evil times,  
Where virtues are imputed crimes. *Swift.*  
**PERVEXION**. *n. f.* [from *perverse*.]  
1. Petulance; peevishness; spiteful crossness.  
A wholesome tongue is a tree of life; *perverfions* therein  
is a breach in the spirit. *Proverbs xv. 4.*  
Virtue hath some *perverfions*; for she will  
Neither believe her good, nor others ill. *Donne.*  
He whom he wishes most, shall seldom gain  
Through her *perverfions*; but shall see her gain'd  
By a far worse. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
The *perverfions* of my fate is such,  
That he's not mine, because he's mine too much. *Dryden.*  
When a friend in kindness tries  
To shew you where your error lies,  
Conviction does but more incense;  
*Perversion* is your whole defence. *Swift.*  
2. Perversion; corruption. Not in use.  
Neither can this be meant of evil governors or tyrants;  
for they are often established as lawful potentates; but of  
some *perverfions* and defection in the very nation itself. *Bacon.*  
**PERVEXION**. *n. f.* [from *perverfion*, Fr. from *perverse*.] The act  
of perverting; change to something worse.  
Women to govern men, slaves freemen, are much in the  
same degree; all being total violations and *perverfions* of the  
laws of nature and nations. *Bacon.*  
He supposes that whole reverend body are so far from dis-  
liking popery, that the hopes of enjoying the ably lands  
would be an effectual incitement to their *perverfion*. *Swift.*  
**PERVEXITY**. *n. f.* [from *perverfion*, Fr. from *perverse*.] *Pervexi-*  
ness; crossness.  
What strange *perverfity* is this of man!  
When 'twas a crime to taste th' enlightning tree,  
He could not then his hand refrain. *Norris.*  
**TO PERVERT**. *v. a.* [from *pervert*, Lat. *pervertit*, Fr.]  
1. To distort from the true end or purpose.  
Instead of good they may work ill, and *pervert* justice to  
extreme injustice. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
If thou seest the oppression of the poor, and violent *per-*  
verting of justice in a province, marvel not. *Ecclesiast. v. 8.*  
If then his providence  
Out of our evil seek to bring forth good,  
Our labour must be to *pervert* that end,  
And out of good still to find means of evil. *Milton.*  
He has *perverted* my meaning by his glosses; and inter-  
preted my words into blasphemy, of which they were not  
guilty. *Dryden.*

## PES

- Porphyry has wrote a volume to explain this cave of the  
nymphs with more piety than judgment; and another person  
has *perverted* it into obscenity; and both allegorically. *Brown.*  
2. To corrupt; to turn from the right; opposed to convert,  
which is to turn from the wrong to the right.  
The heinous and despicable act  
Of Satan, done in Paradise, and how  
He in the serpent had *perverted* Eve,  
Her husband she, to taste the fatal fruit,  
Was known in heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
**PERVERTER**. *n. f.* [from *pervert*.]  
1. One that changes any thing from good to bad; a corrupter.  
Where a child finds his own parents his *perverters*, he can-  
not be so properly born, as damned into the world. *South.*  
2. One who distorts any thing from the right purpose.  
He that reads a prohibition in a divine law, had need be  
well satisfied about the sense he gives it, lest he incur the  
wrath of God, and be found a *perverter* of his law. *Stillings.*  
**PERVERTIBLE**. *adj.* [from *pervert*.] That may be easily  
perverted.  
**PERVICACIOUS**. *adj.* [from *pervix*, Lat.] Spitefully obdurate;  
peevishly contumacious.  
May private devotions be efficacious upon the mind of one  
of the most *pervicacious* young creatures! *Clarissa.*  
**PERVICACIOUSLY**. *adv.* [from *pervicacious*.] With spiteful  
obstinacy.  
**PERVICACIOUSNESS**. *n. f.* [from *pervicacia*, Lat. from *pervicacius*.]  
**PERVICACITY**. *n. f.* [from *pervicacia*.] Spiteful obstinacy.  
**PERVIOUS**. *adj.* [from *pervius*, Latin.]  
1. Admitting passage; capable of being permeated.  
The Egyptians used to say, that unknown darkness is the  
first principle of the world; by darkness they mean God,  
whose secrets are *pervious* to no eye. *Taylor.*  
Leda's twins  
Conspicuous both, and both in act to throw  
Their trembling lances brandish'd at the foe,  
Nor had they mis'd; but he to thickets fled,  
Conceal'd from aiming spears, not *pervious* to the steel. *Dryden.*  
Those lodged in other earth, more lax and *pervious*, de-  
cayed in tract of time, and rotted at length. *Woodward.*  
2. Pervading; permeating. This sense is not proper.  
What is this little, agile, *pervious* fire,  
This flut'ring motion which we call the mind? *Prior.*  
**PERVIOUSNESS**. *n. f.* [from *pervius*.] Quality of admitting  
a passage.  
The *perviousness* of our receiver to a body much more  
subtle than air, proceeded partly from the looser texture of  
that glass the receiver was made of, and partly from the enor-  
mous heat, which opened the pores of the glass. *Boyle.*  
There will be found another difference besides that of *per-*  
viousness. *Hobbes's Elements of Speech.*  
**PERUKE**. *n. f.* [from *peruque*, Fr.] A cap of false hair; a periwig.  
I put him on a linen cap, and his *peruke* over that. *Wifeman.*  
**TO PERUKE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in aditious  
hair.  
**PERUKEMAKER**. *n. f.* [from *peruke* and *maker*.] A maker of pe-  
rukes; a wig-maker.  
**PERUSAL**. [from *peruse*.] The act of reading.  
As pieces of miniature must be allowed a closer inspection,  
so this treatise requires application in the *perusal*. *Woodward.*  
If upon a new *perusal* you think it is written in the very  
spirit of the ancients, it deserves your care, and is capable of  
being improved. *Atterbury.*  
**TO PERUSE**. *v. a.* [from *per* and *use*.]  
1. To read.  
*Peruse* this writing here, and thou shalt know  
The treason. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*  
The petitions being thus prepared, do you constantly set  
apart an hour in a day to *peruse* those petitions. *Bacon.*  
Carefully observe, whether he tastes the distinguishing per-  
fections or the specifick qualities of the author whom he  
*peruses*. *Addison's Spectator, N° 409.*  
2. To observe; to examine.  
I hear the enemy;  
Out some light horsemen, and *peruse* their wings. *Shakespeare.*  
I've *perus'd* her well;  
Beauty and honour in her are so mingled,  
That they have caught the king. *Shakespeare.*  
Myself I then *perus'd*, and limb by limb  
Survey'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
**PERUSER**. *n. f.* [from *peruse*.] A reader; examiner.  
The difficulties and hesitations of every one will be ac-  
cording to the capacity of each *peruser*, and as his penetra-  
tion into nature is greater or less. *Woodward.*  
**PESADE**. *n. f.*  
*Pesade* is a motion a horse makes in raising or lifting up his  
forequarters, keeping his hind legs upon the ground without  
stirring. *Ferriar's Dict.*

PESARY.

## PES

- PESARY**. *n. f.* [from *pesaria*, Fr.] Is an oblong form of medicine,  
made to thrust up into the uterus upon some extraordinary  
occasions.  
Of cantharides he prescribes five in a *pesary*, cutting off  
their heads and feet, mixt with myrrh. *Arbutnot.*  
**PEST**. *n. f.* [from *pestis*, Fr. *pestis*, Lat.]  
1. Plague; pestilence.  
Let fierce Achilles  
The god propitiate, and the *pest* assuage. *Pope.*  
2. Any thing mischievous or destructive.  
The *pest* a virgin's face and bosom bears,  
High on her crown a rising snake appears,  
Guards her black front, and hisses in her hairs. *Pope.*  
At her words the hellish *pest*  
Forbore. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Of all virtues justice is the best;  
Valour without it is a common *pest*. *Waller.*  
**TO PESTER**. *v. a.* [from *pester*, Fr.]  
1. To disturb; to perplex; to harass; to torment.  
Who then shall blame  
His *pester'd* senses to recoil and start,  
When all that is within him does condemn  
Itself for being there. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
He hath not fail'd to *pester* us with messages,  
Importuning the surrender of those lands. *Shakespeare.*  
We are *pestered* with mice and rats, and to this end the  
cat is very serviceable. *Mare's Antidote against Atheism.*  
They did so much *pester* the church and grossly delude the  
people, that contradictions themselves altered by Rabbits were  
equally revered by them as the infallible will of God. *South's Sermons.*  
A multitude of scribblers daily *pester* the world with their  
insufferable stuff. *Dryden.*  
At home he was *pester'd* with noise;  
Abroad was *pester'd* by the boys. *Swift.*  
2. To encumber.  
Fitches and pease  
For *pestering* too much on a hovel they lay.  
Confin'd and *pester'd* in this pinfold here,  
Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being. *Milton.*  
**PESTERER**. *n. f.* [from *pester*.] One that pesters or disturbs.  
**PESTEROUS**. *adj.* [from *pester*.] Encumbering; cumbersome.  
In the statute against vagabonds note the dislike the par-  
liament had of goaling them, as that which was chargeable,  
*pesterous*, and of no open example. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
**PESTHOUSE**. *n. f.* [from *pest* and *house*.] An hospital for per-  
sons infected with the plague.  
**PESTERIOUS**. *adj.* [from *pester*, Lat.]  
1. Destructive; mischievous.  
Such is thy audacious wickedness,  
Thy lead, *pesterious* and diffident pranks,  
The very infants prattle of thy pride. *Shakespeare.*  
You, that have discover'd secrets, and made such *pesteri-*  
ous reports of men nobly held, must die. *Shakespeare.*  
2. Pestilential; malignant; infectious.  
It is easy to conceive how the steams of *pesterious* bodies  
taint the air, while they are alive and hot. *Arbutnot.*  
**PESTILENCE**. *n. f.* [from *pestilencia*, Fr. *pestilencia*, Lat.] Plague;  
pest; contagious distemper.  
The red *pestilence* strike all trades in Rome,  
And occupations perish. *Shakespeare.*  
When my eyes beheld Olivia first,  
Methought the purg'd air of *pestilence*. *Shakespeare.*  
**PESTILENT**. *adj.* [from *pestilent*, Fr. *pestilens*, Lat.]  
1. Producing plagues; malignant.  
Great ringing of bells in populous cities dissipated *pestilent*  
air, which may be from the concussion of the air, and not  
from the found. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
To those people that dwell under or near the equator, a  
perpetual spring would be a most *pestilent* and insupportable  
summer. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
2. Mischievous; destructive.  
There is nothing more contagious and *pestilent* than some  
kinds of harmony; than some nothing more strong and potent  
unto good. *Hooker, b. v. f. 38.*  
Hoary moulded bread the soldiers thrusting upon their  
spears raised against king Ferdinand, who with such corrupt  
and *pestilent* bread would feed them. *Knellet.*  
Which president, of *pestilent* import,  
Against thee, Henry, had been brought. *Daniel.*  
The world abounds with *pestilent* books, written against  
this doctrine. *Swift's Miscellanies.*  
3. In ludicrous language, it is used to exaggerate the meaning  
of another word.  
One *pestilent* fine,  
His beard no bigger though than thine,  
Walked on before the rest. *Suckling.*  
**PESTILENTIAL**. *adj.* [from *pestilencia*, Fr. *pestilens*, Lat.]  
1. Parraking of the nature of pestilence; producing pestilence;  
infectious; contagious.  
These with the air passing into the lungs, infect the mass  
of blood, and lay the foundation of *pestilential* fevers. *Woodv.*

## PET

- Fire involv'd  
In *pestilential* vapours, stench and smog. *Addison.*  
2. Mischievous; destructive; pernicious.  
If government depends upon religion, then this shews the  
*pestilential* design of those that attempt to disjoin the civil and  
ecclesiastical interests. *South's Sermons.*  
**PESTILENTLY**. *adv.* [from *pestilent*.] Mischievously; de-  
structively.  
**PESTILLATION**. *n. f.* [from *pestillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding  
or breaking in a mortar.  
The best diamonds are comminable, and so far from  
breaking hammers, that they submit unto *pestillation*, and re-  
sist not any ordinary pettle. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**PESTLE**. *n. f.* [from *pestillum*, Lat.] An instrument with which  
any thing is broken in a mortar.  
What real alteration can the beating of the *pestle* make in  
any body, but of the texture of it.  
Upon our vegetable food the teeth and jaws act as the *pestle*  
and mortar. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**PESTLE of Pork**. *n. f.* A gammon of bacon. *Arbutnot.*  
**PET**. *n. f.* [This word is of doubtful etymology; from *petit*,  
Fr. or *impetus*, Lat. perhaps it may be derived some way  
from *petit*, as it implies only a little fume or fret.]  
1. A slight passion; a slight fit of anger.  
If all the world  
Should in a *pet* of temperance feed on pulse,  
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but freeze,  
Th' all-giver would be unthankt, would be unprais'd. *Milton.*  
If we cannot obtain every vain thing we ask, our next bu-  
siness is to take *pet* at the refusal. *L'Estrange.*  
Life, given for noble purposes, must not be thrown up in  
a *pet*, nor whined away in love. *Collier.*  
They cause the proud their visits to delay,  
And send the godly in a *pet* to pray. *Pope.*  
2. A lamb taken into the house, and brought up by hand. A  
cade lamb. [Probably from *petit*, little.] *Hammer.*  
**PETAL**. *n. f.* [from *petalum*, Latin.]  
*Petal* is a term in botany, signifying those fine coloured  
leaves that compose the flowers of all plants: whence plants  
are distinguished into monopetalous, whose flower is one con-  
tinued leaf; tripetalous, pentapetalous and polypetalous,  
when they consist of three, five or many leaves. *Quincy.*  
**PETALOUS**. *adj.* [from *petal*.] Having petals.  
**PETARD**. *n. f.* [from *petard*, Fr. *petardo*, Italian.]  
**PETARD**. *n. f.* [from *petard*.] A small engine of metal, almost in the shape of an  
hat, about seven inches deep, and about five inches over at  
the mouth: when charged with fine powder well beaten, it  
is covered with a madder or plank, bound down fast with  
ropes, running through handles, which are round the rim  
near the mouth of it: this *petard* is applied to gates or bar-  
riers of such places as are designed to be surprized, to blow  
them up; they are also used in countermines to break through  
into the enemies galleries. *Military Dict.*  
'Tis the sport to have the engineer  
Hoist with his own *petard*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
Find all his having and his holding,  
Reduc'd t' eternal noise and scolding;  
The conjugal *petard* that tears  
Down all portullices of cars. *Hudibras.*  
**PETECHIAL**. *adj.* [from *petechia*, Lat.] Pestilentially spotted.  
In London are many fevers with buboes and carbuncles,  
and many *petechial* or spotted fevers. *Arbutnot.*  
**PETTER-WORT**. *n. f.* This plant differs from St. John's-wort,  
only in having a pyramidal seed-vessel, divided into five  
cells. *Miller.*  
**PETIT**. *adj.* [French.] Small; inconsiderable.  
By what small *petit* hints does the mind recover a vanishing  
notion? *South's Sermons.*  
**PETITION**. *n. f.* [from *petitio*, Latin.]  
1. Request; intreaty; supplication; prayer.  
We must propole unto all men certain *petitions* incident  
and very material in causes of this nature. *Hooker.*  
My next poor *petition*  
Is, that his noble grace would have some pity  
Upon my wretched women. *Shakespeare.*  
Let my life be given at my *petition*, and my people at my  
request. *Ezra vii. 3.*  
Thou didst choose this house to be called by thy name, and  
to be a house of prayer and *petition* for thy people. *1 Mac. vii.*  
2. Single branch or article of a prayer.  
Then pray'd that she might still possess his heart,  
And no pretending rival share a part;  
This last *petition* heard of all her pray'r. *Dryden.*  
**TO PETITION**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To solicit; to sup-  
plicate.  
You have *petition'd* all the gods  
For my prosperity. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
The mother *petitioned* her goddes to bestow upon them the  
greatest gift that could be given. *Addison.*

PETITIONARILY.



# PET

**PETITIONARILY.** *adv.* [from *petitionary*.] By way of begging the question.  
This doth but *petitionarily* infer a dextrality in the heavens, and we may as reasonably conclude a right and left laterality in the ark of Noah. *Bacon.*

**PETITIONARY.** *n. f.* [from *petition*.]  
1. Supplicatory; coming with petitions.  
Pardon thy *petitionary* countrymen. *Shakefp.*  
It is our base *petitionary* breath. *Ben. Johnson.*  
That blows 'em to this greatness.  
2. Containing petitions or requests.  
*Petitionary* prayer belongeth only to such as are in themselves impotent, and stand in need of relief from others. *Hooker.*  
I return only yes or no to *questionary* and *petitionary* epistles of half a yard long. *Swift.*

**PETITIONER.** *n. f.* [from *petition*.] One who offers a petition.  
When you have received the petitions, and it will please the *petitioners* well to deliver them into your own hand, let your secretary first read them, and draw lines under the material parts. *Bacon.*  
What pleasure can it be to be encumbered with dependences, thronged and surrounded with *petitioners*? *South.*  
Their prayers are to the reproach of the *petitioners*, and to the confusion of vain desires. *L'Estrange.*  
His woes broke out, and begg'd relief.  
With tears, the dumb *petitioners* of grief.  
The Roman matrons presented a petition to the fathers; this raised so much raillery upon the *petitioners*, that the ladies never after offered to direct the lawgivers of their country. *Addison.*

**PETITORY.** *adj.* [from *petitorius*, Lat. *petitor*, Fr.] *Petitioning*; claiming the property of any thing. *Ans.*

**PETRE.** *n. f.* [from *petra*, a stone.] Nitre; salt petre. See **NITRE**.  
Powder made of impure and greasy *petre*, hath but a weak emission, and gives but a faint report. *Brown.*  
The vessel was first well sealed to prevent cracking, and covered to prevent the falling in of any thing, that might unseasonably kindle the *petre*. *Boyle.*  
Nitre, while it is in its native state, is called *petre-falt*, when refined salt-*petre*. *Woodward.*

**PETRESCENT.** *adj.* [from *petrescens*, Lat.] Growing stone; becoming stone.  
A cave, from whose arched roof there dropped down a *petrescent* liquor, which oftentimes before it could fall to the ground congealed. *Boyle.*

**PETRIFICATION.** *n. f.* [from *petrifico*, Lat.]  
1. The act of turning to stone; the state of being turned to stone.  
Its concenter spirit has the seeds of *petrification* and gorgon within itself. *Brown.*  
2. That which is made stone.  
Look over the variety of beautiful shells, *petrifications*, ores, minerals, stones, and other natural curiosities. *Chyne.*

**PETRIFACTIVE.** [from *petrifico*, Lat.] Having the power to form stone.  
There are many to be found, which are but the lapidescences and *petrivative* mutation of bodies. *Brown.*

**PETRIFICATION.** *n. f.* [from *petrification*, Fr. from *petrify*.] A body formed by changing other matter to stone.  
In their strange *petrifications*, the hardening of the bodies seems to be effected principally, if not only, as in the induration of the fluid substances of an egg into a chick, by altering the disposition of their parts. *Boyle.*

**PETRIFICK.** *adj.* [from *petrifico*, Lat.] Having the power to change to stone.  
The aggregated soil  
Death with his mace *petrified*, cold and dry,  
As with a trident, smote. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**TO PETRIFY.** *v. a.* [from *petrifier*, Fr. *petra* and *fic*, Lat.] To change to stone.  
Schism is markt out by the apostle to the Hebrews, as a kind of *petrifying* crime, which induces induration. *Decay of Piety.*  
Though their souls be not yet wholly *petrified*, yet every act of sin makes gradual approaches to it. *Decay of Piety.*  
A few resemble *petrified* wood.  
Full in the midst of Euclid dip at once,  
And *petrify* a genius to a dunce. *Pope.*

**TO PETRIFY.** *v. n.* To become stone.  
Like Niobe we marble grow,  
And *petrify* with grief. *Dryden.*

**PETROL.** *n. f.* [from *petrole*, Fr.]  
**PETROLEUM.** *n. f.* [from *petrole*, Fr.]  
*Petrol* or *petroleum* is a liquid bitumen, black, floating on the water of springs. *Woodward.*

**PETRONEL.** *n. f.* [from *petrinal*, Fr.] A pistol; a small gun used by a horseman.  
And he with *petronel* upheav'd,  
Instead of shield the blow receiv'd,  
The gun recoil'd as well it might. *Hudibras.*

**PETTICOAT.** *n. f.* [from *petit* and *coat*.] The lower part of a woman's dress. *Watt.*

# PET

What trade art thou, Fubie?—a woman's tailor, sir.—Wilt thou make as many holes in an enemy's battle, as thou hast done in a woman's *petticoat*? *Shakespeare.*  
Her feet beneath her *petticoat*,  
Like little mice, stole in and out,  
As if they fear'd the light. *Suckling.*  
It is a great compliment to the sex, that the virtues are generally shewn in *petticoats*. *Addison.*  
To fifty chosen sylphs, of special note,  
We trust th' important charge, the *petticoat*;  
Oft have we known that sevenfold fence to fail,  
Though stiff with hoops, and arm'd with ribs of whale. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

**PETTICOATER.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *petticoater*; *petit* and *vogue*, Fr.] A petty small-rate lawyer.  
The worst conditioned and least cliented *petticoaters* get, under the sweet bait of revenge, more plentiful prosecution of actions. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
Your *petticoaters* damn their souls  
To share with knaves in cheating foals. *Hudibras.*  
Consider, my dear, how indecent it is to abandon your shop and follow *petticoaters*; there is hardly a plea between two country squires about a barren acre, but you draw yourself in as bail, surety or solicitor. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*  
Physicians are apt to despise empiricks, lawyers, *petticoaters*, merchants and pedlars. *Swift.*

**PETTINESS.** *n. f.* [from *petty*.] Smallness; littleness; inconsiderableness; unimportance.  
The losses we have borne, the subjects we have lost, and the disgrace we have digested;  
To answer which, his *pettiness* would bow under. *Shakespeare.*

**PETTISH.** *adj.* [from *petit*.] Fretful; peevish.  
Nor doth their childhood prove their innocence;  
They're froward, *pettish*, and unus'd to smile. *Creech.*

**PETTYNESS.** *n. f.* [from *pettish*.] Fretfulness; peevishness.  
Like children, when we lose our favourite plaything, we throw away the rest in a fit of *pettiness*. *Collier.*

**PETTYTOES.** *n. f.* [from *petty* and *toes*.]  
1. The feet of a sucking pig.  
2. Feet in contempt.  
My good clown grew so in love with the wenches song, that he would not stir his *pettitoes*, till he had both tune and words. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

**PETTY.** [Italian.] The breast; figurative by privacy.

**PETTY.** *adj.* [from *petit*, Fr.] Small; inconsiderable; inferior; little.  
When he had no power;  
But was a *petty* servant to the state,  
He was your enemy. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
It is a common experience, that dogs know the dog-killer; when, as in time of infection, some *petty* fellow is sent out to kill the dogs. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
It importeth not much, some *petty* alteration or difference it may make. *Bacon.*  
Will God incense his ire  
For such a *petty* trespass. *Milton.*  
From thence a thousand lesser poets sprung,  
Like *petty* princes from the fall of Rome. *Denham.*  
They believe one only chief and great God, which hath been from all eternity; who when he proposed to make the world, made first other gods of a principal order; and after, the sun, moon and stars, as *petty* gods. *Stillington.*  
By all I have read of *petty* commonwealths, as well as the great ones, it seems to me, that a free people do of themselves divide into three powers. *Swift.*  
Bolonia water'd by the *petty* Rhine. *Addison.*  
Can there an example be given, in the whole course of this war, where we have treated the *pettish* prince, with whom we have had to deal, in so contemptuous a manner. *Swift's Miscellany.*

**PETTCOY.** *n. f.* An herb.

**PETULANCE.** [from *petulance*, Fr. *petulantia*, Lat.] Sauciness; pettishness; wantonness.  
It was excellently said of that philosopher, that there was a wall or parapet of teeth set in our mouth, to restrain the *petulancy* of our words. *Ben. Johnson.*  
Such was others *petulancy*, that they joyed to see their betters shamefully outraged and abused. *King Charles.*  
Wife men knew that which looked like pride in some, and like *petulance* in others, would, by experience in affairs and conversation amongst men, be in time wrought off. *Clarendon.*  
However their numbers, as well as their insolence and perverseness increased, many instances of *petulancy* and scurrility are to be seen in their pamphlets. *Swift.*  
There appears in our age a pride and *petulancy* in youth, zealous to cast off the sentiments of their fathers and teachers. *Watts's Logic.*

**PETULANT.** *adj.* [from *petulant*, Lat. *petulant*, Fr.]  
1. Saucy; perverse.  
If the opponent sees victory to incline to his side, let him shew the force of his arguments, without too importunate and *petulant* demands of an answer. *Watt.*  
2. Wanton.

# PHA

2. Wanton.  
The tongue of a man is so *petulant*, and his thoughts so variable, that one should not lay too great stress upon any present speeches and opinions. *Spektator*, N<sup>o</sup> 439.

**PETULANTLY.** *adv.* [from *petulant*.] With petulance; with saucy pertness.

**PEW.** *n. f.* [from *pieuw*, Dutch.] A seat inclosed in a church.  
When Sir Thomas More was lord chancellor, he did use, at mass, to sit in the chancel, and his lady in a *pew*. *Bacon.*  
Should our sex take it into their heads to wear trunk breeches at church, a man and his wife would fill a whole *pew*. *Addison.*

**PEWET.** *n. f.* [from *pieuwit*, Dutch.]  
1. A water fowl.  
We reckon the dip-chick, so named of his diving and littleness, puffs, peewits, meawes. *Carew.*  
2. The lapwing. *Ans.*

**PEWTER.** *n. f.* [from *pieuter*, Dutch.] A compound of metals; an artificial metal.  
Coarse *pewter* is made of fine tin and lead. *Bacon.*  
The *pewter*, into which no water could enter, became more white, and liker to silver, and less flexible. *Bacon.*  
*Pewter* dishes, with water in them, will not melt easily, but without it they will; nay, butter or oil, in themselves inflammable, yet, by their moisture, will do the like. *Bacon.*  
2. The plates and dishes in a house.  
The eye of the mistress was wont to make her *pewter* shine. *Addison.*

**PEWTERER.** *n. f.* [from *pewter*.] A smith who works in pewter.  
He shall charge you and discharge you with the motion of a *pewterer's* hammer. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
We cauled a skilful *pewterer* to clofe the vessel in our presence with solder exquisitely. *Boyle.*

**PHENOMENON.** *n. f.* This has sometimes *phenomena* in the plural. [from *phainomenon*, Gr.] An appearance in the works of nature.  
The paper was black, and the colours intense and thick, that the *phenomenon* might be conspicuous. *Newton.*  
These are curiosities of little or no moment to the understanding the *phenomenon* of nature. *Newton.*

**PHAGEDENIA.** *n. f.* [from *phagiden*, Gr. from *phago*, eat, to eat.] An ulcer, where the sharpness of the humours eats away the flesh.

**PHAGEDENICK.** *adj.* [from *phagidenique*, Fr.] Eating; corroding.

**PHAGEDENOUS.** *adj.* [from *phagidenique*, Fr.] Eating; corroding.  
*Phagedenic* medicines, are those which eat away fungous or proud flesh.  
A bubo, according to its malignancy, either proves easily curable, or terminates in a *phagedenous* ulcer with jagged lips. *Wise's Surgery.*  
When they are very putrid and corrosive, which circumstances give them the name of foul *phagedenic* ulcers, some spirits of wine should be added to the fomentation. *Sharp.*

**PHALANX.** *n. f.* [from *phalanx*, Lat. *phalange*, Fr.] A troop of men closely embodied.  
Far otherwise th' inviolable fairs,  
In cubic *phalanx* firm, advanced entire  
Invulnerable, impenetrably arm'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Who bid the flock, Columbus-like explore  
Heav'n's not his own, and worlds unknown before?  
Who calls the council, states the certain day?  
Who forms the *phalanx*, and who points the way? *Pope.*  
The Grecian *phalanx*, moveless as a tow'r,  
On all sides batter'd, yet resists his pow'r. *Pope.*

**PHANTASM.** *n. f.* [from *phantasma*, Gr. *phantasia*, Lat.] A phantasm, or apparition.  
**PHANTASMA.** *n. f.* [from *phantasma*, Gr. *phantasia*, Lat.] A phantasm, or apparition.  
All the interim is  
Like a *phantasma* or a hideous dream. *Shakespeare.*  
This armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court  
A *phantasm*, a monarcho, and one that makes sport  
To the prince and his book-mates. *Shakespeare.*  
They believe, and they believe amiss, because they be but *phantasms* or apparitions. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
If the great ones were in forwardness, the people were in fury, entertaining this airy body or *phantasm* with incredible affection; partly out of their great devotion to the house of York, partly out of proud humour. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Why.  
In this infernal vale first met, thou call'st  
Me father, and that *phantasm* call'st my son. *Milton.*  
Allying, by his devilish art, to reach  
The organs of her fancy, and with them forge  
Illusions, as he list, *phantasms* and dreams. *Milton.*

**PHANTASTICAL.** [See **FANTASTICAL**.]  
**PHANTASTICK.** [See **FANTASTICK**.]  
**PHANTOM.** *n. f.* [from *phantasma*, French.]  
1. A spectre; an apparition.  
If he cannot help believing, that such things he saw and heard, he may still have room to believe that, what this airy *phantom* laid is not absolutely to be relied on. *Atterbury.*  
A constant vapour o'er the palace flies;  
Strange *phantoms* rising as the mists arise;

# PHI

Dreadful as hermit's dreams in haunted shades;  
Or bright, as visions of expiring maids. *Pope.*

2. A fancied vision.  
Reffless and impatient to try every scheme and overture of present happiness, he hunts a *phantom* he can never overtake. *Roger's Sermons.*  
As Pallas will'd, along the fable skies,  
To calm the queen, the *phantom* sister flies. *Pope.*

**PHARISAEICAL.** *adj.* [from *pharisee*.] Ritual; externally religious, from the sect of the Pharisees, whose religion consisted almost wholly in ceremonies.  
The causes of superstition are pleasing and sensual rites, excess of outward and *pharisaical* holiness, over-great reverence of traditions, which cannot but load the church. *Bacon.*  
Suffer us not to be deluded with *pharisaical* washings instead of christian reformings. *King Charles.*

**PHARMACEUTICAL.** *adj.* [from *pharmaceutikos*, Gr. from *pharmakon*, medicine.]  
**PHARMACEUTICK.** *n. f.* [from *pharmaceutikos*, Gr. from *pharmakon*, medicine.] Relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or preparation of medicines.

**PHARMACOLOGIST.** *n. f.* [from *pharmacologia* and *logos*.] One who writes upon drugs.  
The osteocolla is recommended by the common *pharmacologists* as an absorbent and conglutinator of broken bones. *Woodward on Pessils.*

**PHARMACOLOGY.** *n. f.* [from *pharmacologia* and *logos*.] The knowledge of drugs and medicines.

**PHARMACOPŒIA.** *n. f.* [from *pharmakon* and *poieo*; *pharmacopoeia*, Fr.] A dispensatory; a book containing rules for the composition of medicines.

**PHARMACOPŒIST.** *n. f.* [from *pharmakon* and *poieo*; *pharmacopoeist*, Fr.] An apothecary; one who sells medicines.

**PHARMACY.** *n. f.* [from *pharmakon*, a medicine; *pharmacia*, Fr.] The art or practice of preparing medicines; the trade of an apothecary.  
Each dose the goddess weighs with watchful eye,  
So nice her art in impious *pharmacy*. *Garth.*

**PHAROS.** *n. f.* [from *pharos*, in Egypt.] A light-house; a phare.

**PHARE.** *n. f.* [from *pharos*, in Egypt.] A light-house; a phare.  
He augmented and repaired the port of Ostia, built a *pharos* or light-house. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

**PHARYNGOTOMY.** *n. f.* [from *pharynx* and *tomos*.] The act of making an incision into the wind-pipe, used when some tumour in the throat hinders respiration.

**PHASELS.** *n. f.* [from *phaselis*, Lat.] French beans. *Ans.*

**PHASIS.** *n. f.* In the plural *phases*. [from *phas*, Gr. *phase*, Fr.] Appearance exhibited by any body; as the changes of the moon.  
All the hypotheses yet contrived, were built upon too narrow an inspection of the *phases* of the universe. *Glanvill.*  
He o'er the seas shall love, or fame pursue;  
And other months, another *phase* view;  
Fixt to the rudder, he shall boldly steer,  
And pass those rocks which Tiphys us'd to fear. *Creech.*

**PHASM.** *n. f.* [from *phantasma*.] Appearance; phantom; fancied apparition.  
Thence proceed many aerial fictions and *phasms*, and chimeras created by the vanity of our own hearts or seduction of evil spirits, and not planted in them by God. *Hammond.*

**PHASANT.** *n. f.* [from *phas*, Fr. *phantasia*, Lat.] A phantasm, or apparition.  
The hardest to draw are tame birds; as the cock, peacock and *phantasm*. *Peacocks on Drawing.*  
Preach as I please, I doubt our curious men  
Will chuse a *phantasm* still before a hen. *Pope.*

**PHIER.** *n. f.* A companion. See **FEER**. *Spenser.*

**TO PHIESE.** *v. a.* [perhaps from *phieze*.] To comb; to flounce; to curly.  
An he be proud with me, I'll *phiese* his pride. *Shakespeare.*

**PHENICOPTER.** *n. f.* [from *phenix* and *pteron*; *phenicopterus*, Lat.] A kind of bird, which is thus described by *Martial*:  
Dat mihi penna rubens nomen sed lingua gulfus  
Nostra sapit; quid si garrula lingua foret?  
He blended together the livers of guilthead, the brains of pheasants and peacocks, tongues of *phenicopters*, and the melts of lampres. *Hakewill on Providence.*

**PHENIX.** *n. f.* [from *phenix*; *phenix*, Lat.] The bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.  
There is one tree, the *phenix* throne; one *phenix*  
At this hour reigning there. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
To all the fowls he seems a *phenix*.  
Having the idea of a *phenix* in my mind, the first enquiry is, whether such a thing does exist? *Locke.*

**PHENOMENON.** *n. f.* [from *phainomenon*, Gr. *phenomenon*, Fr.] It is therefore often written *phenomenon*; but being naturalized, it has changed the *e*, which is not in the English language, to *i*.  
1. Appearance; visible quality.  
Short-sighted minds are unfit to make philosophers, whose business it is to describe in comprehensive theories, the *phenomena* of the world and their causes. *Burnet.*  
The most considerable *phenomenon*, belonging to terrestrial bodies, is gravitation, whereby all bodies in the vicinity of the earth press towards its centre. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Any thing that strikes by any new appearance. *Phila.*







## PIA

Were it my business to understand *physick*, would not the faster way be to consult nature herself in the history of diseases and their cures, than espouse the principles of the dogmatists, methodists or chymists. *Locke.*

2. Medicines; remedies.  
In itself we desire health, *physick* only for health's sake. *Hooker, b. v. f. 48.*  
Use *physick* or ever thou be sick. *Ecclesi. xviii. 19.*  
Prayer is the best *physick* for many melancholy diseases. *Peacham.*

He 'scapes the best, who nature to repair  
Draws *physick* from the fields in draughts of vital air. *Dryd.*  
3. [In common phrase.] A purge.  
The people use *physick* to purge themselves of humours. *Abbott's Description of the World.*

To *PHY'SICK*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To purge; to treat with *physick*; to cure. *Shaksp.*  
The labour we delight in, *physicks* pain. *Shaksp.*  
It is a gallant child; one that indeed *physicks* the subject, makes old hearts fresh. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

Give him allowance as the worthier man;  
For that will *physick* the great myrmidon  
Who broils in loud applause. *Shaksp.*  
In virtue and in health we love to be instructed, as well as *physicked* with pleasure. *L'Estrange.*

PHYSICO-THEOLOGY. *n. f.* [from *physico* and *theology*.] Divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.  
PHYSIOGNOMER. *n. f.* [from *physiognomiste*, Fr.] [from *physiognomy*.]  
PHYSIOGNOMIST. *n. f.* One who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face.

Dionysius, when he should have been put to death by the Turk, a *physiognomer* wished he might not die, because he would so much dissimulation among the Christians. *Peacham.*  
Apelles made his pictures so very like, that a *physiognomist* and fortune-teller, foretold by looking on them the time of their deaths, whom those pictures represented. *Dryden.*

Let the *physiognomist* examine his features. *Arb. and Pope.*  
PHYSIOGNOMICK. *adj.* [from *physiognomikos*, Gr.] [from *physiognomy*.]  
PHYSIOGNOMONICK. *adj.* [from *physiognomonikos*, Gr.] [from *physiognomy*.]  
PHYSIOGNOMY. *n. f.* [from *physiognomy*; from *physiognomikos*, Gr.] [from *physiognomy*.]

1. The act of discovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune by the features of the face.  
In all *physiognomy*, the lineaments of the body will discover those natural inclinations of the mind which dissimulation will conceal, or discipline will suppress. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. The face; the cast of the look.  
The astrologer, who spells the stars,  
Mistakes his globes and in her brighter eye  
Interprets heaven's *physiognomy*. *Cleaveland.*

They'll find it in *physiognomies*  
Q' th' planets all men's destinies.  
The end of portraits consists in expressing the true temper of those persons which it represents, and to make known their *physiognomy*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The distinguishing characters of the face, and the lineaments of the body, grow more plain and visible with time and age; but the peculiar *physiognomy* of the mind is most discernible in children. *Locke.*

PHYSIOLOGICAL. *adj.* [from *physiology*.] Relating to the doctrine of the natural constitution of things.  
Some of them seem rather metaphysical than *physiological* notions. *Boyle.*

PHYSIOLOGIST. *n. f.* [from *physiology*.] One versed in *physiology*; a writer of natural philosophy.  
PHYSIOLOGY. *n. f.* [from *physiologie*, Fr.] [from *physiology*.]  
The doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature.  
Disputing *physiology* is of no accommodation to your designs. *Glauvill's Sept.*

Philosophers adapted their description of the deity to the vulgar, otherwise the conceptions of mankind could not be accounted for from their *physiology*. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
PHYSY. *n. f.* [I suppose the same with *physic*.] See *FUSEE*.  
Some watches are made with four wheels, some have strings and *physies*, and others none. *Locke.*

PHYTYVOROUS. *adj.* [from *phytyvora*, Lat.] That eats grass or any vegetable.  
Hairy animals with only two large foreteeth, are all *phytyvorous*, and called the hare-kind. *Ray.*

PHYTOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *phyton* and *γραφω*.] A description of plants.  
PHYTOLOGY. *n. f.* [from *phyton* and *λογία*.] The doctrine of plants; botanical discourse.

PIACER. *n. f.* [from *piaculum*, Lat.] An enormous crime. A word not used.  
To tear the paps that gave them suck, can there be a greater *piacle* against nature, can there be a more execrable and horrid thing? *Hovel's England's Tears.*

PIACULAR. *adj.* [from *piacularis*, from *piaculum*, Lat.]  
PIACULOUS. *adj.* [from *piacularis*, from *piaculum*, Lat.]  
1. Expiatory; having the power to atone.  
2. Such as requires expiation.

## PIC

It was *piculous* unto the Romans to pare their nails upon the nundine, observed every ninth day. *Brown.*

3. Criminal; atrociously bad.  
While we think it so *piculous* to go beyond the ancients, we must necessarily come short of genuine antiquity and truth. *Glauvill's Sept.*  
PIA-MATER. *n. f.* [Lat.] A thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the substance of the brain.

PIANET. *n. f.*  
1. A bird; the lesser wood-pecker. *Bailey.*  
2. The magpie. This name is retained in Scotland.  
PIA'STER. *n. f.* [from *piastre*, Italian.] An Italian coin, about five shillings sterling in value. *Ditt.*

PIAZZA. *n. f.* [Italian.] A walk under a roof supported by pillars.  
He stood under the *piazza*. *Arb. and Pope's Scriblerus.*  
PICA. *n. f.* Among printers, a particular size of their types or letters. This dictionary is in small *pica*.

PICARON. *n. f.* [from *picaro*, Italian.] A robber; a plunderer.  
Corfica and Majorca in all wars have been the nests of *picarons*. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

PIC'CCAGE. *n. f.* [from *picagium*, low Lat.] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths. *Ans.*  
To PICK. *v. a.* [from *picken*, Dutch.]  
1. To cull; to chuse; to select; to glean; to gather here and there.

This fellow *picks* up wit as pigeons peas. *Shaksp.*  
He hath *pick'd* out an act,  
Under whose heavy sense your brother's life  
Falls into forfeit. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*

Trust me, sweet,  
Out of this silence yet I *pick'd* a welcome;  
And in the modesty of fearful duty  
I read as much, as from the rattling tongue  
Of saucy and audacious eloquence. *Shaksp.*

Contempt putteth an edge upon anger more than the hurt itself; and when men are ingenious in *picking* out circumstances of contempt, they do kindle their anger much. *Bacon.*  
The want of many things fed him with hope, that he should out of these his enemies distresses *pick* some fit occasion of advantage. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

They must *pick* me out with shackles tir'd,  
To make them sport with blind activity.  
What made these *pick* and chuse her out,  
T' employ their forces about? *Hudibras.*

How many examples have we seen of men that have been *picked* up and relieved out of starving necessities, afterwards conspire against their patrons.  
If he would compound for half, it should go hard but he'd make a shift to *pick* it up. *L'Estrange.*

A painter would not be much commended, who should *pick* out this cavern from the whole *Aeneids*; he had better leave them in their obscurity.  
Imitate the bees, who *pick* from every flower that which they find most proper to make honey. *Dryden.*

He that is nourished by the acorns he *picked* up under an oak in the wood, has certainly appropriated them to himself. *Locke.*

He asked his friends about him, where they had *picked* up such a blockhead. *Addison's Spectator, N° 167.*  
The will may *pick* and chuse among these objects, but it cannot create any to work on. *Chayne's Philosophical Principles.*

Deep through a miry lane he *pick'd* her way,  
Above her ankle rose the chalky clay.  
Thus much he may be able to *pick* out, and willing to transfer into his new history; but the rest of your character will probably be dropped, on account of the antiquated stile they are delivered in. *Gay.*

Heav'n, when it strives to polish all it can  
Its last, best work, but forms a softer man,  
*Picks* from each sex, to make the fav'rite blest, *Pope.*  
2. To take up; to gather; to find industriously.  
You owe me money, Sir John, and now you *pick* a quarrel to beguile me of it. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

It was believed, that Perkin's escape was not without a king's privacy, who had him all the time of his flight in a line; and that the king did this, to *pick* a quarrel to put him to death. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

They are as peevish company to themselves as to their neighbours; for there's not one circumstance in nature, but they shall find matters to *pick* a quarrel at. *L'Estrange.*  
*Pick* the very refuse of those harvest fields. *Thomson.*

3. To separate from any thing useless or noxious, by gleaming out either part; to clean by *picking* away filth.  
For private friends: his answer was,  
He could not stay to *pick* them in a pile  
Of musty chaff. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

It hath been noted by the ancients, that it is dangerous to *pick* one's ears whilst he yawneth; for that in yawning, the pick one's ears whilst he yawneth; for that in yawning, the minor parchment of the ear is extended by the drawing of the breath. *Bacon's Natural History.*

## PIC

He *picks* and culls his thoughts for conversation, by suppressing some, and communicating others. *Addison.*  
You are not to wash your hands, till you have *picked* your fill. *Swift.*

To clean, by gathering off gradually any thing adhering.  
Hope is a pleasant premeditation of enjoyment; as when a dog expects, till his master has done *picking* a bone. *More.*  
5. [from *picare*, Fr.] To pierce; to strike with a sharp instrument.  
Pick an apple with a pin full of holes not deep, and smear it with spirits, to see if the virtual heat of the strong waters will not mature it. *Bacon.*

In the face, a small wart or fiery pustule, being healed by scratching or *picking* with nails, will terminate corvive. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

6. To strike with bill or beak; to peck.  
The eye that mocketh at his father, the ravens of the valley shall *pick* out. *Proverbs xxx. 17.*  
7. [from *picare*, Italian.] To rob.  
The other night I fell asleep here, and had my pocket *pickt*; this house is turn'd bawdy-house, they *pick* pockets. *Shaksp.*

They have a device upon your pocket, and the word conscience is used only as an instrument to *pick* it. *South.*  
8. To open a lock by a pointed instrument.  
Did you ever find  
That any art could *pick* the lock, or power  
Could force it open. *Denham.*

9. To *PICK* a hole in one's coat. A proverbial expression for one finding fault with another.  
To PICK. *v. n.*  
1. To eat slowly and by small morsels.  
Why stand'st thou *picking*? is thy palate fore,  
That bete and radishes will make thee roar. *Dryden.*

2. To do any thing nicely and leisurely.  
He was too warm on *picking* work to dwell,  
But faggoted his notions as they fell,  
And if they rhym'd and rattl'd, all was well. *Dryden.*

PICK. *n. f.* A sharp-pointed iron tool.  
What the miners call chert and whern, the stone-cutters nicomia, is so hard, that the *picks* will not touch it; it will not split but irregularly. *Woodward on Fossils.*

PICK'PACK. *adv.* [from *pick*, by a reduplication very common in our language.] In manner of a pack.  
In a hurry the whips up her darling under her arms, and carries the other a *pickpack* upon her shoulders. *L'Estr.*

PICK'AXE. *n. f.* [from *pick* and *axe*.] An axe not made to cut but pierce; an axe with a sharp point.  
Their tools are a *pickaxe* of iron, seventeen inches long, sharpened at the one end to peck, and flat-headed at the other to drive iron wedges. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

I'll hide my master from the flies, as deep  
As these poor *pickaxes* can dig. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
As when bauds  
Of pioneers, with spade and *pickaxe* arm'd,  
Forerun the royal camp, to trench a field. *Milton.*

PICK'BACK. *adj.* [corrupted perhaps from *pickpack*.] On the back.  
As our modern wits behold,  
Mounted a *pickback* on the old,  
Much farther off. *Hudibras.*

PICKED. *adj.* [from *pick*, Fr.] Sharp; smart.  
Let the stake be made *picked* at the top, that the jay may not settle on it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To PICKER. *v. a.* [from *piccare*, Italian.]  
1. To pirate; to pillage; to rob.  
2. To make a flying skirmish. *Ansforth.*

No sooner could a hint appear,  
But up he started to *pickere*,  
And made the stoutest yield to mercy,  
When he engag'd in controversy. *Hudibras.*

PICKER. *n. f.* [from *pick*.]  
1. One who picks or culls.  
The *pickers* pick the hops into the hair-cloth. *Mortimer.*  
2. A pickax; an instrument to pick with.  
With an iron *picker* clear all the earth out of the hills. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

PICKEREL. *n. f.* [from *pike*.] A small pike.  
PICKEREL-WEED. *n. f.* [from *pike*.] A water plant, from which pikes are fabled to be generated.  
The lucc or pike is the tyrant of the fresh waters; they are bred, some by generation, and some not; as of a weed called *pickerel-weed*, unless Gosner be mistaken. *Walten.*

PICKLE. *n. f.* [from *pickel*, Dutch.]  
1. Any kind of salt liquor, in which flesh or other substance is preserved.  
Thou shalt be whipt with wire, and stew'd in brine,  
Smarting in lingring *pickle*. *Shakspere.*

Some fish are gutted, split and kept in *pickle*; as whitening and mackerel. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
He instructs his friends that dine with him in the best *pickle* for a walnut. *Addison's Spectator, N° 482.*

A third sort of antiscorbutics are called *pickling*; as capers, and most of the common *pickles* prepared with vinegar.

## PIC

vinegar.  
2. Thing kept in pickle.  
3. Condition; state. A word of contempt and ridicule.

How cam'st thou in this *pickle*? *Shakspere.*  
A physician undertakes a woman with fore eyes; his way was to dawb 'em with ointments, and while she was in that *pickle*, carry off a spoon. *L'Estrange.*

Poor Umbra, left in this abandon'd *pickle*,  
E'en sits him down. *Swift's Miscellanies.*  
PICKLE or pighel. *n. f.* A small parcel of land inclosed with a hedge, which in some countries is called a *pingle*. *Phillips.*

To PICKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To preserve in pickle.  
Autumnal cornels next in order serv'd,  
In lees of wine well *pickl'd* and preserv'd. *Dryden.*

They shall have all, rather than make a war,  
The Straits, the Guiney-trade, the herrings too;  
Nay, to keep friendship, they shall *pickle* you. *Dryden.*  
2. To season or imbue highly with any thing bad; as, a *pickled* rogue, or one consummately villainous.

PICKLEHERRING. *n. f.* [from *pickle* and *herring*.] A jack-pudding; a merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon.  
Another branch of pretenders to this art, without horse or *pickleherring*, lie snug in a garret. *Spektator, N° 572.*

The *pickleherring* found the way to shake him, for upon his whiffing a country jig, this unlucky wag danced to it with such a variety of grimaces, that the countryman could not forbear smiling, and lost the prize. *Addison's Spectator.*

PICK'LOCK. *n. f.* [from *pick* and *lock*.]  
1. An instrument by which locks are opened without the key.  
We take him to be a thief too, Sir; for we have found upon him, Sir, a strange *picklock*. *Shakspere.*

Scipio, having such a *picklock*, would spend so many years in battering the gates of Carthage. *Brown.*  
It corrupts faith and justice, and is the very *picklock* that opens the way into all cabinets. *L'Estrange.*

Thou raisedst thy voice to describe the powerful Betty or the artful *picklock*, or Vulcan sweating at his forge, and stamping the queen's image on viler metals. *Arbutnot.*

2. The person who picks locks.  
PICKPOCKET. *n. f.* [from *pick* and *pocket*.] A thief who steals, by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purse.

I think he is not a *pickpocket* nor a horsestealer. *Shakspere.*  
It is reasonable, when Esquire South is losing his money to tharps and *pickpockets*, I should lay out the fruits of my honest industry in a law suit. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

PICKPOCKET and highwaymen observe strict justice among themselves.  
His fellow *pickpocket*, watching for a job,  
Fancies his fingers in the cully's fob. *Swift.*  
A *pickpocket* at the bar or bench.  
If a court or country's made a job,  
Go drench a *pickpocket*, and join the mob. *Pope.*

PICKTOOTH. *n. f.* [from *pick* and *tooth*.] An instrument by which the teeth are cleaned.  
If a gentleman leaves a *picktooth* case on the table after dinner, look upon it as part of your vails. *Swift.*

PICKTHANK. *n. f.* [from *pick* and *thank*.] An officious fellow, who does what he is not desired; a whispering parasite.  
With pleasing tales his lord's vain ears he fed,  
A flatterer, a *pickthank*, and a lyer. *Fairfax.*

Many tales devis'd,  
Of the ear of greatness needs must hear,  
By smiling *pickthanks* and base newsmongers. *Shaksp.*  
The business of a *pickthank* is the basest of offices. *L'Estrange.*

PICKT. *n. f.* [from *picatus*, Lat.] A painted person.  
Your neighbours would not look on you as men, but think the nations all turn'd *pickts* again. *Lee.*

PICKTORIAL. *adj.* [from *picktor*, Lat.] Produced by a painter.  
A word not adopted by other writers, but elegant and useful.  
Sea horses are but grotesco delineations, which fill up empty spaces in maps, as many *picktorial* inventions, not any physical shapes. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

PICTURE. *n. f.* [from *pictura*, Latin.]  
1. A resemblance of persons or things in colours.  
Madam, if that your heart be so obdurate,  
Vouchsafe me yet your *picture* for my love,  
The *picture* that is hanging in your chamber. *Shaksp.*

*Pictures* and shapes are but secondary objects, and please displeased but in memory. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Devouring what he saw so well design'd,  
He with an empty *picture* fed his mind. *Dryden.*  
As soon as he begins to spell, as many *pictures* of animals should be got him as can be found with the printed names to them. *Locke.*

2. The science of painting.



# PIE

3. The works of painters.  
Quintilian, when he saw any well-expressed image of grief, either in *picture* or sculpture, would usually weep. *Wout.*  
If nothing will satisfy him, but having it under my hand, that I had no design to ruin the company of *picture*-drawers, I do hereby give it him. *Strillingfleet.*
4. Any resemblance or representation.  
Vouchsafe this *picture* of thy soul to see;  
'Tis so far good, as it resembles thee. *Dryden.*  
It suffices to the unity of any idea, that it be considered as one representation or *picture*, though made up of ever so many particulars. *Locke.*
- TO PICTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
He who caused the spring to be *pictured*, added this rhyme for an exposition. *Corew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
It is not allowable, what is observable of Raphael Urban; wherein Mary Magdalen is *pictured* before our Saviour washing his feet on her knees, which will not consist with the strict letter of the text. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Love is like the painter, who, being to draw the picture of a friend having a blemish in one eye, would *picture* only the other side of his face. *South's Sermons.*
2. To represent.  
All filled with these rueful spectacles of so many wretched carcasses starving, that even I, that do but hear it from you, and do *picture* it in my mind, do greatly pity it. *Spenser.*  
Fond man,  
See here thy *picture* of life. *Thomson's Winter.*
- TO PIDDLE. *v. n.* [This word is obscure in its etymology; *Skinner* derives it from *piciolo*, Italian; or *petit*, Fr. little; Mr. *Lye* thinks the diminutive of the Welsh *bryta*, to eat; perhaps it comes from *peddle*, for *Skinner* gives for its primitive signification, to deal in little things.]  
1. To pick at table; to feed squeamishly, and without appetite.  
From stomach sharp, and hearty feeding,  
To *piddle* like a lady breeding. *Swift's Miscellanies.*  
2. To trifle; to attend to small parts rather than to the main. *Ans.*
- PIDDLER. *n. f.* [from *piddle*.] One that eats squeamishly, and without appetite.
- PIE. *n. f.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *bizean*, to build, that is to build of paste; by *Junius* derived by contraction from *pastry*; if pasties, doubled together without walls, were the first pies, the derivation is easy from *pie*, a foot; as in some provinces, an apple pasty is still called an apple foot.]  
1. Any crust baked with something in it.  
No man's *pie* is freed  
From his ambitious finger. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
Mincing of meat in *pies* saveth the grinding of the teeth, and therefore more nourishing to them that have weak teeth. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
He is the very Withers of the city; they have bought more editions of his works, than would serve to lay under all their *pies* at a lord mayor's Christmas. *Dryden.*  
Chuse your materials right;  
From thence of course the figure will arise,  
And elegance adorn the surface of your *pies*. *King.*  
Eat beef or *pie*-crust, if you'd serious be. *King.*
2. [*Pica*, Lat.] A magpie; a particoloured bird.  
The *pie* will discharge thee for pulling the rest. *Tusser.*  
The raven croak'd hoarse on the chimney's top,  
And chattering *pies* in dismal discords sung. *Shakespeare.*  
Who taught the parrot human notes to try,  
Or with a voice endu'd the chat'ring *pie*? *Dryden.*
3. The old popish service book, so called, as is supposed, from the different colour of the text and rubrick.
4. Cock and *pie* was a flight expression in *Shakespeare's* time, of which I know not the meaning.  
Mr. Slender, come; we stay for you.—  
—I'll eat nothing, I thank you, Sir.—  
—By cock and *pie*, you shall not chuse, Sir; come, come. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
- PIEBALD. *adj.* [from *pie*.] Of various colours; diversified in colour.  
It was a particoloured drefs,  
Of patch'd and *piebald* languages. *Hudibras.*  
They would think themselves miserable in a patched coat, and yet contentedly suffer their minds to appear abroad in a *piebald* livery of coarse patches and borrowed threads. *Locke.*  
They are pleased to hear of a *piebald* horse that is strayed out of a field near Ilington, as of a whole troop that has been engaged in any foreign adventure. *Spectator, N° 452.*  
Peel'd, patch'd, and *piebald*, linsley-woolsey brothers,  
Grave mummings! sleeveless some, and shirtless others. *Pope.*
- PIECE. *n. f.* [*piece*, Fr.]  
1. A patch. *Ainsworth.*  
2. A part of a whole; a fragment.  
Bring it out *piece* by *piece*. *Ezekiel xxiv. 26.*  
The chief captain, fearing lest Paul should have been pulled in *pieces* of them, commanded to take him by force. *Act.*

# PIE

- These lesser rocks or great bulky stones, that lie scattered in the sea or upon the land, are they not manifest fragments and *pieces* of these greater masses. *Burnet.*  
A man that is in Rome can scarce see an object, that does not call to mind a *piece* of a Latin poet or historian. *Addison.*
2. A part.  
It is accounted a *piece* of excellent knowledge, to know the laws of the land. *Tillotson.*
3. A picture.  
If unnatural, the finest colours are but dawning, and the *piece* is a beautiful monster at the best. *Dryden.*  
Each heav'nly *piece* unwearied we compare,  
Match Raphael's grace with thy lov'd Guido's air. *Pope.*
4. A composition; performance.  
He wrote several *pieces*, which he did not assume the honour of. *Addison.*
5. A single great gun.  
A *piece* of ord'nance 'gainst it I have plac'd. *Shakespeare.*  
Many of the ships have brass *pieces*, whereas every *piece* at least requires four gunners to attend it. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
Pyrrhus, with continual battery of great *pieces*, did batter the mount. *Knelley's History of the Turks.*
6. A hand gun.  
When he cometh to experience of service abroad, or is put to a *piece* or a pike, he maketh as worthy a soldier as any nation he meeteth with. *Spenser.*  
The ball goes on in the direction of the stick, or of the body of the *piece* out of which it is shot. *Cheyne.*
7. A coin; a single piece of money.  
When once the poet's honour ceases,  
From reason far his transports rove;  
'And Boileau, for eight hundred *pieces*,  
Makes Louis take the wall of Jove. *Prior.*
7. A *piece*. To each.  
I demand, concerning all those creatures that have eyes and ears, whether they might not have had only one eye and one ear *a-piece*. *Morley's Antidote against Atheism.*
9. Of a *piece* with. Like; of the same sort; united; the same with the rest.  
Truth and fiction are so aptly mix'd,  
That all seems uniform and of a *piece*. *Roscommon.*  
When Jupiter granted petitions, a cockle made request, that his house and his body might be all of a *piece*. *Swift.*  
My own is of a *piece* with his, and were he living, they are such as he would have written. *Dryden.*  
I appeal to my enemies, if I or any other man could have invented one which had been more of a *piece*, and more depending on the serious part of the design. *Dryden.*  
Too justly vanish'd from an age like this;  
Now she is gone, the world is of a *piece*. *Dryden.*  
Nothing but madness can please madmen, and a poet must be of a *piece* with the spectators, to gain a reputation. *Dryden.*
- TO PIECE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To enlarge by the addition of a *piece*.  
I speak too long, but 'tis to *piece* the time,  
To draw it out in length. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
If aught within that little seeming substance,  
Or all of it with our displeasure *piec'd*,  
And nothing more may fitly like your grace,  
She is yours. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Plant it with women as well as men, that it may spread into generations, and not be *pieced* from without. *Bacon.*
2. To join; to unite.
3. To *piece* out. To encrease by addition.  
He *pieces* out his wife's inclination; he gives her folly motion and advantage. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
Whether the *piecing* out of an old man's life is worth the pains, I cannot tell. *Temple.*
- TO PIECE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To join; to coalesce; to be compacted.  
Let him, that was the cause of this, have power  
To take off so much grief from you, as he  
Will *piece* up in himself. *Shakespeare.*  
The cunning priest chose Plantagenet to be the subject his pupil should personate; because he was more in the present speech of the people, and it *pieced* better and followed more close upon the bruit of Plantagenet's escape. *Bacon.*
- PIECER. *n. f.* [from *piece*.] One that pieces.
- PIECELESS. *adj.* [from *piece*.] Whole; compact; not made of separate pieces.  
In those poor types of God, round circles; so  
Religion's types the *pieceless* centers flow,  
And are in all the lines which all ways go. *Dante.*
- PIECEMEAL. *adv.* [*piece* and *meal*; a word in Saxon of the same import.] In pieces; in fragments.  
Why did I not his carcass *piecemeal* tear,  
And cast it in the sea. *Denham.*  
I'll be torn *piecemeal* by a horse,  
E'er I'll take you for better or worse. *Hudibras.*  
Neither was the body then subject to distempers, to die by *piecemeal*, and languish under coughs or consumptions. *Saunders.*  
Other

# PIE

- Stage editors printed from the common *piecemeal* written parts in the playhouse. *Pope.*  
*Piecemeal* they win this acre first, then that;  
Clean on and rather up the whole estate. *Pope.*
- PIECEMEAL. *adj.* Single; separate; divided.  
Other blasphemies level; some at one attribute, some at another; but this by a more compendious impiety, shoots at his very being, and is if it formed these *piecemeal* guilts, sets up a single monster big enough to devour them all. *Gov. of the Tong.*
- PIED. *adj.* [from *pie*.] Variegated; particoloured.  
They desire to take such as have their feathers of *pie'd*, orient and various colours. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
All the yearlings, which were streak'd and *pie'd*,  
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
*Pied* cattle are spotted in their tongues. *Bacon.*  
The feat, the soft wool of the bee,  
The cover, gallantly to see,  
The wing of a *pie'd* butterfly,  
I trow 'twas simple trimming. *Drayton.*  
Meadows trim with daisies *pie'd*,  
Shallow brooks and rivers wide. *Milton.*
- PIEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *pie'd*.] Variegation; diversity of colour.  
There is an art, which in their *pie'd* shares  
With great creating nature. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
- PIED. *adj.* Perhaps for *peeled*, or bald; or *pie'd*, or having short hair.  
*Pied* priest, dost thou command me be shut out?  
I do. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
- PIEPOWDER. *court. n. f.* [from *pie'd*, foot, and *powder*, dusty.]  
A court held in fairs for redress of all disorders committed therein.
- PIER. *n. f.* [*piere*, Fr.] The columns on which the arch of a bridge is raised.  
Oak, cedar and chestnut are the best builders, for *piers* sometimes wet, sometimes dry, take elm. *Bacon.*  
The English took the galley, and drew it to shore, and used the stones to reinforce the *pier*. *Hayward.*  
The bridge, consisting of four arches, is of the length of six hundred and twenty-two English feet and an half: the dimensions of the arches are as follows, in English measure; the height of the first arch one hundred and nine feet, the distance between the *piers* seventy-two feet and an half; in the second arch, the distance of the *piers* is one hundred and thirty feet; in the third, the distance is one hundred and nine feet; in the fourth, the distance is one hundred and thirty-eight feet. *Arbutnot on Canals.*
- TO PIERCE. *v. a.* [*piere*, Fr.]  
1. To penetrate; to enter; to force.  
Steed threatens steed in high and boastful neighs,  
Piercing the night's dull ear. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
The love of money is the root of all evil; which while some coveted after, they have *pierced* themselves through with many sorrows. *1 Tim. vi. 10.*  
With this fatal sword, on which I dy'd,  
I  *Pierce* her open'd back or tender side. *Dryden.*  
The glorious temple shall arise,  
And with new lustre  *Pierce* the neighb'ring skies. *Prior.*
2. To touch the passions; to affect.  
Did your letters  *Pierce* the queen;  
She read them in my presence,  
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down. *Shakespeare.*
- TO PIERCE. *v. n.*  
1. To make way by force.  
Her sighs will make a batt'ry in his breast;  
Her tears will  *Pierce* into a marble heart. *Shakespeare.*  
There is that speaketh like the  *Piercing* of a sword; but the tongue of the wife is health. *Proverbs xii. 18.*  
Short arrows, called  *Pierces*, without any other heads, save wood sharpened, were discharged out of muskets, and would  *Pierce* through the sides of ships, where a bullet would not  *Pierce*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
2. To strike; to move; to affect.  
Say, she be mute, and will not speak a word;  
Then I'll commend her volubility;  
And say the uttereth  *Piercing* eloquence. *Shakespeare.*
3. To enter; to dive.  
She would not  *Pierce* further into his meaning, than himself should declare, so would he interpret all his doings to be accomplished in goodness. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
All men knew Nathaniel to be an Israelite; but our Saviour  *Piercing* deeper, giveth further testimony of him than men could have done. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 1.*
4. To affect severely.  
They provide more  *Piercing* statutes daily to chain up the poor. *Shakespeare.*
- PIERCER. *n. f.* [from  *Pierce*.]  
1. An instrument that bores or penetrates.  
Cart, ladder and wimble, with  *Piercer* and pod. *Tusser.*  
2. The part with which insects perforate bodies.  
The hollow instrument, terebra, we may english  *Piercer*, wherewith many flies are provided, proceeding from the womb, with which they perforate the tegument of leaves, and through the hollow of it inject their eggs into the holes they have made. *Ray on the Creation.*

# PIG

3. One who perforates.  
PIERCINGLY. *adv.* [from  *Pierce*.] Sharply.
- PIERCINGNESS. *n. f.* [from  *Piercing*.] Power of piercing.  
We contemplate the vast reach and compass of our understanding, the prodigious quickness and  *Piercingness* of its thought. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
- PIETY. *n. f.* [*pietas*, Lat. *pietè*, Fr.]  
1. Discharge of duty to God.  
What  *piety*, piety, fortitude did Æneas possess beyond his companions?  
'Till future infancy, baptiz'd by thee,  
Grow ripe in years, and old in  *piety*. *Prior.*  
There be who faith prefer and  *piety* to God. *Milton.*
2. Duty to parents or those in superiour relation.
- PIG. *n. f.* [*bigge*, Dutch.]  
1. A young sow or boar.  
Some men there are, love not a gaping  *pig*,  
Some that are mad, if they behold a cat. *Shakespeare.*  
Alba, from the white sow nam'd,  
That for her thirty sucking  *pigs* was fam'd. *Dryden.*  
The flesh-meats of an easy digestion, are  *pigs*, lamb, rabbit and chicken. *Flower on the Humours.*
2. An oblong mass of lead or unforged iron.  
A nodding beam or  *pig* of lead,  
May hurt the very ablest head. *Pope.*
- TO PIG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To farrow; to bring pigs.
- PIGEON. *n. f.* [*pigeon*, Fr.] A fowl bred in cots or a small house: in some places called dovecote.  
This fellow picks up wit as  *pigeons* peas. *Shakespeare.*  
A turtle, dove and a young  *pigeon*. *Gen. xv. 9.*  
Perceiving that the  *pigeon* had lost a piece of her tail, through the next opening of the rocks rowing with all their might, they passed safe, only the end of their poop was bruised. *Raleigh.*  
Fix'd in the mast, the feather'd weapon stands,  
The fearful  *pigeon* flutters in her bands. *Dryden.*  
See the cupola of St. Paul's covered with both sexes, like the outside of a  *pigeon*-house. *Addison's Guardian.*  
This building was design'd a model,  
Or of a  *pigeon*-house or oven,  
To bake one loaf, or keep one dove in. *Swift.*
- PIGEONFOOT. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- PIGEONLIVERED. *adj.* [*pigeon* and *liver*.] Mild; soft; gentle.  
I am  *pigeonliver'd*, and lack gall  
To make oppression bitter. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
- PIGIN. *n. f.* In the northern provinces, a small vessel.
- PIGHT. *old preter. and part. pass. of pitch*.] Pitched; placed; fixed; determined.  
An hideous rock is  *pight*,  
Of mighty Magnes stone, whole craggy cliff,  
Depending from on high, dreadful to sight,  
Over the waves his rugged arms doth lift. *Spenser.*  
The body big and mightily  *pight*,  
Thoroughly rooted and wondrous height,  
Whilom had been the king of the field,  
And muckle mast to the husband did yield. *Spenser.*  
Then brought she me into this desert vast,  
And by my wretched lover's side me  *pight*. *Ta. Queen.*  
Stay yet, you vile abominable tents,  
Thus proudly  *pight* upon our Phrygian plains. *Shakespeare.*  
When I dissuaded him from his intent,  
I found him  *pight* to do it. *Shakespeare.*
- PIGMENT. *n. f.* [*pigmentum*, Lat.] Paint; colour to be laid on any body.  
Consider about the opacity of the corpuscles of black  *pigments*, and the comparative diaphanecity of white bodies. *Boyle.*
- PIGMY. *n. f.* [*pigmeè*, Fr. *pigmaeus*, Lat.] A small nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes; thence any thing mean or inconsiderable.  
When cranes invade, his little sword and shield  
The  *pigmy* takes. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
The tricks of a more exalted taste, may discover such beauties in the ancient poetry, as may escape the comprehension of us  *pigmies* of a more limited genius. *Garth.*  
But that it wanted room,  
It might have been a  *pigmy*'s tomb. *Swift.*
- PIGNORATION. *n. f.* [*pignera*, Lat.] The act of pledging.
- PIGNOT. *n. f.* [*pig* and *nut*.] An earth nut.  
I with my long nails will dig thee  *pignuts*. *Shakespeare.*
- PIGONEY. *n. f.* [*piza*, Sax. a girl.] A word of endearment to a girl. It is used by *Butler* for the eye of a woman, I believe, improperly.  
Shine upon me but benignly  
With that one, and that other  *pigney*. *Hudibras.*
- PIGWIDGON. *n. f.* This word is used by *Drayton* as the name of a fairy, and is a kind of cant word for any thing petty or small.  
Where's the Stoick can his wrath appease,  
To see his country sick of Pym's disease;  
By Scotch invasion to be made a prey  
To such  *pigwidgon* myrmidons as they? *Cleveland.*



# PIL

PIKE. *n. f.* [*picque*, Fr. his snout being sharp. *Skinner and Junius.*]

1. The lucc or pike is the tyrant of the fresh waters: they are bred some by generation, and some not; as namely of a weed called pickerel-weed, unless Gefner be much mistaken; for he says, this weed and other glutinous matter, with the help of the sun's heat in some particular months, and in some ponds apted for it by nature, do become pikes: doubtless divers pikes are bred after this manner, or are brought into some ponds some other ways, that is past man's finding out: Sir Francis Bacon observes the pike to be the longest lived of any flesh water fish, and yet he computes it to be not usually above forty years; and others think it to be not above ten years: he is a solitary, melancholy and bold fish; he breeds but once a year, and his time of breeding or spawning is usually about the end of February, or somewhat later, in March, as the weather proves colder or warmer: and his manner of breeding is thus; a he and a she pike will usually go together out of a river into some ditch or creek, and there the spawner casts her eggs, and the melter hovers over her all the time she is casting her spawn, but touches her not.

*Walton's Angler.*

In a pond into which were put several fish and two pikes, upon drawing it some years afterwards there were left no fish, but the pikes grown to a prodigious size, having devoured the other fish and their numerous spawn.

*Holt.*

The pike the tyrant of the floods.

*Pope.*

2. [*Pique*, Fr.] A long lance used by the foot soldiers, to keep off the horse, to which bayonets have succeeded.

Beat you the drum that it speak mournfully,

Trail your steel pikes.

*Shakep. Coriolanus.*

Let us revenge this with our pikes, ere we become rakes; for I speak this in hunger for bread, not for revenge.

*Shakep.*

They closed, and locked shoulder to shoulder, their pikes they strained in both hands and therewith their buckler in the left, the one end of the pike against the right foot, the other breast-high against the enemy.

*Hayward.*

A lance he bore with iron pike;

*Hudibras.*

3. A fork used in husbandry.

A rake for to rake up the fitches that lie,

A pike to pike them up handsome to die.

*Tusser.*

4. Among turners, two iron frigs between, which any thing to be turned is fastened.

Hard wood, prepared for the lathe with rasping, they pitch between the pikes.

*Moxon.*

PIKED. *adj.* [*piqué*, Fr.] Sharp; acuminate; ending in a point. In *Shakespeare*, it is used of a man with a pointed beard.

Why then I suck my teeth, and catechise

My piked man of countries.

*Shakep. King John.*

PIKEMAN. *n. f.* [*pique* and *man*.] A soldier armed with a pike.

Three great squadrons of pikemen were placed against the enemy.

*Kneller's History of the Turks.*

PIKESTAFF. *n. f.* [*pique* and *staff*.] The wooden frame of a pike.

To me it is as plain as a pikestaff, from what mixture it is, that this daughter silently lowers, t'other steals a kind look.

*Tatler, N° 75.*

PILASTER. *n. f.* [*pilastre*, Fr. *pilastre*, Italian.] A square column sometimes insulated, but often set within a wall, and only shewing a fourth or a fifth part of its thickness.

*Diet.*

Pilasters must not be too tall and slender, lest they resemble pillars; nor too dwarfish and gross, lest they imitate the piles or piers of bridges.

*Wotton.*

Built like a temple, where pilasters round

Were set.

*Milton.*

The curtain rises, and a new frontpiece is seen, joined to the great pilasters each side of the stage.

*Dryden.*

Clap four slices of pilaster on't,

*Pope.*

PILCHER. *n. f.* [*Warburton* says we should read *pilche*, which signifies a cloak or coat of skins, meaning the scabbard: this is confirmed by *Junius*, who renders *pilly*, a garment of skins; *pylece*, Sax. *pellice*, Fr. *pellicia*, Italian; *pellis*, Lat.]

1. A furred gown or case; any thing lined with fur.

*Hammer.*

Pluck your sword out of his pilcher by the ears.

*Shakep.*

2. A fish like a herring.

PILE. *n. f.* [*pila*, Fr. *pyle*, Dutch.]

1. A strong piece of wood driven into the ground to make firm a foundation.

The bridge the Turks before broke, by plucking up of certain piles, and taking away of the planks.

*Kneller.*

If the ground be hollow or weak, he strengthens it by driving in piles.

*Moxon.*

The foundation of the church of Harlem is supported by wooden piles, as the houses in Amsterdam are.

*Locke.*

2. A heap; an accumulation.

That is the way to lay the city flat,

And bury all which yet distinctly ranges

In heaps and piles of ruin.

*Shakep.*

What piles of wealth hath he accumulated

# PIL

To his own portion! what expence by th' hour  
Seems to flow from him! how i' th' name of thrift,  
Does he rake this together.

*Shakep.*

By the water passing through the stone to its perpendicular intervals, was brought thither all the metallic matter now lodged therein, as well as that which lies only in an undigested and confused pile.

*Woodward.*

3. Any thing heaped together to be burned.

I'll bear your logs the while; pray give me it,  
I'll carry't to the pile.

*Shakep. Tempst.*

Woe to the bloody city, I will even make the pile for fire great.

*Ezekiel xxiv. 9.*

In Alexander's time, the Indian philosophers, when weary of living, lay down upon their funeral pile without any visible concern.

*Collier on the Value of Life.*

The wife, and counsellor or priest,  
Prepare and light his funeral fire,  
And cheerful on the pile expire.

*Prior.*

4. An edifice; a building.

The ascending pile flood fix'd her stately height.

*Milt.*

Not to look back so far, to whom this ile

*Denham.*

Owes the first glory of to brave a pile.

The pile o'erlook'd the town, and drew the sight.

*Dryd.*

Fancy brings the vanish'd piles to view,

And builds imaginary Rome anew.

*Pope's Miscellanies.*

No longer shall forsaken Thames

Lament his old Whitehall in flames;

A pile shall from its ashes rise,

Fit to invade or prop the skies.

*Swift's Miscellanies.*

5. A hair. [*pilus*, Lat.]

Yonder's my lord, with a patch of velvet on's face; his

left cheek is a cheek of two pile and a half, but his right

cheek is worn bare.

*Shakep. All's well that ends well.*

6. Hair surface; nap.

Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; the am-

anthus of parallel threads, as in the pile of velvet.

*Grew.*

7. [*Pilum*, Lat.] The head of an arrow.

His spear a bent,

The pile was of a horse fly's tongue,

*Drayton's Nymph.*

8. [*Pila*, Fr. *pila*, Italian.] One side of a coin; the reverse

of cross.

Other men have been, and are of the same opinion, a

man may more justifiably throw up cross and pile for his

opinions, than take them up so.

*Lake.*

9. [*In the plural, piles.*] The hemorrhoids.

Wherever there is any uneasiness, solicit the humours to-

wards that part, to procure the piles, which seldom mis-

take the head.

*Arbutnot.*

To PILE. *v. a.*

1. To heap; to coacervate.

The fabrick of his folly, whose foundation

Is pil'd upon his faith, and will continue

The standing of his body.

*Shakep. Winter's Tale.*

Let them pull all about my ears,

Pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,

That the precipitation might downstretch

Below the beam of sight, yet will I still

Be thus.

*Shakep.*

Against beleagur'd heav'n the giants move;

Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,

To make their mad approaches to the sky.

*Dryden.*

Men pil'd on men, with active leaps arise,

And build the breathing fabrick to the skies.

*Addison.*

In all that heap of quotations which he has pil'd up,

nothing is aimed at.

All these together are the foundation of all those heaps of

comments, which are piled to high upon authors, that it is

difficult sometimes to clear the text from the rubbish.

*Felton.*

2. To fill with something heaped.

Atabaliba had a great house piled upon the sides with great

wedges of gold.

*Abot's Descript. of the World.*

PILEATED. *adj.* [*pilatus*, Lat.] In the form of a cover or hat.

A pileated echinus taken up with different shells of several

kinds.

*Woodward on Fossils.*

PI'LER. *n. f.* [*from pile*.] He who accumulates.

To PI'LER. *v. a.* [*piler*, Fr.] To steal; to gain by petty

robbery.

They not only steal from each other, but pilfer away all

things that they can from such strangers as do land.

*Abot.*

He would not pilfer the victory; and the defeat was

easy.

*Bacon's Essays.*

Leaders, at an army's head,

Hemm'd round with glories, pilfer cloth or bread,

As meanly pilander, as they bravely fought.

*Pope.*

To PI'LER. *v. n.* To practise petty theft.

Your purpos'd low correction

Is such as basest and the meanest wretches,

For pilf'ring and most common trespasses,

Are punish'd with.

*Shakep. King Lear.*

They of those marches

Shall be a wall sufficient to defend

Our inland from the pilfering borderers.

*Shakep.*

*I came*

# PIL

I came not here on such a trivial toys,  
As a stray'd ewe, or to pursue the stealth  
Of pilfering wolf.

*Milton.*

When these plagiaries come to be stript of their pilfered

ornaments, there's the daw of the fable.

*L'Estrange.*

Ev'ry string is told,

For fear some pilf'ring hand should make too bold.

*Dryden.*

PI'LFERER. *n. f.* [*from pilfer*.] One who steals petty things.

Hast thou suffered at any time by vagabonds and pilferers?

Promote those charities which remove such pests of society

into prisons and workhouses.

*Atterbury's Sermons.*

PI'LFERINGLY. *adv.* With petty larceny; filchingly.

PI'LFERY. *n. f.* [*from pilfer*.] Petty theft.

A wolf charges a fox with a piece of pilfery; the fox de-

nies, and the ape tries the cause.

*L'Estrange.*

PI'LOGRIM. *n. f.* [*pelgrim*, Dutch; *pelerin*, Fr. *pelegrina*, Italian; *peregrinus*, Lat.] A traveller; a wanderer; particularly one

who travels on a religious account.

Two pilgrims, which have wandered some miles together,

have a hearty-grief when they are near to part.

*Drummond.*

Granting they could not tell Abraham's footstep from an

ordinary pilgrim's, yet they should know some difference be-

tween the foot of a man and the face of Venus.

*Stillingfleet.*

Like pilgrims to th' appointed place we tend;

The world's an inn, and death the journey's end.

*Dryden.*

To PI'LOGRIM. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To wander; to ramble.

The ambulo hath no certain home or diet, but pilgrims up

and down every where, feeding upon all sorts of plants.

*Grew.*

PI'LOGRIMAGE. *n. f.* [*pelgrimage*, Fr.]

1. A long journey; travel; more usually a journey on account

of devotion.

We are like two men

That vow a long and weary pilgrimage.

*Shakep.*

In prison thou hast spent a pilgrimage,

And, like a hermit, overpass't thy days.

*Shakep.*

Most miserable hour, that time ere saw

In lasting labour of his pilgrimage.

*Shakep. Henry VI.*

Painting is a long pilgrimage; if we do not actually begin

the journey, and travel at a round rate, we shall never arrive

at the end of it.

*Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. *Shakespeare* used it for time idly spent, improperly.

PILL. *n. f.* [*pilula*, Lat. *pillule*, French.] Medicine made into

a small ball or mass.

In the taking of a potion or pills, the head and the neck

shake.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

When I was sick, you gave me bitter pills.

*Shakespeare.*

The oraculous doctor's mystick bills,

Certain hard words made into pills.

*Crashaw.*

To PILL. *v. a.* [*pillar*, Fr.]

1. To rob; to plunder.

So did he good to none, to many ill;

So did he all the kingdom rob and pill.

*Hubbard.*

The commons hath he pil'd with grievous taxes,

And lost their hearts.



# P I N

**PIMP.** *n. f.* [*pinge*, Fr. *Skinner*.] One who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander.  
I'm courted by all  
As principal *pimp* to the mighty king Harry. *Addison*  
Lords keep a *pimp* to bring a wench;  
Of men of wit are but a kind  
Of panders to a vicious mind;  
Who proper objects must provide  
To gratify their lust of pride.  
*Swift*  
To **PIMP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To provide gratifications for the lust of others; to pander; to procure.  
But he's possess'd with a thousand imps,  
To work whose ends his madness *pimps*. *Swift*  
Yet bards like these aspir'd to lasting praise,  
And proudly hop'd to *pimp* in future days. *Anonymous*  
**PIMPANEL.** *n. f.* [*pimpernella*, Latin; *pimpernelle*, French.] A plant.  
The flower of the *pimpernel* consists of one leaf shaped like a wheel and cut into several segments; the point, which rises out of the empalement, is fixed like a nail in the middle of the flower, and afterwards becomes a roundish fruit, which, when ripe, opens transversely into two parts, one incumbent on the other, inclosing many angular seeds, which adhere to the placenta. *Miller*  
**PIMPLE.** *adj.* [*pimple* *monche*, a weak man, Dutch.] Little; petty; as, a *pimple* thing. *Skinner*  
**PIMPLE.** *n. f.* [*pempette*, Fr.] A small red pustule.  
If Rosalinda is unfortunate in her mole, Nigrailla is as unhappy in a *pimple*. *Addison's Spect.*  
If e'er thy gnome could spoil a grace,  
Or raise a *pimple* on a beauteous face. *Pope*  
**PIMPLED.** *adj.* [from *pimple*.] Having red pustules; full of pimples; as, his face is *pimpled*.  
**PIN.** *n. f.* [*espingle*, Fr. *spina*, *spinula*, Lat. *spilla*, Italian; rather from *pennum*, low Latin. *Jidore*.] A short wire with a sharp point and round head, used by women to fasten their cloaths.  
I'll make thee eat iron like an offridge, and swallow my sword like a great *pin*, ere thou and I part. *Shakespeare*  
Whatever spirit, careless of his charge,  
His post neglects, or leaves the fair at large,  
Shall feel sharp vengeance soon o'ertake his sins,  
Be clapt in vials, or transfixt with *pins*. *Pope*  
2. Any thing inconsiderable or of little value.  
Soon after comes the cruel Saracen,  
In woven mail all armed warily,  
And sternly looks at him, who not a *pin*  
Does care for look of living creature's eye. *Fairy Queen*  
His fetch is to flatter to get what he can;  
His purpose once gotten, a *pin* for thee than. *Tusser*  
Tut, a *pin*; this shall be answer'd. *Shakespeare*  
'Tis foolish to appeal to witnesses for proof, when 'tis not a *pin* matter whether the fact be true or false. *L'Estrange*  
3. A thing driven to hold parts together; a peg; a bolt.  
With *pins* of adamant *Milton's Par. Lost*  
And chains, they made all fast.  
4. Any slender thing fixed in another body.  
Bedlam beggars with roaring voices,  
Sticks in their numb'd and mortified bare arms,  
*Pins*, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary. *Shakespeare*  
These bullets shall rest on the *pins*; and there must be other *pins* to keep them. *Wilkins*  
5. That which locks the wheel to the axle; a linch pin.  
The central part.  
Romeo is dead, the very *pin* of his heart cleft with the blind hautboy's butthrust. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*  
7. The pegs by which musicians intend or relax their strings.  
8. A note; a strain. In low language.  
A fir tree, in a vain spiteful humour, was mightily upon the *pin* of commending itself, and despising the bramble. *L'Estr.*  
As the woman was upon the peevish *pin*, a poor body comes, while the froward fit was upon her, to beg. *L'Estr.*  
9. A horny induration of the membranes of the eye. *Hammer*  
*Skinner* seems likewise to say the same. I should rather think it an inflammation, which causes a pain like that of a pointed body piercing the eye.  
With all eyes  
Blind with the *pin* and web. *Shakespeare*  
10. A cylindrical roller made of wood.  
They drew his brownbread face on pretty gins,  
And made him stalk upon two rolling *pins*. *Corbet*  
11. A noxious humour in a hawk's foot. *Anf.*  
To **PIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To fasten with pins.  
If a word or two more are added upon the chief offenders, 'tis only a paper *pin'd* upon the breast. *Pope*  
Not Cynthia when her manteau's *pin'd* awry,  
E'er felt such rage. *Pope*  
2. To fasten; to make fast.  
Our gates,  
Which yet seem shut, we have but *pin'd* with rushes;  
They'll open of themselves. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*

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3. To join; to fix.  
She lifted the princefs from the earth, and so locks her in embracing, as if she would *pin* her to her heart. *Shakespeare*  
If removing my consideration from the impression of the cubes to the cubes themselves, I shall *pin* this one notion upon every one of them, and accordingly conceive it to be really in them; it will fall out, that I allow existence to other entities, which never had any. *Digby of Bodley*  
I've learn'd how far I'm to believe  
Your *pinning* oaths upon your sleeve. *Hudibras*  
They help to cozen themselves, by chusing to *pin* their faith on such expositors as explain the sacred scripture, in favour of those opinions that they beforehand have voted orthodox.  
It cannot be imagined, that so able a man should take so much pains to *pin* so closely on his friend a story which, if he himself thought incredible, he could not but also think ridiculous. *Locke*  
4. [Pinban, Sax.] To shut up; to inclose; to confine; as, in pinfold.  
If all this be willingly granted by us, which are accused to *pin* the word of God in so narrow room, let the cause of the accused be referred to the accuser's conscience. *Hobbes*  
**PINCASE.** *n. f.* [*pin* and *case*.] A pincushion. *Anf.*  
**PINCERS.** *n. f.* [*pincette*, Fr.]  
1. An instrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is griped, which requires to be held hard.  
As superstitious flesh did rot,  
Amendment ready still at hand did wait,  
To pluck it out with *pincers* fiery hot,  
That soon in him was left no one corrupt jot. *Fa. Queen*  
2. The claw of an animal.  
Every ant brings a small particle of that earth in her *pincers*, and lays it by the hole. *Addison's Guardian*  
To **PINCH.** *v. a.* [*pincer*, Fr.]  
1. To squeeze between the fingers, or with the teeth.  
When the doctor spies his vantage ripe,  
To *pinch* her by the hand, *Shakespeare*  
The maid hath given consent to go with him.  
2. To hold hard with an instrument.  
3. To squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid.  
Thou shalt be *pinch'd*  
As thick as honey-combs, each *pinch* more stinging  
Than bees that made them. *Shakespeare's Tempest*  
He would *pinch* the children in the dark so hard, that he left the print in black and blue. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*  
4. To press between hard bodies.  
5. To gall; to fret.  
As they *pinch* one another by the disposition, he cries out, no more. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*  
6. To gripe; to oppress; to straiten.  
Want of room upon the earth *pinching* a whole nation, begets the remediless war, vexing only some number of particulars, it draws on the arbitrary. *Ralegh's Essay*  
She *pinch'd* her belly with her daughter's too, *Dryden*  
To bring the year about with much ado.  
Nic. Frog would *pinch* his belly to save his pocket. *Art.*  
7. To distress; to pain.  
Avoid the *pinching* cold and forching heat. *Milton*  
Afford them shelter from the wintry winds.  
As the sharp year *pinches*. *Thomson's Autumn*  
8. To press; to drive to difficulties.  
The beaver, when he finds himself hard *pinch'd*, bites 'em off, and by leaving them to his pursuers, saves himself. *L'Estrange*  
When the respondent is *pinched* with a strong objection, and is at a loss for an answer, the moderator suggests some answer to the objection of the opponent. *Watts*  
9. To try thoroughly; to force out what is contained within.  
This is the way to *pinch* the question; therefore, let what will come of it, I will stand the test of your method. *Callier*  
To **PINCH.** *v. n.*  
1. To act with force, so as to be felt; to bear hard upon; to be puzzling.  
A difficulty *pincheth*, nor will it easily be resolved. *Glanv.*  
But thou  
Know'st with an equal hand to hold the scale,  
See'st where the reasons *pinch*, and where they fail. *Dryd.*  
2. To spare; to be frugal.  
There is that waxeth rich by his wariness and *pinching*. *Ecclus. xi. 18.*  
The poor that scarce have wherewithal to eat,  
Will *pinch* and make the singing boy a treat. *Dryden*  
The bounteous player outgave the *pinching* lord. *Dryden*  
**PINCH.** *n. f.* [*pinçon*, French, from the verb.]  
1. A painful squeeze with the fingers.  
If any straggler from his rank be found,  
A *pinch* must for the mortal sin compound. *Dryden*  
2. A gripe; a pain given.  
There cannot be a *pinch* in death *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*  
More sharp than this is.

3. Oppression;

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3. Oppression; distress inflicted.  
Return to her: no, rather I chuse  
To be a comrad with the wolf and owl,  
Necessity's sharp *pinch*. *Shakespeare, King Lear*  
A farmer was put to such a *pinch* in a hard winter, that he was forced to feed his family upon the main stock. *L'Estr.*  
4. Difficulty; time of distress.  
A good sure friend is a better help at a *pinch*, than all the stratagems of a man's own wit. *Bacon*  
The devil helps his servants for a season; but when they come once to a *pinch*, he leaves 'em in the lurch. *L'Estrange*  
The commentators never fail him at a *pinch*, and must excuse him. *Dryden*  
They at a *pinch* can bribe a vote. *Swift's Miscellanies*  
**PINCHEST.** *n. f.* [*pinch*, *st*, and *penny*.] A miser. *Anf.*  
**PINCUSHION.** *n. f.* [*pin* and *cushion*.] A small bag stuffed with bran or wool on which pins are stuck.  
She would ruin me in silks, were not the quantity, that goes to a large *pincushion*, sufficient to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addison's Guardian, N° 271.*  
Thou art a retailer of phrases, and dost deal in remnants of remnants, like a maker of *pincushions*. *Congreve*  
**PINDUST.** *n. f.* [*pin* and *dust*.] Small particles of metal made by cutting pins.  
The little parts of *pindust*, when mingled with sand, cannot, by their mingling, make it lighter. *Digby*  
**PINE.** *n. f.* [*pinus*, Lat. *pin*, French.]  
The *pine*-tree hath amentaceous flowers or katkins, which are produced, at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree; the seeds are produced in squamous cones: to which should be added, that the leaves are longer than those of a fir-tree, and are produced by pairs out of each sheath. *Miller*  
You may as well forbid the mountain *pinus*  
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,  
When they are fretted with the gusts of heaven. *Shakespeare*  
Thus droops this lofty *pine*, and hangs his sprays;  
Thus Eleanor's pride dies in her younger days. *Shakespeare*  
Go forth unto the mount, and fetch *pine*-branches. *Nebem.*  
To **PINE.** *v. a.* [*piman*, Sax. *pijen*, Dutch.]  
1. To languish; to wear away with any kind of misery.  
My hungry eyes through greedy covetise,  
With no contentment can themselves suffice;  
But having *pine*, and having not, complain. *Spenser*  
I burn, I *pine*, I perish,  
If I achieve not this young modest girl. *Shakespeare*  
Since my young lady's going into France, the fool hath much *pin'd* away. *Shakespeare, King Lear*  
See, see the *pinning* malady of France,  
Behold the most unnatural wounds,  
Which thou thyself hast giv'n her woful breast. *Shakespeare*  
Ye shall not mourn, but *pine* away for your iniquities. *Ezekiel xxiv. 23.*  
The wicked with anxiety of mind  
Shall *pine* away; in sighs consume their breath. *Sandys*  
To me who with eternal famine *pine*,  
Alike is hell, or paradise, or heav'n. *Milton's Par. Lost*  
Farewell the year, which threaten'd so  
The fairest light the world can show;  
Welcome the new, whose ev'ry day,  
Restoring what was snatch'd away  
By *pinning* sickness from the fair,  
That matchless beauty does repair.  
This night shall see the gaudy wreath decline,  
The roses wither, and the lilies *pine*. *Waller*  
2. To languish with desire.  
We may again  
Free from our feasts and banquets bloody knives,  
Do faithful homage and receive free honours:  
All which we *pine* for. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*  
We stood amaz'd to see your mistress mourn,  
Unknowing that she *pin'd* for your return. *Dryden*  
Your new commander need not *pine* for action. *Philips*  
To **PINE.** *v. n.*  
1. To wear out; to make to languish.  
Part us; I towards the north,  
Where shivering cold and sickness *pinus* the clime. *Shakespeare*  
Beroc *pin'd* with pain,  
Her age and anguish from these rites detain.  
Thus tender Spencer liv'd, with mean repast  
Content, depress'd with penury, and *pin'd*  
In foreign realm: yet not debas'd his verse. *Philips*  
2. To grieve for; to bemoan in silence.  
Abash'd the devil stood,  
Virtue in her shape how lovely, saw; and *pin'd*  
His loss. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*  
**PINEAPPLE.** *n. f.*  
The *pineapple* hath a flower consisting of one leaf, divided into three parts, and is funnel-shaped: the embryos are produced in the tubercles: these become a fleshy fruit full of

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juice: the seeds, which are lodged in the tubercles, are very small and almost kidney-shaped. *Miller*  
Try if any words can give the taste of a *pineapple*, and make one have the true idea of its relish. *Locke*  
If a child were kept where he never saw but black and white, he would have no more ideas of scarlet, than he that never tasted a *pineapple*, has of that particular relish. *Locke*  
**PINEAL.** *adj.* [*pinale*, Fr.] Resembling a pineapple. An epithet given by *Des Cartes* from the form, to the gland which he imagined the seat of the soul.  
Courtiers and spaniels exactly resemble one another in the pineal gland. *Arbutnot and Pope*  
**PINEFEATHERED.** *adj.* [*pin* and *feather*.] Not fledged; having the feathers yet only beginning to shoot.  
We see some raw *pinfeather'd* thing  
Attempt to mount, and fights and heroes sing;  
Who for false quantities was whipt at school. *Dryden*  
**PINFOLD.** *n. f.* [*pinban*, Sax. to shut up, and *fold*.] A place in which beasts are confined.  
The Irish never come to those raths but armed; which the English nothing suspecting, are taken at an advantage, like sheep in the *pinfold*. *Spenser on Ireland*  
I care not for thee.—  
—If I had thee in Lipsbury *pinfold*, I would make thee care for me. *Shakespeare, King Lear*  
Confin'd and peffer'd in this *pinfold* here,  
Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being. *Milton*  
Oaths were not purpos'd more than law  
To keep the good and just in awe,  
But to confine the bad and sinful,  
Like moral cattle in a *pinfold*. *Hudibras*  
**PINGLE.** *n. f.* A small cleft; an inclosure. *Anf.*  
**PINMONEY.** *n. f.* [*pin* and *money*.] Money allowed to a wife for her private expences without account.  
The woman must find out something else to mortgage, when her *pinmoney* is gone. *Addison's Guardian*  
**PINGUID.** *adj.* [*pinguis*, Lat.] Fat; unctuous. Little used.  
Some clays are more *pinguid*, and other more slippery; yet all of them are very tenacious of water on the surface. *Mortimer's Husbandry*  
**PINHOLE.** *n. f.* [*pin* and *hole*.] A small hole, such as is made by the perforation of a pin.  
The breast at first broke in a small *pinhole*. *Wifeman*  
**PINION.** *n. f.* [*pinion*, Fr.]  
1. The joint of the wing remotest from the body.  
2. *Shakespeare* seems to use it for a feather or quill of the wing.  
He is plucked, when hither  
He sends so poor a *pinion* of his wing. *Shakespeare*  
3. Wing.  
How oft do they with golden *pinions* cleave  
The flitting skies, like flying pursuivant. *Fairy Queen*  
The God, who mounts the winged winds,  
Fast to his feet the golden *pinions* binds,  
That high through fields of air his flight sustain. *Pope*  
Though fear should lend him *pinions* like the wind,  
Yet swifter fate will seize him from behind. *Swift*  
4. The tooth of a smaller wheel, answering to that of a larger.  
5. Fetters for the hands.  
To **PINION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To bind the wings.  
Whereas they have sacrificed to themselves, they become themselves sacrifices to the inconstancy of fortune, whose wings they thought by their self-wisdom to have *pinioned*. *Bacon's Essays, N° 24.*  
2. To confine by binding the wings.  
3. To bind the arm to the body.  
A second spear sent with equal force,  
His right arm pierc'd, and holding on, bereft  
His use of both, and *pinion'd* down his left. *Dryden*  
4. To confine by binding the elbows to the sides.  
Swarming at his back the country cry'd,  
And seiz'd and *pinion'd* brought to court the knight. *Dryden*  
5. To shackle; to bind.  
Knows, that I will not wait *pinion'd* at your master's court;  
rather make my country's high pyramids my gibbet, and hang me up in chains. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*  
You are not to go loose any longer, you must be *pinion'd*. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*  
O loose this frame, this knot of man unite!  
That my free soul may use her wings,  
Which now is *pinion'd* with mortality,  
As an entangled, hamper'd thing,  
In vain from chains and fetters free,  
The great man boasts of liberty;  
He's *pinion'd* up by formal rules of state. *Norris*  
6. To bind to.  
A heavy lord shall hang at ev'ry wit;  
And while on fame's triumphant car they ride,  
Some slave of mine be *pinion'd* to their side. *Dunciad*  
PINK.



## PIO

- PINK.** *n. f.* [*pince*, Fr. from *pink*, Dutch, an eye; whence the French word *cillet*.]  
 1. A small fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind.  
 In May and June come *pinks* of all sorts; especially the bluish *pink*.  
*Bacon's Essays.*  
 2. An eye; commonly a small eye; as, *pink-eyed*.  
 Come, thou monarch of the vine,  
 Plump Bacchus, with *pink* cyne,  
 In thy vats our cares be drown'd. *Shakespeare.*  
 3. Any thing supremely excellent. I know not whether from the flower or the eye, or a corruption of *pinacle*.  
 I am the very *pink* of courtship. *Shakespeare. Rom. and Jul.*  
 4. A colour used by painters.  
*Pink* is very susceptible of the other colours by the mixture; if you mix brown-red with it, you will make it a very earthy colour.  
*Dryden's Duffeney.*  
 5. [*Pingue*, Fr.] A kind of heavy narrow-sterned ship.  
 This *pink* is one of Cupid's carriers;  
 Give fire, the is my prize. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
 6. A fish; the minnow.  
 To *PINK.* *v. a.* [from *pink*, Dutch, an eye.] To work in oyle holes; to pierce in small holes.  
 A haberdasher's wife of small wit rail'd upon me, till her *pink'd* porringer fell off her head. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
 The sea-hedgehog is enclosed in a round shell, handiely wrought and *pink'd*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
 Happy the climate, where the beau  
 Wears the same suit for use and show;  
 And at a small expence your wife,  
 If once well *pink'd*, is cloth'd for life. *Prior.*  
 To *PINK.* *v. n.* [*pinken*, Dutch; from the noun.] To wink with the eyes.  
 A hungry fox lay winking and *pinkin*, as if he had fore eyes. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
**PINMAKER.** *n. f.* [*pin* and *make*.] He who makes pins.  
**PINNACE.** *n. f.* [*pinasse*, Fr. *pinaccia*, Italian; *pinaca*, Span.] A boat belonging to a ship of war. It seems formerly to have signified rather a small sloop or bark attending a larger ship.  
 Whilt our *pinna* anchors in the downs,  
 Here shall they make their ranom on the sand. *Shakespeare.*  
 For fear of the Turks great fleet, he came by night in a small *pinna* to the Rhodes. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
 I sent a *pinna* or post of advice, to make a discovery of the coast, before I adventured my greater ship. *Spelman.*  
 Thus to ballast love,  
 I saw I had love's *pinna* overfraught. *Donne.*  
 I discharged a bark, taken by one of my *pinnaes*, coming from cape Blanch. *Raleigh's Apology.*  
 A *pinna* anchors in a craggy bay.  
 The winged *pinna* shot along the sea. *Pope.*  
**PINNACLE.** *n. f.* [*pinacle*, Fr. *pina*, Lat.]  
 1. A turret or elevation above the rest of the building.  
 My letting some men go up to the *pinna* of the temple, was a temptation to them to cast me down headlong. *K. Charles.*  
 He who desires only to heaven, laughs at that enchantment, which engages men to climb a tottering *pinna*, where the standing is uneasy, and the fall deadly. *Dancy of Piety.*  
 He took up ship-money where Noy left it, and, being a judge, carried it up to that *pinna*, from whence he almost broke his neck. *Clarendon.*  
 Some metropolis  
 With glitt'ring spires and *pinnales* adorn'd. *Milton.*  
 2. A high spiring point.  
 The flipp'ry tops of human state,  
 The gilded *pinnales* of fate. *Cowley.*  
**PINNER.** *n. f.* [from *pina* or *pinion*.]  
 1. The lapet of a head which flies loose.  
 Her goodly countenance I've seen,  
 Set off with kerchief starch'd, and *pinners* clean. *Gay.*  
 An antiquary will scorn to mention a *pinner* or a night-rail, but will talk on the vitta. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*  
 2. A pinmaker.  
**PINROCK.** *n. f.* The tom-tit.  
**PINT.** *n. f.* [*pinz*, Sax. *pinte*, Fr. *pinta*, low Lat.] Half a quart; in medicine, twelve ounces; a liquid measure.  
 Well, you'll not believe me generous, till I crack half a pint with you at my own charges. *Dryden.*  
**PINULES.** *n. f.* In astronomy, the sights of an astrolabe. *Dict.*  
**PIONEER.** *n. f.* [*pionier*, from *pion*, obsolete Fr. *pion*, according to Scaliger, comes from *pes* for *pedes*, a foot soldier, who was formerly employed in digging for the army. A *pioneer* is in Dutch, *spuener*, from *spage*, a spade; whence *pionius* is the French borrowed *pionier*, which was afterwards called *pioneer*.] One whose business is to level the road, throw up works, or sink mines in military operations.  
 Well said, old mole, canst thou work i' th' ground so fast?  
 A worthy *pioneer*? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
 Three try new experiments, such as themselves think good;  
 These we call *pioneers* or miners. *Bacon.*  
 His *pioneers*  
 Even the paths, and make the highways plain. *Paisfax.*

## PIP

- Of labouring *pioneers*  
 A multitude with spades and axes arm'd,  
 To lay hills plain, fell woods or vallies fill. *Milton.*  
 The Romans, after the death of Tiberius, sent thither an army of *pioneers* to demolish the buildings, and deface the beauties of the island. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
**PIONING.** *n. f.* Works of pioneers.  
**PIONY.** *n. f.* [*paonia*, Lat.] A large flower. See *PROXY*.  
**PIOUS.** *adj.* [*pius*, Lat. *pius*, Fr.]  
 1. Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; godly; religious; such as is due to sacred things.  
 Pious awe that fear'd to have offended. *Milton.*  
 2. Careful of the duties of near relation.  
 As he is not called a just father, that educates his children well, but *pious*; so that prince, who defends and well rules his people, is religious. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
 Where was the martial brother's *pious* care?  
 Condemn'd perhaps some foreign shore to tread. *Pope.*  
 3. Practised under the appearance of religion.  
 I shall never gratify sightfulness with any sinister thoughts of all whom *pious* frauds have seduced. *King Charles.*  
**PIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *pious*.] In a pious manner; religiously; with regard; such as is due to sacred things.  
 The prime act and evidence of the christian hope is, to set industriously and *piously* to the performance of that condition, on which the promise is made. *Hammond.*  
 See lion-hearted Richard, with his force  
 Drawn from the North, to jury's hollow'd plains;  
 Piously valiant. *Philips.*  
 This martial present *piously* design'd,  
 The loyal city give their best-lov'd king. *Dryden.*  
 Let freedom never perish in your hands!  
 But *piously* transmit it to your children. *Addison's Cat.*  
**PIP.** *n. f.* [*pippe*, Dutch; *pepie*, Fr. deduced by Skinner from *pituita*; but probably coming from *pipio* or *pipilo*, on account of the complaining cry.]  
 1. A defluxion with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues.  
 When murrain reigns in hogs or sheep,  
 And chickens languish of the *pip*. *Hudibras.*  
 A spiteful vexatious giply died of the *pip*. *L'Estrange.*  
 2. A spot on the cards. I know not from what original, unless from *pip*, painting; in the country, the pictured or court cards are called *pips*.  
 When our women fill their imaginations with *pips* and counters, I cannot wonder at a new-born child, that was marked with the five of clubs. *Addison's Guardian.*  
 To *PIP.* *v. a.* [*pipio*, Lat.] To chirp or cry as a bird.  
 It is no unrequited thing to hear the chick *pip* and cry in the eggs, before the shell be broken.  
**PIPE.** *n. f.* [*pit*, Welsh; *pipe*, Saxon.]  
 1. Any long hollow body; a tube.  
 The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold, and then  
 We powt upon the morning, are unapt  
 To give or to forgive; but when we've stuff'd  
 These *pipes*, and these conveyances of blood  
 With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls. *Shakespeare.*  
 The part of the *pipe*, which was lowermost, will become higher; so that water ascends by descending. *Wilkins.*  
 It has many springs breaking out of the sides of the hills, and vast quantities of wood to make *pipes* of. *Addison.*  
 An animal, the nearer it is to its original, the more *pipe* it hath, and as it advanceth in age, still fewer. *Arbutnot.*  
 2. A tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth.  
 Try the taking of fumes by *pipes*, as in tobacco and other things, to dry and comfort. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 His ancient *pipe* in fable dy'd,  
 And half unsmok'd lay by his side. *Swift.*  
 My husband's a sot,  
 With his *pipe* and his pot. *Swift.*  
 3. An instrument of hand music.  
 I have known, when there was no musick with him but the drum and the fife, and now had he rather hear the tabor and the *pipe*. *Shakespeare.*  
 The solemn *pipe* and dulcimer.  
 The shrill found of a small rural *pipe*,  
 Was entertainment for the infant stage. *Rowe's Roman.*  
 There is no reason, why the found of a *pipe* should leave traces in their brains. *Loki.*  
 4. The organs of voice and respiration; as, the wind-*pipe*.  
 The exercise of singing openeth the breast and *pipe*. *Pope.*  
 5. The key of the voice.  
 My throat of war be turn'd,  
 Which quired with my drum, into a *pipe*. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
 Small as an enuch.  
 6. An office of the exchequer.  
 That office of her majesty's exchequer, we, by a metaphor, call the *pipe*, because the whole receipt is finally conveyed into it by the means of divers small *pipes* or quills, as water into a cistern. *Bacon.*

7. [Pip]

## PIQ

7. [*Pep*, Dutch; *pipe*, Fr.] A liquid measure containing two hogheads.  
 I think I shall drink in *pipe* wine with Falstaff; I'll make him dance. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
 To *PIPE.* *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To play on the pipe.  
 Merry Michael the Cornish poet *pip'd* thus upon his oaten pipe for merry England. *Camden's Remains.*  
 We have *pip'd* unto you, and you have not danced. *Mat. Dryden.*  
 In fingings, as in *pipings*, you excel.  
 Gaming goats, and fleecy flocks,  
 And lowing herds, and *pipings* twains,  
 Come dancing to me. *Swift.*  
 2. To have a shrill sound.  
 His big manly voice,  
 Turning again toward childish treble, *pip'd*. *Shakespeare. As You like it.*  
 And whistles in his found. *Shakespeare. As You like it.*  
**PIPER.** *n. f.* [from *pipe*.] One who plays on the pipe.  
 Pipers and trumpeters shall be heard no more in thee. *Rev.*  
**PIPERY.** *n. f.* The lilac tree.  
**PIPERY.** *n. f.* [from *pipe*.] This word is only used in low language.  
 1. Weak; feeble; sickly: from the weak voice of the flick.  
 I, in this weak *piping* time of peace,  
 Have no delight to pass away the time,  
 Unless to spy my shadow in the sun. *Shakespeare.*  
 2. Hot; boiling: from the found of any thing that boils.  
**PIPKIN.** *n. f.* [diminutive of *pipe*, a large vessel.] A small earthen boiler.  
 A *pipkin* there like Homer's tripod walks:  
 Some officer might give consent. *Pope.*  
 To a large cover'd *pipkin* in his tent. *King.*  
**PIPPIN.** *n. f.* [*pyppynghes*, Dutch. *Skinner*.] A sharp apple.  
 Pippins take their name from the small spots or pips that usually appear on the sides of them: some are called stone pippins from their obduracy; some Kentish pippins, because they agree well with that soil; others French pippins, having their original from France, which is the best bearer of any of these pippins; the Holland *pipkin* and the russet pippins from its russet hue; but such as are distinguished by the names of grey and white pippins are of equal goodness: they are generally a very pleasant fruit and of good juice, but slender bearers.  
 You shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's *pipkin* of my own grafting. *Shakespeare.*  
 At supper entertain yourself with a *pipkin* roasted. *Harvey.*  
 The story of the *pipkin*-woman, I look upon as fabulous. *Addison's Spectator*, No 247.  
 Or midst those thund'ring spears an orange grace. *King.*  
 This *pipkin* shall another trial make;  
 See from the core two kernels brown I take. *Gay.*  
**PIQUANT.** *adj.* [*piquant*, French.]  
 1. Picking; piercing; stimulating.  
 There are vast mountains of a transparent rock extremely solid, and as *piquant* to the tongue as salt. *Addison on Italy.*  
 2. Sharp; tart; pungent; severe.  
 Some think their wits asleep, except they dart out somewhat that is *piquant*, and to the quick: that is a vein that would be bridled; and men ought to find the difference between falness and bitterness. *Bacon's Essays.*  
 Men make their raileries as *piquant* as they can to wound the deeper. *Government of the Tongue.*  
**PIQUANCY.** *n. f.* [from *piquant*.] Sharpness; tartness.  
**PIQUANTLY.** *adv.* [from *piquant*.] Sharply; tartly.  
 A small mistake may leave upon the mind the lasting memory of having been *piquantly*, though wittily taunted. *Locke.*  
**PIQUE.** *n. f.* [*piques*, French.]  
 1. An ill will; an offence taken; petty malevolence.  
 He had never any the least *pique*, difference or jealousy with the king his father. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*  
 Men take up *piques* and displeasures at others, and then every opinion of the disliked person must partake of his fate. *Dancy of Piety.*  
 Out of a personal *pique* to those in service, he stands as a looker-on, when the government is attacked. *Addison.*  
 2. A strong passion.  
 Though he have the *piques*, and long,  
 'Tis still for something in the wrong;  
 As women long, when they're with child,  
 For things extravagant and wild. *Hudibras*, p. iii.  
 3. Point; nicety; punctilio.  
 Add long prescription of establish'd laws,  
 And *pique* of honour to maintain a cause,  
 And flame of change. *Dryden.*  
 To *PIQUE.* *v. a.* [*piquer*, Fr.]  
 1. To touch with envy or virulence; to put into fret.  
 Piqu'd by Protogenes's fame,  
 From Co to Rhodes Apelles came  
 To see a rival and a friend,  
 Prepar'd to censure or commend. *Prior.*

## PIS

- The lady was *piqued* by her indifference, and began to mention going away. *Female Quixote.*  
 2. To offend; to irritate.  
 Why *pique* all mortals, that affect a name?  
 A fool to pleasure, yet a slave to fame! *Pope.*  
 3. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To value; to fix reputation as on a point. [*je piquer*, French.]  
 Children, having made it easy to part with what they have, may *piquer* themselves in being kind. *Locke.*  
 Men apply themselves to two or three foreign, deal, and which are called the learned, languages; and *piquer* themselves upon their skill in them. *Locke on Education.*  
 To *PIQUEER.* See *PICKEER*.  
**PIQUEER.** *n. f.* A robber; a plunderer. Rather *pickereer*.  
 When the guardian professed to engage in faction, the word was given, that the guardian would soon be seconded by some other *piquerers* from the same camp. *Swift.*  
**PIQUET.** *n. f.* [*piquet*, Fr.] A game at cards.  
 She commonly went up at ten,  
 Unless *piquet* was in the way. *Prior.*  
 Instead of entertaining themselves at ombre or *piquet*, they would write and pitch the bar. *Spektor.*  
**PIRACY.** *n. f.* [*piracia*, Lat. *piratarie*, Fr. from *pirate*.] The act or practice of robbing on the sea.  
 Our gallants, in their fresh gale of fortune, began to skim the seas with their *piracies*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
 Now shall the ocean, as thy Thames, be tree, *Waller.*  
 From both those fates of storms and *piracy*.  
 Fame swifter than your winged navy flies;  
 Sounding your name, and telling dreadful news  
 To all that *piracy* and rapine use. *Waller.*  
 His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their *piracies*; though he practised the same trade. *Arbutnot.*  
**PIRATE.** *n. f.* [*pirata*, Lat. *pirate*, Fr.]  
 1. A sea-robber.  
 Wrangling *pirates* that fall out  
 In shaming that which you have pill'd from me. *Shakespeare.*  
 Pirates all nations are to prosecute, not so much in the right of their own fears, as upon the band of human society. *Bacon.*  
 Relate, if business or the thirst of gain  
 Engage your journey o'er the pathless main,  
 Where savage *pirates* seek through seas unknown  
 The lives of others, vent'rous of their own. *Pope.*  
 2. Any robber; particularly a bookfeller who seizes the copies of other men.  
 To *PIRATE.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rob by sea.  
 When they were a little got out of their former condition, they robbed at land and *pirated* by sea. *Arbutnot.*  
 Nabis possessed himself of the coast near to Sparta, and there *pirated* outrageously upon all the Peloponnesian trade. *Arbutnot on Cains.*  
 To *PIRATE.* *v. a.* [*pirater*, Fr.] To take by robbery.  
 They publicly advertised, they would *pirate* his edition. *Pope.*  
**PIRATICAL.** *adj.* [*piraticus*, Lat. from *pirate*.] Predatory; robbing; consisting in robbery.  
 Having gotten together ships and barks, fell to a kind of *piratical* trade, robbing, spoiling and taking prisoners the ships of all nations. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 The errors of the press were multiplied by *piratical* printers; to not one of whom I ever gave any other encouragement, than that of not profecting them. *Pope.*  
**PISCATION.** *n. f.* [*piscatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of fishing.  
 There are extant four books of cynegeticks, or venation; five ofhalieuticks, or *piscation*, commented by Ritterhusius. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**PISCARY.** *n. f.* A privilege of fishing.  
**PISCATORY.** *adj.* [*piscatorius*, Lat.] Relating to fishes.  
 On this monument is represented, in bas-relief, Neptune among the fatus, to shew that this poet was the inventor of *piscatory* eclogues. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
**PISCIVOROUS.** *adj.* [*piscis* and *voro*.] Fishing; living on fish.  
 In birds that are not carnivorous, the meat is swallowed into the crop or into a kind of antestomach, observed in *piscivorous* birds, where it is moistened and mollified by some proper juice. *Ray on the Creation.*  
**PISH.** *interj.* A contemptuous exclamation. This is sometimes spoken and written *phaw*. I know not their etymology, and imagine them formed by chance.  
 There was never yet philosopher  
 That could endure the toothach patiently;  
 However they have writ,  
 And made a *pish* at chance or sufferance. *Shakespeare.*  
 She frowned and cried *pish*, when I said a thing that I stole. *Spektor*, No 268.  
 To *PISH.* *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To express contempt.  
 He turn'd over your Homer, shook his head, and *pish'd* at every line of it. *Pope.*

19 S

PISMORE.



# PIT

**PESMIRE** *n. f.* [myra, Sax. *pisniere*, Dutch.] An ant; an ennet.  
His cloaths, as atoms might prevail,  
Might fit a *pisniere* or a whale. *Prior.*  
Prejudicial to fruit are *pisniere*, caterpillars and mice. *Mort.*  
**TO PISS** *v. n.* [*pisser*, Fr. *pisser*, Dutch.] To make water.  
I charge the *pisping* conduit run nothing but claret. *Shakefp.*  
One als *pisser*, the rest *piss* for company. *L'Estrange.*  
Once posses'd of what with care you fave,  
The wanton boys would *piss* upon your grave. *Dryden.*  
**PISS** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Urine; animal water.  
My spleen is at the little rogues, it would vex one more to be knock'd on the head with a *piss*-pot than a thunder bolt. *Pope to Swift.*  
**PISSABED** *n. f.* A yellow flower growing in the grafs.  
**PISSBURNT** *adj.* Stained with urine.  
**PISTACHIO** *n. f.* [*pisstache*, Fr. *pisstachi*, Italian; *pisstachia*, Latin.]  
The *pisstachio* is a dry fruit of an oblong figure, pointed at both ends about half an inch in length, and a third of an inch in thickness: it has a double shell, the exterior one membranaceous and thin, and the inner hard, tough and woody: the kernel is of a green colour and a soft and unctuous substance, much like the pulp of an almond, of a pleasant taste: *pisstachios* were known to the ancients, and the Arabians call them *pisstach* and *pisstach*, and we sometimes *pisstach* nuts. *Hill.*  
**PISTE** *n. f.* [French.] The track or tread a horseman makes upon the ground he goes over.  
**PISTILLATION** *n. f.* [*pisillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding in a mortar.  
The best diamonds we have are comminable, and so far from breaking hammers, that they submit unto *pisillation*, and resist not an ordinary pestle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*  
**PISTOL** *n. f.* [*pistole*, *pistole*, Fr.] A small handgun.  
Three watch the door with *pistols*, that none should issue out. *Shakefp.'s Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
The whole body of the horse passed within *pistol*-shot of the cottage. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
Quicksilver discharged from a *pistol* will hardly pierce through a parchment. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*  
A woman had a tubercle in the great canthus of the eye, of the bigness of a *pistol*-bullet. *Wise man's Surgery.*  
**TO PISTOL** *v. a.* [*pistoler*, Fr.] To shoot with a pistol.  
**PISTOLE** *n. f.* [*pistole*, Fr.] A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.  
I shall disburden him of many hundred *pistoles*, to make him lighter for the journey. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
**PISTOLET** *n. f.* [diminutive of *pistole*.] A little pistol.  
Those unlickt bear-whelps, unlickt *pistolets*.  
That, more than cannon-shot, avails or lets. *Donne.*  
**PISTON** *n. f.* [*piston*, Fr.] The movable part in several machines; as in pumps and syringes, whereby the suction or attraction is caused; an embolus.  
**PIT** *n. f.* [pry, Saxon.]  
1. A hole in the ground.  
Get you gone,  
And from the *pit* of Acheron  
Meet me i' th' morning. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
Tumble me into some loathsome *pit*. *Shakefp.*  
Where never man's eye may behold my body.  
Our enemies have beat us to the *pit*;  
It is more worthy to leap in ourselves,  
Than tarry 'till they push us. *Shakefp. Julius Cæsar.*  
*Pits* upon the sea-shore turn into fresh water, by percolation of the salt through the sand; but in some places of Africa, the water in such *pits* will become brackish again. *Bacon.*  
2. Abyss; profundity.  
Into what *pit* thou seest  
From what height fallen. *Milton.*  
3. The grave.  
O Lord, think no scorn of me, lest I become like them that go down into the *pit*. *Psalms xxviii. 1.*  
4. The area on which cocks fight; whence the phrase, to fly the *pit*.  
Make him glad, at least, to quit  
His victory, and fly the *pit*. *Hudibras.*  
They managed the dispute as fiercely, as two game-cocks in the *pit*. *Locke on Education.*  
5. The middle part of the theatre.  
Let Cully, Cockwood, Fopling charm the *pit*,  
And in their folly shew the writers wit. *Dryden.*  
Now luck for us, and a kind hearty *pit*;  
For he who pleases, never fails of wit. *Dryden.*  
6. [*Pis, peis*, old Fr. from *peilus*, Lat.] Any hollow of the body; as, the *pit* of the stomach; the arm *pit*.  
7. A dint made by the finger.  
**TO PIR** *v. a.* To sink in hollows.  
An anasarca, a species of dropsy, is characterized by the shining and softness of the skin, which gives way to the least impression, and remains *pirred* for some time. *Sharp.*  
**PITAPAT** *n. f.* [probably from *pas a pas*, or *patte patte*, Fr.]

# PIT

1. A flutter; a palpitation.  
A lion meets him, and the fox's heart went *pitapat*. *L'Estr.*  
2. A light quick step.  
Now I hear the *pitapat* of a pretty foot through the dark alley: no, 'tis the son of a mare that's broken loose, and munching upon the melons. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
**PITCH** *n. f.* [pue, Sax. *pic*, Lat.] The resin of the pine extracted by fire and inspissated.  
They that touch *pitch* will be defiled. *Proverbs.*  
Of air and water mixed together, and consumed with fire, is made a black colour; as in charcoal, oil, *pitch* and links. *Peacham on Drawing.*  
A vessel lineard round with *pitch*. *Milton.*  
2. [From *pitch*, Fr. *skimmer*.] Any degree of elevation or height.  
Lovely concord and most sacred peace  
Doth nourish virtue, and fast friendship breeds,  
Weak she makes strong, and strong things does increase,  
Till it the *pitch* of highest praise exceeds. *Fairy Queen.*  
How high a *pitch* his resolution soars. *Shakefp.*  
Arm thy heart, and fill thy thoughts  
To mount aloft with thy imperial mitres,  
And mount her *pitch*. *Shakefp.'s Titus Andronicus.*  
Between two hawks, which flies the higher *pitch*.  
I have, perhaps, some shallow judgment. *Shakefp.*  
Down they fell,  
Driv'n headlong from the *pitch* of heav'n, down into this deep. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*  
Cannons shoot the higher *pitch*.  
The lower we let down their breeches. *Hudibras.*  
Alcibiades was one of the best orators of his age, notwithstanding he lived at a time when learning was at the highest *pitch*. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*  
3. Highest rise.  
A beauty wailing, and distressed widow,  
Seduc'd the *pitch* and height of all his thoughts  
To base declension and leath'd bigamy. *Shakefp.*  
4. State with respect to lowness or height.  
From this high *pitch* let us descend  
A lower flight; and speak of things at hand. *Milton.*  
By how much from the top of wondrous glory,  
Strongest of mortal men,  
To lowest *pitch* of abject fortune thou art fall'n. *Milton.*  
5. Size; stature.  
That infernal monster having cast  
His weary foe into the living well,  
'Gan high advance his broad discoloured breast  
Above his wonted *pitch*. *Fairy Queen.*  
Were the whole frame here,  
It is of such a spacious lofty *pitch*,  
Your roof were not sufficient to contain it. *Shakefp.*  
It turn'd itself to Ralpho's shape;  
So like in person, garb and *pitch*,  
'Twas hard t'interpret which was which. *Hudibras.*  
6. Degree; rate.  
To overcome in battle, and subdue  
Nations, and bring home spoils, with infinite  
Manlaughter, shall be held the highest *pitch*  
Of human glory. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*  
Our resident Tom  
From Venice is come,  
And hath left the statesman behind him,  
Talks at the same *pitch*,  
Is as wise, is as rich,  
And just where you left him, you find him. *Denham.*  
Princes that fear'd him, grieve; concern'd to see  
No *pitch* of glory from the grave is free. *Wallor.*  
Evangelical innocence, such as the gospel accepts, though mingled with several infirmities and defects, yet amounts to such a *pitch* of righteousness, as we call sincerity. *South.*  
When the sun's heat is thus far advanced, 'tis but just come up to the *pitch* of another set of vegetables, and but great enough to excite the terrestrial particles, which are more ponderous. *Woodward's Natural History.*  
**TO PITCH** *v. a.* [*appicciare*, Italian.]  
1. To fix; to plant.  
On Dardan plains the Greeks do *pitch*  
Their brave pavilions. *Shakefp.'s Troilus and Cressida.*  
Sharp stakes, pluckt out of hedges,  
They *pitched* in the ground. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*  
He counselled him how to hunt his game,  
What dart to cast, what net, what toils to *pitch*. *Fairfax.*  
David prepared a place for the ark of God, and *pitched* for it a tent. *1 Chron. xv. 1.*  
Mahometes *pitched* his tents in a little meadow. *Kneller.*  
When the victor  
Had conquered Thebes, he *pitched* upon the plain  
His mighty camp. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
To Chaffis' pleasing plains he took his way,  
There *pitch'd* his tents, and there resolv'd to stay. *Dryden.*  
The trenches first they pass'd, then took their way  
Where their proud foes in *pitch'd* pavilions lay. *Dryden.*  
2. To

# PIT

2. To order regularly.  
In setting down the form of common prayer, there was no need to mention the learning of a fit, or the unfitness of an ignorant minister, more than that he, which deferbeth the manner how to *pitch* a field, should speak of moderation and sobriety in diet. *Hooker, b. v. f. 31.*  
One *pitched* battle would determine the fate of the Spanish continent. *Addison on the State of the War.*  
3. To throw headlong; to cast forward.  
They'll not *pitch* me i' th' mire, *Shakefp. Tempst.*  
Unless he bid 'em. *Shakefp. Tempst.*  
They would wrestle, and *pitch* the bar for a whole afternoon. *Spektator, N° 434.*  
4. To smear with *PITCH*. [*pic*, Lat. from the noun.]  
The ark *pitch* within and without. *Genesis vi. 14.*  
The Trojans mount their ships, born on the waves,  
And the *pitch'd* vessels glide with easy force. *Dryden.*  
Some *pitch* the ends of the timber in the walls, to preserve them from the mortar. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercise.*  
I *pitched* over the convex very thinly, by dropping melted *pitch* upon it, and warming it to keep the *pitch* soft, whilst I ground it with the concave copper wetted to make it spread evenly all over the convex. *Newton's Opticks.*  
5. To darken.  
The air hath star'd the roses in her cheeks,  
And *pitch'd* the lily tincture of her face. *Shakefp.*  
The welkin *pitch'd* with fullen cloud. *Addison.*  
6. To pave.  
**TO PITCH** *v. n.*  
1. To light; to drop.  
When the swarm is settled, take a branch of the tree whereon they *pitch*, and wipe the hive clean. *Mortimer.*  
2. To fall headlong.  
The courier o'er the pommel cast the knight;  
Forward he flew, and *pitching* on his head,  
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay for dead. *Dryden.*  
3. To fix choice.  
We think 'tis no great matter which,  
They're all alike, yet we shall *pitch*  
On one that fits our purpose. *Hudibras.*  
A free agent will *pitch* upon such a part in his choice, with knowledge certain. *Moxon's Divine Dialogues.*  
The subject I have *pitched* upon may seem improper. *South.*  
I *pitched* upon this consideration that parents owe their children, not only material subsistence, but much more spiritual contribution to their mind. *Digby on the Soul.*  
The covetous man was a good while at a stand; but he came however by degrees to *pitch* upon one thing after another. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
*Pitch* upon the best course of life, and custom will render it the most easy. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
I translated Chaucer, and amongst the rest *pitched* on the wife of Bath's tale. *Dryden's Fables.*  
4. To fix a tent or temporary habitation.  
They *pitched* by Emmaus in the plain. *1 Mac. iii. 40.*  
**PITCHER** *n. f.* [*pitcher*, French.]  
1. An earthen vessel; a water pot.  
With sudden fear her *pitcher* down she threw  
And fled away. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
*Pitchers* have ears, and I have many servants;  
Besides old Gremio is hearkening. *Shakefp.*  
Pyreus was only famous for counterfeiting all base things; as earthen *pitchers* and a scullery. *Peacham on Drawing.*  
Hylas may drop his *pitcher*, none will cry,  
Not if he drown himself. *Dryden.*  
2. An instrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed.  
To the hills poles must be set deep in the ground, with a square iron *pitcher* or crow. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
**PITCHFORK** *n. f.* [*pitch* and *fork*.] A fork with which corn is thrown upon the wagon.  
An old lord in Leicestershire amused himself with mending *pitchforks* and spades for his tenants gratis. *Swift.*  
**PITCHINESS** *n. f.* [from *pitch*.] Blackness; darkness.  
**PITCHY** *adj.* [from *pitch*.]  
1. Smear'd with *pitch*.  
The planks, their *pitchy* coverings wash'd away,  
Now yield; and now a yawning breach display. *Dryden.*  
2. Having the qualities of *pitch*.  
Native petroleum, found floating upon some springs, is no other than this very *pitchy* substance, drawn forth of the strata by the water. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
3. Black; dark; dismal.  
Night is fled,  
Whole *pitchy* mantle over-veil'd the earth. *Shakefp.*  
I will fort a *pitchy* day for thee. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*  
Pitch and dark the night sometimes appears,  
Fried to our woe, and parent of our fears;  
Our joy and wonder sometimes she excites,  
With stars unnumber'd. *Prior.*

# PIT

**PITCOAL** *n. f.* [*pit* and *coal*.] Fossile coal.  
The best fuel is peat, the next charcoal made of *pitcoal* of cinders. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
**PIT-MAN** *n. f.* [*pit* and *man*.] He that in sawing timber works below in the pit.  
With the *pit* they enter the one end of the stuff, the topman at the top, and the *pitman* under him: the topman observing to guide the saw exactly, and the *pitman* drawing it with all his strength perpendicularly down. *Moxon.*  
**PIT-SAW** *n. f.* [*pit* and *saw*.] The large saw used by two men, of whom one is in the pit.  
The *pit* saw is not only used by those workmen that saw timber and boards, but is also for small matters used by joiners. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*  
**PITTOUS** *adj.* [from *pity*.]  
1. Sorrowful; mournful; exciting pity.  
When they heard that *pitteus* strain'd voice,  
In haste forsook their rural merriment. *Fairy Queen.*  
The most arch deed of *pitteus* massacre,  
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*  
Which when Deucalion with a *pitteus* look  
Beheld, he wept. *Dryden.*  
2. Compassionate; tender.  
If the series of thy joys  
Permit one thought less cheerful to arise,  
*Pitteus* transfer it to the mournful fwain. *Prior.*  
She gave him, *pitteus* of his case,  
A shaggy tap'try. *Pope's Dunciad.*  
3. Wretched; paltzy; pitiful.  
*Pitteus* amends! unless  
Be meant our grand foe. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
**PITTOUSLY** *adv.* [from *pitteus*.] In a pitteous manner.  
I must talk of murders, rapes and massacres,  
Ruthful to heart, yet *pitteously* perform'd. *Shakefp.*  
**PITTOUSNESS** *n. f.* [from *pitteus*.] Sorrowfulness; tenderness.  
**PITFALL** *n. f.* [*pit* and *fall*.] A pit dug and covered, into which a passerenger falls unexpectedly.  
Poor bird! should'st never fear the net nor lime,  
The *pitfall* nor the gin. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
Thieves dig concealed *pitfalls* in his way. *Satyrus.*  
These hidden *pitfalls* were set thick at the entrance of the bridge, so that throngs of people fell into them. *Addison.*  
**PITH** *n. f.* [*pitte*, Dutch.]  
1. The marrow of the plant; the soft part in the midst of the wood.  
If a cion, fit to be set in the ground, hath the *pith* finely taken forth, and not altogether, but some of it left, it will bear a fruit with little or no core. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Her solid bones convert to solid wood,  
To *pith* her marrow, and to sap her blood. *Dryden.*  
2. Marrow.  
As doth the *pith*, which left our bodies slack,  
Strings fast the little bones of neck and back;  
So by the soul doth death string heav'n and earth. *Donne.*  
The vertebrae are all perforated in the middle, with a large hole for the spinal marrow or *pith* to pass along. *Ray.*  
3. Strength; force.  
*Pith* in Scotland is still retained as denoting strength, either corporeal or intellectual: as, that defies all your *pith*.  
Leave your England,  
Guarded with grandfires, babies and old women,  
Or pass'd, or not arriv'd to *pith* and puissance. *Shakefp.*  
Since these arms of mine had seven years *pith*. *Shakefp.*  
4. Energy; cogency; fulness of sentiment; closeness and vigour of thought and stile.  
5. Weight; moment; principal part.  
That's my *pith* of business  
'Twixt you and your poor brother. *Shakefp.*  
Enterprizes of great *pith* and moment,  
With this regard their currents turn awry,  
And lose the name of action. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*  
6. The quintessence; the chief part.  
The owner of a foul disease,  
To keep it from divulging, lets it feed  
E've'n on the *pith* of life. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*  
**PITHILY** *adv.* [from *pithy*.] With strength; with cogency; with force.  
**PITHINESS** *n. f.* [from *pithy*.] Energy; strength.  
No less deserveth his witness in devising, his *pithiness* in uttering, his complaint of love, so lovely. *Spenser.*  
**PITHLESS** *adj.* [from *pith*.]  
1. Wanting *pith*.  
Weak shoulders over-born with burthening grief  
And *pithless* arms, like to a wither'd vine  
That drops his sapless branches to the ground. *Shakefp.*  
2. Wanting energy; wanting force.  
**PITHY** *adj.* [from *pith*.]  
1. Consisting of *pith*.  
The *pithy* fibres brace and stitch together the ligneous in a plant.  
The Herefordian plant that likes  
T' approach the quince, and th' alder's *pithy* stem. *Philips.*  
2. Strong;



## PIT

2. Strong; forcible; energetic.  
Yet the with *pitby* words, and counsel sad,  
Still strove their sudden rages to revoke;  
That at the last, suppressing fury mad,  
They gan abstain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
I must begin with rudiments of art,  
More pleasant, *pitby* and effectual,  
Than hath been taught by any. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*  
Many rare *pitby* laws concerning  
The worth of astrologic learning. *Hudibras.*  
This *pitby* speech prevail'd, and all agreed.  
In all these, Goodman Faet was very short, but *pitby*;  
for he was a plain home-fun man. *Addison.*  
PITTABLE. *adj.* [*pitabile*, Fr. from *pity*.] Deserving pity.  
The *pitiable* persons relieved, are constantly under your  
eye. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
PITIFUL. *adj.* [*pity* and *full*.]  
1. Melancholy; moving compassion.  
Some, who have not deserved judgment of death, have  
been for their goods sake caught up and carried straight to  
the bough; a thing indeed very *pitiful* and horrible. *Spenser.*  
A light most *pitiful* in the meanest wretch,  
Past speaking of in a king. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
Strangely visited people,  
All swollen and ulc'rous, *pitiful* to the eye;  
The mere despair of surgery he cures. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Will he his *pitiful* complaints renew?  
For freedom with afflicted language sue. *Sandys.*  
The conveniency of this will appear, if we consider what  
a *pitiful* condition we had been in. *Ray on the Creation.*  
2. Tender; compassionate.  
Would my heart were flint, like Edward's,  
Or Edward's soft and *pitiful*, like mine. *Shakespeare.*  
Be *pitiful* to my condemned sons,  
Whose souls are not corrupted. *Shakespeare.*  
3. Paltry; contemptible; despicable.  
That's villainous, and shews a most *pitiful* ambition in the  
fool that uses it. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
One, in a wild pamphlet, besides other *pitiful* malignities,  
would scarce allow him to be a gentleman. *Wotton.*  
The accusations against him contained much frivolous mat-  
ter or *pitiful*. *Hayward.*  
This is the doom of fallen man, to exhaust his time and  
impair his health, and perhaps to spin out his days and him-  
self into one *pitiful* controverted conclusion. *South.*  
Sin can please no longer, than for that *pitiful* space of time  
while it is committing; and surely the present pleasure of a  
sinful act is a poor countervail for the bitterness which begins  
where the action ends, and lasts for ever. *South's Sermons.*  
If these *pitiful* shanks were answerable to this branching  
head, I should defy all my enemies. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
What entertainment can be raised from so *pitiful* a ma-  
chine, where we see the success of the battle from the be-  
ginning. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*  
PITIFULLY. *adv.* [from *pitiful*.]  
1. Mournfully; in a manner that moves compassion.  
He beat him most *pitifully*; nay, *Shakespeare.*  
He beat him most *pitifully*.  
Some of the philosophers doubt whether there were any  
such thing as sense of pain; and yet, when any great evil has  
been upon them, they would sigh and groan as *pitifully* as  
other men. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
2. Contemptibly; despicably.  
Those men, who give themselves airs of bravery on reflect-  
ing upon the last scenes of others, may behave the most *pitifully*  
upon their own. *Clarissa.*  
PITIFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *pitiful*.] *Shakespeare.*  
1. Tenderness; mercy; compassion.  
Basilus giving the infinite terms of praises to Zelmane's  
valour in conquering, and *pitifulness* in pardoning, commanded  
no more words to be made of it. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
2. Despicableness; contemptibleness.  
PITILESSLY. *adv.* [from *pitiless*.] Without mercy.  
PITILESSNESS. *n. f.* Unmercifulness.  
PITILESS. *adj.* [from *pity*.] Wanting pity; wanting com-  
passion; merciless.  
Fair be ye sure, but proud and *pitiless*,  
As is a storm, that all things doth prostrate,  
Finding a tree alone all comfortless,  
Beats on it strongly, it to ruinate. *Spenser.*  
Hast thou in person ne'er offended me,  
Even for his sake am I now *pitiless*. *Shakespeare.*  
My chance, I see,  
Hath made ev'n *pity*, *pitiless* in thee. *Fairfax.*  
Upon my livid lips bestow a kiss,  
Nor fear your kisses can restore my breath;  
Even you are not more *pitiless* than death. *Dryden.*  
PITTANCE. *n. f.* [*pittance*, Fr. *pietantia*, Italian.]  
1. An allowance of meat in a monastery.  
2. A small portion.  
Then at my lodgings,  
The worst is this, that at so slender warning

## PLA

- You're like to have a thin and slender *pittance*. *Shakespeare.*  
The ass saved a miserable *pittance* for himself. *L'Estrange.*  
I have a small *pittance* left, with which I might retire, *Arch.*  
Many of them lose the greatest part of the small *pittance*  
of learning they received at the university. *Swift's Miscellanies.*  
PITUITE. *n. f.* [*pituite*, Fr. *pituita*, Lat.] Phlegm.  
Serous exfluxions and redundant *pituite* were the product of  
the winter, which made women subject to abortions. *Arch.*  
PITUITOUS. *adj.* [*pituitosus*, Lat. *pituitus*, Fr.] Consisting  
of phlegm.  
It is thus with women, only that abound with *pituitous* and  
watery humours. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*  
The forerunners of an apoplexy are weakness, wateriness  
and turgidity of the eyes, *pituitous* vomiting and laborious  
breathing. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
PITY. *n. f.* [*pitie*, Fr. *pieta*, Italian.]  
1. Compassion; sympathy with misery; tenderness for pain or  
uneasiness.  
Thou hast scourged and taken *pity* on me. *Tob. xi. 15.*  
Wan and meagre let it look;  
With a *pity*-moving shape. *Wallar.*  
An ant dropt into the water; a woodpigeon took *pity* of  
her, and threw her a little bough. *L'Estrange.*  
Left the poor should seem to be wholly disregarded by their  
maker, he hath implanted in men a quick and tender sense of  
*pity* and compassion. *Calamy's Sermons.*  
When Aeneas is forced in his own defence to kill Laulus,  
the poet shows him compassionate; he has *pity* on his beauty  
and youth, and is loth to destroy such a masterpiece of na-  
ture. *Dryden's Dives.*  
The mournful train  
With groans and hands upheld, to move his mind,  
Besought his *pity* to their helpless kind. *Dryden.*  
2. A ground of *pity*; a subject of *pity* or of grief.  
That he is old, the more is the *pity*, his white hairs do  
witness it. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
Julius Caesar writ a collection of apophthegms; it is *pity*  
his book is lost. *Bacon.*  
'Tis great *pity* we do not yet see the history of Chastmir.  
Temple.  
See, where she comes, with that high air and mien,  
Which marks in bonds the greatness of a queen,  
What *pity* 'tis. *Dryden.*  
What *pity* 'tis you are not all divine. *Dryden.*  
Who would not be that youth? what *pity* is it  
That we can die but once to serve our country? *Addison.*  
3. It has in this sense a plural.  
Singleness of heart being a virtue so necessary, 'tis a thou-  
sand *pities* it should be discontinued. *L'Estrange.*  
To PITY. *v. a.* [*pitoye*, Fr.] To compassionate; to pity.  
To regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness.  
When I desired their leave, that I might *pity* him, they  
took from me the use of mine own house. *Shakespeare.*  
He made them to be *pitied* of all. *Psalms cvi. 46.*  
You I could *pity* thus forlorn. *Milton.*  
Compassionate my pains! the *pities* me!  
To one that asks the warm return of love,  
Compassion's cruelty, 'tis scorn, 'tis death. *Addison.*  
To PITTY. *v. n.* To be compassionate.  
I will not *pity* nor spare, nor have mercy, but destroy  
them. *Jeremiah xiii. 14.*  
Pivot. *n. f.* [*pivot*, Fr.] A pin on which any thing turns.  
When a man dances on the rope, the body is a weight  
balanced on its feet, as upon two *pivots*. *Dryden's Dives.*  
Pix. *n. f.* [*pixis*, Lat.] A little chest or box, in which the con-  
secrated host is kept in Roman catholic countries. *Hammer.*  
He hath stolen a *pix*, and hanged mult a' be. *Shakespeare.*  
Pizzle. *n. f.* [quasi *pisile*.] *Minsheu.*  
The *pizzle* in animals is official to urine and generation.  
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.  
PLACABLE. *adj.* [*placabilis*, Lat.] Willing or possible to  
be appeased.  
Since I fought  
By pray'r th' offended deity 'appease;  
Methought I saw him *placable* and mild,  
Bending his car. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*  
Those implanted anticipations are, that there is a god, that  
he is *placable*, to be feared, honoured, loved, worshipped  
and obeyed. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
PLACABILITY. *n. f.* [from *placabile*.] Willingness to be  
appeased; possibility to be appeased.  
PLACABLENESS. *s.* appeased; possibility to be appeased.  
The various methods of propitiation and atonement shew  
the general consent of all nations in their opinion of the  
mercy and *placability* of the divine nature. *Anonymous.*  
PLACARD. *n. f.* [*placard*, Dutch; *placard*, Fr.] An edict;  
PLACART. *s.* a declaration; a manifesto.  
To PLACATE. *v. a.* [*placare*, Lat.] To appease; to reconcile.  
This word is used in Scotland.  
That the effect of an atonement and reconciliation was to  
give all mankind a right to approach and rely on the pro-  
tection and beneficence of a *placated* deity, is not deducible  
from nature. *Forbes.*  
PLACE. *n. f.* [*place*, Fr. *piazza*, Italian; from *platea*, Lat.]  
1. Particular portion of space.  
Search you out a *place* to pitch your tents. *Deut. i. 33.*  
We accept it always and in all *places*. *Acts xxiv. 3.*  
Here I could frequent  
With worship, *place* by *place*, where he vouchsaf'd  
Preference divine. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*  
I will teach him the names of the most celebrated persons;  
who frequent that *place*. *Addison's Guardian, N° 107.*  
2. Locality; vicinity; local relation.  
Place is the relation of distance betwixt any thing, and any  
two or more points considered as keeping the same distance  
one with another; and so as at rest: it has sometimes a more  
confused sense, and stands for that space which any body  
takes up. *Locke.*  
3. Local existence.  
The earth and the heaven fled away, and there was found  
no *place* for them. *Revelations xx. 11.*  
4. Space in general.  
All bodies are confin'd within some *place*;  
But the all *place* within herself confines. *Davies.*  
5. Separate room.  
In his brain  
He hath strange *places* cram'd with observation. *Shakespeare.*  
6. A seat; residence; mansion.  
The Romans shall take away both our *place* and nation. *Jo.*  
Saul set him up a *place*, and is gone down to Gilgal. *1 Sam.*  
7. Passage in writing.  
Holea faith of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me;  
which *place* proveth, that there are governments which God  
doth not avow. *Bacon's Holy War.*  
I could not pass by this *place*, without giving this short ex-  
plication. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
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What scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the first *place*  
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other reasons, and let the compass be rather in your eyes than  
in your hands. *Dryden's Dives.*  
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overlooked by our maker, if we consider, in the first *place*,  
that he is omnipresent; and, in the second, that he is omni-  
scient. *Spelman, N° 565.*  
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tion.  
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Think him a great way fool, solely a coward;  
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nest dealing, could take no *place*. *Hayward.*  
They are defects, not in the heart, but in the brain; for  
they take *place* in the loosest natures. *Bacon.*  
With faults confest'd commission'd her to go,  
If *pity* yet had *place*, and reconcile her foe. *Dryden.*  
Where arms take *place*, all other *places* are vain;  
Love taught me force, and force shall love maintain. *Dryden.*  
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*place*. *Dryden's Dedication to his Fables.*  
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God will not suffer to take *place*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
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phrase *take place*.  
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Where Madam Sempronie should take *place* of me,  
And Fulvia come i' the rear. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*  
There would be left no measures of credible and incredible,  
if doubtful propositions take *place* before self-evident. *Locke.*  
As a British freholder, I should not scruple taking *place*  
of a French marquis. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
13. Office; public character or employment.  
Do you your office, or give up your *place*,  
And you shall well be spared. *Shakespeare.*  
If I'm traduc'd by tongues that neither know  
My faculties nor person;  
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That virtue must go through. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
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captain, beseeching him, instead of their treacherous gene-  
ral, to take upon him the *place*. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

## PLA

- Is not the bishop's bill deny'd;  
And we still threaten'd to be try'd?  
You see the king embraces  
Those counsels he approv'd before;  
Nor doth he promise, which is more;  
That we shall have their *places*. *Dinham.*  
Persons in private were the senate's aim;  
And patriots for a *place* abandon'd fame. *Garth.*  
Some magistrates are contented, that their *places* should  
adorn them; and some study to adorn their *places*, and reflect  
back the lustre they receive from thence. *Atterbury.*  
13. Room; way; space for appearing or acting given by cession;  
not opposition.  
Avenge not yourselves, but rather give *place* unto wrath. *Romans xii. 19.*  
He took a stride, and to his fellows cry'd,  
Give *place*, and mark the difference if you can,  
Between a woman warrior and a man. *Dryden.*  
Victorious York did first, with fam'd success,  
To his known valour, make the Dutch give *place*. *Dryd.*  
The rustick honours of the scythe and share,  
Give *place* to swords and plumes the pride of war. *Dryd.*  
14. Ground; room.  
Ye seek to kill me, because my word hath no *place* in  
you. *Jo. viii. 37.*  
There is no *place* of doubting, but that it was the very  
fame. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
To PLACE. *v. a.* [*placer*, Fr. from the noun.]  
1. To put in any place, rank or condition.  
Place such over them to be rulers. *Ex. xviii. 21.*  
He placed forces in all the fenced cities. *2 Chron. xvii. 2.*  
Those accusations had been more reasonable, if placed on  
inferior persons. *Dryden's Aeneas.*  
2. To fix; to settle; to establish.  
God or nature has not any where placed any such jurif-  
diction in the first born. *Locke.*  
3. To put out at interest.  
'Twas his care  
To place on good security his gold. *Pope.*  
PLACER. *n. f.* [from *place*.] One that places.  
Sovereign lord of creatures all,  
Thou *placer* of plants, both humble and tall. *Spenser.*  
PLACID. *adj.* [*placidus*, Latin.]  
1. Gentle; quiet; not turbulent.  
It conduceth unto long life and to the more *placid* motion of  
the spirits, that men's actions be free. *Bacon.*  
2. Soft; kind; mild.  
That *placid* aspect and meek regard,  
Rather than aggravate my evil state,  
Would stand between me and thy father's ire. *Milton.*  
PLACIDLY. *adv.* [from *placid*.] Mildly; gently.  
If into a phial, filled with good spirit of nitre, you cast a  
piece of iron, the liquor, whose parts moved uniformly and  
*placidly* before, by altering its motion, it begins to penetrate  
and scatter abroad particles of the iron. *Boyle.*  
The water easily infiltrates itself into, and *placidly* diffends  
the tubes and vessels of vegetables. *Wardour.*  
PLACIDITY. *n. f.* [*placidity*, Lat.] Decree; determination.  
We spend time in defence of their *placidity*, which might  
have been employed upon the universal author. *Glanvill.*  
PLACQUET, or PLAQUET. *n. f.* A petticoat.  
You might have pinch'd a *placquet*, it was senseless. *Shak.*  
The bone-ach is the curse dependent on those that war for  
a *placquet*. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*  
PLAGIARISM. *n. f.* [from *plagiary*.] Theft; literary adop-  
tion of the thoughts or works of another.  
With great impropriety, as well as *plagiarism*, they have  
most injuriously been transferred into proverbial maxims. *Stei.*  
PLAGIARY. *n. f.* [from *plagium*, Lat.]  
1. A thief in literature; one who steals the thoughts or writings  
of another.  
The ensuing discourse, left I chance to be traduced for a  
*plagiary* by him who has played the thief, was one of those  
that, by a worthy hand, were stolen from me. *South.*  
Without invention, a painter is but a copier, and a poet  
but a *plagiary* of others; both are allowed sometimes to copy  
and translate. *Dryden's Dives.*  
2. The crime of literary theft. Not used.  
*Plagiary* had not its nativity with printing, but began when  
the paucity of books scarce wanted that invention. *Brown.*  
PLAGUE. *n. f.* [*plague*, Dutch; *plage*, Teut. *plaga*, Latin;  
*πλῆγη*.]  
1. Pestilence; a disease eminently contagious and destructive.  
Thou art a bile,  
A *plague*-fore or imbold's carbuncle  
In my corrupted blood. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
The general opinion is, that years hot and moist are most  
pestilential; yet many times there have been great *plagues* in  
dry years. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Snakes, that use within thy house for shade,  
Securely lurk, and, like a *plague*, invade.  
Thy cattle with venom. *Mary's Virgil's Georgicks.*  
19 T

## PLA

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captain, beseeching him, instead of their treacherous gene-  
ral, to take upon him the *place*. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*



# PLA

All those *plagues*, which earth and air had brooded,  
First on inferior creatures try'd their force,  
And last they seized on man. *Lee and Dryden.*

2. State of misery.  
I am fet in my *plague*, and my heaviness is ever in my  
fight. *Psalms xxxviii. 17.*

3. Any thing troublesome or vexatious.  
'Tis the time's *plague*, when madmen lead the blind. *Sha.*  
I am not mad, too well I feel  
The diff'rent *plague* of each calamity. *Shakespeare, K. John.*  
Good or bad company is the greatest blessing or greatest  
*plague* of life. *L'Estrange.*  
Sometimes my *plague*, sometimes my darling. *Prior.*

To *PLAGUE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To infect with pestilence.  
2. To trouble; to tease; to vex; to harass; to torment; to  
afflict; to distress; to torture; to embarrass; to excruciate;  
to make uneasy; to disturb.  
If her nature be so,  
That she will *plague* the man that loves her most,  
And take delight to encrease a wretch's woe,  
Then all her nature's goodly gifts are lost. *Spenser.*  
Say my request's unjust,  
And spurn me back; but if it be not so,  
Thou art not honest, and the gods will *plague* thee. *Shak.*  
Thus were they *plagu'd*. *Milton.*  
And worn with famine. *Collier.*  
People are formed out of their reason, *plagued* into a com-  
pliance, and forced to yield in their own defence. *Collier.*  
When a Neapolitan cavalier has nothing else to do, he  
gravely shuts himself up in his closet, and falls a tumbling  
over his papers, to see if he can start a law suit, and *plague*  
any of his neighbours. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

*PLAGU'LY*. *adv.* [from *plague*.] Vexatiously; horribly. A  
low word.  
This whispering bodes me no good; but he has me so *pla-*  
*guily* under the lash, I dare not interrupt him. *Dryden.*  
You look'd scornful, and snift at the dean;  
But he durst not so much as once open his lips,  
And the doctor was *plaguily* down in the hips. *Swift.*

*PLAGU'Y*. *adj.* [from *plague*.] Vexatious; troublesome. A  
low word.  
Of heats,  
Add one more to the *plaguey* bill. *Dennis.*  
What perils do environ  
The man that meddles with cold iron,  
What *plaguey* mischiefs and mishaps  
Do dog him still with after-claps. *Hudibras.*

*PLAICE*. *n. f.* [*plate*, Dutch.] A flat fish.  
Of flat fish there are soles, flounders, dabs and *plaice*. *Carew.*

*PLAID*. *n. f.* A striped or variegated cloth; an outer loose  
weed worn much by the highlanders in Scotland: there is a  
particular kind worn too by the women; but both these  
modes seem now nearly extirpated among them; the one by  
act of parliament, and the other by adopting the English  
dresses of the sex.

*PLAIN*. *adj.* [*planus*, Latin.]  
1. Smooth; level; flat; free from protuberances or excref-  
cencies. In this sense, especially in philosophical writings,  
it is frequently written *plane*: as, a *plane* superficies.  
It was his policy to leave no hold behind him; but to  
make all *plain* and waste. *Spenser.*  
The South and South-East sides are rocky and mountainous,  
but *plain* in the midst. *Sandys's Journey.*  
Thy vineyard must employ thy sturdy steer  
To turn the glebe; besides thy daily pain  
To break the clods, and make the surface *plain*. *Dryden.*  
Hilly countries afford the most entertaining prospects,  
though a man would chuse to travel through a *plain* one. *Add.*

2. Void of ornament; simple.  
A crown of ruddy gold inclos'd her brow,  
*Plain* without pomp, and rich without a show. *Dryden.*

3. Artless; not subtle; not specious; not learned; simple.  
In choice of instruments, it is better to chuse men of a  
*plain* sort, that are like to do that that is committed to them,  
and to report faithfully the success, than those that are cun-  
ning to contrive somewhat to grace themselves, and will help  
the matter in report. *Bacon's Essays.*  
Of many *plain*, yet pious christians, this cannot be af-  
firmed. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
The experiments alledged with so much confidence, and  
told by an author that writ like a *plain* man, and one whose  
profession was to tell truth, helped me to resolve upon making  
the trial. *Temple.*  
My heart was made to fit and pair within,  
Simple and *plain*, and fraught with artless tenderness. *Rowe.*  
Our troops beat an army in *plain* fight and open field. *Felt.*  
Must then at once, the character to save,  
The *plain* rough hero turn a crafty knave? *Pope.*

4. Honestly rough; open; sincere; not soft in language.  
Give me leave to be *plain* with you, that yourself give no  
just cause of scandal. *Bacon.*

# PLA

5. Mere; bare.  
He that beguill'd you in a plain accents was a *plain* knave,  
which, for my part, I will not be. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
Some have at first for wits, then poets part;  
Turn'd critics next, and prov'd *plain* fools at last. *Pope.*

6. Evident; clear; discernible; not obscure.  
They wondered there should appear any difficulty in any  
expressions, which to them seem'd very clear and *plain*. *Clar.*  
Express thyself in *plain*, not doubtful words.  
That ground for quarrels or disputes affords. *Denham.*  
I can make the difference more *plain*, by giving you my  
method of proceeding in my translations; I considered the  
genius and distinguishing character of my author. *Dryden.*  
'Tis *plain* in the history, that Esau was never subject to  
Jacob. *Lake.*  
That children have such a right, is *plain* from the laws of  
God; that men are convinced, that children have such a  
right, is evident from the law of the land. *Lake.*  
It is *plain*, that these discourses are calculated for none, but  
the fashionable part of womankind. *Addison's Spectator.*  
To speak one thing mix'd dialects they join;  
Divide the simple, and the *plain* define. *Prior.*

7. Not varied by much art.  
A *plain* long *plain*-singing voice requires,  
For warbling notes from inward cheering flow. *Sidney.*

*PLAIN*. *adv.*  
1. Not obscurely.  
2. Distinctly; articulately.  
The string of his tongue was loosed, and he spake *plain*.  
*Mar. vii. 35.*

3. Simply; with rough sincerity.  
Goodman Fact is allowed by every body to be a *plain*-  
spoken person, and a man of very few words; tropes and  
figures are his aversion. *Addison's Court Tatler.*

*PLAIN*. *n. f.* [*plaine*, Fr.] Level ground; open; flat; often,  
a field of battle.  
In a *plain* in the land of Shinar they dwell. *Gen. xi. 2.*  
The Scots took the English for foolish birds fallen into  
their net, forsook their hills, and marched into the *plain* di-  
rectly towards them. *Hayward.*  
They erected their castles and habitations in the *plains* and  
open countries, where they found most fruitful lands, and  
turned the Irish into the woods and mountains. *Davies.*  
Pour forth Britannia's legions on the *plain*. *Arbutnot.*  
While here the ocean gains,  
In other parts it leaves wide sandy *plains*. *Pope.*  
The impetuous courser pants in ev'ry vein,  
And pawing seems to beat the distant *plain*. *Pope.*

To *PLAIN*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To level; to make even.  
Upon one wing, the artillery was drawn, every piece ha-  
ving his guard of pioneers to *plain* the ways. *Hayward.*

To *PLAIN*. *v. n.* [*plaindre*, je *plain*, Fr.] To lament; to  
wail.  
Long since my voice is hoarse, and throat is sore,  
With cries to skies, and curses to the ground;  
But more I *plain*, I feel my woes the more. *Sidney.*  
A *plain* long *plain*-singing voice requires  
For warbling notes from inward cheering flow. *Sidney.*  
The fox, that first this cause of grief did find,  
'Can first thus *plain* his case with words unkind. *Habbert.*  
The incessant weeping of my wife,  
And piteous *plainings* of the pretty babes,  
Forc'd me to seek delays. *Shakespeare.*  
He to himself thus *plain'd*. *Milton.*

*PLAINDEALING*. *adj.* [*plain* and *deal*.] Acting without art.  
Though I cannot be laid to be a flattering honest man; it  
must not be denied, but I am a *plaindealing* villain. *Shakespeare.*  
Bring a *plaindealing* innocence into a consilium with ne-  
cessary prudence. *L'Estrange.*

*PLAINDEALING*. *n. f.* Management void of art.  
I am no politician; and was ever thought to have too little  
wit, and too much *plaindealing* for a statesman. *Denham.*  
It looks as fate with nature's law may strive  
To shew *plaindealing* once an age would thrive. *Dryden.*

*PLAINLY*. *adv.* [from *plain*.]  
1. Levelly; flatly.  
2. Not subtly; not speciously.  
3. Without ornament.  
4. Without gloss; sincerely.  
You write to me with the freedom of a friend, setting  
down your thoughts as they occur, and dealing *plainly* with  
me in the matter. *Pope.*

5. In earnest; fairly.  
They charged the enemies horse so gallantly, that they  
gave ground; and at last *plainly* run to a safe place. *Clarend.*

6. Evidently; clearly; not obscurely.  
St. Augustine acknowledgeth, that they are not only set  
down, but also *plainly* set down in scripture; so that he which  
heareth or readeth, may without difficulty understand. *Hester.*  
Coriolanus neither cares whether they love or hate him;  
and out of his carelessness, let's them *plainly* see't. *Shakespeare.*

By

# PLA

By that feed  
Is meant thy great deliverer, who shall bruise  
The serpent's head; whereof to thee anon  
*Plainly* shall be reveal'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*  
We see *plainly* that we have the means, and that nothing  
but the application of them is wanting. *Addison.*

*PLAINNESS*. *n. f.* [from *plain*.]  
1. Levelness; flatness.  
2. Want of ornament; want of show.  
If some pride with want may be allowed,  
We in our *plainness* may be justly proud,  
Whate'er he's pleas'd to own, can need no show. *Dryden.*  
As shades most sweetly recommend the light,  
So modest *plainness* sets off sprightly wit. *Pope.*

3. Openness; rough sincerity.  
Well, said Basilus, I have not chosen Dametas for his  
fighting nor for his discouraging, but for his *plainness* and ho-  
nesty, and therein I know he will not deceive me. *Sidney.*  
Your *plainness* and your shortness please me well. *Shakespeare.*  
Think't thou, that duty shall have dread to speak,  
When pow'r to flattery bows; to *plainness* honour  
Is bound, when majesty to folly falls. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*  
*Plainness* and freedom, an epistolary file required. *Wake.*

4. Artlessness; simplicity.  
All laugh to find  
Unthinking *plainness* so o'erpersuade thy mind,  
That thou could'st seriously persuade the crowd  
To keep their oaths. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

*PLAINT*. *n. f.* [*plainte*, French.]  
1. Lamentation; complaint; lament.  
Then pour out *plaint*, and in one word say this;  
Helpless his *plaint*, who spoils himself of bliss. *Sidney.*  
Booleless are *plaints*, and careless are my wounds. *Shak.*  
From inward grief  
His bursting passion into *plaints* thus pour'd. *Milton.*

2. Exprobation of injury.  
There are three just grounds of war with Spain; one of  
*plaint*, two upon defence. *Bacon.*

3. Expression of sorrow.  
How many childrens *plaints*, and mother's cries! *Daniel.*  
Where though I mourn my matchless loss alone,  
And none between my weakness judge and me;  
Yet even these gentle walls allow my moan,  
Whose doleful echoes to my *plaints* agree. *Watton.*  
Littering where the hapless pair  
Sat in their sad discourse, and various *plaints*,  
Thence gather'd their own doom. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
For her relief  
Vext with the long expressions of my grief,  
Receive these *plaints*. *Waller.*

*PLAINFUL*. *adj.* [*plaint* and *full*.] Complaining; audibly  
sorrowful.  
To what a sea of miseries my *plaintful* tongue doth lead  
me. *Sidney, b. ii.*

*PLAINTIF*. *n. f.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] He that commences a suit in  
law against another; opposed to the defendant.  
The *plaintiff* proved the debt by three positive witnesses,  
and the defendant was cast in costs and damages. *L'Estrange.*  
You and I shall talk in cold friendship at a bar before a  
judge, by way of *plaintiff* and defendant. *Dryden.*  
In such a cause the *plaintiff* will be his'd,  
My lord, the judges laugh, and you're dismiss'd. *Pope.*

*PLAINTIF*. *adj.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] Complaining. A word not  
in use.  
His younger son on the polluted ground,  
First fruit of death, lies *plaintif* of a wound  
Giv'n by a brother's hand. *Prior.*

*PLAINTIVE*. *adj.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] Complaining; lamenting;  
expressive of sorrow.  
His careful mother heard the *plaintive* sound,  
Encompass'd with her sea-green sisters round. *Dryden.*  
The goddess heard,  
Rose like a morning mist, and thus begun  
To soothe the sorrows of her *plaintive* son. *Dryden.*  
Can nature's voice  
*Plaintive* be drown'd, or lessen'd in the noise,  
Though thouts as thunder loud afflict the air. *Prior.*  
Leviathans in *plaintive* thunders cry. *Young.*

*PLAINWORK*. *n. f.* [*plain* and *work*.] Needlework as distin-  
guished from embroidery; the common practice of sewing  
or making linen garments.  
She went to *plainwork*, and to purling brooks. *Pope.*

*PLAIT*. *n. f.* [corrupted from *plight* or *plyght*, from *ply* or fold.]  
A fold; a double.  
Should the voice directly strike the brain,  
It would astonish and confuse it much;  
Therefore these *plaits* and folds the sound restrain.  
That it the organ may more gently touch. *Davies.*  
Nor shall thy lower garments artful *plait*,  
From thy fair side dependent to thy feet,  
Arm their chaste beauties with a modest pride,  
And double ev'ry charm they seek to hide. *Prior.*

3

# PLA

'Tis very difficult to trace out the figure of a vest through  
all the *plaits* and foldings of the drapery. *Addison.*

To *PLAIT*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To fold; to double.  
The busy sylphs surround their darling cares;  
Some fold the sleeve, while others *plait* the gown;  
And Betty's prais'd for labours not her own. *Pope.*  
Will she on Sunday morn thy neckcloth *plait*. *Gay.*

2. To weave; to braid.  
Let it not be that outward adorning of *plaiting* the hair. *1 Peter iii. 3.*

What she demands, incessant I'll prepare;  
I'll weave her garlands, and I'll *plait* her hair;  
My busy diligence shall deck her board,  
For there at least I may approach my lord. *Prior.*

3. To intangle; to involve.  
Time shall unfold what *plaited* cunning hides,  
Who covers faults at last with shame derides. *Shakespeare.*

*PLAITER*. *n. f.* [from *plait*.] He that *plaits*.  
*PLAN*. *n. f.* [*plan*, French.]  
1. A scheme; a form; a model.  
Remember, O my friends, the laws, the rights;  
The generous *plan* of power delivered down  
From age to age to your renown'd forefathers. *Addison.*

2. A plot of any building or ichnography; form of any thing  
laid down on paper.  
Artists and *plans* reliev'd my solemn hours;  
I founded palaces, and planted bow'rs. *Prior.*

To *PLAN*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To scheme; to form in  
design.  
Vouchsafe the means of vengeance to debate,  
And *plan* with all thy arts the scene of fate. *Pope.*  
*PLANARY*. *adj.* Pertaining to a *plane*. *DiD.*  
*PLANCHED*. *adj.* [from *planche*.] Made of boards.  
He hath a garden circummar'd with brick,  
Whose Western side is with a vineyard back,  
And to that vineyard is a *planched* gate,  
That makes his opening with this bigger key. *Shakespeare.*

*PLANCHER*. *n. f.* [*plancher*, French.] A board; a plank.  
Oak, cedar and chefnut are the best builders; some are  
best for *planchers*, as deal; some for tables, cupboards and  
decks, as walnuts. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

*PLANCHING*. *n. f.* In carpentry, the laying the floors in a  
building. *DiD.*

*PLANE*. *n. f.* [*planus*, Latin. *Plain* is commonly used in popu-  
lar language, and *plane* in geometry.]  
1. A level surface.  
Comets, as often as they are visible to us, move in *planes* in-  
clined to the *plane* of the ecliptick in all kinds of angles. *Bent.*  
Projectils would ever move on in the same right line, did  
not the air, their own gravity, or the ruggedness of the *planes*,  
on which they move, stop their motion. *Cheyne.*

2. [*Plane*, Fr.] An instrument by which the surface of boards  
is smoothed.  
The iron is set to make an angle of forty-five degrees with  
the sole of the *plane*. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

To *PLANE*. *v. a.* [*planer*, Fr. from the noun.]  
1. To level; to smooth from inequalities.  
The foundation of the Roman caufeway was made of rough  
stone, joined with a most firm cement; upon this was laid  
another layer of small stones and cement, to *plane* the ineq-  
ualities of rough stone, in which the stones of the upper pave-  
ment were fixt. *Ariantnot on Coins.*

2. To smooth with a *plane*.  
These hard woods are more properly scraped than *planed*.  
*Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

*PLANE-TREE*. *n. f.* [*platanus*, Lat. *plane*, *platane*, Fr.]  
The *plane-tree* hath an amentaceous flower, consisting of  
several slender stamina, which are all collected into spherical  
little balls and are barren; but the embryos of the fruit,  
which are produced on separate parts of the same trees, are  
turgid, and afterwards become large spherical balls, containing  
many oblong seeds intermixed with down: it is generally sup-  
posed, that the introduction of this tree into England is  
owing to the great lord chancellor Bacon. *Miller.*

The beech, the swimming alder and the *plane*. *Dryd.*

*PLANET*. *n. f.* [*planeta*, Lat. *πλανητα*; *planet*, Fr.]  
*Planets* are the erratic or wandering stars, and which are not  
like the fixt ones always in the same position to one another:  
we now number the earth among the primary *planets*, because  
we know it moves round the sun, as Saturn, Jupiter, Mars,  
Venus and Mercury do, and that in a path or circle between  
Mars and Venus; and the moon is accounted among the se-  
condary *planets* or satellites of the primary, since she moves  
round the earth: all the *planets* have, besides their motion  
round the sun, which makes their year, also a motion round  
their own axes, which makes their day; as the earth's re-  
volving so makes our day and night: it is more than probable,  
that the diameters of all the *planets* are longer than their axes:  
we know 'tis so in our earth; and Flamsteed and Cassini  
found it to be so in Jupiter: Sir Isaac Newton asserts our  
earth's equatorial diameter to exceed the other about thirty-  
four



# PLA

four miles; and indeed else the motion of the earth would make the sea rise so high at the equator, as to drown all the parts thereof.

Barbarous villains! hath this lovely face  
Rul'd like a waning planet over me;  
And could it not inforce them to relent,  
And planets, planet-struck, real eclipse  
Then suffer'd.

There are seven planets or errant stars in the lower orbs of heaven.

PLANETARY *adj.* [planetaire, Fr. from planet.]

1. Pertaining to the planets.  
Their planetary motions and aspects.  
To marble and to brass, such features give,  
Describe the stars and planetary way,  
And trace the footsteps of eternal day.

2. Under the denomination of any particular planet.  
Darkling they mourn their fate, whom Circe's power,  
That watch'd the moon and planetary hour,  
With words and wicked herbs, from human kind  
Had alter'd.

I was born in the planetary hour of Saturn, and, I think,  
I have a piece of that leaden planet in me; I am no way  
fascious.

3. Produced by the planets.  
Here's gold, go on;  
Be as a planetary plague, when Jove  
Will o'er some high-wield city hang his poison  
In the sick air.

4. Having the nature of a planet; erratic.  
We behold bright planetary Jove,  
Sublime in air through his wide province move;  
Four second planets his dominion own;  
And round him turn, as round the earth the moon.

PLANETICAL *adj.* [from planet.] Pertaining to planets.  
Add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interlunary  
and plenilunary exemptions, the eclipses of sun and moon,  
conjunctions and oppositions planetary.

PLANETETRUCK *adj.* [planet and strike.] Blasted; sward  
afflaid.

Wonder not much if thus amaz'd I look,  
Since I saw you, I have been planettruck;  
A beauty, and so rare, I did desire.

PLANIFOLIOUS *adj.* [planus and folium, Lat.] Flowers are  
so called, when made up of plain leaves, set together in cir-  
cular rows round the center, whose face is usually uneven,  
rough and jagged.

PLANIMETRIC *adj.* [from planimetry.] Pertaining to the  
mensuration of plane surfaces.

PLANIMETRY *n. f.* [planus, Lat. and metria, Gr.] The mensuration  
of plane surfaces.

PLANIPETALOUS *adj.* [planus, Lat. and petala, Gr.] Flat-  
leaved, as when the small flowers are hollow only at the bot-  
tom, but flat upwards, as in dandelion and succory.

TO PLANISH *v. a.* [from plane.] To polish; to smooth. A  
word used by manufacturers.

PLANISPHERE *n. f.* [planus, Lat. and sphere, Gr.] A sphere pro-  
jected on a plane; a map of one or both hemispheres.

PLANK *n. f.* [planche, Fr.] A thick strong board.  
They gazed on their ships, feeling them so great, and con-  
fiding in divers planks.

The doors of plank were; their clove exquisite,  
Kept with a double key.

Some Turkish bows are of that strength, as to pierce a  
plank of six inches.

Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,  
And through the yielding planks a passage find.

Be warn'd to shun the watry way,  
For late I saw adrift disjointed planks,  
And empty tombs erected on the banks.

TO PLANK *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover or lay with  
planks.

If you do but plank the ground over, it will breed salt-  
petre.

A seed of monstrous height appear'd;  
The sides were plank'd with pine.

PLANCUNICAL *adj.* [planus and conus.] Level on one side  
and conical on others.

Some few are planconvex, whose superficies is in part level  
between both ends.

PLANOCONVEX *n. f.* [planus and convexus.] Flat on the one  
side and convex on the other.

It took two object-glasses, the one a planconvex for a four-  
teen feet telescope, and the other a large double convex for  
one of about fifty feet.

PLANT *n. f.* [plant, Fr. planta, Latin.]

1. Any thing produced from seed; any vegetable production.

# PLA

What comes under this denomination, Ray has distributed  
under twenty-seven genders or kinds: 1. The imperfect plants,  
which do either totally want both flower and seed, or else  
seem to do so. 2. Plants producing either no flower at all,  
or an imperfect one, whose seed is so small as not to be dis-  
cernible by the naked eye. 3. Those whose seeds are not so  
small, as singly to be invisible, but yet have an imperfect or  
staminate flower; i. e. such a one, as is without the petala,  
having only the stamina and the perianthium. 4. Such as  
have a compound flower, and emit a kind of white juice or  
milk when their stalks are cut off or their branches broken  
off. 5. Such as have a compound flower of a discous figure,  
the seed pappous, or winged with down, but emit no milk.  
6. The herbæ capitatae, or such whose flower is composed  
of many small, long, fistulous or hollow flowers gathered round  
together in a round button or head, which is usually covered  
with a squamous or scaly coat. 7. Such as have their leaves  
entire and undivided into jags. 8. The corymbiferous plants,  
which have a compound discous flower, but the seeds have no  
down adhering to them. 9. Plants with a perfect flower,  
and having only one single seed belonging to each single  
flower. 10. Such as have rough, hairy or bristly seeds. 11.  
The umbelliferous plants, which have a pentapetalous  
flower, and belonging to each single flower are two seeds,  
lying naked and joining together; they are called umbellif-  
erous, because the plant, with its branches and flowers, hath  
an head like a lady's umbrella: [1.] Such as have a broad flat  
seed almost of the figure of a leaf, which are encompassed  
round about with something like leaves. [2.] Such as have  
a longish seed, swelling out in the middle, and larger than  
the former. [3.] Such as have a shorter seed. [4.] Such as  
have a tubercle root. [5.] Such as have a wrinkled, channe-  
lated or striated seed. 12. The stellate plants, which are so  
called, because their leaves grow on their stalks at certain in-  
tervals or distances in the form of a radiant star: their flowers  
are really monopetalous, divided into four segments, which  
look like so many petala; and each flower is succeeded by  
two seeds at the bottom of it. 13. The apertifolia, or rough  
leaved plants: they have their leaves placed alternately, or  
in no certain order on their stalks; they have a monopetalous  
flower cut or divided into five partitions, and after every  
flower there succeed usually four seeds. 14. The suffruticeae,  
or verticillate plants: their leaves grow by pairs on their stalks,  
one leaf right against another; their leaf is monopetalous,  
and usually in form of an helmet. 15. Such as have naked  
seeds, more than four, succeeding their flowers, which there-  
fore they call polyspermae plantae semine nudo; by naked  
seeds, they mean such as are not included in any seed pod.  
16. Bacciferous plants, or such as bear berries. 17. Multi-  
filiquous, or corniculate plants, or such as have, after each  
flower, many distinct, long, slender, and many times crooked  
cafes or filiquae, in which their seed is contained, and which,  
when they are ripe, open themselves and let the seeds drop  
out. 18. Such as have a monopetalous flower, either uni-  
form or difform, and after each flower a peculiar seed-case  
containing the seed, and this often divided into many dis-  
tinct cells. 19. Such as have an uniform tetrapetalous  
flower, but bear these seeds in oblong filiquous cafes. 20.  
Vasculiferous plants, with a tetrapetalous flower, but often  
anomalous. 21. Leguminous plants, or such as bear pulses,  
with a papilionaceous flower. 22. Vasculiferous plants, with  
a pentapetalous flower; these have, besides the common ca-  
lix, a peculiar case containing their seed, and their flower  
consisting of five leaves. 23. Plants with a true bulbous  
root, which consists but of one round ball or head, out of  
whose lower part go many fibres to keep it firm in the earth:  
the plants of this kind come up but with one leaf; they have  
no foot stalk, and are long and slender: the seed vessels are  
divided into three partitions: their flower is hexapetalous.  
24. Such as have their fruits approaching to a bulbous form:  
these emit, at first coming up, but one leaf, and in leaves,  
flowers and roots resemble the true bulbous plant. 25. Cul-  
miferous plants, with a grassy leaf, as such as have a smooth  
hollow-jointed stalk, with one sharp-pointed leaf at each joint,  
encompassing the stalk, and set out without any foot stalk: their  
seed is contained within a chaffy husk. 26. Plants with a  
grassy leaf, but not culmiferous, with an imperfect or stami-  
niferous flower. 27. Plants whose place of growth is uncertain  
and various, chiefly water plants.

Butchers and villains,  
How sweet a plant have you untimely crop't.

Between the vegetable and sensitive province there are plant-  
animals and some kind of insects arising from vegetables, that  
seem to partake of both.

The next species of life above the vegetable, is that of  
sense; wherewith some of those productions, which we call  
plant-animals, are endowed.

It continues to be the same plant, as long as it partakes of  
the same life, though that life be communicated to new par-  
ticles of matter, vitally united to the living plant, in a like  
continued organization, conformable to that sort of plants.

Once

# PLA

Once I was skill'd in ev'ry herb that grew,  
And ev'ry plant that drinks the morning dew.

2. A fapling.  
A man haunts the forest, that abuses our young plants with  
carving Rosalind on their barks.

And labour him with many a stubborn stroke.  
[Plant, Lat.] The sole of the foot.

TO PLANT *v. a.* [planto, Lat. planter, Fr.]

1. To put into the ground in order to grow; to set; to cultivate.  
Plant not thee a grove of any trees near unto the altar of  
the Lord.

2. To procreate; to generate.  
The honour'd gods the chairs of justice  
Supply with worthy men, plant love amongst you.

It engenders choler, planteth anger;  
And better 'twere, that both of us did fast,  
Than feed it with such overcosted flesh.

3. To place; to fix.  
The fool hath planted in his memory  
An army of good words.

I will advise you where to plant yourselves.  
The mind through all her powers  
Irradiate, there plant eyes.

When Turnus had assembled all his pow'rs,  
His standard planted on Laurentum's tow'rs;  
Trembling with rage, the Latian youth prepare  
To join th' allies.

4. To settle; to establish: as, to plant a colony.  
If you plant where favages are, do not only entertain them  
with trifles and jingles, but use them justly.

Create, and therein plant a generation.  
To the planting of it in a nation, the soil may be mellowed  
with the blood of the inhabitants; nay, the old extirpated,  
and the new colonies planted.

5. To fill or adorn with something planted: as, he planted the  
garden or the country.

To build, to plant, whatever you intend,  
In all let nature never be forgot.

6. To direct properly: as, to plant a cannon.  
PLANTAGE *n. f.* [plantago, Lat.] An herb.

Truth, try'd with iteration,  
As true as steel, as plantage to the moon.

PLANTAIN *n. f.* [plantain, Fr. plantago, Lat.]

1. An herb.  
The toad, being overcharged with the poison of the spider,  
as is ordinarily believ'd, has recourse to the plantain leaf.

The most common simples are mugwort, plantain and  
horsetail.

2. A tree in the West Indies, which bears an eculent fruit.  
I long my careless limbs to lay  
Under the plantain's shade.

PLANTAL *adj.* [from plant.] Pertaining to plants.  
There's but little similitude betwixt a tedious humidity and  
plantal germinations.

PLANTATION *n. f.* [plantatio, from planto, Latin.]

1. The act or practice of planting.  
2. The place planted.

As swine are to gardens and orderly plantations, so are tu-  
mults to parliaments.

Of the same soil their nursery prepare,  
With that of their plantation; lest the tree  
Translated should not with the soil agree.

Whole rising forests, not for pride or show,  
But future buildings, future navies grow:  
Let his plantations stretch from down to down,  
First shade a country, and then raise a town.

Virgil, with great modesty in his looks, was seated by  
Calliope in the midst of a plantation of laurel.

3. A colony.  
Planting of countries is like planting of woods; the prin-  
cipal thing, that hath been the destruction of most plantations,  
hath been the base and hasty drawing of profit in the first  
years; speedily profit is not to be neglected, as far as may stand  
with the good of the plantation.

4. Introduction; establishment.  
Episcopacy must be cast out of this church, after posses-  
sion here, from the first plantation of christianity in this  
island.

PLANTED *adj.* [from plant.] This word seems in Shakespeare  
to signify, settled; well grounded.

Our court is haunted  
With a refined traveller of Spain;  
A man in all the world's new fashion planted,  
That hath a mint of phrases in his brain.

PLANTER *n. f.* [planter, Fr. from plant.]

1. One who sows, sets or cultivates; cultivator.  
There stood Sabinus, planter of the vines,  
And studiously surveys his gen'rous wines.

# PLA

What do thy vines avail,  
Or olives, when the cruel battle mows

The planters, with their harvest immature?  
That product only which our passions bear,  
Eludes the planter's miserable care.

2. One who cultivates ground in the West Indian colonies.  
A planter in the West Indies might muster up, and lead  
all his family out against the Indians, without the absolute  
dominion of a monarch, descending to him from Adam.

He to Jamaica seems transported,  
Alone, and by no planter courted.

3. One who disseminates or introduces.  
Had these writings differed from the sermons of the first  
planters of christianity in history or doctrine, they would have  
been rejected by those churches which they had formed.

PLASH *n. f.* [plafche, Dutch; platz, Danish.]

1. A small lake of water or puddle.  
He leaves  
A shallow plash to plunge him in the deep,  
And with satiety seeks to quench his thirst.

Two frogs consulted, in the time of drought, when many  
plashes, that they had repaired to, were dry, what was to be  
done.

I understand the aquatic or water frog, whereof in ditches  
and standing plashes we behold millions.

With fifth the miscreant lies bewray'd,  
Fall'n in the plash his wickedness had laid.

2. [From the verb to plash.] Branch partly cut off and bound  
to other branches.  
In the plashing your quick, avoid laying of it too low and  
too thick, which makes the sap run all into the shoots, and  
leaves the plashes without nourishment.

TO PLASH *v. a.* [plaffer, Fr.] To interweave branches.  
Plant and plash quicklets.

PLASHY *adj.* [from plash.] Watry; filled with puddles.  
Near stood a mill in low and plashy ground.

PLASM *n. f.* [πλασμα.] A mould; a matrix in which any  
thing is cast or formed.

The shells served as plasms or moulds to this sand, which,  
when consolidated, and afterwards freed from its investient  
shell, is of the same shape with the cavity of the shell.

PLASTER *n. f.* [plastre, Fr. from πλασσω.]

1. Substance made of water and some absorbent matter, such  
as chalk or lime well pulverised, with which walls are over-  
laid or figures cast.

In the same hour came forth fingers of a man's hand, and  
wrote upon the plaster of the wall.

The floors of plaster, and the walls of dung.  
Maps are hung up so high, to cover the naked plaster or  
waincot.

2. [Emplastrum, Lat. in English, formerly emplaster.] A glu-  
tinous or adhesive salve.

Seeing the fore is whole, why retain we the plaster?

When you should bring the plaster.  
It not only moves the needle in powder, but likewise, if  
incorporated with plasters, as we have made trial.

Plasters, that had any effect, must be by dispersing or re-  
pelling the humours.

TO PLASTER *v. a.* [plastrer, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To overlay as with plaster.  
Boils and plagues  
Plaster you o'er, that one insect another

Against the wind a mile.  
The harlot's cheek beautied with plastering art.

A heart settled upon a thought of understanding, is as a  
fair plastering on the wall.

With a cement of flour, whites of eggs and stone pow-  
dered, piccina mirabilis is said to have the walls plastered.

Plaster the chinky hives with clay.  
The brain is grown more dry in its consistence, and receives  
not much more impression, than if you wrote with your  
finger on a plaster'd wall.

2. To cover with a medicated plaster.  
PLASTERER *n. f.* [plastrer, Fr. from plasterer.]

1. One whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster.  
Thy father was a plasterer,  
And thou thyself a sheerman.

2. One who forms figures in plaster.  
The plasterer makes his figures by addition, and the carver  
by subtraction.

PLASTICK *adj.* [πλαστικός.] Having the power to give form.  
Benign creator! let thy plastick hand  
Dispose its own effect.

There is not any thing strange in the production of the said  
formed metals, nor other plastick virtue concerned in shaping  
them into those figures, than merely the configuration of the  
particles.



# PLA

**PLASTRON.** *n. f.* [French.] A piece of leather stuffed, which fencers use, when they teach their scholars, in order to receive the pusses made at them. *Trevoux.*

Against the post their wicker shields they crush,  
Flourish the sword, and at the *plastron* push. *Dryden.*

**TO PLAT.** *v. a.* [from *plat.*] To weave; to make by texture.

I have seen nests of an Indian bird curiously interwoven and *platted* together. *Roy on the Creation.*

I never found so much benefit from any expedient, as from a ring, in which my mistress's hair is *platted* in a kind of true lovers knot. *Addison's Spectator, N° 245.*

**PLAT.** *n. f.* [more properly *plat*; *plot*, Sax.] A small piece of ground.

Such pleasure took the serpent to behold  
This flow'ry *plat*, the sweet recess of Eve. *Milton.*

On a *plat* of rising ground,  
I hear the far-off curfew found,  
Over some wide-water'd shore,  
Swinging slow with fullen roar. *Milton.*

It palfies through banks of violets and *plats* of willow of its own producing. *Spectator.*

**PLATANE.** *n. f.* [*platane*, Fr. *platanus*, Lat.] The plane tree.

The *platane* round,  
The carver holms, the mapple seldom inward found. *Spens.*

I clpy'd thee, fair and tall;  
Under a *platane*. *Milton.*

**PLATE.** *n. f.* [*plate*, Dutch; *plaque*, Fr.]

1. A piece of metal beat out into breadth.

In his livery  
Walk'd crowns and coronets, realms and islands were  
As *plates* dropt from his pocket. *Shakefp.*

Make a *plate*, and burnish it as they do iron. *Bacon.*

A leaden bullet-shot from one of these guns, the space of twenty paces, will be beaten into a thin *plate*. *Philips.*

The centers of these wretches, who could derive no sanctity to them; yet in that they had been consecrated by the offering incense, were appointed to be beaten into broad *plates*, and fastened upon the altar. *South's Sermons.*

Eternal deities!  
Who rule the world with absolute decrees,  
And write whatever time shall bring to pass  
With pens of adamant on *plates* of brass. *Dryden.*

2. Armour of plates.

With their force they pierc'd both *plate* and mail,  
And made wide furrows in their fleshes frail. *Fa. Queen.*

3. [*Plata*, Spanish.] Wrought silver.

They eat on beds of silk and gold,  
And leaving *plates*,  
Do drink in stone of higher rate. *Benj. Johnson's Catalogue.*

The Turks entered into the trenches so far, that they carried away the *plate*. *Knox's Hist. of the Turks.*

They that but now for honour and for *plate*  
Made the sea blush with blood; resign their hate. *Waller.*

At your desert bright pewter comes too late,  
When your first course was all serv'd up in *plate*. *King.*

4. [*Plat*, Fr. *piatta*, Italian.] A small shallow vessel of metal on which meat is eaten.

Africanus thus observ'd, and, smiling, said,  
See, we devour the *plates* on which we fed. *Dryden.*

**TO PLATE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with plates.

The doors are curiously cut through and *plated*. *Sandys.*

M. Lepidus's house had a marble door-case; afterwards they had gilded ones, or rather *plated* with gold. *Arbutnot.*

2. To arm with plates.

*Plate* sin with gold,  
And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks. *Shakefp.*

Marshall, ask yonder knight in arms,  
Why *plated* in habiliments of war? *Shakefp.*

His goodly eyes,  
That o'er the files and musters of the war,  
Have glow'd like *plated* Mars. *Shakefp.*

The bold Acalonite  
Fled from his lion ramp, old warriors turn'd  
Their *plated* backs under his heel. *Milton.*

3. To beat into laminae or plates.

If to fame alone thou dost pretend,  
The miser will his empty palace lend,  
Set wide his doors, adorn'd with *plated* brass. *Dryden.*

If a thinned or *plated* body, of an uneven thickness, which appears all over of one uniform colour, should be fit into threads of the same thickness with the *plate*; I see no reason why every thread should not keep its colour. *Newton.*

**PLATEN.** *n. f.* Among printers, the flat part of the press whereby the impression is made.

**PLATFORM.** *n. f.* [*plat*, flat, Fr. and form.]

1. The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated; the ichnography.

When the workmen began to lay the *platform* at Chalcedon, eagles conveyed their lines to the other side of the freight. *Samuel's Journey.*

# PLA

2. A place laid out after any model.

No artful wildness to perplex the scene;  
Grove nods at grove, each alley has a brother,  
And half the *platform* just reflects the other. *Pope.*

3. A level place before a fortification.

Where was this?  
— Upon the *platform* where we watch. *Shakefp.*

4. A scheme; a plan.

Their minds and affections were universally bent even against all the orders and laws wherein this church is founded, conformable to the *platform* of Geneva. *Hester.*

I have made a *platform* of a princely garden by precept, partly by drawing not a model, but some general lines of it. *Bacon's Essays.*

They who take in the entire *platform*, and see the chain, which runs through the whole, and can bear in mind the observations and proofs, will discern how these propositions flow from them. *Woodward.*

**PLA'TICK ASPECT.** In astrology, is a ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light.

**PLATOON.** *n. f.* [a corruption of *peloton*, Fr.] A small square body of musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot, when they form the hollow square, to strengthen the angles: the grenadiers are generally thus posted; yet a party from any other division is called a *platoon*, when intending to far from the main body. *Military Dict.*

In comely wounds shall bleeding worthies stand,  
Webb's firm *platoon*, and Lumley's faithful band. *Tickell.*

**PLATTER.** *n. f.* [from *plate*.] A large dish, generally of earth.

The servants wash the *platter*, scour the plate,  
Then blow the fire. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Satura is an adjective, to which *lanx*, a charger, or large *platter* is understood. *Dryden.*

**PLAUDIT.** *n. f.* [A word derived from the Latin, *plaudis*, to applaud.] The demand of applause made by the player, when he left the stage.] Applause.

True wisdom must our actions so direct,  
Not only the last *plaudit* to expect. *Denham.*

She would so shamefully fail in the last act, that instead of a *plaudite*, the would deserve to be hissed off the stage. *Mars.*

Some men find more melody in discord than in the angelic quires; yet even these can discern music in a concert of *plaudites*, eulogies given themselves. *Dancy of Pitt.*

**PLAUSIBILITY.** *n. f.* [*plausibilis*, Fr. from *plausibile*.] Speciousness; superficial appearance of right.

Two pamphlets, called the management of the war, are written with some *plausibility*, much artifice and direct falsehoods. *Swift.*

The last excuse for the slow steps made in disarming the adversaries of the crown, was allowed indeed to have more *plausibility*, but less truth, than any of the former. *Swift.*

**PLAUSIBLE.** *adj.* [*plausibile*, Fr. *plausibilis*, from *plaudis*, Lat.] Such as gains approbation; superficially pleasing or taking; specious; popular; right in appearance.

Go you to Angelo, answer his requiring with a *plausible* obedience, agree with his demands to the point. *Shakefp.*

Judges ought to be more reverend than *plausible*, and more advised than confident. *Bacon.*

They found out that *plausible* and popular pretext of raising an army to fetch in delinquents. *King Charles.*

These were all *plausible* and popular arguments, in which they, who most desired peace, would insinuate upon many considerations. *Clarendon.*

No treachery to *plausible*, as that which is covered with the robe of a guide. *L'Estrange.*

The case is doubtful, and may be disputed with *plausible* arguments on either side. *South.*

**PLAUSIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *plausible*.] Speciousness; show of right.

The *plausibleness* of arminianism, and the congruity it hath with the principles of corrupt nature. *Sanderston.*

The notion of man's free will, and the nature of sin bears along with it a commendable plainness and *plausibleness*. *Moss.*

**PLAUSIBLY.** *adv.* [from *plausible*.]

1. With fair show; speciously.

They could talk *plausibly* about that they did not understand, but their learning lay chiefly in flourish. *Collier.*

Thou can't *plausibly* dispute,  
Supreme of fears, of angel, man and brute. *Prior.*

2. With applause. Not in use.

I hope they will *plausibly* receive our attempts, or candidly correct our misconceptions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**PLAUSIVELY.** *adj.* [from *plaudis*, Lat.]

1. Applauding.

2. Plausible. A word not in use.

His *plausible* words  
He scatter'd not in ears; but grafted them  
To grow there and to bear. *Shakefp.*

**TO PLAY.**

# PLA

**TO PLAY.** *v. n.* [plegan, Saxon.]

1. To sport; to frolic; to do something not as a task, but for a pleasure.

On smooth the seal and bended dolphins *play*. *Milton.*

2. To toy; to act with levity.

Thou with eternal wisdom did'st converse,  
Wisdom thy sister and with her did'st *play*. *Milton.*

3. To be dissuited from work.

I'll bring my young man to school; look where his master comes; 'tis a *playing* day I see. *Shakefp. Mer. W. of Windsor.*

4. To trifle; to act wantonly and thoughtlessly.

Men are apt to *play* with their healths and their lives as they do with their cloaths. *Temple.*

5. To do something fanciful.

How every fool can *play* upon the word! *Shakefp.*

6. To practise falsehood; to practise deception.

I would make use of it rather to *play* upon those I despised, than to trifle with those I loved. *Pope.*

7. To mock; to practise illusion.

I saw him dead; art thou alive,  
Or is it fancy plays upon our eye-sight? *Shakespeare.*

8. To game; to contend at some game.

Charles, I will *play* no more to-night;  
My mind's not on't, you are too hard for me. *Shakefp.*

— Sir, I did never win of you before.

When levity and cruelty *play* for kingdoms,  
The gentler gamester is the soonest winner. *Shakefp.*

O perdurable shame!  
Are these the wretches that we *play'd* at dice for. *Shakefp.*

The low rated English *play* at dice.  
The clergyman *played* at whist and wobblers. *Swift.*

9. To do any thing trickily or deceitful.

His mother *played* false with a smith.  
Cawdor, Glamis, all *Shakespeare.*

The wizard women promis'd; and, I fear,  
Thou *play'd'st* most foully for't. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

Life is not long enough for a coquette to *play* all her tricks in. *Addison's Spectator, N° 89.*

10. To touch a musical instrument.

Every thing that heard him *play*,  
Even the billows of the sea  
Hung their heads; and then lay by,  
In sweet music is such art,  
Killing care, and grief of heart; *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*

Thou art as a very lovely song of one that hath a pleasant voice, and can *play* well on an instrument. *Exekiel.*

Tully says, there consisteth in the practice of singing and *playing* on instruments great knowledge, and the most excellent instruction, which rectifies and orders our manners, and allays the heat of anger. *Peachment of Musick.*

Wherein doth our practice of singing and *playing* with instruments in our cathedral churches differ from the practice of David. *Peachment of Musick.*

Child like a country swain, he pip'd, he sung,  
And *playing* drove his jolly troop along. *Dryden.*

Take thy harp and melt thy maid;  
*Play*, my friend! and charm the charmer. *Glanvill.*

He applied the pipe to his lips, and began to *play* upon it; the sound of it was exceeding sweet. *Addison's Spectator.*

11. To operate; to act. Used of any thing in motion.

John hath seiz'd Arthur, and it cannot be,  
That whilst warm life *plays* in that infant's veins,  
The misplac'd John should entertain  
One quiet breath of rest. *Shakefp. King John.*

My wife cried out fire, and you brought out your buckets, and called for engines to *play* against it. *Dryden.*

By constant laws, the food is concocted, the heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs *play*. *Cheyne.*

12. To wanton; to move irregularly.

Citherea all in fedges hid,  
Which seem to move and wanton with her breath,  
Even as the waving fedges *play* with wind. *Shakefp.*

This with exhilarating vapour bland  
About their spirits *play'd*, and utmost powers  
Made err. *Milton.*

In the streams that from the fountain *play*,  
She wash'd her face. *Dryden.*

The setting sun  
*Plays* on their shining arms and burnish'd helmets,  
And covers all the field with gleams of fire. *Addison.*

13. To personate a drama.

A lord will hear you *play* to-night;  
But I am doubtful of your modesties,  
Left, over-eying of his odd behaviour,  
For yet his honour never heard a *play*,  
You break into some merry passion. *Shakespeare.*

Ev'n kings but *play*; and when their part is done,  
Some other, worse or better, mount the throne. *Dryden.*

14. To represent a character.

Courts are theatres, where some men *play*;  
Princes, some slaves, and all end in one day. *Denne.*

# PLA

15. To act in any certain character.

Thus we *play* the fool with the time, and the spirits of the wife fit in the clouds and mock us. *Shakefp.*

I did not think to shed a tear  
In all my miseries; but thou hast forc'd me;  
Out of thy honest truth to *play* the woman. *Shakefp.*

She hath wrought folly to *play* the whore. *Deut. xxii. 21.*

Be of good courage, and let us *play* the men for our people. *2 Samuel x. 12.*

Alphonse, duke of Ferrara, delighted himself only in turning and *playing* the joiner. *Peachment of Musick.*

'Tis possible these Turks may *play* the villains. *Denham.*

A man has no pleasure in proving that he has *played* the fool. *Collier of Friendship.*

**TO PLAY.** *v. a.*

1. To put in action or motion: as, he *played* his cannon.

2. To use an instrument of music.

He *plays* a tickling straw within his nose. *Gay.*

3. To act a mischievous character.

Nature here  
Wanton'd as in her prime, and *play'd* at will  
Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*

4. To exhibit dramatically.

Your honour's players hearing your amendment,  
Are come to *play* a pleasant comedy. *Shakefp.*

5. To act; to perform.

Doubt would fain have *played* his part in her mind, and called in question, how she should be assured that Zelmane was not Pyrocles. *Sidney, b. ii.*

**PLAY.** *n. f.*

1. Action not imposed; not work; dismissal from work.

2. Amusement; sport.

My darling and my joy  
For love of me leave off this dreadful *play*. *Fa. Queen.*

Two gentle fawns at *play*.

3. A drama; a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are represented by dialogue and action.

Only they,  
That come to hear a merry *play*,  
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*

A *play* ought to be a just image of human nature, representing its humours and the changes of fortune to which it is subject, for the delight and instruction of mankind. *Dryden.*

Visits, *plays* and powder'd beaux. *Swift.*

4. Game; practice of gaming; contest at a game.

I will play no more, my mind's not on't;  
I did never win of you, *Shakefp.*

5. Practice in any contest.

When they can make nothing else on't, they find it the best of their *play* to put it off with a jest. *L'Estrange.*

He was resolved not to speak distinctly, knowing his best *play* to be in the dark, and that all his safety lay in the confusion of his talk. *Tillotson.*

In arguing the opponent uses comprehensive and equivocal terms, to involve his adversary in the doubtfulness of his expression, and therefore the answer on his side makes it his *play* to distinguish as much as he can. *Locke.*

Bull's friends advised to gentler methods with the young lord; but John naturally lov'd rough *play*. *Arbutnot.*

6. Action; employment; office.

The senseless plea of right by providence  
Can last no longer than the present sway;  
But justifies the next who comes in *play*. *Dryden.*

7. Practice; action; manner of acting.

Determining, as after I knew, in secret manner, not to be far from the place where we appointed to meet, to prevent any foul *play* that might be offered unto me. *Sidney, b. ii.*

8. Act of touching an instrument.

9. Irregular and wanton motion.

10. A state of agitation or ventilation.

Many have been fav'd, and many may,  
Who never heard this question brought in *play*. *Dryden.*

11. Room for motion.

The joints are let exactly into one another, that they have no *play* between them, lest they shake upwards or downwards. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

12. Liberty of acting; swing.

Should a writer give the full *play* to his mirth, without regard to decency, he might please readers; but must be a very ill man, if he could please himself. *Addison's Freeholder.*

**PLAYBOOK.** *n. f.* [*play* and book.] Book of dramatic compositions.

Your's was a match of common good liking, without any mixture of that ridiculous passion, which has no being but in *playbooks* and romances



# PLA

**PLA'YDEBT.** *n. f.* [play and debt.] Debt contracted by gaming. There are multitudes of leases upon single lives, and play-debts upon joint lives. *Arbutnot.*  
She has several playdebts on her hand, which must be discharged very suddenly. *Spectator, N° 295.*

**PLA'YER.** *n. f.* [from play.]  
1. One who plays.  
2. An idler; a lazy person.  
You're pictures out of doors,  
Saints in your injuries, devils being offended,  
Players in your housewifery. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
3. Actor of dramatick scenes.  
Like players plac'd to fill a filthy stage,  
Where change of thoughts one fool to other shews,  
And all but jests, serve only sorrow's rage. *Sidney.*  
Certain pantomimi will represent the voices of players of interludes so to life, as you would think they were those players themselves. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
A player, if left of his auditory and their applause, would straight be out of heart. *Bacon.*  
Thine be the laurel then, support the stage;  
Which so declines, that shortly we may see  
Players and plays reduc'd to second infancy.  
His muse had starv'd, had not a piece unread,  
And by a player bought, supply'd her bread. *Dryden.*  
4. A mimic.  
Thus said the player god; and adding art  
Of voice and gesture, to perform'd his part,  
She thought, so like her love the shade appears,  
That Ceyx spake the words. *Dryden.*  
5. One who touches a musical instrument.  
Command thy servants to seek out a man, who's a cunning player on the harp. *Samuel xvi. 16.*  
6. A gamester.  
The snake bit him fast by the tongue, which therewith began to rattle and swell, that, by the time he had knocked this foul player on the head, his mouth was scarce able to contain it. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

**PLA'YFELLOW.** *n. f.* [play and fellow.] Companion in amusement.  
Inconstant in his choice of his friends, or rather never having a friend but playfellow, of whom, when he was weary, he could no otherwise rid himself than by killing them. *Sidney.*  
She seem'd still back unto the land to look,  
And her playfellow aid to call, and fear  
The dashing of the waves. *Spenser.*  
Your precious self had not then cross'd the eyes  
Of my young playfellow. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
Mischance and sorrow go along with you!  
Heart's discontent and four affliction  
Be playfellows to keep you company!  
Sweet playfellow, pray thou for us,  
And good luck grant thee thy Demetrius. *Shakespeare.*  
This was the play at which Nero flaked three thousand two hundred and twenty-nine pounds three shillings and four pence upon every cast; where did he find playfellows? *Arbutnot on Coins.*

**PLAYFUL.** *adj.* [play and full.] Sportive; full of levity.  
He is scandalized at youth for being lively, and at childhood for being playful. *Addison's Spectator, N° 494.*

**PLAYGAME.** *n. f.* [play and game.] Play of children.  
That liberty alone gives the true relish to their ordinary playgames. *Locke.*

**PLAYHOUSE.** *n. f.* [play and house.] House where dramatick performances are represented.  
These are the youths that thunder at a playhouse, and fight for bitten apples. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
He hurries me from the playhouse and scenes there, to the bear-garden. *Stillington.*  
I am a sufficient theatre to myself of ridiculous actions, without expecting company either in a court or playhouse. *Dry.*  
Shakespeare, whom you and ev'ry playhouse bill stile the divine. *Pope's Epistles of Horace.*

**PLAYPLEASURE.** *n. f.* [play and pleasure.] Idle amusement.  
He taketh a kind of playpleasure in looking upon the fortunes of others. *Bacon's Essays.*

**PLAYSOME.** *adj.* [play and some.] Wanton; full of levity.  
**PLAYSOMENESS.** *n. f.* [from playsome.] Wantonness; levity.  
**PLAYTHING.** *n. f.* [play and thing.] Toy; thing to play with.  
O Castilio! thou hast caught  
My foolish heart; and like a tender child,  
That trusts his plaything to another hand,  
I fear its harm, and fain would have it back. *Orway.*  
A child knows his nurse, and by degrees the playthings of a little more advanced age. *Locke.*  
The servants should be hindered from making court to them, by giving them fruit and playthings. *Locke.*  
O Richard,  
Would fortune calm her present rage,  
And give us playthings for our age. *Prior.*

# PLE

Allow him but the plaything of a pen,  
He ne'er rebels or plots. *Pope.*

**PLA'YWRIGHT.** *n. f.* [play and wright.] A maker of plays.  
He ended much in the character he had liv'd in; and Horace's rule for a play may as well be applied to him as a playwright. *Pope.*

**PLEA.** *n. f.* [plaid, old French.]  
1. The act or form of pleading.  
2. The thing offered or demanded in pleading.  
The magnificoes have all persuaded with him;  
But none can drive him from the envious plea  
Of forfeiture of justice and his bond. *Shakespeare.*  
3. Allegation.  
They tow'rd the throne supreme,  
Accountable, made haffe, to make appear  
With righteous plea, their utmost vigilance. *Milton.*  
4. An apology; an excuse.  
The fend, with necessity,  
The tyrant's plea, excus'd his devilish deeds.  
Thou determin'd weaknes for no plea. *Milton.*  
When such occasions are,  
No plea must serve; 'tis cruelty to spare. *Deuham.*  
Whoever argues in defence of absolute power in a single person, though he offers the old plausible plea, that, it is his opinion, which he cannot help, unless he be convinced, ought to be treated as the common enemy of mankind. *Swift.*

**TO PLEACH.** *v. a.* [pleffer, Fr.] To bend; to interweave.  
A word not in use.  
Would'st thou be window'd in great Rome, and see  
Thy master thus, with pleacht arms, bending down  
His corrigible neck. *Shakespeare.*  
Steal into the pleached bower,  
Where honey-suckles ripen'd by the sun,  
Forbid the sun to enter. *Shakespeare.*

**TO PLEAD.** *v. n.* [plaidier, Fr.]  
1. To argue before a court of justice.  
To his accusations  
He pleaded still not guilty; and alleg'd  
Many sharp reasons. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
O that one might plead for a man with God, as a man pleadeth for his neighbour! *Job xvi. 21.*  
Of beauty sing;  
Let others govern or defend the state,  
Plead at the bar, or manage a debate. *Gravill.*  
Lawyers and divines write down forth notes, in order to plead or plead. *Watt's Improvement of the Mind.*  
2. To speak in an argumentative or persuasive way for or against; to reason with another.  
I am  
To plead for that, which I would not obtain. *Shakespeare.*  
Who is he that will plead with me; for now if I hold my tongue, I shall give up the ghost. *Job xiii. 19.*  
If nature plead not in a parent's heart,  
Pity my tears, and pity her desert. *Dryden.*  
It must be no ordinary way of reasoning, in a man that is pleading for the natural power of kings, and against all compact, to bring for proof an example, where his own account founds all the right upon compact. *Locke.*  
3. To be offered as a plea.  
Since you can love, and yet your error see,  
The fame refistless power may plead for me,  
With no less ardour I my claim pursue;  
I love, and cannot yield her even to you. *Dryden.*

**TO PLEAD.** *v. a.*  
1. To defend; to discuss.  
Will you, we shew our title to the crown?  
If not, our sword shall plead it in the field. *Shakespeare.*  
2. To allege in pleading or argument.  
Don Sebastian came forth to intreat, that they might part with their arms like soldiers; it was told him, that they could not justly plead law of nations, for that they were not lawful enemies. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
If they will plead against me my reproach, know that God hath overthrown me. *Job xix. 5.*  
3. To offer as an excuse.  
I will neither plead my age nor sickness, in excuse of faults. *Dryden.*

**PLEA'DABLE.** *adj.* [from plead.] Capable to be alleged in plea.  
I ought to be discharged from this information, because this privilege is pleadable at law.

**PLEA'DER.** *n. f.* [plaidier, Fr. from plead.]  
1. One who argues in a court of justice.  
The brief with weighty crimes was charg'd,  
On which the pleader much enlarg'd. *Swift's Miscel.*  
2. One who speaks for or against.  
If you  
Would be your country's pleader, your good tongue  
Might stop our countryman. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
So fair a pleader any cause may gain. *Dryden.*

# PLE

**PLEA'DING.** *n. f.* [from plead.] Act or form of pleading.  
If the heavenly folk should know  
These pleadings in the court below. *Swift's Miscel.*

**PLEA'SANCE.** *n. f.* [plaisance, Fr.] Gaiety; pleafantry; merriment.  
The lovely pleafance and the lofty pride  
Cannot express'd be by any art. *Spenser.*  
Her words the drowned with laughing vain,  
And wanting grace in utt'ring of the fame,  
That turned all her pleafance to a scoffing game. *F. Queen.*  
Oh that men should put an enemy into their mouths, to steal away their brains! that we should with joy, pleafance, revel and applaus transform ourselves into beasts. *Shakespeare.*

**PLEASANT.** *adj.* [plaisant, French.]  
1. Delightful; giving delight.  
The gods are just, and of our pleafant vices  
Make instruments to scourge us. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
What most he should dislike, seems pleafant to him;  
What like, offensive. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
How good and how pleafant it is for brethren to dwell in unity!  
Verdure clad  
Her universal face with pleafant green. *Milton.*  
2. Grateful to the senses.  
Sweeter thy discourse is to my ear,  
Than fruits of palm-tree pleafantest to thirst. *Milton.*  
3. Good humoured; cheerful.  
In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,  
Thou'rt such a touchy, testy, pleafant fellow. *Addison.*  
4. Gay; lively; merry.  
Let neither the power nor quality of the great, or the wit of the pleafant prevail with us to flatter the vices, or applaud the prophaneities of wicked men. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
5. Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than use.  
They, who would prove their idea of infinite to be positive, seem to do it by a pleafant argument, taken from the negation of an end, which being negative, the negation of it is positive. *Locke.*

**PLEASANTLY.** *adv.* [from pleafant.]  
1. In such a manner as to give delight.  
2. Gayly; merrily; in good humour.  
King James was wont pleafantly to say, that the duke of Buckingham had given him a secretary, who could neither write nor read. *Clarendon.*  
3. Lightly; ludicrously.  
Eustathius is of opinion, that Ulysses speaks pleafantly to Elpenor. *Brown.*

**PLEASANTNESS.** *n. f.* [from pleafant.]  
1. Delightfulness; state of being pleafant.  
Doth not the pleafantness of this place carry in itself sufficient reward. *Sidney.*  
2. Gaiety; cheerfulness; merriment.  
It was refreshing, but composed, like the pleafantness of youth tempered with the gravity of age. *South.*  
He would fain put on some pleafantness, but was not able to conceal his vexation. *Tillotson.*

**PLEA'SANTRY.** *n. f.* [plaisanterie, Fr.]  
1. Gaiety; merriment.  
The harshness of reasoning is not a little softened and smoothed by the insinuations of mirth and pleafantry. *Addison.*  
Such kinds of pleafantry are dangerous in criticism, the greatest masters appear serious and instructive. *Addison.*  
2. Sprightly saying; lively talk.  
The grave abound in pleafantries, the dull in repartees and points of wit. *Addison's Spectator, N° 487.*

**TO PLEASE.** *v. a.* [placere, Lat. plaire, Fr.]  
1. To delight; to gratify; to humour.  
They please themselves in the children of strangers. *If. ii. 6.*  
Whether it were a whistling wind, or a pleafing fall of water running violently. *Wisd. xvii. 18.*  
Thou can't not be to pleas'd at liberty,  
As I shall be to find thou dar't be free. *Dryden.*  
Leave such to trifle with more grace and ease,  
Whom folly pleases, and whose follies please. *Pope.*  
2. To satisfy; to content.  
Doctor Pinch  
Establish him in his true sense again,  
And I will please you what you will demand. *Shakespeare.*  
What next I bring shall please  
Thy wish exactly to thy heart's desire. *Milton.*  
3. To obtain favour from; to be pleas'd with, is to approve; to favour.  
This is my beloved son, in whom I am well pleas'd. *Mat.*  
I have seen thy face, and thou wast pleas'd with me. *Gen.*  
Fickle their state whom God  
Most favours: who can please him long? *Milton.*  
4. To be PLEASED. To like. A word of ceremony.  
Many of our most skilful painters were pleas'd to recommend this author to me, as one who perfectly understood the rules of painting. *Dryden's Dufresny.*

**TO PLEASE.** *v. n.*  
1. To give pleasure.  
What pleafing seem'd, for her now pleases more. *Milton.*

# PLE

I found something that was more pleafing in them, than my ordinary productions. *Dryden.*

2. To gain approbation.  
Their wine-offerings shall not be pleafing unto him. *Hofea.*

3. To like; to chuse.  
Spirits, freed from mortal laws, with ease  
Allume what fexes and what shapes they please. *Pope.*

4. To condescend; to comply. A word of ceremony.  
Pleafe you, lords,  
In fight of both our battles we may meet. *Shakespeare.*  
The first words that I learnt were, to express my desire, that he would please to give me my liberty. *Gulliver.*

**PLEASER.** *n. f.* [from please.] One that courts favour.

**PLEASINGLY.** *adv.* [from pleafing.] In such a manner as to give delight.  
Pleafingly troublesome thought and remembrance have been to me since I left you. *Suckling.*  
Thus to herself she pleafingly began. *Milton.*  
The end of the artist is pleafingly to deceive the eye. *Dryden.*  
He gains all points, who pleafingly confounds,  
Surprizes, varies, and conceals the bounds. *Pope.*

**PLEASINGNESS.** *n. f.* [from pleafing.] Quality of giving delight.

**PLEASEMAN.** *n. f.* [please and man.] A pickthank; an officious fellow.  
Some carry tale, some pleafeman, some slight zany,  
That knows the trick to make my lady laugh,  
Told our intents. *Shakespeare's Love's Labour's Lost.*

**PLEASURABLE.** *adj.* [from please.] Delightful; full of pleasure.  
Planting of orchards is very profitable, as well as pleasurable. *Bacon.*  
It affords a pleasurable habitation in every part, and that is the line eclipsick. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
There are, that the compounded fluid drain  
From different mixtures: so the blended streams,  
Each mutually correcting each, create  
A pleasurable medley. *Philips.*  
Our ill-judging thought  
Hardly enjoys the pleasurable taste. *Prior.*

**PLEASURE.** *n. f.* [plaisir, French.]  
1. Delight; gratification of the mind or senses.  
Pleasure, in general, is the consequent apprehension of a suitable object, suitably applied to a rightly disposed faculty. *South's Sermons.*  
A cause of men's taking pleasure in the sins of others, is, that poor spiritidness that accompanies guilt. *South's Sermons.*  
In hollow caves sweet echo quiet lies;  
Her name with pleasure once she taught the shore,  
Now Daphne's dead, and pleasure is no more. *Pope.*  
2. Loose gratification.  
Convey your pleasures in a spacious plenty,  
And yet lean cold. *Shakespeare.*  
Behold yon dame does shake the head to hear of pleasure's name. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Not sunk in carnal pleasure. *Milton.*  
3. Approbation.  
The Lord taketh pleasure in them that fear him. *Psalms.*  
4. What the will dictates.  
Use your pleasure; if your love do not persuade you to come, let not my letter. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*  
He will do his pleasure on Babylon. *If. xlviii.*  
5. Choice; arbitrary will.  
We ascribe not only effects depending on the natural period of time unto arbitrary calculations, and such as vary at pleasure, but confirm our tenets by the uncertain account of others. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*  
Half their fleet offends  
His open side, and high above him shews;  
Upon the rest at pleasure he descends,  
And doubly harm'd, he double harm bestows. *Dryden.*  
Raise tempests at your pleasure. *Dryden.*  
We can at pleasure move several parts of our bodies. *Locke.*  
All the land in their dominions being acquired by conquest, was dispos'd by them according to their pleasure. *Arbutnot.*

**TO PLEASE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To please; to gratify. This word, though supported by good authority, is, I think, inelegant.  
Things, thus set in order,  
Shall further thy harvest, and pleasure thee best. *Tusser.*  
I count it one of my greatest afflictions, that I cannot please such an honourable gentleman. *Shakespeare.*  
If what pleases him, shall pleasure you,  
Fight closer, or good faith you'll catch a blow. *Shakespeare.*  
When the way of pleasuring and displeasuring lieth by the favourite, it is impossible any should be overgreat. *Bacon.*  
Nothing is difficult to love; it will make a man cross his own inclinations to pleasure them whom he loves. *Tillotson.*

**PLEASUREFUL.** *adj.* [pleasure and full.] Pleafant; delightful.  
Obsolete.  
This country, for the fruitfulness of the land and the convenience of the sea, hath been reputed a very commodious and pleafeful country. *Abbot's Descript. of the World.*



# PLE

PLEBEIAN. *n. f.* [*plebeius*, Fr. *plebeius*, Lat.] One of the lower people.

Let him  
Hoist thee up to the shouting plebeians.  
You're plebeians, if they be senators.  
Upon the least intervals of peace, the quarrels between the nobles and the plebeians would revive.

PLEBEIAN. *adj.*  
1. Popular; consisting of mean persons.  
As swine are to gardens, so are tumults to parliaments, and plebeian concourses to publick counsels.

2. Belonging to the lower ranks.  
He through the midst unmark'd,  
In shew plebeian angel militant  
Of lowest order.

3. Vulgar; low; common.  
To apply notions philosophical to plebeian terms; or to say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term or nomenclature for it, as the ancients used, they be but shifts of ignorance.

The differences of mouldable and not mouldable, feisible and not feisible are plebeian notions.  
Dishonour not the vengeance I design'd.

A queen! and own a base plebeian mind!  
PLEDGE. *n. f.* [*plēge*, Fr. *piegare*, Italian.]  
1. A thing put to pawn.  
2. A gage; any thing given by way of warrant or security; a pawn.

These men at the first were only pitied; the great humility, zeal and devotion, which appeared to be in them, was in all men's opinion a pledge of their harmless meaning.

If none appear to prove upon thy person  
Thy heinous, manifest and many treasons;  
There is my pledge, I'll prove it on thy heart.

That voice their liveliest pledge  
Of hope in fears and dangers.  
Hymen shall be aton'd, shall join two hearts,  
And Aribert shall be the pledge of peace.

What purpose could there be of treason, when the Guianians offered to leave pledges, fix for one.  
Good sureties will we have for thy return,  
And at thy pledges peril keep thy day.

PLEDGE. *v. a.* [*plēger*, Fr. *piegiare*, Italian.]  
1. To put in pawn.  
Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,  
An honest factor stole a gem away;  
He pledg'd it to the knight; the knight had wit,  
So kept the diamond.

2. To give as warrant or security.  
To secure by a pledge.  
I accept her;  
And here to pledge my vow, I give my hand.

3. To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.  
The fellow, that  
Parts bread with him, and pledges  
The breath of him in a divided draught,  
Is th' readiest man to kill him.

To you noble lord of Westmoreland,  
—I pledge your grace.  
That hexanimous orator began the king of Homibia's health; he presently pledg'd it.

PLEDGET. *n. f.* [*plēghe*, Dutch.] A small mass of lint.  
I applied a pledget of basilicon.

PLEIADS. *n. f.* [*pleiades*, Lat. *πλειάδες*,] A northern constellation.  
The pleiades before him dane'd,  
Shedding sweet influence.

Then sailors quarter'd heav'n, and found a name  
For pleiads, hyads and the northern car.

PLENARILY. *adv.* [from *plenary*.] Fully; completely.  
The cause is made a plenary cause, and ought to be determined plenarily.

PLENARY. *adj.* [from *plenus*, Lat.] Full; complete.  
I am far from denying that compliance on my part, for plenary consent it was not, to his destruction.

The cause is made a plenary cause.  
A treatise on a subject should be plenary or full, so that nothing may be wanting, nothing which is proper omitted.

PLENARY. *n. f.* Decisive procedure.  
A bare institution without induction does not make a plenary against the king, where he has a title to present.

PLENARINESS. *n. f.* [from *plenary*.] Fulness; completeness.  
PLENILUNARY. *adj.* [from *plenilunium*, Lat.] Relating to the full moon.  
If we add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interlunary and plenilunary exemptions, there would arise above an hundred more.

# PLE

PLENIPOTENCE. *n. f.* [from *plenus* and *potentia*, Lat.] Fulness of power.  
PLENIPOTENT. *adj.* [from *plenipotens*, Lat.] Invested with full power.

My substitutes I send you, and create  
Plenipotents on earth, of matchless might  
Issuing from me.

PLENIPOTENTIARY. *n. f.* [from *plenipotentia*, Fr.] A negotiator invested with full power.  
They were only the plenipotentiary monks of the patriarchal monks.

PLENIST. *n. f.* [from *plenus*, Lat.] One that holds all space to be full of matter.  
Those spaces, which the vacuists would have empty, because devoid of air, the plenists do not prove replenished with subtle matter by any sensible effects.

PLENITUDE. *n. f.* [from *plentudo*, from *plenus*, Lat. *plenitudo*, Fr.] 1. Fulness; the contrary to vacuity.  
If there were every where an absolute plenitude and density without any pores between the particles of bodies, all bodies of equal dimensions would contain an equal quantity of matter, and consequently be equally ponderous.

2. Repletion; animal fulness; plentiness.  
3. Exuberance; abundance.  
The plenitude of the pope's power of dispensing was the main question.

4. Completeness.  
The plenitude of William's fame  
Can no accumulated stores receive.

PLENTEOUS. *adj.* [from *plentia*.] 1. Copious; exuberant; abundant.  
Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt  
Now plenteous these acts of hateful strife.

Two plenteous fountains the whole prospect crown'd;  
This through the gardens leads its streams around.

2. Fruitful; fertile.  
Take up the fifth part of the land in the seven plenteous years.  
Lab'ring the soil and reaping plenteous crop.

PLENTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *plentibus*.] Copiously; abundantly; exuberantly.  
Thy due from me is tears,  
Which nature, love and filial tenderness  
Shall, O dear father, pay thee plenteously.

God created the great whales and each  
Soul living, each that crept, which plenteously  
The waters generated.  
God proves us in this life, that he may the more plenteously reward us in the next.

PLENTEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *plentibus*.] Abundance; fertility.  
The seven years of plenteousness in Egypt were ended.

PLENTIFUL. *adj.* [from *plentia* and *full*.] Copious; abundant; exuberant; fruitful.  
To Amalthea he gave a country, bending like a horn;  
whence the tale of Amalthea's plentiful horn.

He that is plentiful in expences, will hardly be preserved from decay.  
If it be a long winter, it is commonly a more plentiful year.

When they had a plentiful harvest, the farmer had hardly any corn.  
Alcibiades was a young man of noble birth, excellent education and a plentiful fortune.

PLENTIFULLY. *adv.* [from *plentiful*.] Copiously; abundantly.  
They were not multiplied before, but they were at that time plentifully encreased.

Born is plentifully furnished with water, there being a great multitude of fountains.  
PLENTIFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *plentiful*.] The state of being plentiful; abundance; fertility.

PLENTY. *n. f.* [from *plenus*, full.] 1. Abundance; such a quantity as is more than enough.  
Peace,  
Dear nurse of arts, plenties and joyful birth.

What makes land, as well as other things, dear, is plenty of buyers, and but few sellers; and so plenty of sellers and few buyers makes land cheap.

2. Fruitfulness; exuberance.  
The teeming clouds  
Descend in gladness plenty o'er the world.

3. It is used, I think, barbarously for plentiful.  
To graft with thy calves,  
Where water is plenty.

4. A state in which enough is had and enjoyed.  
Ye shall eat in plenty and be satisfied, and praise the Lord.

# PLI

PLEONASM. *n. f.* [*pleonasmus*, Fr. *pleonasmus*, Lat.] A figure of rhetoric, by which more words are used than are necessary.  
PLESH. *n. f.* [A word used by Spenser instead of *plash*, for the convenience of rhyme.] A puddle; a boggy marsh.

Out of the wound the red blood flowed fresh,  
That underneath his feet soon made a purple plesh.

PLETHORA. *n. f.* [from *πλεθώρα*.] The state in which the vessels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural state or health; arises either from a diminution of some natural evacuations, or from debauch and feeding higher or more in quantity than the ordinary powers of the viscera can digest: evacuations and exercise are its remedies.

The diseases of the fluids are a plethora, or too great abundance of laudable juices.  
PLETHORE. *n. f.* [from *plethora*.] Having a full habit.

PLETHORICK. *adj.* [from *plethora*.] 1. The fluids, as they consist of spirit, water, salts, oil and terrestrial parts, differ according to the redundancy of the whole or of any of these; and therefore the plethorick are phlegmatick, oily, saline, earthy or dry.

PLETHORY. *n. f.* [from *πλεθωρα*, Fr. from *πλεθώρα*.] Fulness of habit.  
In too great repletion, the elastic force of the tube throws the fluid with too great a force, and subjects the animal to the diseases depending upon a plethory.

PLEVIN. *n. f.* [*plevine*, Fr. *plevina*, law Lat.] In law, a warrant or assurance. See REPLEVIN.  
PLEURISY. *n. f.* [*πλευρις*; *pleuresis*, Fr. *pleuritis*, Lat.] Pleurisy is an inflammation of the pleura, though it is hardly distinguishable from an inflammation of any other part of the breast, which are all from the same cause, a stagnated blood; and are to be remedied by evacuation, suppuration or expectoration, or all together.

PLEURITICAL. *adj.* [from *pleurisy*.] 1. Diseased with a pleurisy.  
The viscous matter, which lies like leather upon the extravasated blood of pleuritical people, may be dissolved by a due degree of heat.

2. Denoting a pleurisy.  
His blood was pleuritical, it had neither colour nor consistence.

PLIABLE. *adj.* [*pliable*, from *plier*, Fr. to bend.] 1. Easy to be bent; flexible.  
Though an act be never so sinful, they will strip it of its guilt, and make the very law so pliable and bending, that it shall be impossible to be broke.

Whether the different motions of the animal spirits may have any effect on the mould of the face, when the lineaments are pliable and tender, I shall leave to the curious.

2. Flexible of disposition; easy to be persuaded.  
PLIABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *pliable*.] 1. Flexibility; easiness to be bent.  
2. Flexibility of mind.

Compare the ingenious pliancy of virtuous counsels in youth, as it comes fresh out of the hands of nature, with the confirmed obliquity in most sorts of sin, that is to be found in an aged sinner.

PLIANT. *adj.* [*pliant*, French.] 1. Pending; tough; flexible; pliant; like; limber.  
An anatomist promised to dissect a woman's tongue, and examine whether the fibres may not be made up of a finer and more pliant thread.

2. Easy to take a form.  
Particles of heavenly fire,  
Or earth but new divided from the sky,  
And pliant still retain'd th' ethereal energy.

As the wax melts that to the flame I hold,  
Pliant and warm may still her heart remain,  
Soft to the print, but ne'er turn hard again.

In languages the tongue is more pliant to all sounds, the joints more supple to all feats of activity, in youth than afterwards.

Those, who bore bulwarks on their backs,  
Now practise ev'ry pliant gesture,  
Opening their trunk for ev'ry tester.

4. Easily persuaded.  
The will was then ductile and pliant to right reason, it met the dictates of a clarified understanding halfway.

PLIANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *pliant*.] Flexibility; toughness.  
Greatness of weight, closeness of parts, fixation, pliancy or softness.

PLIATURE. *n. f.* [*pliatura*, from *plio*, Lat.] Fold; double.  
PLICATION. *n. f.* [*plication* is used somewhere in Clarissa.] 1. An instrument by which any thing is laid hold on to bend it.

# PLO

Pliers are of two sorts, flat-nosed and round-nosed; their office is to hold and fasten upon a small work, and to fit it in its place: the round-nosed pliers are used for turning or boring wire or small plate into a circular form.

I made a detention by a small pair of pliers.  
To PLOTT. *v. a.* [*plotten*, Dutch.] 1. To plot; to give as surety.  
He plighted his right hand  
Unto another love, and to another land.

Met the night mare, and her name toid,  
Bid her alight, and her troth plight.  
I again in Henry's royal name,  
Give thee her hand for sign of plighted faith.

Here my inviolable faith I plight,  
Lo, thou be my defence, I, thy delight.  
New loves you seek,  
New vows to plight, and plighted vows to break.

I'll never mix my plighted hands with thine,  
While such a cloud of mischief hangs about us.  
2. To braid; to weave. [from *plio*, Lat. whence to ply or bend, and *plight*, *plight* or *plait*, a fold or flexure.]  
Her head the fondly would aguish  
With gaudie garlands, or fresh flowrets dight  
About her neck, or rings of ruffles plight.

I took it for a fairy vision  
Of some gay creature of the element,  
That in the colours of the rainbow lives,  
And play it th' plighted clouds.

PLIGHT. *n. f.* [This word *skinner* imagines to be derived from the Dutch, *plicht*, office or employment; but Junius observes, that *plio*, Saxon, signifies distress or pressing danger; whence, I suppose, *plight* was derived, it being generally used in a bad sense.] 1. Condition; state.  
When as the careful dwarf had told,  
And made ensample of their mournful sight  
Unto his master, he no longer would  
There dwell in peril of like painful plight.

I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are.  
Beseech your highness,  
My women may be with me; for, you see,  
My plight requires it.

They in lowliest plight repentant stood  
Praying.  
Thou must not here  
Lie in this miserable leathern plight.

Most perfect hero tried in heavili plight  
Of labours huge and hard.

2. Good case.  
Who abuseth his cattle and starves them for meat,  
By carting or plowing, his gain is not great;  
Where he that with labour can use them aright,  
Hath gain to his comfort, and cattle in plight.

3. Pledge; gage. [from the verb.]  
That lord, whose hand must take my plight, shall carry  
Half my love with him, half my care and duty.

4. [From *plight*.] A fold; a pucker; a double; a purle; a plait.  
Yelad, for fear of scorching air,  
All in a silken camus, lilly white,  
Purled upon with many a folded plight.

PLINTH. *n. f.* [*πλινθία*.] In architecture, is that square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar; Vitruvius calls the upper part or abacus of the Tuscan pillar, a *plinth*, because it resembles a square tile: moreover, the same denomination is sometimes given to a thick wall, wherein there are two or three bricks advanced in form of a plat-band.

To PLOD. *v. n.* [*ploeghen*, Dutch. *Skinner*.] 1. To toil; to toil; to drudge; to travel.  
A plodding diligence brings us sooner to our journey's end, than a fluttering way of advancing by starts.

He knows better than any man, what is not to be written; and never hazards himself so far as to fall, but plods on deliberately, and, as a grave man ought, puts his staff before him.

Th' unletter'd christian, who believes in grois,  
Plods on to heav'n, and ne'er is at a loss.

2. To travel laboriously.  
Rogues, plod away o' the hoof, seek shelter, pack. *Shak.*  
If one of mean affairs  
Glide thither in a day.

3. To study.  
Hast thou not held my stirrup?  
Bare-headed, plodded by my foot-cloth mule,  
And thought thee happy when I shook my head?

Ambitious love hath so in me offended,  
That barefoot plod I the cold ground upon,  
With faintest vow my faults to have amended.



# PLO

3. To study closely and dully.  
Universal *plodding* prisons up  
The nimble spirits in the arteries;  
As motion and long-during action tires  
The finewy vigour of the traveller.  
He *plods* to turn his am'rous suit  
T' a plea in law, and prosecute.  
She reason'd without *plodding* long,  
Nor ever gave her judgment wrong.  
PLOTTER. *n. f.* [from *plod*.] A dull heavy laborious man.  
Study is like the heav'n's glorious sun,  
That will not be deep search'd with fauzy looks;  
What have continual *plodders* ever won,  
Save base authority from other's books?  
PLOT. *n. f.* [plot, Saxon. See *PLAT*.]  
1. A small extent of ground.  
It was a chosen *plot* of fertile land,  
Amongst wide waves set like a little nest,  
As if it had by nature's cunning hand  
Been choicely picked out from all the rest.  
Plant ye with alders or willowes a *plot*,  
Where yeerely as needeth mo poles may be got.  
Many unfrequented *plots* there are,  
Fitted by kind for rape and villainy.  
Were there but this fingle *plot* to lose,  
This mould of Marcus, they to dust would grind it,  
And throw't against the wind.  
When we mean to build,  
We first survey the *plot*, then draw the model,  
And when we see the figure of the house,  
Then we must rate the cost of the erection.  
Weeds grow not in the wild uncultivated waste, but in  
garden *plots* under the negligent hand of a gardener.  
2. A plantation laid out.  
Some goddess inhabits this region, who is the soul of  
this soil; for neither is any less than a goddess, worthy to be  
thrined in such a heap of pleasures; nor any less than a god-  
dess could have made it so perfect a *plot*.  
3. A form; a scheme; a plan.  
The law of England never was properly applied unto the  
Irish nation, as by a purposed *plot* of government, but as they  
could insinuate and steal themselves under the same by their  
humble carriage.  
4. [Imagined by *Skinner* to be derived from *platform*, Fr.] A conspiracy; a secret  
deligh formed against another.  
I have o'erheard a *plot* of death upon him.  
Easy seems the thing to every one,  
That nought could cross their *plot*, or them suppress.  
5. An intrigue; an affair complicated, involved and embarrassed;  
the story of a play, comprising an artful involution of affairs,  
unravell'd at last by some unexpected means.  
If the *plot* or intrigue must be natural, and such as springs  
from the subject, then the winding up of the *plot* must be a  
probable consequence of all that went before.  
Nothing must be sung between the acts,  
But what some way conduces to the *plot*.  
Our author  
Produce'd his play, and begg'd the knight's advice,  
Made him observe the subject and the *plot*,  
The manners, passions, unities, what not?  
They deny the *plot* to be tragical, because its catastrophe  
is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted comical.  
6. Stratagem; secret combination to any ill end.  
Frustrate all our *plots* and wiles.  
7. Contrivance; deep reach of thought.  
Who says he was not  
A man of much *plot*,  
May repent that false accusation;  
Having plotted and pen'd  
Six plays to attend  
The farce of his negotiation.  
To PLOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To form schemes of mischief against another, commonly  
against those in authority.  
The subtle traitor  
This day had *plotted* in the council house  
To murder me.  
The wicked *plotter* against the just.  
He who envies now thy state,  
Who now is *plotting* how he may seduce  
Thee from obedience.  
The wolf that round th' inclosure prowls  
To leap the fence, now *plots* not on the fold.  
2. To contrive; to scheme.  
The count tells the marquis of a flying noise, that the  
prince did *plot* to be secretly gone; to which the marquis an-  
swer'd, that though love had made his highness steal out of  
his own country, yet fear would never make him run out of  
Spain.  
To PLOT. *v. a.*  
1. To plan; to contrive.

# PLO

- With shame and sorrow fill'd:  
Shame for his folly; sorrow out of time  
For *plotting* an unprofitable crime.  
2. To describe according to ichnography.  
This treatise *plotted* down Cornwall, as it now standeth,  
for the particulars.  
PLOTTER. *n. f.* [from *plot*.]  
1. Conspirator.  
As for you, Colonel, we shall try who's the greater *plotter*  
of us two; I against the state, or you against the petticoat.  
2. Contriver.  
An irreligious moor,  
Chief architect and *plotter* of these woes.  
PLOTTER. *n. f.* [from *plot*, Fr. *pluvialis*, Lat.] A lapwing. A  
bird.  
Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, pheas-  
ant and *plotter*.  
The bittern knows his time: or from the shore,  
The *plotters* when to scatter o'er the heath  
And sing.  
PLOT. *n. f.* [plog, Saxon; plog, Danish; plogh, Dutch.]  
1. The instrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground  
to receive the seed.  
Look how the purple flower, which the *plough*  
Hath torn in sunder, languishing doth die.  
Some *ploughs* differ in the length and shape of their beams;  
some in the share, others in the coulter and handles.  
In ancient times the sacred *plough* employ'd  
The kings and awful fathers.  
2. A kind of plane.  
To PLOUGH. *v. n.* To practise aration; to turn up the ground  
in order to sow seed.  
Rebellion, insolence, sedition  
We ourselves have *plough'd* for, sow'd and scatter'd,  
By mingling them with us.  
Doth the ploughman *plough* all day to sow? If xxviii. 24.  
They only give the land one *ploughing*, and sow white  
oats, and harrow them as they do black.  
To PLOUGH. *v. a.*  
1. To turn up with the plough.  
Let the Volscians  
Plough Rome and harrow Italy.  
Should any slave, so lowly, belong to you?  
No doubt you'd send the rogue, in fetters bound,  
To work in bridewell, or to *plough* your ground.  
A man may *plough*, in stiff grounds the first time fallow'd,  
an acre a day.  
2. To bring to view by the plough.  
Another of a dusky colour, near black; there are of these  
frequently *ploughed* up in the fields of Weldon.  
3. To furrow; to divide.  
When the prince her funeral rites had paid,  
He *plough'd* the Tyrrhene seas with sails display'd.  
With speed we *plough* the wat'ry ways.  
My power shall guard thee.  
4. To tear; to furrow.  
Let  
Patient Octavia *plough* thy visage up  
With her prepared nails.  
PLOWBOY. *n. f.* [plough and boy.] A boy that follows the  
plough; a coarse ignorant boy.  
A *ploughboy*, that has never seen any thing but thatched  
houses and his parish church, imagines that thatch belongs to  
the very nature of a house.  
PLOWGHER. *n. f.* [from *plough*.] One who ploughs or culti-  
vates ground.  
When the country shall be replenish'd with corn, as it  
will, if well followed; for the country people themselves are  
great *ploughers* and small spenders of corn: then there should  
be good store of magazines erected.  
PLOWLAND. *n. f.* [plough and land.] A farm for corn.  
Who hath a *ploughland* casts all his seed-corn there,  
And yet allows his ground more corn should bear.  
In this book are entered the names of the manors or in-  
habited townships, the number of *ploughlands* that each con-  
tains, and the number of the inhabitants.  
PLOWHMAN. *n. f.* [plough and man.]  
1. One that attends or uses the plough.  
When shepherds pipe on oaten straws,  
And merry larks are *ploughmen's* clocks,  
The cuckoo then on ev'ry tree.  
God provides the good things of the world, to serve the  
needs of nature by the labours of the *ploughman*.  
The careful *ploughman* doubting stands.  
Than the warm fun advances his increase.  
The merchant gains by peace, and the soldiers by war,  
The shepherd by wet seasons, and the *ploughmen* by dry.  
Who

# PLU

- Who can cease t' admire  
The *ploughman* consul in his coarse attire.  
One  
My *ploughman's* is, t'other my shepherd's son.  
2. A gross ignorant ruffick.  
Her hand! to whose soft seizure  
The cignet's down is harsh, and, spite of sense,  
Hard as the palm of *ploughman*.  
3. A strong laborious man.  
A weak stomach will turn rye bread into vinegar, and a  
*ploughman* will digest it.  
PLOWCHAMONDAY. *n. f.* The monday after twelfth-day.  
Ploughmonday next after that the twelfth-day is past,  
Bids out with the plough, the worst husband is last.  
PLOWCHAMONDAY. *n. f.* [plough and share.] The part of the  
plough that is perpendicular to the coulter.  
As the earth was turned up, the *ploughshare* lighted upon a  
great stone; we pulled that up, and so found some pretty  
things.  
The pretty innocent walks blindfold among burning *plough-*  
*shares* without being scorched.  
To PLOUGH. *v. a.* [plocian, Sax. *placken*, Dutch.]  
1. To pull with nimbleness or force; to snatch; to pull; to  
draw; to force on or off; to force up or down; to act upon  
with violence. It is very generally and licentiously used, par-  
ticularly by *Shakespeare*.  
It seem'd better unto that noble king to plant a peaceable  
government among them, than by violent means to *pluck* them  
under.  
You were crown'd before,  
And that high royalty was ne'er *pluck'd* off.  
Pluck down my officers, break my decrees,  
For now a time is come to mock at form.  
Can't thou not  
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,  
And with some sweet oblivious antidote  
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom.  
When yet he was but tender bodied, when youth with  
conelines *plucked* all gaze his way.  
I gave my love a ring;  
He would not *pluck* it from his finger, for the wealth  
That the world masters.  
If you do wrongfully seize Hereford's right,  
You *pluck* a thousand dangers on your head.  
Dive into the bottom of the deep,  
Where fathom line could never touch the ground,  
And *pluck* up drowned honour by the locks.  
I will *pluck* them up by the roots out of my land.  
Pluck away his crop with his feathers.  
A time to plant, and a time to *pluck* up that which is  
planted.  
They *pluck* off their skin from off them.  
Dipatch 'em quick, but first *pluck* out their tongues,  
Left with their dying breath they sow sedition.  
Beneath this shade the weary peasant lies,  
Plucks the broad leaf, and bids the breezes rise.  
From the back  
Of herds and flocks, a thousand tugging bills  
Pluck hair and wool.  
2. To strip of feathers.  
Since I *plucked* geese, I knew not what it was to be beaten.  
I come to thee from plume *pluck'd* Richard.  
3. To pluck up a heart or spirit. A proverbial expression for  
taking up or refusing of courage.  
He wilted them to *pluck* up their hearts, and make all  
things ready for a new assault, wherein he expected they should  
with courageous resolution recompense their late cowardice.  
Pluck. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A pull; a draw; a single act of plucking.  
Birds kept coming and going all the day long; but so few  
at a time, that the man did not think them worth a *pluck*.  
Were the ends of the bones dry, they could not, without  
great difficulty, obey the *plucks* and attractions of the motory  
muscles.  
2. [Pluck, Eric. I know not whether derived from the  
English, rather than the English from the Eric.] The heart,  
liver and lights of an animal.  
PLUCKER. *n. f.* [from *pluck*.] One that plucks.  
Thou faster up and *plucker* down of kings!  
Pull it as soon as you see the seed begin to grow brown, at  
which time let the *plucker* tie it up in handfuls.  
PLUCK. *n. f.* [plugg, Swedish; pluggen, Dutch.] A stopple;  
any thing driven hard into another body.  
Shutting the valve with the *plug*, draw down the sucker  
to the bottom.  
The fighting with a man's own shadow, consists in the  
brandishing of two sticks grasped in each hand, and laden  
with *plugs* of lead at either end: this opens the chest.  
In bottling wine, fill your mouth full of corks, together  
with a large *plug* of tobacco.

# PLU

- To PLUG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stop with a plug.  
A tent *plugging* up the orifice, would make the matter re-  
cur to the part disposed to receive it.  
PLUM. *n. f.* [plum, plume, Sax. *blumme*, Danish. A cu-  
stom has prevailed of writing *plumb*, but improperly.]  
1. A fruit.  
The flower consists of five leaves, which are placed in a  
circular order, and expand in form of a rose, from whose  
flower-cup rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes an  
oval or globular fruit, having a soft fleshy pulp, surrounding  
an hard oblong stone, for the most part pointed; to which  
should be added, the footstalks are long and slender, and have  
but a single fruit upon each: the species are; 1. The jean-  
hative, or white primordian. 2. The early black damask,  
commonly called the Morocco *plum*. 3. The little black  
damask *plum*. 4. The great damask violet of Tours. 5.  
The Orleans *plum*. 6. The Fotheringham *plum*. 7. The  
Perdigrion *plum*. 8. The violet Perdigrion *plum*. 9. The  
white Perdigrion *plum*. 10. The red imperial *plum*, some-  
times called the red bonum magnum. 11. The white im-  
perial bonum magnum; white Holland or Mogul *plum*. 12.  
The Cheston *plum*. 13. The apricot *plum*. 14. The maitre  
claud. 15. La roche-courbon, or diaper rouge; the red  
diaper *plum*. 16. Queen Claudia. 17. Myrobalan *plum*.  
18. The green gage *plum*. 19. The cloth of gold *plum*.  
20. St. Catharine *plum*. 21. The royal *plum*. 22. La mi-  
rabelle. 23. The Brignole *plum*. 24. The empress. 25.  
The monieur *plum*: this is sometimes called the Wentworth  
*plum*, both resembling the bonum magnum. 26. The cherry  
*plum*. 27. The white pear *plum*. 28. The mulc *plum*.  
29. The St. Julian *plum*. 30. The black bullace-tree *plum*.  
31. The white bullace-tree *plum*. 32. The black thorn or  
floe-tree *plum*.  
Philosophers in vain enquired, whether the summum bonum  
consisted in riches, bodily delights, virtue or contemplation:  
they might as reasonably have disputed, whether the best re-  
lish were in apples, *plums* or nuts.  
2. Raisin; grape dried in the sun.  
3. [In the cant of the city.] The sum of one hundred thou-  
sand pounds.  
By the present edict, many a man in France will swell into  
a *plum*, who fell several thousand pounds short of it the day  
before.  
The miser must make up his *plum*,  
And dares not touch the hoarded sum.  
By fair dealing John had acquired some *plums*, which he  
might have kept, had it not been for his law-suit.  
Ask you,  
Why she and Sapho raise that monstrous sum?  
Alas! they fear a man will cost a *plum*.  
4. A kind of play, called how many *plums* for a penny.  
PLUMAGE. *n. f.* [plumage, Fr.] Feathers; suit of feathers.  
The *plumage* of birds exceeds the pilosity of beasts.  
Say, will the falcon, stooping from above,  
Smite with her varying *plumage*, spate the dove.  
PLUMB. *n. f.* [plumb, Fr. *plumbum*, Lat.] A plummet; a leaden  
weight let down at the end of a line.  
If the *plumb* line hang just upon the perpendicular, when  
the level is set flat down upon the work, the work is level.  
PLUMBS. *adv.* [from the noun.] Perpendicularly to the horizon.  
If all these atoms should descend *plumb* down with equal  
velocity, being all perfectly solid and imporous, and the va-  
cuum not resisting their motion, they would never the one  
overtake the other.  
Is it not a sad thing to fall thus *plumb* into the grave? well  
one minute and dead the next.  
To PLUMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To found; to search by a line with a weight at its end.  
The most experienced seamen *plumbed* the depth of the  
channel.  
2. To regulate any work by the plummet.  
PLUMBER. *n. f.* [plombier, Fr.] One who works upon lead.  
Commonly written and pronounced *plummer*.  
PLUMBERY. *n. f.* [from *plumber*.] Works of lead; the ma-  
nufactures of a plumber. Commonly spelt *plummary*.  
PLUMCAKE. *n. f.* [plum and cake.] Cake made with raisins.  
He cram'd them till their gurs did ache  
With caudle, cuttard and *plumcake*.  
PLUME. *n. f.* [plume, Fr. *pluma*, Lat.]  
1. Feather of birds.  
Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while,  
And, like a peacock, sweep along his tail;  
We'll pull his *plumes*, and take away his train.  
Wings he wore of many a colour'd *plume*.  
They appear made up of little bladders, like those in the  
*plume* or stalk of a quill.  
2. Feather worn as an ornament.  
Let every feeble rumour shake your hearts,  
Your enemies with nodding of their *plumes*  
Fan you into despair.  
19 Y



## PLU

Eastern travellers know that ostridges feathers are common, and the ordinary *plume* of Janizaries. *Brown.*

The fearful infant.

Daunted to see a face with steel o'erspread, *Dryden.*

And his high *plume* that nodded o'er his head.

3. Pride; towering mien.

Great duke of Lancaster, I come to thee

From *plume* plucked Richard, who with willing soul

Adopts thee heir. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

4. Token of honour; prize of conquest.

Ambitious to win from me some *plume.* *Milton.*

5. *Plume* is a term used by botanists for that part of the seed of a plant, which in its growth becomes the trunk: it is inclosed in two small cavities, formed in the lobes for its reception, and is divided at its loose end into divers pieces, all closely bound together like a bunch of feathers, whence it has this name. *Quincy.*

To *PLUME*, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pick and adjust feathers.

Swans must be kept in some enclosed pond, where they may have room to come ashore and *plume* themselves. *Mort.*

2. [Plumer, Fr.] To strip of feathers.

Such animals, as feed upon flesh, devour some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with, because they will not take the pains fully to *plume* them. *Ray.*

3. To strip; to pill.

They stuck not to say, that the king cared not to *plume* the nobility and people to feather himself. *Bacon.*

4. To place as a *plume*.

His stature reach'd the sky, and on his crest

Sat horror *plum'd.* *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*

5. To adorn with *plumes*.

Farewell the *plumed* troops, and the big war,

That make ambition virtue. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

*PLUMEA'LUM*, *n. f.* [*alumen plumosum*, Lat.] A kind of albutus.

*Plumellum*, formed into the likeness of a wick, will administer to the flame, and yet not consume. *Wilkins.*

*PLUMIGEROSUS*, *adj.* [*pluma* and *gero*, Lat.] Having feathers; feathered. *Diet.*

*PLUMIPED*, *n. f.* [*pluma* and *pes*, Lat.] A fowl that has feathers on the foot. *Diet.*

*PLUMMET*, *n. f.* [from *plumb*.]

1. A weight of lead hung at a string, by which depths are sounded, and perpendicularity is discerned.

Deeper than did ever *plummet* found,

I'll drown my book. *Shakespeare's Temp.*

Fly envious time

Call on the lazy leaden-stepping hours,

Whose speed is but the heavy *plummet's* pace. *Milton.*

2. Any weight.

God sees the body of flesh which you bear about you, and the *plummet* which it hangs upon your soul, and therefore, when you cannot rise high enough to him, he comes down to you. *Duessa's Rules for Devotion.*

The heaviness of these bodies, being always in the ascending side of the wheel, must be counterpoised by a *plummet* fastened about the pulley on the axis: this *plummet* will descend according as the sand doth make the several parts of the wheel lighter or heavier. *Wilkins.*

*PLUMOTRY*, *n. f.* [from *plumous*.] The state of having feathers.

*PLUMOUS*, *adj.* [*plumeus*, Fr. *plumosus*, Lat.] Feathery; resembling feathers.

This has a like *plumous* body in the middle, but finer. *Woodward on Fossils.*

*PLUMP*, *adj.* [Of this word the etymology is not known. *Skinner* derives it from *pommet*, Fr. full like a ripe apple; it might be more easily deduced from *plum*, which yet seems very harsh. *Junius* omits it.] Somewhat fat; not lean; sleek; full and smooth.

The heifer, that valued itself upon a smooth coat and a *plump* habit of body, was taken up for a sacrifice; but the ox, that was despoiled for his raw bones, went on with his work still. *L'Estrange.*

*Plump* gentleman,

Get out as fast as e'er you can;

Or cease to push, or to exclaim,

You make the very crowd you blame. *Prior.*

The fannish'd cow

Grows *plump* and round, and full of mettle. *Swift.*

*PLUMPT*, *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A knot; a tuft; a cluster; a number joined in one mass.

England, Scotland, Ireland lie all in a *plump* together, not accessible but by sea. *Bacon.*

Warwick having espied certain *plumps* of Scottish horsemen ranging the field, returned towards the arriere to prevent danger. *Hayward.*

We rested under a *plump* of trees.

Spread upon a lake, with upward eye

A *plump* of fowl behold their foe on high;

They close their trembling troop, and all attend

On whom the fowling eagle will descend. *Dryden.*

To *PLUMP*, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To fatten; to swell; to make large.

## PLU

The particles of air expanding themselves, *plump* out the sides of the bladder, and keep them turgid. *Boyle.*

I'm as lean as carrion; but a wedding at our house will *plump* me up with good cheer. *L'Estrange.*

Let them lie for the dew and rain to *plump* them. *Mart.*

To *PLUMP*, *v. n.* [from the adverb.]

2. [From the adjective.] To be swollen. *Ainsworth.*

1. To fall like a stone into the water. A word formed from the sound.

*PLUMP*, *adv.* [Probably corrupted from *plumb*, or perhaps formed from the sound of a stone falling on the water.] With a sudden fall.

I would fain now see 'em rowl'd

Down a hill, or from a bridge

Head-long cast, to break their ridge;

Or to some river take 'em

*Plump*, and see if that would wake 'em. *B. Johnson.*

Fluttering his pennons vain *plump* down he drops. *Milt.*

*PLUMPER*, *n. f.* [from *plump*.] Something worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks.

She dextrously her *plumper's* draws,

That serve to fill her hollow jaws. *Swift's Misol.*

*PLUMPTNESS*, *n. f.* [from *plump*.] Fullness; disposition towards fullness.

Those convex glasses supply the defect of *plumptness* in the eye, and by encreasing the refraction make the rays converge sooner, so as to convene at the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*

*PLUMPORRIDGE*, *n. f.* [*plum* and *porridge*.] Porridge with plums.

A rigid disenter, who dined at his house on Christmas-day, eat very plentifully of his *plumporridge*. *Addison.*

*PLUMPUDDING*, *n. f.* [*plum* and *pudding*.] Pudding made with plums.

*PLUMPY*, *adj.* *Plump*; fat.

Better have none

Come, thou monarch of the vine,

*Plumpy* Bacchus, with pink eyne,

In thy vats our cares be drown'd. *Shakespeare.*

*PLUMY*, *adj.* [from *plume*.] Feathered; covered with feathers.

Satan fell, and straight a fiery globe

Of angels on full sail of wing flew high,

Who on their *plumy* vans receiv'd him soft

From his uneasy station, and upbore

As on a floating couch through the blithe air. *Milton.*

Appear'd his *plumy* crest, befeard with blood. *Addison.*

Sometimes they are like a quill, with the *plumy* part only upon one side. *Grew's Colours, b. i.*

To *PLUNDER*, *v. a.* [*plunderen*, Dutch.]

1. To pillage; to rob in an hostile way.

Nebuchadnezzar *plunders* the temple of God, and we find the fatal doom that afterwards befel him. *South's Sermons.*

Ships the fruits of their exaction brought,

Which made in peace a treasure richer far,

Than what is *plunder'd* in the rage of war. *Dryden.*

2. To rob as a thief.

Their country's wealth our mightier misers drain,

Or crooks, to *plunder* provinces, the main. *Pope.*

*PLUNDER*, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Pillage; spoils gotten in war.

Let loose the murmuring army on their masters,

To pay themselves with *plunder*. *Oron.*

*PLUNDERER*, *n. f.* [from *plunder*.]

1. Hostile pillager; spoiler.

2. A thief; a robber.

It was a famous saying of William Rufus, who ever spares perjured men, robbers, *plunderers* and traitors, deprives all good men of their peace and quietness. *Addison.*

We cannot future violence overcome,

Nor give the miserable province ease,

Since what one *plunderer* left, the next will seize. *Dryden.*

To *PLUNGE*, *v. a.* [*plonger*, Fr.]

1. To put suddenly under water, or under any thing supposed liquid.

*Plunge* us in the flames.

Headlong from hence to *plunge* herself she springs;

But shoots along supported on her wings. *Dryden.*

2. To put into any state suddenly.

I mean to *plunge* the boy in pleasing sleep,

And ravish'd in Idalian bow'rs to keep. *Dryden.*

3. To hurry into any distress.

O conscience! into what abyss of fears

And horrors hast thou driv'n me? out of which

I find no way; from deep to deeper *plung'd*.

Without a prudent determination in matters before us, we shall be *plunged* into perpetual errors. *Watts.*

4. To force in suddenly. This word, to what action soever it be applied, commonly expresses either violence and suddenness in the agent, or distress in the patient.

At this advanced, and sudden as the word,

In proud Pileippus' bosom *plung'd* the sword. *Dryden.*

Let them not be too hasty to *plunge* their enquiries at once into the depths of knowledge.

To *PLUNGE*, *v. n.*

1. To sink suddenly into water; to dive.

Accoutred as I was, I *plunged* in. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

## PLY

His courser *plung'd*,

And threw him off; the waves whelm'd o'er him, *Dryden.*

And helps in his heavy arms he drown'd.

When thou, thy ship o'erwhelm'd with waves, shalt be

Forc'd to *plunge* naked in the raging sea. *Dryden.*

When torments have been a long time upon the water,

their shell being dried in the sun, they are easily taken; by reason they cannot *plunge* into the water nimbly enough. *Ray.*

2. To fall or rush into any hazard or distress.

He could find no other way to conceal his adultery, but to *plunge* into the guilt of a murder. *Tillotson.*

Bid me for honour *plunge* into a war

Then shalt thou see that Marcus is not slow. *Addison.*

Impotent of mind and uncontroul'd,

He *plung'd* into the gulph which heav'n foretold. *Pope.*

*PLUNGE*, *n. f.*

1. Act of putting or sinking under water.

2. Difficulty; strait; distress.

She was weary of her fate, since she was brought to that *plunge*; to conceal her husband's murder, or accuse her son. *Sidney, b. iii.*

People, when put to a *plunge*, cry out to heaven for help, without helping themselves.

Wilt thou behold me sinking in my woes?

And wilt thou not reach out a friendly arm,

To raise me from amidst this *plunge* of sorrows? *Addison.*

He must be a good man; a quality which Cicero and Quintilian are much at a *plunge* in ascribing to the Greek and Roman orators. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

*PLUNGEON*, *n. f.* [*mergus*, Lat.] A sea bird. *Ains.*

*PLUNGER*, *n. f.* [from *plunge*.] One that plunges; a diver.

*PLUNKET*, *n. f.* A kind of blue colour. *Ainsworth.*

*PLURAL*, *adj.* [*pluralis*, Lat.]

1. Implying more than one.

Thou hast no faith left now, unless thou'd'st two;

Better have none

Than *plural* faith, which is too much by one. *Shakespeare.*

2. [In grammar.]

The Greek and Hebrew have two variations, one to signify the number two, and another to signify a number of more than two; under one variation the noun is said to be of the dual number, and under the other of the plural.

*PLURALIST*, *n. f.* [*pluraliste*, Fr. from *plural*.] One that holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one with cure of souls. If the *pluralists* would do their best to suppress curates, their number might be so retrenched, that they would not be in the least formidable. *Collier on Pride.*

*PLURALITY*, *n. f.* [*pluralitas*, Fr.]

1. The state of being or having a greater number.

It is not *plurality* of parts without majority of parts, that maketh the total greater; yet it seemeth to the eye a shorter distance of way, if it be all dead and continued, than if it have traces, whereby the eye may divide it. *Bacon.*

2. A number more than one.

Those heretics had introduced a *plurality* of gods, and so made the profession of the unity part of the symbolum, that should discriminate the orthodox from them. *Hammond.*

They could forego *plurality* of wives, though that be the main impediment to the conversion of the East Indies. *Bentl.*

'Tis impossible to conceive how any language can want this variation of the noun, where the nature of its signification is such as to admit of *plurality*. *Clarke's Lat. Grammar.*

3. More cures of souls than one.

4. The greater number; the majority.

Take the *plurality* of the world, and they are neither wife nor good. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

*PLURALLY*, *adv.* [from *plural*.] In a sense implying more than one.

*PLUSH*, *n. f.* [*peluche*, Fr.] A kind of villous or shaggy cloth; shag.

The bottom of it was set against a lining of *plush*, and the sound was quite deadened, and but mere breath. *Bacon.*

The colour of *plush* or velvet will appear varied, if you stroak part of it one way, and part of it another. *Boyle.*

I love to wear cloths that are flush,

Not preface old rags with *plush*. *Cleveland.*

*PLUSHER*, *n. f.* A sea fish.

The pilchard is devoured by a bigger kind of fish called a *plusher*, somewhat like the dog-fish, who leapeth above water, and therethrough bewrayeth them to the balker. *Carew.*

*PLUVIAL*, *adj.* [from *pluvia*, Latin.] Rainy; relating to *PLUVIOUS*, rain.

The fungous parcels about the wicks of candles only signify a moist and *pluvius* air about them. *Brown.*

*PLUVIAL*, *n. f.* [*pluvial*, Fr.] A thief's cope. *Ains.*

To *PLY*, *v. a.* [*plen*, to work at any things, old Dutch. *Junius* and *Skinner*.]

1. To work on any thing closely and importunately.

The savage raves, impatient of the wound,

The wound's great author close at hand provokes

His rage, and *plies* him with redoubled strokes. *Dryden.*

The hero from afar

*Plies* him with darts and stones; and distant war. *Dryden.*

## POA

2. To employ with diligence; to keep busy; to set on work.

Her gentle wit she *plies*

To teach them truth. *Fairy Queen.*

Keep house, and *ply* his book, welcome his friends,

Visit his countrymen, and banquet them. *Shakespeare.*

They their legs *ply'd*, not staying

Until they reach'd the fatal champaign. *Hudibras.*

He who exerts all the faculties of his soul, and *plies* all means and opportunities in the search of truth, may rest upon the judgment of his conscience so informed, as a warrantable guide. *South's Sermons.*

The weary Trojans *ply* their shattered oars

To nearest land. *Dryden's Virgil.*

I have *plied* my needle these fifty years, and by my good will would never have it out of my hand. *Spectator.*

3. To practise diligently.

He sternly bad him other business *ply*.

Then commune how they best may *ply*

Their growing work. *Milton.*

Their bloody task, unwearied still, they *ply*.

4. To solicit importunately.

He *plies* her hard, and much rain wears the marble. *Shakespeare.*

He *plies* the duke at morning and at night,

And doth impeach the freedom of the state,

If they deny him justice. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*

Whoever has any thing of David's piety will be perpetually *plying* the throne of grace with such like acknowledgments: as, blessed be that providence, which delivered me from such a low company. *South's Sermons.*

To *PLY*, *v. n.*

1. To work, or offer service.

He was forced to *ply* in the streets as a porter for his livelihood. *Addison's Spectator, N° 94.*

2. To go in haste.

Thither he *plies* undaunted. *Milton.*

3. To busy one's self.

A bird new-made about the banks the *plies*,

Not far from shore, and short excursions tries. *Dryden.*

4. [*Plier*, Fr.] To bend.

The willow *plid* and gave way to the gust, and still recovered itself again, but the oak was stubborn, and chose rather to break than bend. *L'Estrange.*

*PLY*, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Bent; turn; form; cast; bias.

The late learners cannot so well take the *ply*, except it be in some minds that have not suffered themselves to fix, but have kept themselves open and prepared to receive continual amendment. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. Plait; fold.

The rugæ or *plies* of the inward coat of the stomach detain the aliment in the stomach. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

*PLYERS*, *n. f.* See *PLIERS*.

*PNEUMATICAL*, *adj.* [*πνευματικός*, from *πνεύμα*.]

*PNEUMATICK*, *adj.*

1. Moved by wind; relative to wind.

I fell upon the making of *pneumatical* trials, whereof I gave an account in a book about the air. *Boyle.*

That the air near the surface of the earth will expand itself, when the pressure of the incumbent atmosphere is taken off, may be seen in the experiments made by Boyle in his *pneumatick* engine. *Locket's Elements of Natural Philosophy.*

The lemon uncorrupt with voyage long,

To vinous spirits added,

They with *pneumatick* engine ceaseless draw. *Philips.*

2. Consisting of spirit or wind.

All solid bodies consist of parts *pneumatical* and tangible; the *pneumatical* substance being in some bodies the native spirit of the body, and in some other, plain air that is gotten in. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The race of all things here is, to extenuate and turn things to be more *pneumatical* and rare; and not to retrograde, from *pneumatical*, to that which is dense. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

*PNEUMATICKS*, *n. f.* [*pneumatique*, Fr. *πνεύμα*.]

1. A branch of mechanics, which considers the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condensed, rarified or gravitates. *Harris.*

2. In the schools, the doctrine of spiritual substances, as God, angels and the souls of men. *Did.*

*PNEUMATOLOGY*, *n. f.* [*πνευματολογία*.] The doctrine of spiritual existence.

To *POACH*, *v. a.* [*pocher*, Fr.]

1. To boil slightly.

The yolks of eggs are so well prepared for nourishment, that, so they be *poached* or rare boiled, they need no other preparation. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. To begin without completing: from the practice of boiling eggs slightly. Not in use.

Of later times, they have rather *poached* and offered at a number of enterprizes, than maintained any constantly. *Bacon.*

3. [*Pocher*, Fr. to pierce.] To stab; to pierce.

The flowk, sole and plaice follow the tide up into the fresh rivers, where, at low water, the country people *poach* them with an instrument somewhat like the salmon spear. *Car.*

4. [From



# POE

4. [From *poeche*, a pocket.] To plunder by stealth.  
So flameless, so abandoned are their ways,  
They *poach* Parnassus, and lay claim for praise. Garth.  
To POACH, *v. n.* [from *poeche*, a bag, Fr.]  
1. To steal game; to carry off game privately in a bag.  
In the schools.  
They *poach* for sense, and hunt for idle rules. Oldham.  
2. To be damp. A cant word.  
Chalky and clay lands burn in hot weather, chap in summer, and *poach* in winter. Mortimer's Husbandry.  
POACHARD, *n. f.* A kind of water fowl.  
POACHER, *n. f.* [from *poach*.] One who steals game.  
You old *poachers* have such a way with you, that all at once the business is done. Mortimer's Husbandry.  
POACHINESS, *n. f.* [from *poachy*.] Marshiness; dampness.  
A cant word.  
The valleys because of the *poachiness* they keep for grafs. Mort.  
POACHY, *adj.* Damp; marshy. A cant word.  
What uplands you design for mowing, shut up the beginning of February; but marsh lands lay not up till April, except your marshes be very *poachy*. Mortimer's Husbandry.  
POCK, *n. f.* [from *pox*.] A pustule raised by the smallpox.  
POCKET, *n. f.* [pocca, Saxon; *pochet*, Fr.] The small bag inserted into cloaths.  
Here's a letter  
Found in the pocket of the slain Rodrigo. Shakesp.  
Whilt one hand exalts the blow,  
And on the earth extends the foe;  
T'other would take it wondrous ill,  
If in your pocket he lay fill. Prior.  
As he was seldom without medals in his pockets, he would often shew us the same face on an old coin, that we saw in the statue. Addison on Ancient Medals.  
To POCKET, *v. a.* [*pocheter*, Fr. from the noun.]  
1. To put in the pocket.  
Bless'd paper-credit!  
Gold, imp'd with this, can compass hardest things,  
Can pocket states, or fetch or carry kings. Pope.  
2. To POCKET up. A proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandestinely.  
If thy pocket were enriched with any other injuries but these, I am a villain; and yet you will stand to it, you will not pocket up wrongs. Shakesp. Henry IV.  
He lays his claim  
To half the profit, half the fame,  
And helps to pocket up the game. Prior.  
POCKETBOOK, *n. f.* [*pocket* and *book*.] A paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes.  
Licinius let out the offals of his meat to interest, and kept a register of such debtors in his pocketbook. Arbuthnot.  
Note down the matters of doubt in some pocketbook, and take the first opportunity to get them resolved. Watts.  
POCKETGLASS, *n. f.* [*pocket* and *glass*.] Portable looking-glass.  
Powder and pocketglass, and beaus. Prior.  
And vanity with pocketglass,  
And impudence with front of bras. Swift's Miscel.  
POCKHOLE, *n. f.* [*pock* and *hole*.] Pit or scar made by the smallpox.  
Are these but warts and pockholes in the face  
O' th' earth? Donne.  
POCKINESS, *n. f.* [from *pocky*.] The state of being pocky.  
POCKY, *n. f.* [*pocky*.] Infected with the pox.  
My father's love lies thus in my bones; I might have loved all the pocky whores in Persia, and have felt it less in my bones. Denham's Sappho.  
POCULENT, *adj.* [*paculent*, Lat.] Fit for drink.  
Some of these herbs, which are not esculent, are notwithstanding *paculent*; as hops and broom. Bacon.  
POD, *n. f.* [*bade*, *bode*, Dutch, a little house.] The capsule of legumes; the case of seeds.  
To raise tulips, save the seeds which are ripe, when the the pods begin to open at the top, which cut off with the stalks from the root, and keep the pods upright, that the seed do not fall out. Mortimer's Husbandry.  
PODAGRICAL, *adj.* [*podagris*, *podagra*; from *podagra*, Lat.]  
1. Afflicted with the gout.  
From a magnetical activity must be made out, that a loadstone, held in the hand of one that is *podagrical*, doth either cure or give great ease in the gout. Brown's Vulgar Errors.  
2. Gouty; relating to the gout.  
PODDER, *n. f.* [from *pod*.] A gatherer of peasecods, beans and other pulse. Dict.  
PONGE, *n. f.* a puddle; a plash. Skimmer.  
POINTE, *n. f.* [*poema*, Lat. *poema*.] The work of a poet; a metrical composition.  
A poem is not alone any work, or composition of the poets in many or few verses; but even one alone verse sometimes makes a perfect poem. Dryden.  
The lady Anne of Bretagne, passing through the presence of France, and espousing Chartier, a famous poet, fast asleep, kissing him, said, we must honour the mouth whence so many golden poems have proceeded. Peacham on Poetry.  
To you the promis'd poem I will pay. Dryden.

# POE

- POESY, *n. f.* [*poesie*, Fr. *poesie*, Lat. *poesis*.]  
1. The art of writing poems.  
A poem is the work of the poet; *poesy* is his skill or craft of making; the very fiction itself, the reason or form of the work.  
How far have we  
Prophan'd thy heav'nly gift of *poesy*?  
Made prostitute and profligate the muse,  
Whose harmony was first ordain'd above  
For tongues of angels. Dryden.  
2. Poem; metrical composition; poetry.  
Musick and *poesy* use to quicken you. Shakesp.  
There is an hymn, for they have excellent *poesy*; the subject is always the praises of Adam, Noah and Abraham, concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the nativity of our Saviour. Bacon's New Atlantis.  
They apprehend a veritable history in an emblem or piece of christian *poesy*. Brown's Vulgar Errors.  
3. A short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing.  
A paltry ring, whose *poesy* was,  
For all the world like cutler's poetry  
Upon a knife; love me, and leave me not. Shakesp.  
POET, *n. f.* [*poete*, Fr. *poeta*, Lat. *poetis*.] An inventor; an author of fiction; a writer of poems; one who writes in measure.  
The poet's eye in a fine frenzy rowling,  
Doth glance from heav'n to earth, from earth to heav'n;  
And, as imagination bodies forth  
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen  
Turns them to shape, and gives to ev'ry thing  
A local habitation and a name. Shakesp.  
Our poet ape, who would be thought the chief,  
His works become the frippery of wit,  
From brocade he is grown so bold a thief,  
While we the robb'd despise, and pity it. B. Johnson.  
'Tis not vain or fabulous  
What the sage poets taught by the heav'nly muse  
Story'd of old in high immortal verse,  
Of dire chimeras and enchanted isles. Milton.  
A poet is a maker, as the word signifies; and he who cannot make, that is invent, hath his name for nothing. Dryden.  
POETASTER, *n. f.* [Latin.] A vile petty poet.  
Let no poetaster command or intreat  
Another extempore verses to make. Benj. Johnson.  
Begin not as th' old poetaster did,  
Troy's famous wars, and Priam's fate I sing. Rescomm.  
Horace hath expost those trifling poetasters, that spend themselves in glaring descriptions, and sewing here and there some cloth of gold on their rackcloth. Fenton.  
POETESS, *n. f.* [from *poet*; *poetria*, Lat.] A she poet.  
POETICAL, *adj.* [*poeticus*, *poetique*, Fr. *poeticus*, Lat.] Express'd in poetry; pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry.  
Would the gods had made you poetical.  
—I do not know what poetical is.  
—The truest poetry is most feigning. Shakesp.  
With courage guard, and beauty warm our age,  
And lovers fill with like poetick rage. Waller.  
The moral of that poetical fiction, that the uppermost link of all the series of subordinate causes is fastened to Jupiter's chair, signifies that almighty God governs and directs subordinate causes and effects. Hobs.  
Neither is it enough to give his author's sense in good English, in poetical expressions and in musical numbers. Dryden.  
The muse saw it upward rise,  
Though mark'd by none but quick poetick eyes. Pope.  
I alone can inspire the poetical crowd. Swift.  
POETICALLY, *adv.* [from *poetical*.] With the qualities of poetry; by the fiction of poetry.  
The critics have concluded, that the manners of the heroes are poetically good, if of a piece. Dryden.  
The many rocks, in the passage between Greece and the bottom of Pontus, are poetically converted into those fiery bulls. Raleigh.  
To POETIZE, *v. n.* [*poetiser*, Fr. from *poet*.] To write like a poet.  
I verify the truth, not poetize. Donne.  
Virgil, speaking of Turnus and his great strength, thus poetizes. Hakewill.  
POETRESS, *n. f.* [from *poetria*, Lat. whence *poetrias* *poetis* in Persius.] A she poet.  
Most peerless poetress,  
The true Pandora of all heavenly graces. Spectator.  
POETRY, *n. f.* [*poietria*; from *poet*.]  
1. Metrical composition; the art or practice of writing poems.  
Strike the best invention dead,  
Till battled poetry hangs down the head. Clarendon.  
Although in poetry it be necessary that the unities of time, place and action should be explained, there is still something that gives a greatness of mind to the readers, which few of the critics have considered. Addison's Spectator, N° 409.  
2. Poems; poetical pieces.  
She taketh most delight  
In musick, instruments and poetry. Shakesp.  
POIGNANCY, *n. f.* [from *poignant*.]  
1. The power of stimulating the palate; sharpness.  
I sat quietly down at my morfel, adding only a principle of hatred to all succeeding measures by way of sauce; and one point of conduct in the dutchess's life added much *poignancy* to it. Swift.  
2. The power of irritation; asperity.  
POIGNANT, *adj.* [*poignant*, Fr.]  
1. Sharp; stimulating the palate.  
No *poignant* sauce the knew, nor costly treat,  
Her hunger gave a relish to her meat. Dryden.  
The studious man, whose will was never determined to *poignant* sauces and delicious wine, is, by hunger and thirst, determined to eating and drinking. Locke.  
2. Severe; piercing; painful.  
If God makes use of some *poignant* disgrace to let out the poisonous vapour, is not the mercy greater than the severity of the cure? South's Sermons.  
Full three long hours his tender body did sustain  
Most exquisite and *poignant* pain. Norri's Miscel.  
3. Irritating; satirical; keen.  
POINT, *n. f.* [*point*, French.]  
1. The sharp end of any instrument.  
The thorny point  
Leth ta'en from me the shew  
Of smooth fidelity. Shakesp. As You like it.  
That bright beam; whose point now rais'd,  
Bore him slope downward. Milton.  
A pyramid reversed may stand for a while upon its point, if balanced by admirable skill. Temple's Miscellanies.  
Doubts if he wielded not a wooden spear  
Without a point; he look'd, the point was there. Dryden.  
2. A string with a tag.  
If your son have not the day,  
For a silken point I'll give my barony. Shakesp.  
He hath ribbands of all colours; points more than all the lawyers can learnedly handle. Shakesp.  
I am resolved on two points;  
That if one break, the other will hold;  
Or if both break, your gaskins fall. Shakesp.  
King James was wont to say, that the duke of Buckingham had given him a groom of his bed-chamber, who could not trust his points.  
3. Headland; a promontory.  
I don't see why Virgil has given the epithet of *Alta* to *Prochita*, which is much lower than *Ischia*, and all the points of land that lie within its neighbourhood. Addison.  
4. A ring of an epigram; a sentence terminated with some remarkable turn of words or thought.  
He taxes Lucan, who crowded sentences together, and was too full of points. Dryden on Herrick Plays.  
Studious to please the genius of the times,  
With periods, points and tropes he flurs his crimes;  
He robb'd not, but he borrow'd from the poor. Dryden.  
Times corrupt, and nature ill inclin'd,  
Produc'd the point that left a sting behind. Pope.  
5. An indivisible part of space.  
We sometimes speak of space, or do suppose a point in it at such a distance from any part of the universe. Locke.  
6. An indivisible part of time; a moment.  
Then neither from eternity before,  
Nor from the time, when time's first point begun,  
Made he all souls. Davies.  
7. A small place.  
On one small point of land,  
Weary'd, uncertain and amaz'd, we stand. Prior.  
8. Punctilio; nicety.  
Shalt thou dispute  
With God the points of liberty, who made  
Thee what thou art. Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.  
9. Part required of time or space; critical moment; exact place.  
How oft, when men are at the point of death,  
Have they been merry? which their keepers call  
A lightning before death. Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.  
Esau said, behold I am at the point to die; and what profit shall this birthright do? Gen. xxv. 32.  
Democritus, spent with age, and just at the point of death, called for leaves of new bread, and with the steam under his nose, prolonged his life till a feast was past. Temple.  
They follow nature in their desires, carrying them no farther than the directs, and leaving off at the point, at which excess would grow troublesome. Atterbury's Sermons.  
10. Degree; rate.  
The highest point outward things can bring one unto, is the contentment of the mind, with which no estate is miserable. Sidney, b. i.  
In a commonwealth, the wealth of the country is so equally distributed, that most of the community are at their ease, though few are placed in extraordinary points of splendor. Addison on the State of the War.  
11. Note of distinction in writing; a stop.  
12. A spot; a part of a surface divided by spots; division by

# POI

- marks, into which any thing is distinguished in a circle or other plane: as, at tables the ace or five point.  
13. One of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon, and the mariner's compass is divided.  
Carve out dials point by point.  
Thereby to see the minutes how they run. Shakesp.  
There arose strong winds from the South, with a point east, which carried us up. Bacon's New Atlantis.  
A seaman, coming before the judges of the admiralty for admittance into an office of a ship, was by one of the judges much slighted; the judge telling him, that he believed he could not say the points of his compass. Bacon.  
Vapours fir'd shew the mariner  
From what point of his compass to beware  
Impetuous winds. Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.  
If you tempt her, the wind of fortune  
May come about, and take another point,  
And blast your glories. Denham.  
At certain periods stars resume their place,  
From the same point of heav'n their course advance. Dryden.  
14. Particular place to which any thing is directed.  
East and West are but respective and mutable points, according unto different longitudes or distant parts of habitation. Brown's Vulgar Errors.  
Let the part, which produces another part, be more strong than that which it produces; and let the whole be seen by one point of light. Dryden's Despreux.  
The poet intended to set the character of Arete in a fair point of light. Braeme.  
15. Respect; regard.  
A figure like your father,  
Arm'd at all points exactly cap-a-pe,  
Appears before them. Shakesp. Hamlet.  
A war upon the Turk is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, in point of religion and in point of honour. Bacon.  
He had a moment's right in point of time;  
Had I seen first, then his had been the crime. Dryden.  
With the history of Moses, no book in the world in point of antiquity can contend. Tillotson's Sermons.  
Men would often see, what a small pittance of reason is mixed with those huffing opinions they are swelled with, with which they are so armed at all points, and with which they so confidently lay about them. Locke.  
I have extracted out of that pamphlet a few of those notorious falsehoods, in point of fact and reasoning. Swift.  
16. An aim; the act of aiming or striking.  
What a point your falcon made,  
And what a pitch the flew above the rest. Shakesp.  
17. The particular thing required.  
You gain your point, if your indolent art  
Can make unusual words easy. Roscommon.  
There is no creature so contemptible, but, by resolution, may gain his point. L'Estrange.  
18. Particular; instance; example.  
I'll hear him his confessions justifiy,  
And point by point the treasons of his master  
He shall again relate. Shakesp. Henry VIII.  
Thou shalt be as free  
As mountain winds; but then exactly do  
All points of my command. Shakesp. Tempest.  
His majesty should make a peace, or turn the war directly upon such points, as may engage the nation in the support of it. Temple.  
He warn'd in dreams, his murder did foretel,  
From point to point, as after it befel. Dryden.  
This letter is, in every point, an admirable pattern of the present polite way of writing. Swift.  
19. A single position; a single assertion; a single part of a complicated question; a single part of any whole.  
Another vows the fame;  
A third t' a point more near the matter draws. Daniel.  
Strange point and new!  
Doctrine which would know whence learn'd. Milton.  
Stanilaus endeavours to establish the duodecuple proportion, by comparing scripture together with Josephus; but they will hardly prove his point. Arbuthnot on Coins.  
There is no point wherein I have so much laboured, as that of improving and polishing all parts of conversation between persons of quality. Swift.  
The glofs produceth instances that are neither pertinent, nor prove the point. Baker's Reflections on Learning.  
20. A note; a tune.  
You, my lord archbishop,  
Whose white investments figure innocence,  
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself  
Into the harsh and boist'rous tongue of war?  
Turning your tongue divine  
To a loud trumpet, and a point of war. Shakesp.  
21. Pointblank; directly: as, an arrow is shot to the point-blank or white mark.  
This boy will carry a letter twenty mile, as easy as a cannon will shoot pointblank twelve score. Shakesp.  
19 Z

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The other level *pointblank* at the inventing of causes and axioms.

Unless it be the cannon ball,  
That shot i'th' air *pointblank* upright,  
Was born to that prodigious height,  
That learn'd philosphers maintain,  
It ne'er came back.

The faculties that were given us for the glory of our matter,  
are turned *pointblank* against the intention of them: *L'Estr.*  
Elihus declares, that although all the schoolmen were for  
Latria to be given to the cross, yet that it is *pointblank* against  
the definition of the council of Nice. *Stillington.*

23. *Point de vise*; exact or exactly in the point of view.  
Every thing about you should demonstrate a careless defo-  
lation; but you are rather *point de vise* in your accoutrements,  
as loving yourself, than the lover of another. *Shakespeare.*  
I will baffle Sir Toby, I will wash off gross acquaintance,  
I will be *point de vise* the very man. *Shakespeare.*  
Men's behaviour should be like their apparel, not too  
straight or *point de vise*, but free for exercise. *Bacon.*

To *POINT*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To sharpen; to forge or grind to a point.  
The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the great-  
ness of Spain; now that fear is sharpened and *pointed*, by  
the Spaniards late enterprises upon the Palatinate. *Bacon.*  
Part-new grind the blunted ax, and *point* the dart. *Dryden.*  
What help will all my heav'nly friends afford,  
When to my breast I lift the *pointed* sword. *Dryden.*  
The two pinne stand upon either side, like the wings in  
the petal of a Mercury, but rise much higher, and are  
more *pointed*. *Addison on Italy.*

Some on *pointed* wood  
Transfix'd the fragments, some prepar'd the food. *Pope.*  
2. To direct towards an object, by way of forcing it on the  
notice.

Alas to make me  
A fixed figure, for the hand of scorn  
To *point* his slow unmeaning finger at. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
Mount Hermon, yonder sea, each place behold  
As I *point*. *Milton.*

3. To direct the eye or notice.  
Whoever should be guided through his battles by Mi-  
nerva, and *pointed* to every scene of them, would see nothing  
but subjects of surprize. *Pope.*

4. To show as by directing the finger.  
From the great sea, you shall *point* out for you mount Hor.  
*Numb. xxxiv. 7.*  
It will become us, as rational creatures, to follow the di-  
rection of nature, where it seems to *point* us out the way. *Lake.*  
I shall do justice to those who have distinguished them-  
selves in learning, and *point* out their beauties. *Addison.*  
Is not the elder  
By nature *pointed* out for preference? *Rome.*

5. *Pointer*, *Fr.* To direct towards a place; as, the cannon  
were *pointed* against the fort.

To *POINT*. *v. n.*  
6. To distinguish by stops or points.  
1. To note with the finger; to force upon the notice, by di-  
recting the finger towards it. With at commonly, sometimes  
to before the thing indigitated.

Now must the world *point* at poor Catharine,  
And say, lo! there is mad Petruchio's wife. *Shakespeare.*  
Sometimes we use one finger only, as in *pointing* at any  
thing. *Ray on the Creation.*

Who fortune's fault upon the poor can throw,  
*Point* at the tatter'd coat and ragged shoe. *Dryden.*  
Rouse up for shame! our brothers of Pharfalia  
*Point* at their wounds, and cry aloud to battle. *Addison.*

2. To distinguish words or sentences by points.  
Fond the Jews are of their method of *pointing*. *Forbes.*  
3. To indicate as dogs do to sportmen.  
The subtle dog scow'rs with sagacious nose,  
Now the warm scent assures the covey near,  
He treads with caution, and he *points* with fear. *Gay.*

4. To show.  
To *point* at what time the balance of power was most  
equally held between their lords and commons in Rome,  
would perhaps admit a controversy. *Swift.*

POINTED. *adj.* or *participle*. [from *point*.]  
1. Sharp; having a sharp point or pic.  
Who now reads Cowley? if he pleases, yet  
His moral pleases, not his *pointed* wit;  
A *pointed* flinty rock, all bare and black,  
Grew gibbous from behind. *Dryden.*

2. Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits.  
POINTEDLY. *adv.* [from *pointed*.] In a pointed manner.  
The copiousness of his wit was such, that he often writ  
too *pointedly* for his subject. *Dryden.*

POINTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *pointed*.]  
1. Sharpness; pickiness with asperity.  
The vicious language is vast and gaping, swelling and ir-  
regular; when it contends to be high, full of rock, moun-  
tain and *pointedness*. *Benj. Johnson's Discovery.*

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2. Epigrammatical smartness.  
Like Horace, you only expose the follies of men; and in  
this excel him, that you add *pointedness* of thought. *Dryden.*

POINTEL. *n. f.* Any thing on a point.  
These *pointes* or *pointels* are, for the most part, little balls,  
set at the top of a slender stalk, which they can move every  
way at pleasure. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

POINTER. *n. f.* [from *point*.]  
1. Any thing that points.  
I ought to tell him what are the wheels, springs, *pointer*,  
hammer and bell whereby a clock gives notice of the time.  
*Watt.*

2. A dog that points out the game to sportmen.  
The well taught *pointer* leads the way,  
The scent grows warm; he stops, he springs his prey. *Gray.*

POINTINGSTOCK. *n. f.* [pointing and stock.] Something made  
the object of ridicule.  
1. his forlorn dutchess,  
Was made a wonder and a *pointingstock*. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

POINTLESS. *adj.* [from *point*.] Blunt; not sharp; obtuse.  
Lay that *pointless* clergy-sword by,  
And to the laws, your sword of justice. *Dryden.*

POISON. *n. f.* [poison, *Fr.*] That which destroys or injures  
life by a small quantity, and by means not obvious to the  
senses; venom.  
The tongue is an unruly evil, full of deadly *poison*. *Ja.*

Themselves were first to do the ill,  
E'er they thereof the knowledge could attain;  
Like him that knew not *poison's* power to kill,  
Until, by tasting it, himself was slain. *Davies.*

One gives another a cup of *poison*, but at the same time  
tells him it is a cordial, and so he drinks it off and dies. *South.*  
To *POISON*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To infect with poison.  
Envy is a lawless enemy, against whom *poisoned* arrows  
may be used. *Anonymous.*

2. To attack, injure or kill by poison given.  
He was so discouraged, that he *poisoned* himself and died.  
*2 Mac. x. 13.*

3. To corrupt; to taint.  
Drink with Walters, or with Chartres eat;  
They'll never *poison* you, they'll only cheat. *Pope.*

The other messenger,  
Whose welcome I perceiv'd, had *poison'd* mine. *Shakespeare.*  
Hast thou not  
With thy false arts *poison'd* his people's loyalty? *Rome.*

POISON-TREE. *n. f.* [toxicodendron.] A plant. The flower  
consists of five leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and ex-  
pand in form of a rose, out of whose flower cup rises the  
stalk, which afterwards becomes a roundish, dry, and for  
the most part a furrowed fruit, in which is contained one  
compressed seed. *Miller.*

POISONOUS. *adj.* [from *poison*.]  
1. One who poisons.  
I must be the *poisoner*. *Shakespeare.*

Of good Polixenes.  
So many mischiefs were in one combin'd;  
So much one single *poisoner* cost mankind. *Dryden.*

2. A corrupter.  
Wretches who live upon other men's sins, the common  
*poisoners* of youth, getting their very bread by the damnation  
of souls. *South's Sermons.*

POISONOUS. *adj.* [from *poison*.] Venomous; having the qua-  
lities of poison.  
Those cold ways,  
That seem like prudent helps, are very *poisonous*,  
Where the disease is violent. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

Not sirius shoots a fiercer flame,  
When with his *poisonous* breath he blasts the sky. *Dryden.*  
A lake, that has no fresh water running into it, will, by  
heat and its stagnation, turn into a stinking rotten puddle,  
sending forth noxious and *poisonous* steams. *Choyce.*

POISONOUSLY. *adv.* [from *poisonous*.] Venomously.  
Men more easily pardon ill things done, than ill things  
said; such a peculiar rancour and venom do they leave be-  
hind in men's minds, and so much more *poisonously* and incur-  
ably does the serpent bite with his tongue than his teeth.  
*South's Sermons.*

POISONOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *poisonous*.] The quality of being  
poisonous; venomousness.  
POITREL. *n. f.* [poitrail, poitrine, *Fr.* pettorale, Italian; *poitro-*  
*rale*, Lat.]

1. Armour for the breast of a horse.  
2. A graving tool.  
POIZE. *n. f.* [poide, French.]

1. Weight; force of any thing tending to the center.  
He fell, as an huge rockie cliff,  
Whose false foundation, waves have wash'd away  
With dreadful *poize*, is from the main land rest. *F. Quen.*

When I have suit,  
It shall be full of *poize* and difficulty,  
And fearful to be granted. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

2. Balance;  
2. Balance;

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2. Balance; equipoize; equilibrium.  
To do't at peril of your soul,  
Were equal *poize* of sin and charity. *Shakespeare.*

Where an equal *poize* of hope and fear  
Does arbitrate th' event, my nature is  
That I incline to hope. *Milton.*

The particles that formed the earth, must convene from all  
quarters towards the middle, which would make the whole  
compound to rest in a *poize*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

'Tis odd to see fluctuation in opinion so earnestly charged  
upon Luther, by such as have lived half their days in a *poize*  
between two churches. *Atterbury.*

3. A regulating power.  
Men of an unbounded imagination often want the *poize* of  
judgment. *Dryden.*

To *POIZE*. *v. a.* [poiser, French.]  
1. To balance; to hold or place in equipoisance.  
How nice to couch? how all her speeches *poized* be:  
A nymph thus turn'd, but mended in translation. *Sidney.*

As the fands  
Of Barca or Cyrene's torrid soil,  
Levy'd to side with warning winds, and *poize*  
Their lighter wings. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*

Not yet was earth suspended in the sky,  
Nor *poiz'd* did on her own foundation lie. *Dryden.*  
Our nation with united int'rest blest,  
Not now content to *poize*, shall sway the rest. *Dryden.*

Where could they find another form'd to fit,  
To *poize* with solid sense a sprightly wit!  
Th' all-perfect mind. *Dryden.*

That *poiz'd*, impels and rules the steady whole. *Thomson.*  
2. To be equisponderant to.  
If the balance of our lives had not one scale of reason to  
*poize* another of sensuality, the baseness of our natures would  
conduct us to preposterous conclusions. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

3. To weigh.  
We *poizing* us in her defective scale  
Shall weigh thee to the beam. *Shakespeare.*

He cannot sincerely consider the strength, *poize* the weight  
and discern the evidence of the clearest arguments, where  
they would conclude against his desires. *South's Sermons.*

4. To oppress with weight.  
I'll strive, with troubl'd thoughts, to take a nap,  
Left leaden slumber *poize* me down to-morrow,  
When I should mount with wings of victory. *Shakespeare.*

POKE. *n. f.* [pocca, Sax. pèche, *Fr.*] A pocket; a small  
bag.  
I will not buy a pig in a *poke*. *Camden's Remains.*

She suddenly unties the *poke*,  
Which out of it sent such a smoke,  
As ready was them all to choke,  
So grievous was the pother. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

My correspondent writes against master's gowns and *poke*  
beaves. *Spektator, N° 619.*  
To *POKE*. *v. a.* [poka, Swedish.] To feel in the dark; to  
search any thing with a long instrument.

If these premed eyes be clipped off, they will make use  
of their protrusions or horns, and *poke* out their way as  
before. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

POKER. *n. f.* [from *poke*.] The iron bar with which men stir  
the fire.  
With *poker* fiery red  
Crack the stones, and melt the lead. *Swift.*

If the *poker* be out of the way, stir the fire with the  
tongs. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*  
POLAR. *adj.* [polaire, *Fr.* from *pole*.] Found near the pole;  
lying near the pole; issuing from the pole.

As when two *polar* winds, blowing adverse  
Upon the Cronian sea, together drive  
Mountains of ice. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

I doubt  
If any suffer on the *polar* coast,  
The rage of Arctos, and eternal frost. *Prior.*

POLARITY. *n. f.* [from *polar*.] Tendency to the pole.  
This *polarity* from refrigeration, upon extremity and defect  
of a loadstone, might touch a needle any where. *Brown.*

POLARY. *adj.* [polaris, Lat.] Tending to the pole; having a  
direction toward the poles.  
Irons, heated red hot, and cooled in the meridian from  
North to South, contract a *polar* power. *Brown.*

POL. *n. f.* [polus, Lat. *pole*, *Fr.*]  
1. The extremity of the axis of the earth; either of the points  
on which the world turns.  
From the centre thrice to the utmost *pole*. *Milton.*

From *pole* to *pole*  
The fork lightning's flash, the roaring thunders roll. *Dry.*  
2. [Pole, Sax. *pāl*, *pāl*, *Fr.* *pala*, Italian and Spanish; *palus*,  
Lat.] A long staff.  
A long *pole*, struck upon gravel in the bottom of the wa-  
ter, maketh a found. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

If after some distinguish'd leap,  
He drops his *pole*, and seems to slip;  
2. Balance;

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Straight gath'ring all his active strength,  
He rises higher. *Prior.*

He ordered to arm long *poles* with sharp hooks, wherewith  
they took hold of the tackling which held the mainyard to the  
mast, then rowing the ship, they cut the tackling, and brought  
the mainyard by the board. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

3. A tall piece of timber erected.  
Wither'd is the garland of the war,  
The soldier's *pole* is fall'n. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*

Live to be the show and gaze o' th' time,  
We'll have thee as our rarer monsters are  
Painted upon a *pole*, and underwrit,  
Here may you see the tyrant. *Shakespeare.*

4. A measure of length containing five yards and a half.  
This ordinance of tithing them by the *pole* is not only fit  
for the gentlemen, but also the noblemen. *Spenser.*

Every *pole* square of mud, twelve inches deep, is worth  
six pence a *pole* to sing out. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

5. An instrument of measuring.  
A peer of the realm and a counsellor of state are not to be  
measured by the common yard, but by the *pole* of special  
grace. *Bacon.*

To *POLE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with poles.  
Begin not to *pole* your hops. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

POLEAXE. *n. f.* [pole and axe.] An axe fixed to a long pole.  
To beat religion into the brains with a *poleaxe*, is to offer  
victims of human blood. *Howel's England's Tears.*

One hung a *poleaxe* at his saddle bow,  
And one a heavy mace to slun the foe. *Dryden.*

POLCAT. *n. f.* [Pole or Polish cat, because they abound in  
Poland.] The fitchew; a stinking animal.  
*Polecats*? there are fairer things than *polecats*. *Shakespeare.*

Out of my door, you witch! you hag, you *polecat*! out,  
out, out; I'll conjure you. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

She, at a pin in the wall, hung like a *polecat* in a warren,  
to amuse them. *L'Estrange.*

How should he, harmless youth,  
Who kill'd but *polecats*, learn to murder men. *Gay.*

POLEDAVIES. *n. f.* A sort of coarse cloth. *Ainsworth.*  
POLEMICAL. *n. f.* [πολεμικός.] Controversial; disputative.

I have had but little respite from these *polemical* exercises,  
and, notwithstanding all the rage and malice of the adver-  
saries of our church, I sit down contented. *Stillington.*

The nullity of this distinction has been solidly shewn by  
most of our *polemick* writers of the protestant church. *South.*

The best method to be used with these *polemical* ladies, is  
to shew them the ridiculous side of their cause. *Addison.*

POLEMICK. *n. f.* Disputant; controvertist.  
Each staunch *polemick* stubborn as a rock,  
Came whip and spur. *Dunciad, b. iv.*

POLEMOSCOPE. *n. f.* [πολεμικός and σκοπία.] In optics, is  
a kind of crooked or oblique perspective glass, contrived for  
seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye. *Diaz.*

POLESTAR. *n. f.* [pole and star.]  
1. A star near the pole, by which navigators compute their nor-  
thern latitude; cynosure; lodestar.

If a pilot at sea cannot see the *polestar*, let him steer his  
course by such stars as best appear to him. *King Charles.*

I was falling in a vast ocean without other help than the  
*polestar* of the ancients. *Dryden.*

2. Any guide or director.  
POLY-MOUNTAIN. *n. f.* [polium, Lat.] A plant.

The *poly-mountain* hath a labiated flower, consisting of one  
leaf, whose stamina supply the place of a crest; the beard is  
divided into five segments as the germander; out of the flower  
cup rises the pointal, attended, as it were, by four embryos,  
which afterward become so many seeds shut up in the flower  
cup: the flowers are collected into an head upon the top of  
the stalks and branches. *Miller.*

POLICE. *n. f.* [French.] The regulation and government  
of a city or country, so far as regards the inhabitants.  
POLICED. *adj.* [from *police*.] Regulated; formed into a regu-  
lar course of administration.

Where there is a kingdom altogether unable or indig-  
nant to govern, it is a just cause of war for another nation, that is  
civil or *policed*, to subdue them. *Bacon's Holy War.*

POLICY. *n. f.* [πολιτεία; politia, Lat.]  
1. The art of government, chiefly with respect to foreign  
powers.

2. Art; prudence; management of affairs; stratagem.  
The *policy* of that purpose is made more in the marriage,  
than the love of the parties. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

If it be honour in your wars to seem  
The same you are not, which for your best ends  
You call your *policy*; how is't less or worse,  
But it shall hold companionship in peace  
With honour as in war. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

If the be curst, it is for *policy*,  
For the's not froward, but modest. *Shakespeare.*  
The best rule of *policy*, is to prefer the doing of justice  
before all enjoyments. *King Charles.*  
The



## POL

The wisdom of this world is sometimes taken in scripture for policy, and consists in a certain dexterity of managing business for a man's secular advantage. *South's Sermons.*

3. [Policy, Spanish.] A warrant for money in the public funds.

To POLISH. *v. a.* [polio, Lat. *polir*, Fr.]

1. To smooth; to brighten by attrition; to gloss.

He setteth to finish his work, and polisheth it perfectly. *Ecc.*

Pygmalion, with fatal art,  
Polish'd the form that flung his heart. *Gravil.*

2. To make elegant of manners.

Studious they appear  
Of arts that polish life, inventors rare. *Milton.*

3. Bid soft science polish Britain's heroes. *Irene.*

To POLISH. *v. n.* To answer to the act of polishing; to receive a gloss.

It is reported by the ancients, that there was a kind of steel, which would polish almost as white and bright as silver. *Bacon.*

POLISH. *n. f.* [polio, *polifure*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Artificial gloss; brightness given by attrition.

Not to mention what a huge column of granite cost in the quarry, only consider the great difficulty of hewing it into any form, and of giving it the due turn, proportion and polish.

Another prism of clearer glass and better polish seemed free from veins. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Elegance of manners.

What are these wondrous civilizing arts,  
This Roman polish, and this smooth behaviour,  
That render man thus tractable and tame? *Addison's Cato.*

POLISHABLE. *adj.* [from *polish*.] Capable of being polished.

POLISHER. *n. f.* [from *polish*.] The person or instrument that gives a gloss.

I consider an human soul without education, like marble in the quarry, which shews none of its inherent beauties, till the skill of the polisher fetches out the colours. *Addison.*

POLITE. *adj.* [politus, Latin.]

1. Glossy; smooth.

Some of them are diaphanous, shining and polite; others not polite, but as if powder'd over with fine iron dust. *Woodw.*

If any sort of rays, falling on the polite surface of any pellucid medium, be reflected back, the fits of easy reflexion, which they have at the point of reflexion, shall still continue to return. *Newton's Opticks.*

The edges of the sand holes, being worn away, there are left all over the glass a numberless company of very little convex polite ridings like waves. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Elegant of manners.

A nymph of quality admires our knight,  
He marries, bows at court, and grows polite. *Pope.*

POLITELY. *adv.* [from *polite*.] With elegance of manners; genteely.

POLITENESS. *n. f.* [politesse, Fr. from *polir*.] Elegance of manners; gentility; good breeding.

I have seen the dullest men aiming at wit, and others, with as little pretensions, affecting politeness in manners and discourse. *Swift.*

POLITICAL. *adj.* [πολιτικός.]

1. Relating to politics; relating to the administration of public affairs.

More true political wisdom may be learned from this single book of proverbs, than from a thousand Machiavel. *Rogers.*

2. Cunning; skilful.

POLITICALLY. *adv.* [from *political*.]

1. With relation to public administration.

2. Artfully; politically.

The Turks politically mingled certain Janizaries, harquebutiers with their horsemen. *Knolly's History of the Turks.*

POLITICASTER. *n. f.* A petty ignorant pretender to politics:

There are quacks of all sorts; as bullies, pedants, hypocrites, empiricks, law-jobbers and politicasters. *L'Estrange.*

POLITICIAN. *n. f.* [politician, Fr.]

1. One versed in the arts of government; one skilled in politics.

Get thee glass eyes,  
And, like a curvy politician, seem  
To see things thou dost not. *Shakef. King Lear.*

And 't be as any way, it must be with valour; for policy I hate: I had as lief be a Brownist as a politician. *Shakespeare.*

Although I may seem less a politician to men, yet I need no secret distinctions nor evasions before God. *King Charles.*

While empirick politicians use deceit,  
Hide what they give, and cure but by a cheat,  
You boldly show that skill, which they pretend,  
And work by means as noble as your end. *Dryden.*

Coffee, which makes the politician wife,  
And see through all things with his half-shut eyes,  
Sent up in vapours to the baron's brain  
New stratagems, the radiant lock to gain. *Pope.*

2. A man of artifice; one of deep contrivance.

Your ill-meaning politician lords,  
Under pretence of bridal friends and guests,  
Appointed to await me thirty fites. *Milton.*

## POL

If a man succeeds in any attempt, though undertook with never so much rashness, his success shall vouch him a politician, and good luck shall pass for deep contrivance; for give any one fortune, and he shall be thought a wise man. *South.*

POLITICK. *adj.* [πολιτικός.]

1. Political; civil. In this sense *political* is almost always used, except in the phrase *body politic*.

Virtuously and wisely acknowledging, that he with his people made all but one *politick* body, whereof himself was the head; even so cared for them as he would for his own limbs. *Sidney, l. ii.*

No civil or *politick* constitutions have been more celebrated than his by the best authors. *Temple.*

2. Prudent; versed in affairs.

This land was famously enrich'd  
With *politick* grave counsel; then the king  
Had virtuous uncles. *Shakef. Richard III.*

3. Artful; cunning. In this sense *political* is not used.

I have trod a measure; I have flatter'd a lady; I have been *politick* with my friend, smooth with mine enemy. *Shakef.*

Authority followeth old men, and favour youth; but for the moral part, perhaps youth will have the prehemence, as age hath for the *politick*. *Bacon.*

No less alike the *politick* and wife,  
All fly slow things, with circumspect eyes;  
Men in their loose unguarded hours they take. *Pope.*

POLITICKLY. *adv.* [from *politick*.] Artfully; cunningly.

Thus have I *politickly* begun my reign,  
And 'tis my hope to end successfully. *Shakef.*

'Tis *politickly* done,  
To send me packing with an host of men. *Shakef.*

The dutches hath been most *politickly* employed in sharpening those arms with which the subdued you. *Pope.*

POLITICKS. *n. f.* [politique, Fr. *politique*.] The science of government; the art or practice of administering public affairs.

Be pleas'd your *politicks* to spare,  
I'm old enough, and can myself take care. *Dryden.*

It would be an everlasting reproach to *politicks*, should such men overturn an establishment formed by the wisest laws, and supported by the ablest heads. *Addison.*

Of crooked counsels and dark *politicks*.

POLITURE. *n. f.* [politures, Fr.] The gloss given by the act of polishing.

POLITY. *n. f.* [πολιτεία.] A form of government; civil constitution.

Because the subject, which this position concerneth, is a form of church government or church *polity*, it behooves us to consider the nature of the church, as is requisite for men's more clear and plain understanding, in what respect laws of *polity* or government are necessary thereto. *Hooker.*

The *polity* of some of our neighbours hath not thought it beneath the public care, to promote and reward the improvement of their own language. *Locke on Education.*

POLL. *n. f.* [pelle, pol, Dutch, the top.]

1. The head.

Look if the withered elder hath not his *poll* claw'd like a parrot. *Shakef. Henry IV. p. ii.*

2. A catalogue or list of persons; a register of heads.

Have you a catalogue  
Of all the voices that we have procur'd,  
Set down by th' *poll*. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*

The muster file, rotten and found, amounts not to fifteen thousand *poll*. *Shakespeare.*

3. A fish called generally a chub. A chevin.

To POLL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lop the top of trees.

The oft cutting and *polling* of hedges conduces much to their lasting. *Bacon's Natural History.*

May thy woods oft *poll'd* yet ever wear  
A green, and, when the list, a golden hair. *Dennis.*

2. In this sense is used *poll'd* sheep.

*Poll'd* sheep, that is sheep without horns, are reckoned the best breeders, because the ewes year the *poll'd* lamb with the least danger. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. To pull off hair from the head; to clip short; to shear.

Neither shall they shave, only *poll* their heads. *Exekiel.*

4. To mow; to crop.

He'll go and fowle the porter of Rome gates by th' ears:  
he will mow down all before him, and leave his passage *poll'd*. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

5. To plunder; to strip; to pill.

They will *poll* and spoil so outrageously, as the very enemy cannot do much worse. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Take and exact upon them the wild exactions, coining, levying and forchon, by which they *poll* and utterly undo the poor tenants. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He told the people, that subsidies were not to be granted nor levied for wars in Scotland; for that the law had provided another course by service of escheage, much less when war was made but a pretence to *poll* and pill the people. *Bacon.*

## POL

Neither can justice yield her fruit with sweetness, amongst the briars and brambles of catching and *polling* clerks and ministers. *Bacon.*

4. To take a list or register of persons.

5. To enter one's name in a list or register.

Who ever brought to his rich daughter's bed,  
The man that *poll'd* but twelve pence for his head? *Dryd.*

6. To insert into a number as a voter.

In solemn convale fit, devoid of thought,  
And *poll* for points of faith his trusty vote. *Tickell.*

POLLARD. *n. f.* [from *poll*.]

1. A tree lopped.

Nothing procureth the lasting of trees so much as often cutting; and we see all overgrown trees are *pollards* or dotards, and not trees at their full height. *Bacon.*

2. A clipped coin.

The same king called in certain counterfeit pieces coined by the French, called *pollards*, crocans and rofaries. *Camden.*

3. The chub fish.

POLLER. *n. f.* A fine powder, commonly understood by the word farina; as also a sort of fine bran. *Bailey.*

POLLINGER. *n. f.* Brushwood. This seems to be the meaning of this obsolete word.

Lop for thy fewel old *pollenger* grown,  
That hinder the corn or the grass to be mown. *Tupper.*

POLLER. *n. f.* [from *poll*.]

1. Robber; pillager; plunderer.

The *poller* and exacter of fees justifies the resemblance of the courts of justice to the bush, whereunto while the sheep flies for defence, he loses part of the fleece. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. He who votes or polls.

POLLIVIL. *n. f.* [poll and evil.]

*Pollivil* is a large swelling, inflammation or imposthume in the horse's poll or nape of the neck, just between the ears towards the mane. *Farrier's Dict.*

POLLLOCK. *n. f.* A kind of fish.

The coast is plentifully stor'd with shellfish, sea-hedgehogs, scallops; and flat, as round, pilcher, herring and *pollack*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

To POLLUTE. *v. a.* [polluo, Lat. *polluere*, Fr.]

1. To make unclean, in a religious sense; to defile.

Hot and peevish vows  
Are *polluted* offerings, more abhor'd  
Than spotted livers in the sacrifice. *Shakef.*

2. To taint with guilt.

She woos the gentle air,  
To hide her guilty front with innocent snow,  
And on her naked shame,  
*Pollute* with sinful blame, *Milton.*

3. To corrupt by mixtures of ill.

Envy you my praise, and would destroy  
With grief my pleasures, and *pollute* my joy? *Dryden.*

4. *Milton* uses this word in an uncommon construction.

*Polluted* from the end of his creation. *Milton.*

POLLUTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *pollute*.] Defilement; the state of being polluted.

POLLUTER. *n. f.* [from *pollute*.] Defiler; corrupter.

Ev'n he, the king of men,  
Fell at his thro'hold, and the spoil of Troy  
The fool *polluters* of his bed enjoy. *Dryden's Æneis.*

POLLUTION. *n. f.* [pollutio, Fr. *pollutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of defiling.

The contrary to consecration is *pollution*, which happens in churches by homicide, and burying an excommunicated person in the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. The state of being defiled; defilement.

Their strife *pollution* brings  
Upon the temple. *Milton's Par. Lost, l. xii.*

POLLTRON. *n. f.* [pollice truncato, from the thumb cut off; it being once a practice of cowards to cut off their thumbs, that they might not be compelled to serve in war. *Saunsaif.*

*Menage* derives it from the Italian *polltro*, a bed; as cowards feign themselves sick a bed; others derive it from *polltro* or *polltro*, a young unbroken horse.] A coward; a nidget; a scoundrel.

Patience is for *polltrons*. *Shakespeare.*

They that are braid'd with wood or firs,  
And think one beating may for once  
Suffice, are cowards and *polltrons*. *Hadibras, p. ii.*

For who but a *polltron* possess'd with fear,  
Such haughty insolence can tamely bear. *Dryden.*

POLY. *n. f.* [polym, Lat.] An herb.

POLY. [poly.] A prefix often found in the composition of words derived from the Greek, and intimating multitude: as, *polygon*, a figure of many angles; *polyper*, an animal with many feet.

POLYACOUSTICK. *adj.* [πολύ and ἀκούω.] Any thing that multiplies or magnifies sounds. *Diæ.*

POLYANTHOS. *n. f.* [πολύ and ἄνθος.] A plant.

Great varieties of *polyanthos* are annually produced, and its flowers are so numerous on one stalk, and so beautifully striped, that they are not inferior to auriculars in beauty. *Miller.*

## POL

The daily, primrose, violet darkly blue,  
And *polyanthos* of unnumber'd dyes. *Thompson.*

POLYEDRICAL. *adj.* [from πολύεδρος; *polyedre*, Fr.] Having many sides.

POLYEDROUS. *adj.* [from πολύεδρος; *polyedre*, Fr.] Having many sides.

The protuberant particles may be spherical, elliptical, cylindrical, *polyedrical*, and some very irregular; and according to the nature of these, and the situation of the lucid body, the light must be variously effected. *Boyle.*

A tubercle of a pale brown spar, had the exterior surface covered with small *polyedrous* crystals, pellucid, with a cast of yellow. *Woodward.*

POLYGAMIST. *n. f.* [from *polygamy*.] One that holds the lawfulness of more wives than one at a time.

POLYGAMY. *n. f.* [polygamie, Fr. *polygamie*.] Plurality of wives.

*Polygamy* is the having more wives than one at once. *Locke.*

They allow no *polygamy*: they have ordained, that none do intermarry or contract, until a month be past from their first interview. *Bacon.*

Christian religion, prohibiting *polygamy*, is more agreeable to the law of nature, that is, the law of God, than mahometism that allows it; for one man, his having many wives by law, signifies nothing, unless there were many women to one man in nature also. *Graunt.*

POLYGLOT. *adj.* [πολύγλωττος; *polyglotte*, Fr.] Having many languages.

The *polyglot* or linguist is a learned man. *Howel.*

POLYGON. *n. f.* [polygone, Fr. *polygone* and *γωνία*.] A figure of many angles.

He began with a single line; he joined two lines in an angle, and he advanced to triangles and squares, *polygons* and circles. *Watson's Improvement of the Mind.*

POLYGONAL. *adj.* [from *polygon*.] Having many angles.

POLYGRAM. *n. f.* [πολύ and γραμμα.] A figure consisting of a great number of lines. *Diæ.*

POLYGRAPHY. *n. f.* [πολύ and γραφή; *polygraphie*, Fr.] The art of writing in several unusual manners or cyphers; as also deciphering the same. *Diæ.*

POLYLOGY. *n. f.* [πολύ and λόγος.] Talkativeness. *Diæ.*

POLYMATHY. *n. f.* [πολύ and μάθημα.] The knowledge of many arts and sciences; also an acquaintance with many different subjects. *Diæ.*

POLYPHONISM. *n. f.* [πολύ and φωνή.] Multiplicity of sound.

The passages relate to the diminishing the sound of his pistol, by the rarity of the air at that great ascent into the atmosphere, and the magnifying the sound by the *polyphonisms* or repercussions of the rocks and caverns. *Derham.*

POLYPETALOUS. *adj.* [πολύ and πέταλον.] Having many petals.

POLYPODY. *n. f.* [polypodium, Latin.] A plant.

*Polyphy* is a capillary plant with oblong jagged leaves, having a middle rib, which joins them to the stalks running through each division. *Miller.*

*Polyphy* is common on the banks of ditches where there are stumps of old trees, on walls, and by the sides of woods: *polyphy* is attenuant and dissolvent. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

A kind of *polyphy* groweth out of trees, though it windeth not. *Bacon's Natural History.*

POLYPOUS. *adj.* [from *polypos*.] Having the nature of a polypos; having many feet or roots.

If the vessels drive back the blood with too great a force upon the heart, it will produce *polypos* concretions in the ventricles of the heart, especially when its valves are apt to grow rigid. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

POLYPUS. *n. f.* [πολύπους; *polype*, Fr.]

1. *Polypus* signifies any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a swelling in the nostrils; but it is likewise applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries. *Quincy.*

The *polypus* of the nose is said to be an excrescence of flesh, spreading its branches amongst the laminae of the os ethmoides, and through the whole cavity of one or both nostrils. *Sharp's Surgery.*

The juices of all austere vegetables, which coagulate the spittle, being mixed with the blood in the veins, form *polypos* in the heart. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. A sea animal with many feet.

The *polypus*, from forth his cave  
Torn with full force, reluctant beats the wave,  
His ragged claws are stuck with stones. *Pope.*

POLYSCORE. *n. f.* [πολύ and σκορπία.] A multiplying glass.

POLYSPAST. *n. f.* [polyspaste, Fr.] A machine consisting of many pulleys. *Diæ.*

POLYSPERMIOUS. *adj.* [πολύ and σπέρμα.] Those plants are thus called, which have more than four



## POM

POLYSYLLABLE. *n. f.* [πολύς and συλλαβή; *poly syllable*, Fr.] A word of many syllables.

In a *poly syllable* word consider to which syllable the emphasis is to be given, and in each syllable to which letter. *Holder.*

Your high nonsense blusters and makes a noise; it stalks upon hard words, and rattles through *poly syllables*. *Addison.*

POLYSENDETION. *n. f.* [πολυσηνδεσιον.] A figure of rhetoric by which the copulative is often repeated: as, I came, and saw and overcame.

POLYTHEISM. *n. f.* [πολύθεος and θεός; *polytheisme*, Fr.] The doctrine of plurality of gods.

The first author of *polytheism*, Orpheus, did plainly assert one supreme God.

POLYTHEIST. *n. f.* [πολύθεος and θεός; *polytheite*, Fr.] One that holds plurality of gods.

Some authors have falsely made the Turks, *polytheists*. *Duncomb's Life of Hughes.*

POMACE. *n. f.* [pomaceum, Lat.] The dross of cyder pressings.

POMACEOUS. *adj.* [from pomum, Latin.] Consisting of apples. Autumn paints

Ausonian hills with grapes, whilst English plains Blush with pomaceous harvests breathing sweets. *Philips.*

POMADE. *n. f.* [pomade, Fr. pomade, Italian.] A fragrant ointment.

POMANDER. *n. f.* [pomme d'ambre, Fr.] A sweet ball; a perfumed ball or powder.

I have sold all my trumpery; not a counterfeit stone, not a ribbon, glass, pomander or brow to keep my pack from falling.

They have in physick use of pomander and knots of powders for drying of rheums, comforting of the heart and provoking of sleep. *Bacon's Natural History.*

POMATUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] An ointment.

I gave him a little pomatum to dress the scab. *Wifeman.*

TO POME. *v. n.* [pommer, Fr.] To grow to a round head like an apple. *Diët.*

POMECITRON. *n. f.* [pomme and citron.] A citron apple. *Diët.*

POMEGANATE. *n. f.* [pomum granatum, Lat.] The tree.

The flower of the pomogranate consists of many leaves placed in a circular order, which expand in form of a rose, whose bell-shaped multifid flower cup afterward becomes a globular fruit, having a thick, smooth, brittle rind, and is divided into several cells, which contain oblong hardy seeds, surrounded with a soft pulp. *Miller.*

It was the nightingale, and not the lark, That pierc'd the fearful hollow of thine ear; Nightly the sings on yon pomogranate tree. *Shakep.*

2. The fruit.

In times past they dyed scarlet with the seed of a pomogranate. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Nor on its slender twigs Low bending be the full pomogranate scorn'd. *Thomson.*

PO'EROY. } *n. f.* A fort of apple. *Ainsworth.*

PO'EROYAL. } *n. f.* A fort of apple. *Ainsworth.*

PO'EROFER. *adj.* [pom'fer, Lat.] A term applied to plants which have the largest fruits, and are covered with thick hard rind, by which they are distinguished from the bacciferous, which have only a thin skin over the fruit.

All pomiferous herbs, pumpions, melons, gourds and cucumbers, unable to support themselves, are either endued with a faculty of twining about others, or with clasping and tendrils whereby they catch hold of them. *Ray on the Creation.*

Other fruits contain a great deal of cooling viscid juice, combined with a nitrous salt, such are many of the low pomiferous kind, as cucumbers and pumpions. *Arbutnot.*

PO'ERMEL. *n. f.* [pommeau, Fr. pomme, Italian; appel van t' fwaerd, Dutch.]

1. A round ball or knob.

Like pommeles round of marble clear, Where azure'd veins well mixt appear. *Sidney, l. ii.*

Huram finished the two pillars and the pommeles, and the chapters which were on the top of the two pillars. *2 Chron.*

2. The knob that balances the blade of the sword.

His chief enemy offered to deliver the pommele of his sword in token of yielding. *Sidney.*

3. The protuberant part of the saddle before.

The starting steed was seiz'd with sudden fright, And bounding, o'er the pommele cast the knight. *Dryden.*

TO PO'ERMEL. *v. a.* [This word seems to come from pommele, Fr. to variegate.] To beat with any thing thick or bulky, to beat black and blue; to bruise; to punch.

POMP. *n. f.* [pompa, Latin.]

1. Splendour; pride.

Take physick, pomp, Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel. *Shakep.*

2. A procession of splendour and ostentation.

The bright pomp ascended jubilant. *Milton.*

All eyes you draw, and with the eyes the heart; Of your own pomp yourself the greatest part. *Dryden.*

Such a numerous and innocent multitude, clothed in the

## PON

charity of their benefactors, was a more beautiful expression of joy and thanksgiving, than could have been exhibited by all the pomps of a Roman triumph. *Addison's Guardian.*

PO'MPHOLYX. *n. f.*

Pompholyx is a white, light and very friable substance, found in cruffs adhering to the domes of the furnaces and to the covers of the large crucibles, in which brass is made either from a mixture of copper and lapis calaminaris, or of copper and zinc. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

POMPION. *n. f.* [pompon, Fr.] A pumpkin. A fort of large fruit.

PO'MPIRE. *n. f.* [pomum and pyrus, Lat.] A fort of pearmain. *Ant.*

POMPOUS. *adj.* [pompeux, Fr.] Splendid; magnificent; grand.

What flatt'ring scenes our wand'ring fancy wrought, Rome's pompous glories rising to our thought. *Pope.*

An inscription in the ancient way, plain, pompous, yet modest, will be best. *Attorney to Pope.*

PO'MPOUSLY. *adv.* [from pompous.] Magnificently; splendidly.

What'er can urge ambitious youth to fight, She pompously displays before their sight. *Dryden.*

PO'MPOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from pompous.] Magnificence; splendour; showiness; ostentatiousness.

The English and French raise their language with metaphors, or by the pomposities of the whole phrase wear off any littleness that appears in the particular parts. *Addison.*

POND. *n. f.* [supposed to be the same with pound; pinbas, Sax. to shut up.] A small pool or lake of water; a basin; water not running or emitting any stream.

In the midst of all the place was a fair pond, whose shalving crystal was a perfect mirror to all the other beauties, so that it bare shew of two gardens. *Sidney.*

Through bogs and mires, and oft through pond or pool, There swallow'd up. *Milton's Par. Lost, l. ix.*

Had marine bodies been found in only one place, it might have been suspected, that the sea was, what the Caspian is, a great pond or lake, confined to one part. *Woodward.*

His building is a town, His pond an ocean. *Pope.*

TO POND. *v. a.* To ponder. A corrupt obsolete word.

O my liege lord, the god of my life, Pleaseth you pond your suppliant's plaint. *Spenser.*

TO POND. *v. a.* [pondere, Latin.] To weigh mentally; to consider; to attend.

Many kept all these things, and ponder'd them in her heart. *Luke ii. 19.*

Colours, popularities and circumstances sway the ordinary judgment, not fully pondering the matter. *Bacon.*

This ponder, that all nations of the earth Shall in his seed be blessed. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

Intent he seem'd, Pond'ring future things of wondrous weight. *Dryden.*

TO POND. *v. n.* To think; to muse. With *en*. This is an improper use of the word.

This tempest will not give me leave to ponder On things would hurt me more. *Shakep. King Lear.*

Whom, pond'ring thus on human miseries, When Venus saw, her heav'nly fire bespoke. *Dryden.*

PO'NDERAL. *adj.* [from pondus, Lat.] Estimated by weight; distinguished from numeral.

Thus did the money drachma in process of time decrease; but all the while we may suppose the ponderal drachma to have continued the same, just as it has happened to us, as well as our neighbours, whose ponderal libra remains as it was, though the nummery hath much decreased. *Arbutnot.*

PO'NDERABLE. *adj.* [from pondere, Lat.] Capable to be weighed; measurable by scales.

The bite of an asp will kill within an hour, yet the impression is scarce visible, and the poison communicated not ponderable. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

PONDERATION. *n. f.* [from pondere, Latin] The act of weighing.

While we perspire, we absorb the outward air, and the quantity of perspired matter, found by ponderation, is only the difference between that and the air imbibed. *Arbutnot.*

PO'NDERER. *n. f.* [from ponder.] He who ponders.

PONDEROSITY. *n. f.* [from ponderous.] Weight; gravity; heaviness.

Crystal will sink in water, as carrying in its own bulk a greater ponderosity than the space in any water it doth occupy. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Gold is remarkable for its admirable ductility and ponderosity, wherein it excels all other bodies. *Rog.*

PONDEROUS. *adj.* [ponderosus, from pondus, Lat.]

1. Heavy; weighty.

It is more difficult to make gold, which is the most ponderous and material amongst metals, of other metals less ponderous and material, than, via versa, to make silver of lead or quicksilver; both which are more ponderous than silver. *Milton.*

His ponderous shield behind him cast.

## PON

Upon laying a weight in one of the scales, inscribed eternally, though I threw in that of time, prosperity, affliction, wealth and poverty, which seem'd very ponderous, they were not able to stir the opposite balance. *Addison.*

Because all the parts of an undistributed fluid are of equal gravity, or gradually placed according to the difference of it, any concretion, that can be supposed to be naturally made in such a fluid, must be all over of a similar gravity, or have the more ponderous parts nearer to its basis. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Important; momentous.

If your more ponderous and settl'd project May suffer alteration, I'll point you Where you shall have receiving shall become you. *Shakep.*

3. Forcible; strongly impulsive.

Imagination hath more force upon things living, than things inanimate; and upon light and subtle motions, than upon motions vehement or ponderous. *Bacon.*

Impatient of her load, And lab'ring underneath the pond'rous god, The more she strove to shake him from her breast, With far superior force he press'd.

Preic'd with the pond'rous blow, Down sinks the ship within th'abyss below. *Dryden.*

PO'NDEROUSLY. *adv.* [from ponderous.] With great weight.

PO'NDEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from ponderous.] Heaviness; weight; gravity.

The oil and spirit place themselves under or above one another, according as their ponderousness makes them swim or sink. *Boyle.*

PO'NDWEED. *n. f.* A plant.

PONENT. *adj.* [ponente, Italian.] Western.

Thwart of thefts, as fierce, Forth rush the levant and the ponent winds Eurus and Zephyr. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

PO'NIARD. *n. f.* [poignard, Fr. pique, Lat.] A dagger; a short stabbing weapon.

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs. *Shakep.*

Melpomene would be represented, in her right hand a naked poniard. *Peacham on Drawing.*

PONIARD. *n. f.* Poniards hand to hand

Be banish'd from the field, that none shall dare With shorted sword to stab in clover war. *Dryden.*

TO PO'NIARD. *v. a.* [poignardier, French.] To stab with a poniard.

PONK. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the original.] A nocturnal spirit; a hag.

Ne let the ponk, nor other evil sprites, Ne let mischievous witches. *Spenser.*

PO'NTAGE. *n. f.* [pons, pontis, bridge.] Duty paid for the reparation of bridges.

In right of the church, they were formerly by the common law discharged from pontage and murage. *Ayliffe.*

PO'NTIFF. *n. f.* [pontifex, Fr. pontifex, Latin.]

1. A priest; a high priest.

Livy relates, that there were found two coffins, whereof the one contained the body of Numa, and the other, his books of ceremonies, and the discipline of the pontiffs. *Bacon.*

2. The pope.

PONTIFICAL. *adj.* [pontifical, Fr. pontificalis, Lat.]

1. Belonging to an high priest.

2. Popish.

It were not amiss to answer by a herald the next pontifical attempt, rather sending defiance than publishing answers. *Roll.*

The pontifical authority is as much superior to the regal, as the sun is greater than the moon. *Baker.*

3. Splendid; magnificent.

Thus did I keep my person fresh and new, My presence, like a robe pontifical, Ne'er seen, but wonder'd at. *Shakep. Henry IV.*

4. [From pons and facio.] Bridge-building. This sense is, I believe, peculiar to Milton, and perhaps was intended as an equivocal satire on popery.

Now had they brought the work by wondrous art Pontifical, a ridge of pendent rock Over the vex'd abyss. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

PONTIFICAL. *n. f.* [pontificalis, Lat.] A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical.

What the Greek and Latin churches did, may be seen in pontificals, containing the forms for consecrations. *South.*

By the pontifical, no altar is to be consecrated without reliques. *Stillingsfleet.*

PONTIFICALLY. *adv.* [from pontifical.] In a pontifical manner.

PONTIFICATE. *n. f.* [pontifex, Fr. pontificatus, Lat.] Papacy; popedom.

He turned hermit in the view of being advanced to the pontificate. *Addison.*

Painting, sculpture and architecture may all recover themselves under the present pontificate, if the wars of Italy will give them leave. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

PONTIFFICE. *n. f.* [pons and facio.] Bridgework; edifice of a bridge.

## POO

He, at the brink of Chaos, near the foot Of this new wondrous pontiffice, unhop'd Met his offspring dear. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

PO'NTLEVIS. *n. f.* In horsemanship, is a disorderly resisting action of a horse in disobedience to his rider, in which he rears up several times running, and rises up so upon his hind-legs, that he is in danger of coming over. *Bailey.*

PONTON. *n. f.* [French.]

Pontoon is a floating bridge or invention to pass over water: it is made of two great boats placed at some distance from one another, both planked over, as is the interval between them, with rails on their sides: the whole so strongly built as to carry over horse and cannon. *Military Dict.*

The black prince passed many a river without the help of pontoon. *Spectator, N° 165.*

PO'NY. *n. f.* [I know not the original of this word.] A small horse.

POOL. *n. f.* [pul, Saxon; pool, Dutch.] A lake of standing water.

Moss, as it cometh of moisture, so the water must but slide, and not stand in a pool. *Bacon.*

Sea he had search'd, and land, From Eden over Pontus, and the pool

Macotis. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*

Love oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind, Awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul, And brushing o'er, adds vigour to the pool. *Dryden.*

The circling streams, once thought the pools of blood, From dark oblivion Harvey's name shall save. *Dryden.*

After the deluge, we suppose the valleys and lower grounds, where the descent and derivation of the water was not so easy, to have been full of lakes and pools. *Burnet.*

POOR. *n. f.* [paupere, Fr. paupis, Lat.] The hindmost part of the ship.

Some sat upon the top of the poop weeping and wailing, till the sea swallowed them. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The poop was beaten gold. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleop.*

Perceiving that the pigeon had only lost a piece of her tail through the next opening of the rocks, they passed safe, only the end of their poop was bruised. *Raleigh.*

He was openly set upon the poop of the gally. *Knollys.*

With wind in poop, the vessel ploughs the sea, And measures back with speed her former way. *Dryden.*

POOR. *adj.* [paupere, Fr. paupere, Spanish.]

1. Not rich; indigent; necessitous; oppressed with want.

Poor cuckoldly knave.—I wrong him to call him poor; they say he hath masses of money. *Shakep.peare.*

Who builds a church to God, and not to fame, Will never mark the marble with his name; Go search it there, where to be born and die, Of rich and poor makes all the history. *Pope.*

2. Trifling; narrow; of little dignity, force or value.

A conservatory of snow and ice used for delicacy to cool wine, is a poor and contemptible use, in respect of other uses that may be made of it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

How poor are the imitations of nature in common course of experiments, except they be led by great judgment. *Bacon.*

When he delights in sin, as he observes it in other men, he is wholly transformed from the creature God first made him; nay, has consumed those poor remainders of good that the sin of Adam left him. *South.*

That I have wronged no man, will be a poor plea or apology at the last day; for it is not for rapin, that men are formally impeached and finally condemned; but I was an hungry, and ye gave me no meat. *Calamy's Sermons.*

3. Paltry; mean; contemptible.

A poor number it was to conquer Ireland to the pope's use. *Bacon.*

And if that wisdom still wise ends propound, Why made he man, of other creatures, king; When, if he perish here, there is not found In all the world to poor and vile a thing? *Davies.*

The marquis, making haste to Scarborough, embarked in a poor vessel. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

We have seen how poor and contemptible a force has been raised by those who appeared openly. *Addison's Freeholder.*

4. Unimportant.

To be without power or distinction, is not, in my poor opinion, a very amiable situation to a person of title. *Swift.*

5. Unhappy; uneasy.

Vext sailors curse the rain, For which poor shepherds pray'd in vain. *Waller.*

Vain privilege, poor woman have a tongue; Men can stand silent, and resolve on wrong. *Dryden.*

6. Mean; depressed; low; dejected.

A footfayer made Antonius believe, that his genius, which otherwise was brave, was, in the presence of Octavianus, poor and cowardly. *Bacon.*

7. [A word of tenderness.] Dear.

Poor, little, pretty, flatt'ring thing, Must we no longer live together? And dost thou prune thy trembling wing, To take thy flight thou know'st not whither? *Prior.*

8. [A word



## POP

8. [A word of slight contempt.] Wretched.  
The poor monk never saw many of the decrees and coun-  
cils he had occasion to use. *Baker's Reflect. on Learning.*
9. Not good; not fit for any purpose.  
I have very poor and unhappy brains for drinking: I could  
with courtesy would invent some other entertainment. *Shaksp.*
10. The poor. [collectively.] Those who are in the lowest  
rank of the community; those who cannot subsist but by the  
charity of others; but it is sometimes used with laxity for any  
not rich.  
From a confin'd well manag'd store,  
You both employ and feed the poor. *Waller.*  
Never any time since the reformation can shew so many  
poor amongst the widows and orphans of churchmen, as this  
particular time. *Sprat's Sermons.*  
Has God cast thy lot amongst the poor of this world, by  
denying thee the plenties of this life, or by taking them away?  
this may be preventing mercy; for much mischief riches do  
to the sons of men. *Soub's Sermons.*  
The poor dare nothing tell but flatt'ring news. *Dryden.*
11. Barren; dry: as, a poor soil.  
12. Lean; starved; emaciated: as, a poor horse.  
Where juice wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, poor,  
starved and scarce covering the bone. *Benj. Johnson.*
13. Without spirit; flaccid.  
POORLY. *adv.* [from poor.]  
1. Without wealth.  
Those thieves spared his life, letting him go to learn to  
live poorly. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
2. Not prosperously; with little success.  
If you sow one ground with the same kind of grain, it will  
prosper but poorly. *Bacon.*
3. Meanly; without spirit.  
Your constancy  
Hath left you unattended: be not lost  
So poorly in your thoughts. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
Nor is their courage or their wealth so low,  
That from his wars they poorly would retire. *Dryden.*
4. Without dignity.  
You meaner beauties of the night,  
That poorly satisfy our eyes,  
More by your number than your light,  
You common people of the skies;  
What are you when the sun shall rise. *Wotton.*
- POORJOHN. *n. f.* A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*
- POORNESS. *n. f.* [from poor.]  
1. Poverty; indigence; want.  
If a prince should complain of the poorness of his exche-  
quer, would he be angry with his merchants, if they brought  
him a cargo of good bullion. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
2. Meanness; lowness; want of dignity.  
The Italian opera seldom sinks into a poorness of language,  
but, amidst all the meanness of the thoughts, has something  
beautiful and sonorous in the expression. *Addison.*  
There is a kind of sluggish resignation, as well as poorness  
and degeneracy of spirit, in a state of slavery. *Addison.*
3. Sterility; barrenness.  
The poorness of the herbs shews the poorness of the earth,  
especially if in colour more dark. *Bacon.*  
Enquire the differences of metals which contain other me-  
tals, and how that agrees with the poorness or riches of the  
metals in themselves. *Bacon.*
- POORSPIRITED. *adj.* [poor and spirit.] Mean; cowardly.  
Mirvan! poorspirited wretch! thou hast deceiv'd me. *Den.*
- POORSPIRITEDNESS. *n. f.* Meanness; cowardice.  
A cause of men's taking pleasure in the sins of others, is,  
from that meanness and poorspiritedness that accompanies  
guilt. *South's Sermons.*
- P. P. *n. f.* [peppysina, Lat.] A small finart quick sound. It is  
formed from the sound.  
I have several ladies, who could not give a pop loud enough  
to be heard at the farther end of the room, who can now  
discharge a fan, that it shall make a report like a pocket-  
pistol. *Addison's Spectator, N° 102.*
- TO POP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move or enter with a  
quick, sudden and unexpected motion.  
He that kill'd my king,  
Pept in between th' election and my hopes. *Shaksp.*  
A boat was sunk and all the folk drowned, saving one only  
woman, that in her first popping up again, which most living  
things accustom, espied the boat risen likewise, and floating  
by her, got hold of the boat, and fast alight upon one of its  
sides. *Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*
- I startled at his popping upon me unexpectedly. *Addison.*  
As he scratched to itch up thought, *Swift's Miscellanies.*
- Forth popp'd the sprite to thin.  
Others have a trick of popping up and down every moment,  
from their paper to the audience, like an idle school-boy. *Swift.*
- TO POP. *v. a.*  
1. To put out or in suddenly, sily or unexpectedly.  
That is my brother's plea,  
The which if he can prove, he pops me out  
At least from fair five hundred pound a year. *Shaksp.*

## POP

- He popped a paper into his hand. *Milton.*  
A fellow, finding somewhat prick him, pept his finger upon  
the place. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
The commonwealth popped up its head for the third time  
under Brutus and Cassius, and then sunk for ever. *Dryden.*  
Didst thou never pop  
Thy head into a tinman's shop? *Prior.*
2. To shift.  
If their curiosity leads them to ask what they should not  
know, it is better to tell them plainly, that it is a thing that  
belongs not to them to know, than to pop them off with a  
falshood. *Locke on Education.*
- POPE. *n. f.* [papa, Lat. πάππας.]  
1. The bishop of Rome.  
I refuse you for my judge; and  
Appeal unto the pope to be judg'd by him. *Shaksp.*  
He was organist in the pope's chapel at Rome. *Peacham.*  
Christianity has been more oppressed by those that thus  
fought for it, than those that were in arms against it; upon  
this score, the pope has done her more harm than the  
Turk. *Decay of Pity.*
2. A small fish.  
A pope, by some called a ruffe, is much like a perch for  
shape, but will not grow bigger than a gudgeon: he is an  
excellent fish, of a pleasant taste, and spawns in April.  
*Walton's Angler.*
- POPEDOM. [pope and dom.] Papacy; papal dignity.  
That world of wealth I've drawn together  
For nine own ends; indeed, to gain the popedom. *Shaksp.*
- POPERY. *n. f.* [from pope.] The religion of the church of  
Rome.  
Popery for corruptions in doctrine and discipline, I look  
upon to be the most absurd system of christianity. *Swift.*
- POPESEYE. *n. f.* [pope and eye.] The gland surrounded with  
fat in the middle of the thigh: why I called I know not.
- POPOUX. *n. f.* [pop and gun.] A gun with which children  
play, that only makes a noise.  
Life is not weak enough to be destroyed by this popgun  
artillery of tea and coffee. *Cicero.*
- POPINJAY. [papegay, Dutch; papagayo, Spanish.]  
1. A parrot.  
Young popinjays learn quickly to speak. *Johnson.*  
The great red and blue parrot; there are of these greater,  
the middlemost called popinjays, and the lesser called perro-  
quets. *Grev's Museum.*
2. A woodpecker. So it seems to be used here.  
Terpichore would be expressed, upon her head a coronet  
of those green feathers of the popinjays, in token of that vic-  
tory which the mules got of the daughters of Pierius, who  
were turned into popinjays or woodpeckers. *Peacham.*
3. A trifling top.  
I, all smiting with my wounds, being gall'd  
To be so pester'd by a popinjay,  
Answer'd neglectingly, I know not what. *Shaksp.*
- POPISH. *adj.* [from pope.] Taught by the pope; relating to  
popery; peculiar to popery.  
In this sense as they affirm, so we deny, that whatsoever is  
popish we ought to abrogate. *Hooker.*
- I know thou art religious,  
With twenty popish tricks and ceremonies. *Shaksp.*
- POPISHLY. *adv.* [from popish.] With tendency to popery; in  
a popish manner.  
She baffled the many attempts of her enemies, and entirely  
broke the whole force of that party among her subjects, which  
was popishly affected. *Addison's Freeholder.*
- A friend in Ireland, popishly speaking, I believe constantly  
well disposed towards me. *Pope to Swift.*
- POPULAR. *n. f.* [peuplier, Fr. populus, Lat.] A tree.  
The leaves of the poplar are broad, and for the most part  
angular: the male trees produce amentaceous flowers, which  
have many little leaves and apices, but are barren: the female  
trees produce membranaceous pods, which open into two parts,  
containing many seeds, which have a large quantity of down  
adhering to them, and are collected into spikes. *Miller.*
- Po is drawn with the face of an ox, with a garland of  
poplar upon his head. *Peacham on Drawing.*
- All he describ'd was present to their eyes,  
And as he rais'd his verse, the poplars seem'd to rise. *Ros.*  
So falls a poplar, that in watry ground  
Rais'd high the head. *Pope's Iliad.*
- POPPY. *n. f.* [popis, Sax. papaver, Lat.] A plant.  
The flower of the poppy, for the most part, consists of four  
leaves, placed orbicularly, and expanded in form of a rose, out  
of whose flower cup, consisting of two leaves, rises the point-  
tal, which afterwards becomes a fruit or pod that is oval or  
oblong, and adorned with a little head, under which, in some  
species, is opened a series of holes quite round into the cavity  
of the fruit, which is defended lengthwise with various leaves  
or plates, to which a great number of very small seeds ad-  
here: of these are eighteen species: some sort is cultivated  
for medicinal use; and some suppose it to be the plant whence  
opium is produced. *Miller.*

## POP

- His temples last with poppies were o'erspread,  
That nodding seem'd to consecrate his head. *Dryden.*  
Dr. Lister has been guilty of mistake, in the reflections  
he makes on what he calls the sleeping Cupid with poppy in  
his hands. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- POPULACE. *n. f.* [populace, Fr. from populus, Lat.] The vul-  
gar; the multitude.  
Now swarms the populace, a countless throng,  
Youth and hoar age tumultuous pour along. *Pope.*  
The tribunes and people having subdued all competitors,  
began the last game of a prevalent populace, to chuse them-  
selves a master. *Swift.*
- POPULACEY. *n. f.* [populace, Fr.] The common people; the  
multitude.  
Under colours of piety ambitious policies march, not only  
with security, but applause as to the populace. *King Charles.*  
When he thinks one monarch's lust too mild a regiment, he  
can let in the whole populace of sin upon the soul. *D. of Pity.*
- POPULAR. *adj.* [populaire, Fr. popularis, Lat.]  
1. Vulgar; plebeian.  
I was sorry to hear with what partiality and popular heat  
decisions were carried in many places. *King Charles.*  
The emmet join'd in her popular tribes  
Of commonality. *Milton.*  
So the popular vote inclines. *Milton.*
2. Suitable to the common people.  
Homilies are plain and popular instructions. *Hooker.*  
3. Beloved by the people; pleasing to the people.  
It might have been more popular and plausible to vulgar  
ears, if this first discourse had been spent in extolling the force  
of laws. *Hooker, b. i.*
- Such as were popular,  
And well-deserving, were advanced by grace. *Daniel.*  
The old general was set aside, and prince Rupert put into  
the command, which was no popular change. *Clarendon.*
4. Studious of the favour of the people.  
A popular man is, in truth, no better than a prostitute to  
common fame and to the people. *Dryden.*  
His virtues have undone his country;  
Such popular humanity is treason. *Addison's Cato.*
5. Prevailing or raging among the populace: as, a popular dis-  
temper.  
POPULARITY. *n. f.* [popularitas, Lat. popularis, Fr. from  
popular.]  
1. Graciousness among the people; state of being favoured by  
the people.  
The best temper of minds desireth good name and true hon-  
our; the lighter, popularity and applause; the more de-  
praved, flattery and tyranny. *Bacon.*  
Your mind has been above the wretched affectation of  
popularity. *Dryden.*
- Admire we then,  
Or popularity, or stars, or flirings,  
The mob's applauses, or the gifts of kings. *Pope.*  
He could be at the head of no factions and cabals, nor at-  
tended by a hired rabble, which his flatterers might represent  
as popularity. *Swift.*
2. Representation suited to vulgar conception; what affects the  
vulgar.  
The persuader's labour is to make things appear good or  
evil, which as it may be performed by solid reasons, so it may  
be represented also by colours, popularities and circumstances,  
which sway the ordinary judgment. *Eucon.*
- POPULARLY. *adv.* [from popular.]  
1. In a popular manner; so as to please the crowd.  
The victor knight  
Bareheaded, popularly low had bow'd,  
And paid the salutations of the crowd. *Dryden.*  
Influenc'd by the rabble's bloody will,  
With thumbs bent back, they popularly kill. *Dryden.*
2. According to vulgar conception.  
Nor can we excuse the duty of our knowledge, if we only  
bestow those commendatory conceits, which popularly set forth  
the eminency thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- TO POPULATE. *v. n.* [from populus, people.] To breed people.  
When there be great shoals of people, which go on to  
populate, without foreseeing means of life and sustentation, it  
is of necessity, that once in an age they discharge a portion  
of their people upon other nations. *Bacon's Essays.*
- POPULATION. *n. f.* [from populate.] The state of a country  
with respect to numbers of people.  
The population of a kingdom, especially if it be not mown  
down by wars, does not exceed the stock of the kingdom,  
which should maintain them; neither is the population to be  
reckoned, only by number, but a smaller number, that spend  
more and earn less, do wear out an estate sooner than a  
greater number, that live lower, and gather more. *Bacon.*
- POPULOUSLY. *n. f.* [from populous.] Populousness; multitude  
of people.  
How it conduceth unto populosity, we shall make but little  
doubt; there are two main causes of numerosity in any species;  
a frequent and multiparous way of breeding. *Brown.*

## POR

- POPULOUS. *adj.* [populosus, Lat.] Full of people; nume-  
rously inhabited.  
A wilderness is populous enough,  
So Suffolk had thy heav'nly company. *Shaksp.*  
Far the greater part have kept  
Their station; heav'n yet populous, retains  
Number sufficient to possess her realms. *Milton.*
- POPULOUSLY. *adv.* [from populosus.] With much people.  
POPULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from populosus.] The state of abound-  
ing with people.  
This will be allowed by any that considers the vastness, the  
opulence, the populousness of this region, with the ease and  
facility wherewith 'tis governed. *Temple's Miscellanies.*
- PORCELAIN. *n. f.* [porcelaine, Fr. said to be derived from por-  
cent amois; because it was believed by Europeans, that the  
materials of porcelain was matured under ground one hundred  
years.]  
1. China; china ware; fine dishes, of a middle nature between  
earth and glass, and therefore semi-pellucid.  
We have burials in several earthen, where we put divers ce-  
ments, as the Chinese do their porcelain. *Bacon.*  
We are not thoroughly resolved concerning porcelain or  
china dishes; that according to common belief, they are made  
of earth, which lieth in preparation about a hundred years  
under ground. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
The fine materials made it weak;  
Porcelain, by being pure, is apt to break. *Dryden.*  
These look like the workmanship of heav'n:  
This is the porcelain clay of human kind,  
And therefore cast into these noble molds. *Dryden.*
2. [Portulaca, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- PORCH. *n. f.* [porche, Fr. porticus, Lat.]  
1. A roof supported by pillars before a door; an entrance.  
Ehad went forth through the porch, and shut the doors of  
the parlour. *Judges iii. 23.*  
Not infants in the porch of life were free,  
The sick, the old, that could but hope a day  
Longer by nature's bounty, not let stay. *Benj. Johnson.*
2. A portico; a covered walk.  
All this done,  
Repair to Pompey's porch, where you shall find us. *Shaksp.*
- PORCUPINE. *n. f.* [porc epi or epic, Fr. porcupine, Italian.]  
The porcupine, when full grown, is as large as a moderate  
pig: the quills, with which its whole body is covered, are  
black on the shoulders, thighs, sides and belly; on the back,  
hips and loins they are variegated with white and pale brown:  
the neck is short and thick, the nose blunt, the nostrils very  
large in form of slits; the upper lip is slit or cleft as in the  
hare, and it has whiskers like a cat: the eyes are small, and  
the ears very like those of the human species: the legs are  
short, and on the hinder feet are five toes, but only four upon  
the fore feet, and its tail is four or five inches long, beset  
with spines in an annular series round it: there is no other  
difference between the porcupine of Malacca and that of Eu-  
rope, but that the former grows to a larger size. *Hill.*
- This stubborn Cade  
Fought so long, till that his thighs with darts  
Were almost like a sharp-quill'd porcupine. *Shakspere.*  
Long bearded comet tick  
Like flaming porcupines to their left sides,  
As they would shoot their quills into their hearts. *Dryden.*  
By the black prince of Monomotapa's side were the glar-  
ing cat-a-mountain and the quill-darting porcupine. *Dr. and Po.*
- PORE. *n. f.* [pore, Fr. pore.]  
1. Spiracle of the skin; passage of perspiration.  
Witches, carrying in the air, and transforming themselves  
into other bodies, by ointments and anointing themselves all  
over, may justly move a man to think, that these fables are  
the effects of imagination; for it is certain, that ointments  
do all, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the pores,  
shut in the vapours, and send them to the head extremely. *Bac.*
- Why was the light  
To such a tender ball as th' eye confin'd?  
So obvious and so easy to be quench'd,  
And not, as feeling through all parts diffus'd,  
That the might look at will through every pore. *Milton.*
2. Any narrow spiracle or passage.  
Pores are small interstices between the particles of matter  
which constitute every body, or between certain aggregates  
or combinations of them. *Quincy.*  
From veins of vallies milk and nectar broke,  
And honey sweating through the pores of oak. *Dryden.*
- TO PORE. *v. n.* [pore is the optick nerve; but I imagine pore  
to come by corruption from some English word.] To look  
with great intenceness and care; to examine with great at-  
tention.  
All delights are vain; but that most vain,  
Which with pain purchas'd, doth inherit pain;  
As painfully to pore upon a book,  
To seek the light of truth, while truth the while  
Doth falsely blind the eyelight. *Shaksp.*



# POR

A book was writ, called Tetrachordon,  
The subject new: it walk'd the town a while,  
Numb'ring good intellects; now seldom *port'd* on. *Milton.*  
The eye grows weary, with *poring* perpetually on the same thing. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
Let him with pedants hunt for praise in books,  
*Pore* out his life amongst the lazy gownmen.  
Grow old and vainly proud in fancy'd knowledge. *Rosce.*  
With sharpen'd sight pale antiquaries *pore*,  
Th' inscription value, but the rust adore. *Pope.*  
He hath been *poring* so long upon Fox's Martyrs, that he  
imagines himself living in the reign of queen Mary. *Swift.*  
The design is to avoid the imputation of pedantry, to shew  
that they understand men and manners, and have not been  
*poring* upon old unfashionable books. *Swift.*  
**PORBLIND.** *adj.* [commonly spoken and written *purblind*.]  
Nearighted; shortighted.  
*Poreblind* men see best in the dimmer light, and likewise  
have their sight stronger near at hand, than those that are not  
*poreblind*, and can read and write smaller letters; for that the  
spirits visual in those that are *poreblind* are thinner and rarer  
than in others, and therefore the greater light disperleth  
them. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
**PORINESS.** *n. f.* [from *pory*.] Fullness of pores.  
I took off the dressings, and fet the trepan above the fractured  
bone, considering the *poriness* of the bone below. *Wifem.*  
**PORISTICK method.** *n. f.* [*ποριστικός*.] In mathematics, is that  
which determines when, by what means, and how many different  
ways a problem may be solved. *DiD.*  
**PORK.** *n. f.* [*porc*, Fr. *porcus*, Lat.] Swines flesh unfalted.  
You are no good member of the commonwealth; for, in  
converting Jews to christians, you raise the price of *pork*.  
*Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
All flesh full of nourishment, as beef and *pork*, increase the  
matter of *phlegm*. *Floyer on the Humours.*  
**PORKER.** *n. f.* [from *pork*.] A hog; a pig.  
Strait to the lodgments of his herd he run,  
Where the fat *porkers* slept beneath the sun. *Pope.*  
**PORKER.** *n. f.* [*pork* and *cater*.] One who feeds on pork.  
This making of christians will raise the price of hogs; if  
we grow all to be *porkers*, we shall not shortly have a rather  
on the coals for money. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
**PORKET.** [from *pork*.] A young hog.  
And off-rings to the flaming altars bears;  
A *porket*, and a lamb that never suffer'd shears. *Dryden.*  
**PORKLING.** *n. f.* [from *pork*.] A young pig.  
A hovel  
Will serve thee in winter, moreover than that,  
To shut up thy *porklings*, thou meanest to fat. *Tupper.*  
**POROSITY.** *n. f.* [from *porous*.] Quality of having pores.  
This is a good experiment for the disclosure of the nature  
of colours; which of them require a finer *porosity*, and which  
a grosser. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
**POROUS.** *adj.* [*poretus*, Fr. from *porc*.] Having small spiracles  
or passages.  
The rapid current, which through veins  
Of *porous* earth with kindly thirst updrawn,  
Rose a fresh fountain, and with many a rill  
Water'd the garden. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. iv.  
Of light the greater part he took, and plac'd  
In the sun's orb, made *porous* to receive  
And drink the liquid light; firm to retain  
Her gather'd beams; great palace now of light. *Milton.*  
**POROUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *porous*.] The quality of having  
pores.  
They will forcibly get into the *porousness* of it, and pass  
between part and part, and separate the parts of that thing  
one from another; as a knife doth a solid substance, by hav-  
ing its thinnest parts pressed into it. *Digby on Bodies.*  
**PORPHYRE.** *n. f.* [from *πορφύρα*; *porphyrites*, Lat. *porphyre*,  
*porphyry*.] *Fr.* Marble of a particular kind.  
I like best the *porphyry*, white or green marble, with a  
mullar or upper stone of the same. *Peacham on Drawing.*  
Consider the red and white colours in *porphyre*; hinder light  
but from striking on it, its colours vanish, and produce no  
such ideas in us; but upon the return of light, it produces  
these appearances again. *Locke.*  
**PORPOISE.** *n. f.* [*porc* *poisson*, Fr.] The sea-hog.  
**PORPUS.** *n. f.* [*porc* *poisson*, Fr.] The sea-hog.  
Amphibious animals link the terrestrial and aquatic to-  
gether; seals live at land and at sea, and *porpoises* have the  
warm blood and entrails of a hog. *Locke.*  
Parch'd with unextinguish'd thirst,  
Small beer I guzzle till I burst;  
And then I drag a bloated corpus  
Swell'd with a drop like a *porpus*. *Swift.*  
**PORFACIOUS.** *adj.* [*porfacus*, Lat. *porface*, Fr.] Greenish.  
If the lesser intestines be wounded, he will be troubled  
with *porfaceous* vomiting. *Wifem's Surgery.*  
**PORRET.** *n. f.* [*porrum*, Lat.] A scallion.  
It is not an easy problem to resolve why garlick, molys

# POR

and *porrets* have white roots, deep green leaves and black  
seeds. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**PORRIDGE.** *n. f.* [more properly *porrage*; *porrata*, low Latin,  
from *porrum*, a leek.] Food made by boiling meat in  
water; broth.  
I had as lief you should tell me of a mess of *porridge*, *Sho.*  
**PORRIDGEPOT.** *n. f.* [*porridge* and *pot*.] The pot in which  
meat is boiled for a family.  
**PORRINGER.** *n. f.* [from *porridge*.]  
1. A vessel in which broth is eaten.  
A small wax candle put in a socket of brass, then set up-  
right in a *porringer* full of spirit of wine, then set both the  
candle and spirit of wine on fire, and you shall see the flame  
of the candle become four times bigger than otherwise, and  
appear globular. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
A physician undertakes a woman with sore eyes, who  
dawbs 'em quite up with ointment, and, while she was in  
that pickle, carries off a *porringer*. *L'Estrange.*  
The *porringers*, that in a row  
Hung high, and made a glittering show,  
Were now but leathern buckets rang'd. *Swift.*  
2. It seems in *Shakespeare's* time to have been a word of con-  
tempt for a headpiece; of which perhaps the first of these  
passages may show the reason.  
Here is the cap your worship did bespeak.  
—Why this was moulded on a *porringer*. *Shakespeare.*  
A haberdasher's wife of small wit rail'd upon me, till her  
pink'd *porringer* fell off her head. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
**PORRECTION.** *n. f.* [*porrectio*, Latin.] The act of reaching  
forth.  
**PORTR.** *n. f.* [*ports*, Fr. *portus*, Latin.]  
1. A harbour; a safe station for ships.  
Her small gondelay her *port* did make,  
And that gay pair issuing on the shore,  
Disburden'd her. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.  
I should be still  
Peering in maps for *ports*, and ways and roads. *Shakespeare.*  
The earl of Newcastle seized upon that town; when there  
was not one *port* town in England, that avowed their obe-  
dience to the king. *Clarendon*, b. viii.  
A weather beaten vessel holds  
Gladly the *port*. *Milton.*  
2. [*Porta*, Lat. *portus*, Sax. *porte*, Fr.] A gate.  
Shew all thy praises within the *ports* of the daughter of  
Sion. *Psalms* ix. 14.  
Descend, and open your uncharged *ports*. *Shakespeare.*  
He I accuse,  
The city *ports* by this hath entered. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
O polih'd perturbation! golden care!  
That keep't the *ports* of slumber open wide  
To many a watchful night; sleep with it now!  
Yet not to found, and half so deeply sweet,  
As he, whose brow with homely biggen bound,  
Snored out the watch of night. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
The mind of man hath two *ports*; the one always fre-  
quented by the entrance of manifold vanities; the other de-  
solate and overgrown with grass, by which enter our chari-  
table thoughts and divine contemplations. *Religh.*  
From their ivory *port* the cherubim  
Forth issu'd. *Milton.*  
3. The aperture in a ship, at which the gun is put out.  
At Portsmouth the Mary Rose, by a little sway of the  
ship in casting about, her *ports* being within sixteen inches of  
the water, was overset and lost. *Religh.*  
The linlocks touch, the pond'rous ball expires,  
The vig'rous seaman every *port* hole plies.  
And adds his heart to every gun he fires. *Dryden.*  
4. [*Porte*, Fr.] Carriage; air; mien; manner; bearing;  
external appearance; demeanour.  
In that proud *port*, which her so goodly graceth,  
Whiles her fair face she rears up to the sky,  
And to the ground her eyelids low embraceth,  
Most goodly temperature ye may descry. *Spenser.*  
Think you much to pay two thousand crowns,  
And bear the name and *port* of gentleman?  
See Godfrey there in purple clad and gold,  
His stately *port* and princely look behold. *Fairfax.*  
Their *port* was more than human, as they flood;  
I took it for a fairy vision  
Of some gay creatures of the element.  
That in the colours of the rainbow live. *Milton.*  
A proud man is so far from making himself great by his  
haughty and contemptuous *port*, that he is usually punished  
with neglect for it. *Cellier on Pride.*  
Now lay the line, and measure all thy court,  
By inward virtue, not external *port*;  
And find whom justly to prefer above  
The man on whom my judgment plac'd my love. *Dryden.*  
Thy plummy crest  
Nods horrible, with more terrific *port*  
Thou walk'st, and seem'st already in the fight. *Philips.*

To PORTR

# POR

To **PORTR.** *v. a.* [*porta*, Lat. *porter*, Fr.] To carry in form.  
Th' angelick squadron bright  
Turn'd fiery red, sharpening in mooned horns  
Their phalanx, and began to hem him round  
With *ported* spears. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. iv.  
**PORTABLE.** *adj.* [*portabilis*, Lat.]  
1. Manageable by the hand.  
2. Such as may be born along with one.  
The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and *portable*  
pleasure, such an one as he carries about in his bosom, with-  
out alarming the eye or envy of the world. *South.*  
3. Such as is transported or carried from one place to another.  
Most other *portable* commodities decay quickly in their use;  
but money is by slower degrees removed from, or brought into  
the free commerce of any country, than the greatest part of  
other merchandize. *Locke.*  
4. Sufferable; supportable.  
How light and *portable* my pains seem now,  
When that which makes me bend, makes the king bow.  
*Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
All these are *portable* *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
With other graces weigh'd.  
**PORTABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *portable*.] The quality of being  
*portable*.  
**PORTAGE.** *n. f.* [*portage*, Fr.]  
1. The price of carriage.  
2. [From *port*.] Porthole.  
Lend the eye a terrible aspect;  
Let it pry through the *portage* of the head,  
Like the brass cannon. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
**PORTAL.** *n. f.* [*portalis*, Fr. *po tellis*, Italian.] A gate; the  
arch under which the gate opens.  
King Richard doth appear,  
As doth the blushing discontented sun,  
From out the fiery *portal* of the east. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*  
Though I should run  
To those disclosing *portals* of the sun;  
And walk his way, until his horses sleep  
Their fiery locks in the Iberian deep. *Sandys.*  
He through heav'n  
That open'd wide her blazing *portals*, led  
To God's eternal house direct the way. *Milton.*  
The flick for air before the *portal* gap.  
The *portal* consists of a composite order unknown to the  
ancients. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
**PORTANCE.** *n. f.* [from *porter*, Fr.] Air; mien; port; de-  
mcanour.  
There stepped forth a goodly lady,  
That seem'd to be a woman of great worth,  
And by her stately posture born of heav'nly birth. *F. 2n.*  
Your loves,  
Thinking upon his services, took from you  
The apprehension of his present *portance*,  
Which gibingly, ungravelly, he did fashion. *Shakespeare.*  
**PORTASS.** *n. f.* [sometimes called *portais*, and by Chaucer *port-  
hofs*.] A breviary; a prayer book.  
In his hand his *portais* fill he bare,  
That much was worn, but therein little red;  
For of devotion he had little care. *Fairy Queen.*  
An old priest always read in his *portais* mumpimus domine  
for mumpimus; whereof when he was admonished, he said that  
he now had used mumpimus thirty years, and would not leave  
his old mumpimus for their new mumpimus. *Camden.*  
**PORTCULLIS.** *n. f.* [*portecullis*, Fr. *quali porta clausa*.] A  
*portcullis*. } sort of machine like a harrow, hung over the  
gates of a city, so be let down to keep out an enemy.  
Over it a fair *portcullis* hung,  
Which to the gate directly did incline,  
With comely compass and compaction frong, *F. 2n.*  
Neither unevenly short, nor yet exceeding long.  
The cannon against St. Stephen's gate executed so well,  
that the *portcullis* and gate were broken, and entry opened  
into the city. *Hayward.*  
She the huge *portcullis* high up drew,  
Which but herself, not all the Stygian pow'rs  
Cou'd once have mov'd. *Milton.*  
Pyrrhus comes, neither men nor walls  
His force sustain, the torn *portcullis* falls. *Denham.*  
The upper eyelid claps down, and is as good a fence as a  
*portcullis* against the importunity of the enemy. *More.*  
The gates are opened, the *portcullis* drawn;  
And deluges of armies from the town  
Come pouring in. *Dryden.*  
To **PORTCULLIS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bar; to shut  
up.  
Within my mouth you have engorg'd my tongue,  
Doubly *portcullis'd* with my teeth and lips. *Shakespeare.*  
**PORTED.** *adj.* [*porter*, Fr.] Borne in a certain or regular  
order.  
They hem him round with *ported* spears. *Milton.*  
To **PORTEND.** *v. a.* [*portend*, Lat.] To foretoken; to  
foreshow as omens.

# POR

As many as remained, he earnestly exhorteth to prevent  
*portended* calamities. *Hobbes.*  
Doth this churlish superscription  
*Portend* some alteration in good will? *Shakespeare.*  
A moist and a cool summer *portendeth* a hard winter. *Bacon.*  
True opener of mine eyes,  
Much better seems this vision, and more hope  
Of peaceful days *portends*, than those two past. *Milton.*  
True poets are the guardians of a state,  
And when they fail, *portend* approaching fate. *Rowson.*  
The ruin of the state in the destruction of the church, is  
not only *portended* as its sign, but also inferred from it as its  
cause. *South's Sermons.*  
**PORTENSION.** *n. f.* [from *portend*.] The act of foretoking.  
Although the red comets do carry the *portensions* of Mars,  
the brightly white should be of the influence of Venus. *Brown.*  
**PORTENT.** *n. f.* [*portentum*, Lat.] Omen of ill; prodigy  
foretoking misery.  
O, what *portents* are these?  
Some heavy business hath my lord in hand,  
And I must know it. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
My loss by dire *portents* the god foretold;  
You riven oak, the fairest of the green. *Dryden.*  
**PORTENTOUS.** *adj.* [*portentosus*, Lat. from *portent*.] Mon-  
strous; prodigious; foretoking ill.  
They are *portentous* things  
Unto the climate, that they point at.  
This *portentous* figure  
Comes armed through our watch to like the king  
That was. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
Overlay  
With this *portentous* bridge the dark abyss. *Milton.*  
No beast of more *portentous* lize  
In the Hercinian forest lies. *Rowson.*  
Let us look upon them as so many prodigious exceptions  
from our common nature, as so many *portentous* animals, like  
the strange unnatural productions of Africa. *South.*  
Every unwonted meteor is *portentous*, and some divine  
prognostick. *Glanvil.*  
The petticoat will shrink at your first coming to town; at  
least a touch of your pen will make it contract itself, and by  
that means obliges several who are terrified or astonish'd at this  
*portentous* novelty. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup> 127.  
**PORTER.** *n. f.* [*portier*, Fr. from *porta*, Lat. a gate.]  
1. One that has the charge of the gate.  
*Porter*, remember what I give in charge,  
And, when you've so done, bring the keys to me. *Shakespeare.*  
Arm all my household presently, and charge  
The *porter* he let no man in till day. *Benj. Johnson.*  
Nic. Frog demanded to be his *porter*, and his fishmonger,  
to keep the keys of his gates, and furnish the kitchen. *Arb.*  
2. One who waits at the door to receive messengers.  
A fav're *porter* with his master vie,  
Be brib'd as often, and as often lie. *Pope.*  
3. [*Porteur*, Fr. from *porta*, Lat. to carry.] One who carries  
burthens for hire.  
It is with kings sometimes as with *porters*, whose packs  
may jostle one against the other, yet remain good friends  
still. *Havel.*  
By *porter*, who can tell, whether I mean a man who bears  
burthens, or a servant who waits at a gate? *Watts.*  
**PORTERAGE.** *n. f.* [from *porter*.] Money paid for carriage.  
**PORTESSE.** *n. f.* A breviary. See **PORTASS.**  
**PORTGLAIVE.** *n. f.* [*porter* and *glaiive*, Fr. and Eric.] A sword  
bearer. *Amfworth.*  
**PORTGRAVE.** *n. f.* [*porta*, Lat. and *grave*, Teut. a keeper.]  
**PORTGREVE.** } The keeper of a gate. Obsolete.  
**PORTICO.** *n. f.* [*porticus*, Lat. *portico*, Italian; *portique*, Fr.]  
A covered walk; a piazza.  
The rich their wealth bestow  
On some expensive airy *portico*;  
Where safe from showers they may be born in state,  
And free from tempests for fair weather wait. *Dryden.*  
**PORTION.** *n. f.* [*portion*, Fr. *portio*, Latin.]  
1. A part.  
These are parts of his ways, but how little a *portion* is  
heard of him? *Job xxvi. 14.*  
Like favour find the Irish, with like fate  
Advanc'd to be a *portion* of our state. *Waller.*  
In battles won, fortune a part did claim,  
And soldiers have their *portion* in the fame. *Waller.*  
Those great *portions* or fragments fell into the abyss; some  
in one posture, and some in another. *Burnet.*  
Pierish no small *portion* of the war  
Pre's'd on, and thook his lance. *Dryden.*  
2. A part assigned; an allotment; a dividend.  
Here their pris'n ordain'd and *portion* set. *Milton.*  
Should you no honey vow to taste,  
But what the master-bees have plac'd  
In compass of their cells, how small  
A *portion* to your share would fall? *Waller.*

Of



# POR

Of words they seldom know more than the grammatical construction, unless they are born with a poetical genius, which is a rare *portion* amongst them. *Dryden*.

As soon as any good appears to make a part of their *portion* of happiness, they begin to desire it. *Locke*.

When he considers the manifold temptations of poverty and riches, and how fatally it will affect his happiness to be overcome by them, he will join with Agur in petitioning God for the safer *portion* of a moderate convenience. *Rogers*.

One or two faults are easily to be remedied with a very small *portion* of abilities. *Swift*.

3. Part of an inheritance given to a child; a fortune. Leave to thy children tumult, strife and war, *Portions* of toil, and legacies of care. *Prior*.

4. A wife's fortune. To *PORTION*, *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To divide; to parcel. The gods who *portion* out The lots of princes as of private men, Have put a bar between his hopes and empire. *Rousseau*. Argos the feat of Iove's rule I chose, Where my Ulysses and his race might reign, And *portion* to his tribes the wide domain. *Pope*.

2. To endow with a fortune. Him *portion'd* maids, apprentic'd orphans blest, The young who labour, and the old who rest. *Pope*.

*PORTIONER*, *n. f.* [from *portion*.] One that divides. *PORTLINESS*, *n. f.* [from *portly*.] Dignity of mien; grandeur of demeanour. Such pride is praise, such *portliness* is honour, That boldness innocence bears in her eyes; And her fair countenance like a goodly banner Spreads in defiance of all enemies. *Spenser*. When subtilties combineth with delightfulness, fulness with fineness, seemliness with *portliness*, and currentness with staydness, how can the language sound other than most full of sweetness? *Camden's Remains*.

*PORTLY*, *adj.* [from *port*.] 1. Grand of mien. Rudely thou wrong'st my dear heart's desire, In finding fault with her too *portly* pride. *Spenser*. Your Argosies with *portly* fail, Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood, Or as it were the pageants of the sea, Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shakespeare*. A *portly* prince, and goodly to the fight, He seem'd a son of Anak for his height. *Dryden*.

2. Bulky; swelling. A goodly, *portly* man and a corpulent; of a cheerful look, a pleasing eye, and a most noble carriage. *Shakespeare*. Our house little deserves The scourge of greatness to be used on it; And that same greatness too, which our own hands Have help'd to make so *portly*. *Shakespeare*. *Henry IV.* *PORTMAN*, *n. f.* [from *port* and *man*.] An inhabitant or burgess, as those of the cinque ports. *Dist.* *PORTMANTEAU*, *n. f.* [from *port* and *tau*.] A chest or bag in which cloaths are carried. I desired him to carry one of my *portmantaux*; but he laughed, and bid another do it. *Spektator*.

*PORTOUSE*, *n. f.* In sea language, a ship is said to ride a *portouse*, when she rides with her yards struck down to the deck. *Dist.* *PORTRAIT*, *n. f.* [from *portrait*, *Fr.*] A picture drawn after the life. As this idea of perfection is of little use in *portraits*, or the resemblances of particular persons, so neither is it in the characters of comedy and tragedy, which are always to be drawn with some specks of frailty, such as they have been described in history. *Dryden's Dufresney*. The figure of his body was strong, proportionable, beautiful; and were his picture well drawn, it must deserve the praise given to the *portraits* of Raphael. *Prior*.

To *PORTRAIT*, *v. a.* [from *portrait*, *Fr.* from *portray*.] To draw; to portray. It is perhaps ill copied, and should be written in the following examples *portray*. In most exquisite pictures, they blaze and *portray* not only the dainty lineaments or beauty, but also round about shadow the rude thickets and craggy cliffs. *Spenser*. I *portray* in Arthur before he was king, the image of a brave knight, perfected in the twelve private moral virtues. *Spenser*.

*PORTRAITURE*, *n. f.* [from *portraiture*, *Fr.* from *portray*.] Picture; painted resemblance. By the image of my cause I see The *portraiture* of his. *Shakespeare*. *Hamlet*. Let some strange mysterious dream, Wave at his wings in airy stream Of lively *portraiture* display'd, Softly on my eye-lids laid. *Milton*. Herein was also the *portraiture* of a hart. *Brown*.

# POS

This is the *portraiture* of our earth, drawn without flattery. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*. Her wry-mouth'd *portraiture* Display'd the fates her confidors endure. He delineates and gives us the *portraiture* of a perfect orator. *Baker's Reflections on Learning*.

To *PORTRAY*, *v. a.* [from *portraire*, *Fr.*] 1. To paint; to describe by picture. The Earl of Warwick's ragged staff is yet to be seen *portrayed* in many places of their church steeple. Take a tile, and so *portray* upon it the city Jerusalem. *Ex*. Our Phenix queen was *portrayed* too bright, Beauty alone could beauty take to right. *Dryden*.

2. To adorn with pictures. Shields Various, with boastful argument *portray'd*. *Milton*. *PORTRESS*, *n. f.* [from *porter*.] A female guardian of a gate. *Janitrix*. The *portress* of hell-gate reply'd. *Milton's Par. Lost*. The shoes put on, our faithful *portress* Admits us in to storm the fort; While like a cat with walnuts shod, Stumbling at every step she trod. *Swift's Miscel.*

*PO'AWIGLE*, *n. f.* A tadpole or young frog not yet fully shaped. That black and round substance began to grow oval, after a while the head, the eyes, the tail to be discernible, and at last to become that which the ancients called *gyrnus*, we a *po'awigle* or tadpole. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

*PO'RY*, *adj.* [from *porcus*, *Fr.* from *porc*.] Full of pores. To the court arriv'd th' admiring son Beholds the vaulted roofs of *porry* stone. *Dryden*.

To *POSE*, *v. a.* [from *pose*, an old word signifying knaviness or stupefaction. *gospel*. *Skinner*.] 1. To puzzle; to gravel; to put to a stand or stop. Learning was *pos'd*, philosophy was fet, Sophisters taken in a filiter's net How God's eternal son should be man's brother, *Po'st* his proudest intellectual power. *Crofton*. As an evidence of human infirmities, I shall give the following instances of our intellectual blindness, not that I design to *pose* them with those common enigmas of magnetism. *Clarendon's Speech*. Particularly in learning of languages, there is least occasion for *posing* of children. *Locke on Education*.

2. To apose; to interrogate. She in the presence of others *pos'd* him and sifted him, thereby to try whether he were indeed the very duke of York or no. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

*POSER*, *n. f.* [from *pose*.] One that asketh questions to try capacities; an examiner. He that questioneth much, shall learn much; but let his questions not be troublesome, for that is fit for a *poser*. *Bacon*.

*POSSED*, *adj.* [from *posse*, *Lat.* It has the appearance of a participle preter, but it has no verb.] Placed; ranged. That the principle that sets on work these organs is nothing else but the modification of matter, or the natural motion thereof thus, or thus *posited* or disposed, is most apparently false. *Hale's Origin of Manhood*.

*POSITION*, *n. f.* [from *positio*, *Lat.*] 1. State of being placed; situation. Iron having stood long in a window, being thence taken, and by the help of a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a kind of inquietude till it attain the former *position*. *Watson*. They are the happiest regions for fruits, by the excellence of soil, the *position* of mountains, and the frequency of streams. Since no one sees all, and we have different prospects of the same things, according to our different *positions* to it, it is not incongruous to try whether another may not have notions that escaped him. *Locke*. By varying the *position* of my eye, and moving it nearer to or farther from the direct beam of the sun's light, the colour of the sun's reflected light constantly varied upon the speculum as it did upon my eye. *Newton's Opticks*. We have a different prospect of the same thing, according to the different *position* of our understandings toward it. *Watson*. Place ourselves in such a *position* toward the object, or place the object in such a *position* toward our eye, as may give us the clearest representation of it; for a different *position* greatly alters the appearance of bodies. *Watson's Logic*.

2. Principle laid down. Of any offence or sin therein committed against God, with what conscience can ye accuse us, when your own *positions* be are, that the things we observe should every one of them be dearer unto us than ten thousand lives. Let not the proof of any *positions* depend on the *position* that follow, but always on those which go before. *Watson*.

3. Advancement of any principle. A fallacious illusion is to conclude from the *position* of the antecedent unto the *position* of the consequent, or the remotion of the consequent to the remotion of the antecedent. *Watson*.

# POS

4. [In grammar.] The state of a vowel placed before two consonants, as *pempous*; or a double consonant, as *axle*. *POSITIONAL*, *adj.* [from *position*.] Respecting position. The leaves of cataputa or spurge plucked upwards or downwards, performing their operations by-purge or vomit; as old wives still do preach, is a strange conceit, ascribing unto plants *positional* operations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

*POSITIVE*, *adj.* [from *positivus*, *Lat.* *positif*, *Fr.*] 1. Not negative; capable of being affirmed; real; absolute. The power or blossom is a *positive* good, although the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a comparative good. *Bacon*. Hardness carries somewhat more of *positive* in it than impenetrability, which is negative; and is perhaps more a consequence of solidity, than solidity itself. *Locke*. Whatsoever doth or can exist, or be considered as one thing, is *positive*; and so not only simple ideas and substances, but modes also are *positive* beings, though the parts, of which they consist, are very often relative one to another. *Locke*.

2. Absolute; particular; direct; not implied. As for *positive* words, that he would not bear arms against king Edward's son; though the words seem calm, yet it was a plain and direct over-ruling of the king's title. *Bacon*.

3. Dogmatical; ready to lay down notions with confidence; stubborn in opinion. I am sometimes doubting, when I might be *positive*, and sometimes confident out of season. *Rymer*. Some *positive* perfluting fops we know, That, if once wrong, will needs be always so; But you, with pleasure own your errors past, And make each day a critick on the last. *Pope*.

4. Settled by arbitrary appointment. In laws, that which is natural, bindeth universally, that which is *positive*, not so. *Hooker*. Although no laws but *positive* be mutable, yet all are not mutable which be *positive*; *positive* laws are either permanent or else changeable, according as the matter itself is, concerning which they were made. *Hooker*. Laws are but *positive*; love's pow'r we see, Is nature's sanction, and her first decree. *Dryden*.

5. Having the power to enact any law. Not to consent to the enacting of such a law, which has no view besides the general good, unless another law shall at the same time pass, with no other view but that of advancing the power of one party alone; what is this but to claim a *positive* voice, as well as a negative. *Swift*.

6. Certain; assured. *Positively*, *adv.* [from *positive*.] 1. Absolutely; by way of direct position. Give me some breath, some little pause, Before I *positively* speak in this. *Shakespeare*. *Rich. III.* The good or evil, which is removed, may be esteemed good or evil comparatively, and not *positively* or simply. *Bacon*. Not negatively. It is impossible that any successive duration should be actually and *positively* infinite, or have infinite successions already gone and past. *Bentley's Sermons*.

2. Certainly; without dubitation. It was absolutely certain, that this part was *positively* yours, and could not possibly be written by any other. *Dryden*.

3. Peremptorily; in strong terms. I would ask any man, that has but once read the bible, whether the whole tenor of the divine law does not *positively* require humility and meekness to all men. *Sprat*.

*POSITIVENESS*, *n. f.* [from *positive*.] 1. Actuality; not mere negation. The *positiveness* of sins of commission lies both in the habitude of the will and in the executed act too; whereas the *positiveness* of sins of omission is in the habitude of the will only. *Norris*. 2. Peremptoriness; confidence. This peremptoriness is of two sorts; the one a magisterialness in matters of opinion and speculation, the other a *positiveness* in relating matters of fact; in the one we impose upon men's understandings, in the other on their faith. *Government of the Tongue*. Confidence. A low word. Courage and *positiveness* are never more necessary than on such an occasion; but it is good to join some argument with them of real and convincing force, and let it be strongly pronounced too. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.

*POSITURE*, *n. f.* [from *positura*, *Lat.*] The manner in which any thing is placed. Supposing the *positure* of the party's hand who did throw the dice, and supposing all other things, which did concur to the production of that cast, to be the very same they were, there is no doubt but in this case the cast is necessary. *Bramb*.

*POSNET*, *n. f.* [from *posnet*, *Fr.* *Skinner*.] A little basin; a porringer; a skillet. To make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin in equal quantity, and also whether it yield no softness more than silver; and again whether it will endure the ordinary

# POS

fire, which belongeth to chaffing-dishes, *posnets* and such other silver vessels. *Bacon*.

*POSSE*, *n. f.* [Latin.] An armed power; from *posse* comitatus, the power of the shires. A low word. The *posse* comitatus, the power of the whole county, is legally committed unto him. *Bacon*. As if the passion that rules, were the sheriff of the place, and came with all the *posse*, the understanding is seized. *Locke*.

To *POSSESS*, *v. a.* [from *posse*, *Lat.* *posseder*, *Fr.*] 1. To have as an owner; to be master of; to enjoy or occupy actually. She will not let instructions enter Where folly now *possesses*? *Shakespeare*. *Cymbeline*. Record a gift, Here in the court, of all he dies *possess'd*. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*. Sundry more gentlemen this little hundred *possesseth* and possessioneth. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.

2. To seize; to obtain. The English marched towards the river Elbe, intending to *possess* a hill called Under-Elke. *Hayward*.

3. To give possession or command of any thing; to make master of. It has of before that which is possessed; sometimes anciently *with*. Is he yet *possest*, How much you would? *Shakespeare*. —Ay, ay, three thousand ducats. This man, whom hand to hand I flew in fight, May be *possest* with some store of crowns. *Shakespeare*. This *possest* us of the most valuable blessing of human life, friendship. *Government of the Tongue*. Seem I to thee sufficiently *possest*? Of happiness or not, who am alone From all eternity? *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. viii. I hope to *possess* chymists and corpufcularians of the advantages to each party, by confederacy between them. *Boyle*. The intent of this fable is to *possess* us of a just sense of the vanity of these craving appetites. *L'Estrange*. Whole houses, of their whole desires *possest*, Are often ruin'd at their own request. *Dryden*. Of fortune's favour long *possest*, He was with one fair daughter only blest. *Dryden*. We *possest* ourselves of the kingdom of Naples, the dutchy of Milan and the avenue of France in Italy. *Addison*. Endowed with the greatest perfections of nature, and *possest* of all the advantages of external condition, Solomon could not find happiness. *Prior*.

4. To fill with something fixed. It is of unpeakable advantage to *possess* our minds with an habitual good intention, and to aim all our thoughts, words and actions at some laudable end. *Addison*. Those, under the great officers, know every little case that is before the great man, and if they are *possest* with honest minds, will consider poverty as a recommendation. *Addison*.

5. To have power over, as an unclean spirit. Beware what spirit rages in your breast; For ten inspir'd, ten thousand are *possest*. *Roscommon*. Inspir'd within, and yet *possest* without. *Clarendon*. I think, that the man is *possest*. *Swift*.

6. To affect by intestine power. He's *possest* with greatness, And speaks not to himself, but with a pride That quarrels at self-breath. *Shakespeare*. *Tril. and Cref.* Let not your ears despise my tongue, Which shall *possess* them with the heaviest sound That ever yet they heard. *Shakespeare*. *Possest* with rumours full of idle dreams, Not knowing what they fear, but full of fear. *Shakespeare*. What fury, O son, *Possest* thee, to bend that mortal dart Against thy father's head? *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. ii. With the rage of all their race *possest*, Stung to the soul the brothers start from rest. *Pope*.

*POSSESSION*, *n. f.* [from *possession*, *Fr.* *possessione*, *Lat.*] 1. The state of owning or having in one's own hands or power; property. He shall inherit her, and his generation shall hold her in *possession*. *Ecclus. iv. 16*. In *possession* such, not only of right, I call you. *Milton*.

2. The thing possessed. Do nothing to lose the best *possession* of life, that of honour and truth. A man has no right over another's life, by his having a property in land and *possession*. *Locke*. To *POSSESS*, *v. a.* To invest with property. Obsolete. Sundry more gentlemen this little hundred possessioneth and possessioneth. *Carew*.

*POSSESSOR*, *n. f.* [from *possession*.] Master; one that has the power or property of any thing. They were people, whom having been of old freemen and *possessioners*, the Lacedemonians had conquered. *Sidney*.

*POSSESSIVE*, *20 C*



## POS

POSSESSIVE. *adj.* [*possessivus*, Lat.] Having possession.  
 POSSESSORY. *adj.* [*possessivus*, Fr. from *posséder*.] Having possession.  
 This he detains from the ivy much against his will; for he should be the true *possessory* lord thereof. *Howel*.  
 POSSESSOUR. *n. f.* [*possessor*, Lat. *possesseur*, Fr.] Owner; master; proprietor.

Thou profoundest hell  
 Receive thy new *possessor*. *Milton*.  
 A considerable difference lies between the honour of men for natural and acquired excellencies and divine graces, that those having more of human nature in them, the honour doth more directly redound to the *possessor* of them. *Stillington*.  
 'Twas the interest of those, who thirsted after the possessions of the clergy, to represent the *possessors* in as vile colours as they could. *Atterbury's Sermons*.  
 POSSET. *n. f.* [*posca*, Lat.] Milk curdled with wine or any acid.

We'll have a *posset* at the latter end of a feacal fire. *Shak*.  
 In came the bridemaids with the *posset*.  
 The bridegroom eat in spite. *Suckling*.  
 I allowed him medicated broths, *posset* ale and pearl julep. *Wifeman's Surgery*.

A sparing diet did her health assure;  
 Or sick, a pepper *posset* was her cure. *Dryden*.  
 The cure of the stone consists in vomiting with *posset* drink, in which althea roots are boiled. *Floyer on the Humours*.  
 Increase the milk when it is diminished by the too great use of flesh meats, by gruels and *posset* drink. *Arbutnot*.  
 To POSSET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn; to curdle: as milk with acids. Not used.

Swift as quicksilver it courses through  
 The nat'ral gates and allies of the body;  
 And, with a sudden vigour, it doth *posset*  
 And curd, like cager droppings into milk,  
 The thin and wholesome blood. *Shaksp. Hamlet*.

POSSIBILITY. *n. f.* [*possibilitas*, Fr.] The power of being in any manner; the state of being possible.

There is no let, but that as often as those books are read, and need to requireth, the file of their differences may expressly be mentioned to bar even all *possibility* of error. *Hooker*.

Brother, speak with *possibilities*.  
 And do not break into these woeful extremes. *Shaksp.*  
 Consider him antecedently to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of *possibilities*; and consequently could have nothing to recommend him to Christ's affection. *South's Sermons*.

A bare *possibility*, that a thing may be or not be, is no just cause of doubting whether a thing be or not. *Tillotson*.  
 According to the multifarioussness of this imitability, so are the *possibilities* of being. *Norris*.

Example not only teaches us our duty, but convinces us of the *possibility* of our imitation. *Rogers's Sermons*.  
 POSSIBLE. *adj.* [*possibile*, Fr. *possibilis*, Lat.] Having the power to be or to be done; not contrary to the nature of things.

Admit all these impossibilities and great absurdities to be *possible* and convenient. *Whitgift*.  
 With men this is impossible, but with God all things are *possible*. *Mat. xix. 26*.

All things are *possible* to him that believeth. *Mar. ix. 23*.  
 Firm we submit, but *possible* to swear. *Milton*.  
 It will scarce seem *possible*, that God should engrave principles in men's minds in words of uncertain signification. *Locke*.  
 Set a pleasure tempting, and the hand of the Almighty visibly prepared to take vengeance, and tell whether it be *possible* for people wantonly to offend against the law. *Locke*.

POSSIBLY. *adv.* [from *possible*.]  
 1. By any power really existing.  
 Within the compass of which laws, we do not only comprehend whatsoever may be easily known to belong to the duty of all men, but even whatsoever may *possibly* be known to be of that quality. *Hooker, b. i. f. 8*.

Can we *possibly* his love desert?  
 2. Perhaps; without absurdity.  
*Possibly* he might be found in the hands of the earl of Essex, but he would be dead first. *Clarendon, b. viii*.

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad sovereign, who might *possibly* have been a good one, had he been invested with an authority circumscrib'd by laws. *Addison*.  
 POST. *n. f.* [*poste*, Fr. *equus postis curvor*.]

1. A hasty messenger; a courier who comes and goes at stated times; commonly a letter carrier.  
 In certain places there be always fresh *posts*, to carry that farther which is brought unto them by the other. *Abbot*.  
 These I'll rake up, the *post* unanctified  
 Of murtherous lechers. *Shaksp. King Lear*.

I fear my Julia would not design my lines,  
 Receiving them by such a worthless *post*. *Shaksp.*  
 A cripple in the way out-travels a footman, or a *post* out of the way. *Dryd. Johnson's Disson*.

I send you the fair copy of the poem on dulness, which I should not care to hazard by the common *post*. *Pope*.

2. To fix opprobriously on posts.  
 Many gentlemen, for their integrity in their votes, were, by *posting* their names, exposed to the popular calumny and fury. *King Charles*.

On pain of being *posted* to your sorrow,  
 Fail not, at four, to meet me. *Graville*.  
 2. To place;

Quick count of manner of travelling. This is the sense in which it is taken; but the expression seems elliptical to ride *post*, is to ride as a post, or to ride in the manner of a post; whence *Shakespeare*, to ride in *post*.  
 I brought my master news of Juliet's death,  
 And then in *post* he came from Mantua.  
 To this same monument. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet*.  
 Sent from Media *post* to Egypt. *Milton*.  
 He who rides *post* through an unknown country, cannot distinguish the situation of places. *Dryden*.

3. [*Poste*, Fr. from *positus*, Lat.] Situation; seat.  
 The waters rise every where upon the surface of the earth; which new *post*, when they had once seized on, they would never quit. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.  
 4. Military station.  
 See before the gate what stalking ghost  
 Commands the guard, what sentries keep the *post*. *Dryd*.  
 As I watch'd the gates,  
 Lodg'd on my *post*, a herald is arriv'd  
 From Cæsar's camp. *Addison's Cato*.  
 Whatever spirit careles of his charge  
 His *post* neglects, or leaves the fair at large,  
 Shall feel sharp vengeance. *Pope*.  
 Each of the Grecian captains he represents conquering a single Trojan, while Diomed encounters two at once; and when they are engaged, each in his distinct *post*, he only is drawn fighting in every quarter. *Pope*.  
 5. Place; employment; office.  
 Every man has his *post* assigned to him, and in that station he is well, if he can but think himself so. *L'Estrange*.  
 False men are not to be taken into confidence, nor fearful men into a *post* that requires resolution. *L'Estrange*.  
 Without letters a man can never be qualified for any considerable *post* in the camp; for courage and corporal force, unless joined with conduct, the usual effects of contemplation, is no more fit to command than a tempest. *Collier*.  
 While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,  
 And from Britannia's publick *posts* retire,  
 Me into foreign realms my fate conveys. *Addison*.  
 Certain laws, by suff'ers thought unjust,  
 Deny'd all *posts* of profit or of trust. *Pope*.  
 Many thousands there are, who determine the justice or madness of national administrations, whom neither God nor men ever qualified for such a *post* of judgment. *Watts*.  
 6. [*Postis*, Lat.] A piece of timber set erect.  
 The blood they shall strike on the two side *posts* and upper *post* of the house. *Ex. xii. 7*.  
 Fir-trees, cypresses and cedars being, by a kind of natural rigour, inflexible downwards, are thereby fitted for *posts* or pillars. *Wotton's Architecture*.  
*Post* is equivocal; it is a piece of timber, or a swift messenger. *Watts's Logic*.  
 To POST. *v. n.* [*poster*, Fr. from the noun.] To travel with speed.  
 I *posted* day and night to meet you. *Shaksp.*  
 Will you presently take horse with him,  
 And with all speed *post* with him towards the North? *Shak*.  
*Post* speedily to my lord, your husband,  
 Shew him this letter. *Shaksp. King Lear*.  
 Most wicked speed, to *post*  
 With such dexterity to incestuous sheets. *Shaksp.*  
 Then this, then that man's aid, they crave, implore;  
*Post* here for help, seek there their followers. *Daniel*.  
 The Turkish messenger presently took horse, which was there in readiness for him, and *posted* towards Constantinople with as much speed as he could. *Knutler*.  
 Themistocles made Xerxes *post* apace out of Greece, by giving out that the Grecians had a purpose to break his bridge of ships athwart the Hellespont. *Bacon's Essay*.  
 Wer't thou of the golden-winged host,  
 Who having clad thyself in human weed,  
 To earth from thy prefixed seat did'st *post*. *Milton*.  
 Thousands at his bidding speed,  
 And *post* o'er land and ocean without rest. *Milton*.  
 With songs and dance we celebrate the day;  
 At other times we reign by night alone. *Dryden*.  
 And *posting* through the skies pursue the moon.  
 No wonder that pastoralists are fallen into disesteem; I see the reader already uneasy at this part of Virgil, counting the pages, and *posting* to the Æneid. *Wall*.  
 This only object of my real care,  
 In some few *posting* fatal hours is hurt'd  
 From wealth, from pow'r, from love and from the world. *Prior*.

POST. *v. a.*  
 1. To fix opprobriously on posts.  
 Many gentlemen, for their integrity in their votes, were, by *posting* their names, exposed to the popular calumny and fury. *King Charles*.  
 On pain of being *posted* to your sorrow,  
 Fail not, at four, to meet me. *Graville*.  
 2. To place;

## POS

2. [*Poser*, Fr.] To place; to station; to fix.  
 The conscious priest, who was suborn'd before,  
 Stood ready *poset* at the postern door. *Dryden*.  
 He that proceeds upon other principles in his enquiry into any sciences, puts himself on that side, and *poset* himself in a party, which he will not quit till he be beaten out. *Locke*.  
 When a man is *poset* in the station of a minister, he is sure, beside the natural fatigue of it, to incur the envy of some, and the displeasure of others. *Addison's Freeholder*.  
 3. To register methodically; to transcribe from one book into another. A term common among merchants.  
 You have not *poset* your books these ten years; how should a man of business keep his affairs even at this rate? *Arbutnot*.

4. To delay. Obsolete.  
 I have not stop't mine ears to their demands,  
 Nor *poset* off their suits with flow delays;  
 Then why should they love Edward more than me. *Shakespeare*.

POSTAGE. *n. f.* [from *post*.] Money paid for conveyance of a letter.  
 Fifty pounds for the *postage* of a letter to send by the church, is the dearest road in Christendom. *Dryden*.  
 POSTBOY. *n. f.* [*post* and boy.] Courier; boy that rides post.  
 This genus came thither in the shape of a *postboy*, and cried out, that Mons was relieved. *Tatler*.

TO POSTDATE. *v. a.* [*post*, after, Lat. and date.] To date later than the real time.  
 POSTDILUVIAN. *adj.* [*post* and *diluvium*, Lat.] Posterior to the flood.  
 Take a view of the *postdiluvian* state of this our globe, how it hath stood for this last four thousand years. *Woodw*.  
 POSTDILUVIAN. *n. f.* [*post* and *diluvium*, Lat.] One that lived since the flood.

The antediluvians lived a thousand years; and as for the age of the *postdiluvians* for some centuries, the annals of Phœnicia, Egypt and China agree with the tenor of the sacred story. *Grew's Cosmog. b. iv*.  
 POSTER. *n. f.* [from *post*.] A courier; one that travels hastily.  
 Weir filters hand in hand,  
*Posters* of the sea and land, *Shaksp. Macbeth*.

Thus do go about.  
 POSTERIOR. *adj.* [*posterior*, Lat. *posteriorior*, Fr.] Happening after; placed after; following.  
 1. Where the anterior body giveth way, as fast as the *posterior* cometh on, it maketh no noise, be the motion never so great. *Bacon*.  
 No care was taken to have this matter remedied by the explanatory articles, *posterior* to the report. *Addison*.  
 Hesiod was *posterior* to Homer. *Broome*.  
 This orderly disposition of things includes the ideas of prior, *posterior* and simultaneous. *Watts's Logic*.

2. Backward.  
 And now had fame's *posterior* trumpet blown,  
 And all the nations summon'd. *Dunciad, b. iv*.  
 POSTERIOR. *n. f.* [*posterior*, Lat.] The hinder parts.  
 To raise one hundred and ten thousand pounds, is as vain as that of Rabelais, to squeeze out wind from the *posteriors* of a dead ass. *Swift*.

POSTERIORITY. *n. f.* [*posterioritas*, Fr. from *posterior*.] The state of being after; opposite to priority.  
 Although the condition of sex and *posteriority* of creation might extenuate the error of a woman, yet it was unexcusable in the man. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
 There must be a *posteriority* in time of every compounded body, to these more simple bodies out of which it is constituted. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.

POSTERITY. *n. f.* [*posteritas*, Fr. *posteritas*, Lat.] Succeeding generations; descendants; opposed to ancestors.  
 It was said,  
 It should not stand in thy *posterity*;  
 But that myself should be the father  
 Of many kings. *Shaksp. Macbeth*.  
 Since arms avail not now that Henry's dead!  
*Posterity* await for wretched years. *Shaksp. Henry VI*.  
*Posterity* inform'd by thee might know. *Milton*.  
 Their names shall be transmitted to *posterity*, and spoken of through all future ages. *Smalbridge's Sermons*.

To th' unhappy, that unjustly bleed,  
 Heav'n gives *posterity* to avenge the deed. *Pope*.  
 POSTERN. *n. f.* [*posterna*, Fr. *posternus*, Dutch; *janua postica*, Lat.] A small gate; a little door.  
 E're dawning light  
 Discover'd had the world to heaven wide,  
 He by a privy *postern* took his flight,  
 That of no curious eyes he mote be spy'd. *Fa. Queen*.  
 Go on, good Eglamour,  
 Out at the *postern* by the abbey wall. *Shakespeare*.  
 By broken byways did I inward pass,  
 And in that window made a *postern* wide. *Fairfax*.  
 These issued into the hafe court through a privy *postern*, and sharply vilted the assailants with halberds. *Hayward*.

Great Britain hath had by his majesty a strong addition; the *postern*, by which we were so often entered and surpris'd, is now made up. *Raleigh's Essay*.  
 The conscious priest, who was suborn'd before, *Dryden*.  
 Stood ready *poset* at the *postern* door.  
 If the nerves, which are the conduits to convey them from without to the audience in the brain, be so disordered, as not to perform their functions, they have no *postern* to be admitted by, no other ways to bring themselves into view. *Locke*.  
 A private *postern* opens to my gardens.  
 Through which the beauteous captive might remove. *Rowe*.  
 POSTEXISTENCE. *n. f.* [*post* and *existence*.] Future existence.  
 As Simonides has expost the vicious part of women from the doctrine of pre-existence, some of the ancient philosophers have satyrized the vicious part of the human species from a notion of the foul's *postexistence*. *Addison's Spect*.  
 POSTHACKNEY. *n. f.* [*post* and *hackney*.] Hired posthorses.  
 Espying the French ambassador with the king's coach attending him, made them balk the beaten road and teach *posthackneys* to leap hedges. *Wotton*.  
 POSTHASTE. *n. f.* [*post* and *haste*.] Haste like that of a courier.

This is  
 The source of this our watch, and the chief head  
 Of this *posthaste* and romage in the land. *Shaksp.*  
 The duke  
 Requires your haste, *posthaste* appearance, *Shaksp. Othello*.  
 Ev'n on the instant.  
 This man tells us, that the world waxes old, though not in *posthaste*. *Hakewill on Providence*.

POSTHORSE. *n. f.* [*post* and *horse*.] A horse stationed for the use of couriers.  
 He lay under a tree, while his servants were getting fresh *posthorses* for him. *Sidney, b. ii*.  
 He cannot live, I hope; and must not die,  
 Till George be pack'd with *posthorses* up to heav'n. *Shaksp.*  
 Xaycus was forthwith beset on every side and taken prisoner, and by *posthorses* conveyed with all speed to Constantinople. *Knutler's History of the Turks*.

POSTHOUSE. *n. f.* [*post* and *house*.] Post office; house where letters are taken and dispatched.  
 An officer at the *posthouse* in London places every letter he takes in, in the box belonging to the proper road. *Watts*.  
 POSTHUMOUS. *adj.* [*posthumus*, Lat. *posthume*, Fr.] Done, had, or published after one's death.

In our present miserable and divided condition, how just soever a man's pretensions may be to a great or blameless reputation; he must, with regard to his *posthumous* character, content himself with such a consideration as induced the famous Sir Francis Bacon, after having bequeathed his soul to God, and his body to the earth, to leave his fame to foreign nations. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 35*.  
 POSTICK. *adj.* [*posticus*, Lat.] Backward.

The *postick* and backward position of the feminine parts in quadrupeds can hardly admit the substitution of masculine generation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
 POSTILL. *n. f.* [*postille*, Fr. *postilla*, Lat.] Gloss; marginal notes.  
 To POSTILL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gloss; to illustrate with marginal notes.

I have seen a book of account of Emplion's; that had the king's hand almost to every leaf by way of signing, and was in some places *postilled* in the margin with the king's hand. *Bacon's Henry VII*.  
 POSTILLER. *n. f.* [from *postill*.] One who glosses or illustrates with marginal notes.

It hath been observed by many holy writers, commonly delivered by *postillers* and commentators. *Brown*.  
 Hence you phantastick *postillers* in song,  
 My text defeats your art, ties nature's tongue. *Clarendon*.

POSTILION. *n. f.* [*postillon*, French].  
 1. One who guides the first pair of a set of six horses in a coach.  
 A young bachelor of arts came to town recommended to a chaplain's place; but none being vacant, modestly accepted of that of a *postilion*. *Tatler, N° 52*.  
 2. One who guides a post chaise.

POSTLIMINIOUS. *adj.* [*postliminium*, Lat.] Done or contrived subsequently.  
 The reason why men are so short and weak in governing, is, because most things fall out to them accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their pre-conceiv'd ends, but are forced to comply subsequently, and to strike in with things as they fall out, by *postliminious* after-applications of them to their purposes. *South's Sermons*.

POSTMASTER. *n. f.* [*post* and *master*.] One who has charge of publick conveyance of letters.  
 I came yonder at Eaton to marry Mrs. Anne Page; and 'tis a *postmaster's* boy. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor*.  
 Without this letter, as he believes that happy revolution had never been effected, he prays to be made *postmaster* general. *Spectator, N° 629*.

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## POS

2. [*Poser*, Fr.] To place; to station; to fix.  
 The conscious priest, who was suborn'd before,  
 Stood ready *poset* at the postern door. *Dryden*.  
 He that proceeds upon other principles in his enquiry into any sciences, puts himself on that side, and *poset* himself in a party, which he will not quit till he be beaten out. *Locke*.  
 When a man is *poset* in the station of a minister, he is sure, beside the natural fatigue of it, to incur the envy of some, and the displeasure of others. *Addison's Freeholder*.  
 3. To register methodically; to transcribe from one book into another. A term common among merchants.  
 You have not *poset* your books these ten years; how should a man of business keep his affairs even at this rate? *Arbutnot*.

4. To delay. Obsolete.  
 I have not stop't mine ears to their demands,  
 Nor *poset* off their suits with flow delays;  
 Then why should they love Edward more than me. *Shakespeare*.

POSTAGE. *n. f.* [from *post*.] Money paid for conveyance of a letter.  
 Fifty pounds for the *postage* of a letter to send by the church, is the dearest road in Christendom. *Dryden*.  
 POSTBOY. *n. f.* [*post* and boy.] Courier; boy that rides post.  
 This genus came thither in the shape of a *postboy*, and cried out, that Mons was relieved. *Tatler*.

TO POSTDATE. *v. a.* [*post*, after, Lat. and date.] To date later than the real time.  
 POSTDILUVIAN. *adj.* [*post* and *diluvium*, Lat.] Posterior to the flood.  
 Take a view of the *postdiluvian* state of this our globe, how it hath stood for this last four thousand years. *Woodw*.  
 POSTDILUVIAN. *n. f.* [*post* and *diluvium*, Lat.] One that lived since the flood.

The antediluvians lived a thousand years; and as for the age of the *postdiluvians* for some centuries, the annals of Phœnicia, Egypt and China agree with the tenor of the sacred story. *Grew's Cosmog. b. iv*.  
 POSTER. *n. f.* [from *post*.] A courier; one that travels hastily.  
 Weir filters hand in hand,  
*Posters* of the sea and land, *Shaksp. Macbeth*.

Thus do go about.  
 POSTERIOR. *adj.* [*posterior*, Lat. *posteriorior*, Fr.] Happening after; placed after; following.  
 1. Where the anterior body giveth way, as fast as the *posterior* cometh on, it maketh no noise, be the motion never so great. *Bacon*.  
 No care was taken to have this matter remedied by the explanatory articles, *posterior* to the report. *Addison*.  
 Hesiod was *posterior* to Homer. *Broome*.  
 This orderly disposition of things includes the ideas of prior, *posterior* and simultaneous. *Watts's Logic*.

2. Backward.  
 And now had fame's *posterior* trumpet blown,  
 And all the nations summon'd. *Dunciad, b. iv*.  
 POSTERIOR. *n. f.* [*posterior*, Lat.] The hinder parts.  
 To raise one hundred and ten thousand pounds, is as vain as that of Rabelais, to squeeze out wind from the *posteriors* of a dead ass. *Swift*.

POSTERIORITY. *n. f.* [*posterioritas*, Fr. from *posterior*.] The state of being after; opposite to priority.  
 Although the condition of sex and *posteriority* of creation might extenuate the error of a woman, yet it was unexcusable in the man. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
 There must be a *posteriority* in time of every compounded body, to these more simple bodies out of which it is constituted. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.

POSTERITY. *n. f.* [*posteritas*, Fr. *posteritas*, Lat.] Succeeding generations; descendants; opposed to ancestors.  
 It was said,  
 It should not stand in thy *posterity*;  
 But that myself should be the father  
 Of many kings. *Shaksp. Macbeth*.  
 Since arms avail not now that Henry's dead!  
*Posterity* await for wretched years. *Shaksp. Henry VI*.  
*Posterity* inform'd by thee might know. *Milton*.  
 Their names shall be transmitted to *posterity*, and spoken of through all future ages. *Smalbridge's Sermons*.

To th' unhappy, that unjustly bleed,  
 Heav'n gives *posterity* to avenge the deed. *Pope*.  
 POSTERN. *n. f.* [*posterna*, Fr. *posternus*, Dutch; *janua postica*, Lat.] A small gate; a little door.  
 E're dawning light  
 Discover'd had the world to heaven wide,  
 He by a privy *postern* took his flight,  
 That of no curious eyes he mote be spy'd. *Fa. Queen*.  
 Go on, good Eglamour,  
 Out at the *postern* by the abbey wall. *Shakespeare*.  
 By broken byways did I inward pass,  
 And in that window made a *postern* wide. *Fairfax*.  
 These issued into the hafe court through a privy *postern*, and sharply vilted the assailants with halberds. *Hayward*.

Great Britain hath had by his majesty a strong addition; the *postern*, by which we were so often entered and surpris'd, is now made up. *Raleigh's Essay*.  
 The conscious priest, who was suborn'd before, *Dryden*.  
 Stood ready *poset* at the *postern* door.  
 If the nerves, which are the conduits to convey them from without to the audience in the brain, be so disordered, as not to perform their functions, they have no *postern* to be admitted by, no other ways to bring themselves into view. *Locke*.  
 A private *postern* opens to my gardens.  
 Through which the beauteous captive might remove.



## POS

POSTMASTER-GENERAL. *n. f.* He who presides over the posts or letter carriers.

POSTMERIDIAN. *adj.* [postmeridianus, Lat.] Being in the afternoon.

Over hasty digestion is the inconvenience of postmeridian sleep.

POSTOFFICE. *n. f.* [post and office.] Office where letters are delivered to the post; a posthouse.

If you don't send to me now and then, the postoffice will think me of no consequence; for I have no correspondent but you.

If you are sent to the postoffice with a letter, put it in carefully.

To POSTPONE. *v. a.* [postpono, Lat. postposui, Fr.] To put off; to delay.

You would postpone me to another reign, Till when you are content to be unjust.

The most trifling amusement is suffered to postpone the one thing necessary.

To set in value below something else.

All other considerations should give way, and be postponed to this.

POSTSCRIPT. *n. f.* [post and scriptum, Lat.] The paragraph added to the end of a letter.

I think he prefers the public good to his private opinion; and therefore is willing his proposals should with freedom be examined: thus I understand his postscript.

One, when he wrote a letter, would put that which was most material in the postscript.

The following letter I shall give my reader at length, without either preface or postscript.

Your saying that I ought to have writ a postscript to Gay's, makes me not content to write less than a whole letter.

To POSTULATE. *v. a.* [postulo, Lat. postulavi, Fr.] To beg or assume without proof.

They most powerfully magnify God, who, not from postulated and precarious inferences, entreat a courteous assent, but from experiments and undeniable effects.

POSTULATE. *n. f.* [postulatum, Lat.] Position supposed or assumed without proof.

This we shall induce not from postulates and intreated maxims, but from undeniable principles.

Some have cast all their learning into the method of mathematicians, under theorems, problems and postulates.

POSTULATION. *n. f.* [postulatio, Lat. postulatio, Fr. from postulare.] The act of supposing without proof; gratuitous assumption.

A second postulation to elicit my assent, is the veracity of him that reports it.

POSTULATORY. *adj.* [from postulare.]

1. Assuming without proof.

2. Assumed without proof.

Whoever shall peruse the phytonomy of Porta, and strictly observe how vegetable realities are forced into animal representations, may perceive the semblance is but postulatory.

POSTURE. *n. f.* [postura, Fr. postura, Latin.]

1. Place; situation.

Although these studies are not so pleasing as contemplations physical or mathematical, yet they recompense with the excellency of their use in relation to man, and his noblest posture and station in this world, a state of regulated society.

According to the posture of our affairs in the last campaign, this prince could have turned the balance on either side.

2. Voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with respect to each other.

He starts, Then lays his finger on his temple; strait Springs out into fast gait; then stops again,

Strikes his breast hard, and then anon he casts His eyes against the moon, in most strange postures.

Where there are affections of reverence, there will be postures of reverence.

The posture of a poetick figure is the description of his heroes in the performance of such or such an action.

In the meanest marble statue, one sees the faces, postures, airs and dres of those that lived so many ages before us.

3. State; disposition.

The lord Hopton left Arundel-castle, before he had put it into the good posture he intended.

I am at the same point and posture I was, when they forced me to leave Whitehall.

In this abject posture have ye sworn T'adore the conqueror.

The several postures of his devout soul in all conditions of life, are displayed with great simplicity.

To POSTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in any particular place or disposition.

The gillians are to posture, as to move from back to belly and e contra.

POSTULATUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Position assumed without proof.

Calumnies often refuted, are the postulata of scriblers, upon which they proceed as upon first principles.

## POT

POSTUREMASTER. *n. f.* [posture and master.] One who teaches or practises artificial contortions of the body.

When the students have accomplished themselves in this part, they are to be delivered into the hands of a kind of posturemaster.

POT. *n. f.* [contracted from potest.]

1. A motto on a ring.

That she did give me, whole poty was, Like cutler's poetry;

Love me and leave me not.

You have chosen a very short text to enlarge upon; I should as soon expect to see a critick on the poty of a ring, as on the inscription of a medal.

2. A bunch of flowers. Of unknown derivation.

With store of vermeil roses, To deck their bridegroom's pot.

We make a difference between suffering thistles to grow among us, and wearing them for pot.

POT. *n. f.* [pot, Fr. in all the senses, and Dutch; potte, Man-dick.]

1. A vessel in which meat is boiled on the fire.

Toad that under the cold stone Swelter'd, venom sleeping got;

Boil thou first i'th' charmed pot.

Gigantick hinds, as soon as work was done, To their huge pots of boiling pulse would run,

Fell to with eager joy.

2. Vessel to hold liquids.

The woman left her water pot, and went her way.

3. Vessel made of earth.

Whenever potters meet with any chalk or marl mixed with their clay, though it will with the clay hold burning, yet whenever any water comes near any such pots after they are burnt, both the chalk and marl will slack and spoil their ware.

4. A small cup.

I'd have him poison'd with a pot of ale.

Suppose your eyes sent equal rays, Upon two distant pots of ale.

Not knowing which was mild or stale.

5. To go to POT. To be destroyed or devoured. A low phrase.

The sheep went first to pot, the goats next, and after them the oxen, and all little enough to keep life together.

John's ready money went into the lawyers pockets; then John began to borrow money upon the bank stock, now and then a farm went to pot.

To POT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To preserve seasoned in pots.

Potted fowl and fish come in so fast, That ere the first is out, the second stinks,

And mouldy mother gathers on the brinks.

2. To inclose in pots of earth.

Pot them in natural, not forced earth; a layer of rich mould beneath, and about this natural earth to nourish the fibres, but not so as to touch the bulbs.

Acorns, mast and other seeds may be kept well, by being barrelled or potted up with moist sand.

POTABLE. *adj.* [potabile, Fr. potabilis, Lat.] Such as may be drank; drinkable.

Thou best of gold are worst of gold, Other less fine in carat, is more precious,

Preserving life in med'cine potable.

Dig a pit upon the sea shore, somewhat above the high water mark, and sink it as deep as the low water mark; and as the tide cometh in, it will fill with water fresh and potable.

Rivers run potable gold.

The said potable gold should be endued with a capacity of being agglutinated and assimilated to the innate heat.

Where solar beams Parch thirsty human veins, the damask'd meads Unford'd display ten thousand painted flow'rs

Useful in potables.

POTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from potable.] Drinkableness.

POTAGER. *n. f.* [from potage.] A porringer.

An Indian dish or potager, made of the bark of a tree, with the sides and rim sewed together after the manner of twiggen-work.

POTARGO. *n. f.* A West Indian pickle.

What lord of old would bid his cook prepare Mangos, potargo, champignons, caviare.

POTASH. *n. f.* [potasse, Fr.]

Potash, in general, is an impure fixed alkaline salt, made by burning from vegetables: we have five kinds of this salt, now in use; 1. The German potash, made from burnt wood,

and commonly sold under the name of pearlashes. 2. The Spanish called barilla, made by burning a species of kali, a plant which the Spaniards sow in the fields as we do corn.

3. The home-made potash, made from tern and other useless plants.

## POT

plants, collected in large quantities and burnt. 4. The Swedish, and 5. Russian kinds, with a volatile acid matter combined with them; but the Russian is stronger than the Swedish, which is made of decayed wood only: potash is of great use to the manufacturers of soap and glass, to bleachers and to dyers; it is also an ingredient in some medicinal compositions, but the Russian potash is greatly preferable to all the other kinds.

Cheeshire rock-salt, with a little nitre, allum and potash, is the common flux used for the running of the plate-glass.

POTATION. *n. f.* [potatio, Lat.] Drinking bout; draught.

Roderigo, Whom love hath turned almost the wrong side out To Desdemona, hath to night carouz'd

Potations pottle deep.

If I had a thousand sons, the first human principle I would teach them, should be to forswear thin potations, and to addict themselves to sack.

POTATO. *n. f.* [I suppose an American word.] An esculent root.

The red and white potatoes are the most common esculent roots now in use, and were originally brought from Virginia into Europe.

On choicest melons and sweet grapes they dine, And with potatoes fat their wanton swine.

The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness upon butter-milk and potatoes.

Look to the Welch, to Dutchmen butter's dear, Of Irish swains potatoe is the cheer;

Oats for their flocks the Scottish shepherds grind, Sweet turnips are the food of Blouzelind;

While the loves turnips, butter I'll despise, Nor leeks, nor oatmeal, nor potatoe prize.

POTBELLED. *adj.* [pot and belly.] Having a swollen paunch.

POTBELLY. *n. f.* [pot and belly.] A swelling paunch.

He will find himself a forked shadling animal and a pot-belly.

To POTCH. *v. a.* [poeber, Fr. to thrust out the eyes as with the thumb.]

1. To thrust; to push.

I thought to crush him in an equal force, True sword to sword; I'll patch at him some way,

Or wrath or craft may get him.

2. To patch, Fr.] To patch; to toil slightly.

In great wounds, it is necessary to observe a spare diet, as panadoes or a patched egg; this much availing to prevent inflammation.

POTCOMPANION. *n. f.* A fellow drinker; a good fellow at carousals.

POTENCY. *n. f.* [potentia, Lat.]

1. Power; influence.

Now arriving At place of potency and sway o'th' state, If he should still malignantly remain

Fast foe to the plebeians, your voices might Be curses to yourselves.

I would I had your potency.

Thou hast fought to make us break our vow, To come betwixt our sentence and our power,

Which nor our nature nor our place can bear, Our potency make good.

By what name shall we call such an one, as exceedeth God in potency.

2. Efficacy; strength.

Use can master the devil, or throw him out With wondrous potency.

POTENT. *adj.* [potens, Latin.]

1. Powerful; forcible; strong; efficacious.

There is nothing more contagious than some kinds of harmony; than some nothing more strong and potent unto good.

Why stand these royal fronts amazed thus? Cry havoc, kings; back to the stained field, You equal potents, fiery kindled spirits!

I do believe, Induc'd by potent circumstances, that You are mine enemy.

Here's another More potent than the first.

One would wonder how, from so differing premises, they should infer the same conclusion, were it not that the conspiracy of interest were too potent for the diversity of judgment.

When by command Moses once more his potent rod extends Over the sea; the sea his rod obeys.

Verbes are the potent charms we use, Heroick thoughts and virtue to infuse.

The magistrate cannot urge obedience upon such potent grounds, as the minister can urge disobedience.

## POT

How the effluvia of a magnet can be so rare and subtle, as to pass through a plate of glass without any resistance or diminution of their force, and yet so potent as to turn a magnetick needle through the glass.

The chemical preparations are more vigorous and potent in their effects than the galeical.

Cyclop, since human flesh has been thy feast, Now drain this goblet potent to digest.

2. Having great authority or dominion: as, potent monarchs.

POTENTATE. *n. f.* [potentat, Fr.] Monarch; prince; sovereign.

This gentleman is come to me, With commendations from great potentates:

Kings and mightiest potentates must die. These defences are but compliments;

To dally with confining potentates.

All obey'd the superior voice Of their great potentate; for great indeed His name, and high was his degree in heav'n.

Exalting him not only above earthly princes and potentates, but above the highest of the celestial hierarchy.

Each potentate, as wary fear, or strength; Or emulation urg'd, his neighbour's bounds

Invades.

POTENTIAL. *adj.* [potenciel, Fr. potentialis, Latin.]

1. Existing in possibility, not in act.

This potential and imaginary materia prima cannot exist without form.

2. Having the effect without the external actual property.

The magnifico is much belov'd, And hath in his effect a voice potential;

As double as the duke's.

Ice doth not only submit unto actual heat, but indureth not the potential calidity of many waters.

3. Efficacious; powerful.

Thou must make a dullard of the world, If they not thought the profits of my death Were very pregnant and potential spurs

To make thee seek it.

4. In grammar, potential is a mood denoting the possibility of doing any action.

POTENTIALITY. *n. f.* [from potential.] Possibility; not actually.

Manna represented to every man the taste himself did like, but it had in its own potentiality all those tastes and dispositions eminently.

God is an eternal substance and act, without potentiality and matter, the principle of motion, the cause of nature.

The true notion of a soul's eternity is this, that the future moments of its duration can never be all past and present; but still there will be a futurity and potentiality of more for ever and ever.

POTENTIALITY. *adv.* [from potential.]

1. In power or possibility; not in act or positively.

This duration of human souls is only potentially infinite; for their eternity consists only in an endless capacity of continuance without ever ceasing to be in a boundless futurity, that can never be exhausted, or all of it be past or present; but their duration can never be positively and actually eternal, because it is most manifest, that no moment can ever be assigned, wherein it shall be true, that such a soul hath then actually sustained an infinite duration.

2. In efficacy; not in actuality.

They should tell us, whether only that be taken out of scripture which is actually and particularly there set down, or else that also which the general principles and rules of scripture potentially contain.

Blackness is produced upon the blade of a knife that has cut four apples, if the juice, though both actually and potentially cold, be not quickly wiped off.

POTENTLY. *adv.* [from potent.] Powerfully; forcibly.

You're potentially oppos'd; and with a malice Of as great size.

Metals are hardened by often heating and quenching; for cold worketh most potently upon heat precedent.

Oil of vitriol, though a potently acid menstruum, will yet precipitate many bodies mineral, and others dissolved not only in aquafortis, but in spirit of vinegar.

POTENTNESS. *n. f.* [from potent.] Powerfulness; might; power.

POTGUN. *n. f.* [by mistake or corruption used for potgun.] A gun which makes a small smart noise.

An author, thus who pants for fame, Begins the world with fear and shame,

When first in print, you see him dread Each potgun level'd at his head.

POTHA'NOER. *n. f.* [pot and hanger.] Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

POTHECARY. *n. f.* [contracted by pronunciation and poetical convenience from apothecary; from apotheca, Lat.] One who compounds and sells phyllick.



# POT

Modern *pathecaries*, taught the art  
By doctor's bills to play the doctor's part,  
Bold in the practice of mistaken rules,  
Prescribe, apply, and call their masters fools. *Pope.*

**POTTER.** *n. f.* [This word is of double orthography and uncertain etymology; it is sometimes written *padder*, sometimes *padder*, and is derived by *Jamus* from *padder*, thunder, Fr. by *Skinner* from *potter* or *poter*, Dutch, to shake or dig; and more probably by a second thought from *poudre*, Fr. dust.]  
1. Buffle; tumult; flutter.  
Such a *potter*,  
As if that whatsoever god, who leads him,  
Were crept into his human pow'rs,  
And gave him graceful posture. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
Some hold the one, and some the other,  
But howsoever they make a *potter*. *Hudibras.*  
What a *potter* has been here with Wood and his brags,  
Who would modestly make a few halfpennies pafs? *Swift.*  
'Tis yet in vain to keep a *potter*  
About one vice, and fall into the other. *Pope.*  
I always speak well of thee,  
Thou always speak'st ill of me;  
Yet after all our noise and *potter*,  
The world believes nor one nor t'other. *Guardian.*

2. Suffocating cloud.  
He suddenly unties the poke,  
Which from it sent out such a smoke,  
As ready was them all to choke,  
So grievous was the *potter*. *Drayton.*

**TO POTTER.** *v. a.* To make a blustering ineffectual effort.  
He that loves reading and writing, yet finds certain seasons  
wherein those things have no relish, only *potters* and wears  
himself to no purpose. *Locke.*

**POTTER.** *n. f.* [pot and herb.] An herb fit for the pot.  
Sir Trifram telling us tobacco was a *potter*, bid the drawer  
bring in t'other halfpint. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup> 57.*  
Egypt baster than the beasts they worship;  
Below their *potter* gods that grow in gardens. *Dryden.*  
Of alimentary leaves, the olera or *potthers* afford an excel-  
lent nourishment; amongst those are the cole or cabbage  
kind. *Arbutnot.*  
Leaves eaten raw are termed fallad; if boiled, they be-  
come *potthers*; and some of those plants, which are *potthers*  
in one family, are fallad in another. *Watts.*

**POTHOOK.** *n. f.* [pot and hook.] Hooks to fasten pots or kettles  
with; also ill formed or scrawling letters or characters.

**POTION.** *n. f.* [potio, Fr. potio, Lat.] A draught; com-  
monly a physical draught.  
For tastes in the taking of a *potion* or pills, the head and  
neck shake. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
The earl was by nature of so indifferent a taste, that he  
would stop in the midst of any physical *potion*, and after he  
had licked his lips, would drink off the rest. *Wotton.*  
Most do taste through fond intemperate thirst,  
Soon as the *potion* works, their human countenance,  
Th' express resemblance of the gods, is chang'd  
Into some brutish form of wolf or bear. *Milton.*

**POTLID.** *n. f.* [pot and lid.] The cover of a pot.  
The columella is a fine, thin, light, bony tube; the bot-  
tom of which spreads about, and gives it the resemblance of  
a wooden *potlid* in country houses. *Derham.*

**POTSHERD.** *n. f.* [pot and shard; from *schærde*; properly *pot-  
sherd*.] A fragment of a broken pot.  
At this day at Gaza, they couch *potsherd*s or vessels of  
earth in their walls to gather the wind from the top, and pass  
it in spouts into rooms. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
He on the ashes sits, his fate deploras;  
And with a *potsherd* scrapes the swelling fores.  
Whence come broken *potsherd*s tumbling down,  
And leaky ware from garret windows thrown;  
Well may they break our heads. *Dryden.*

**POTTAGE.** *n. f.* [potage, Fr. from *pot*.] Any thing boiled or  
decocted for food. See *PORRIDGE*.  
Jacob fod *pottage*, and Esau came from the field faint. *Gen.*

**POTTER.** *n. f.* [potier, Fr. from *pot*.] A maker of earthen  
vessels.  
My thoughts are whirled like a *potter*'s wheel. *Shaksp.*  
Some press the plants with sherds of *potters* clay. *Dryd.*  
A *potter* will not have any chalk or marl mixed with  
the clay; for though it will hold burning, yet whenever  
any water comes near any such pots, it will slack and spoil  
the ware. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
He like the *potter* in a mould has cast  
The world's great frame. *Prior.*

**POTTER-ORE.** *n. f.*  
An ore, which for its aptness to vitrify, and serve the pot-  
ters to glaze their earthen vessels, the miners call *potter-  
ore*. *Boyle.*

**POTTING.** *n. f.* [from *pot*.] Drinking.  
I learnt it in England, where they are most potent in  
*pottin*. *Shaksp. Othello.*

**POTTLE.** *n. f.* [from *pot*.] Liquid measure containing four  
pints. *4*

# POU

He drinks you with facility your Dane dead drunk, ere the  
next *pottle* can be filled. *Shaksp. Othello.*

Roderigo hath to night carous'd  
Potations *pottle* deep. *Shaksp.*

The oracle of Apollo  
Here speaks out of his *pottle*,  
Or the Tripos his tower bottle.  
Benj. Johnson; Heated with courage  
by strong drink.

**POTULANT.** *adj.* [potulentus, Lat.]  
1. Pretty much in drink. *Dia.*  
2. Fit to drink.  
**POUCH.** *n. f.* [pache, Fr.]  
1. A small bag; a pocket.  
Tetter I'll have in *pouch*, when thou shalt lack. *Shaksp.*  
From a girdle about his waist, a bag or *pouch* divided into  
two cells. *Gulliver's Travels.*  
The spot of the vessel, where the disease begins, gives way  
to the force of the blood pushing outwards, as to form a  
*pouch* or cyst. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Applied ludicrously to a big belly or paunch.  
**TO POUCH.** *v. a.*  
1. To pocket.  
In January husband that *poucheth* the grotes,  
Will break up his lay, or be sowing of otes. *Tupper.*  
2. To swallow.  
The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long  
neck to reach prey, and a wide extensive throat to *pouch*  
it. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

3. To pout; to hang down the lip.  
**POUCHMOUTHED.** *adj.* [pouch and mouthed.] Blubberlip'd. *Ans.*

**POUR.** *n. f.* [pauvre, Fr.]  
1. Indigence; necessity; want of riches.  
My men are the poorest;  
But *poverty* could never draw them from me. *Shaksp.*  
Such madness, as for fear of death to die,  
Is to be poor for fear of *poverty*. *Denham.*  
These by their strict examples taught,  
How much more splendid virtue was than gold;  
Yet scarce their swelling thirst of fame could hide,  
And boasted *poverty* with too much pride. *Prior.*  
There is such a state as absolute *poverty*, when a man is  
destitute not only of the conveniences, but the simple neces-  
saries of life, being disabled from acquiring them, and de-  
pending entirely on charity. *Regent.*

2. Meanness; defect.  
There is in all excellencies in compositions a kind of *po-  
verty*, or a casualty or jeopardy. *Bacon.*

**POULDAVIS.** *n. f.* A sort of sail cloth.

**POULT.** *n. f.* [poulet, Fr.] A young chicken.  
One wou'd have all things little, hence has try'd  
Turkey *poults*, fresh from th' egg, in batter fry'd. *King.*

**POULTERER.** *n. f.* [from *poult*.] One whose trade is to sell  
fowls ready for the cook.  
If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically, hang me up  
by the heels for a *poulterer*'s hare. *Shaksp.*  
Several nasty trades, as butchers, *poulterers* and fish-  
mongers, are great occasions of plagues. *Harvey.*

**POULTICE.** *n. f.* [pultice, Fr. pultis, Lat.] A cataplasm; a soft  
mollifying application.  
*Poultice* relaxeth the pores, and maketh the humour apt  
to exhale. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
If your little finger be sore, and you think a *poultice* made  
of our vitals will give it ease, speak, and it shall be done. *Sen.*

**TO POULTICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To apply a *poultice*  
or cataplasm.

**POULTICE.** *n. f.* [A word used by Temple.] A poultice.  
*Poultices* allayed pains, but drew down the humours,  
making the passages wider, and apter to receive them. *Temple.*

**POULTRY.** *n. f.* [poulet, Fr. pullitice, Lat.] Domestic fowls.  
The cock knew the fox to be a common enemy of all  
poultry. *L'Estrange.*  
What louder cries, when Ilium was in flames,  
Than for the cock the widow'd *poultry* made. *Dryden.*  
Soldiers robbed a farmer of his *poultry*, and made him wait  
at table, without giving him a morsel. *Swift.*

**POUNCE.** *n. f.* [pounce, Italian. *Skinner.*]  
1. The claw or talon of a bird of prey.  
As haggard hawk, presuming to contend  
With hardy fowl, about his able might,  
His weary *pounces*, all in vain doth spend  
To trust the prey too heavy for his flight. *Fa. Quent.*  
The new-disseml'd eagle, now endu'd  
With beak and *pounces* Hercules purst'd.  
'Twas a mean prey for a bird of his *pounces*. *Dryden.*  
2. The powder of gum sandarach, so called because it is thrown  
upon paper through a perforated box.

**TO POUNCE.** *v. a.* [pounce, Italian.]  
1. To pierce; to perforate.  
Barbarous people, that go naked, do not only paint, but  
*pounce* and raise their skin, that the painting may not be taken  
forth, and make it into works. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
2. To pour

# POU

2. To pour or sprinkle through small perforations.  
It may be tried by incorporating copple-dust, by *pouncing*  
into the quicksilver. *Bacon.*

3. To seize with the pounces or talons.  
**POUNCED.** *adj.* [from *pounce*.] Furnished with claws or talons.  
From a craggy cliff,  
The royal eagle draws his vigorous young  
Strong *pounce*'d. *Thomson's Spring.*

**POUNCEBOX.** *n. f.* [pounce and box.] A small box perforated.  
He was perfum'd like a milliner,  
And, 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held  
A *pouncebox*, which ever and anon  
He gave his nose. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

**POUND.** *n. f.* [ponb, punb, Sax. from *pondo*, Lat.]  
1. A certain weight, consisting in troy weight of twelve, in  
avordupois of sixteen ounces.  
He that said, that he had rather have a grain of fortune  
than a *pound* of wisdom, as to the things of this life, spoke  
nothing but the voice of wisdom. *South's Sermons.*  
A *pound* doth consist of ounces, drams, scruples. *Watkins.*  
Great Hannibal within the balance lay,  
And tell how many *pounds* his ashes weigh. *Dryden.*

2. The sum of twenty shillings.  
That exchequer of medals in the cabinets of the great duke  
of Tuscany, is not worth so little as an hundred thousand  
*pound*. *Pecham of Antiquities.*

3. [From pinban, Sax.] A pinfold; an inclosure; a prison in  
which beasts are inclosed.  
I hurry,  
Not thinking it is levee-day,  
And find his honour in a *pound*,  
Hemm'd by a triple circle round. *Swift's Miscel.*

**TO POUND.** *v. a.* [punian, Sax. whence in many places they  
use the word *fun*.]  
1. To beat; to grind with a pestle.  
His mouth and nostrils pour'd a purple flood,  
And *pounded* teeth came rushing with his blood. *Dryden.*  
Would't thou not rather chafe a small renown  
To be the mayor of some poor paltry town,  
To *pound* false weights and scanty measures break. *Dryden.*  
Tir'd with the search, not finding what she seeks,  
With cruel blows she *pounds* her blubber'd cheeks. *Dryden.*  
Shou'd their axle break, its overthrow  
Would crush, and *pound* to dust the crowd below;  
Nor friends their friends, nor fires their sons could know. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. Opaque white powder of glass, seen through a microscope,  
exhibits fragments pellucid and colourless, as the whole ap-  
peared to the naked eye before it was *pounded*. *Bentley.*  
She describes  
How under ground the rude Riphean race  
Mimick brisk cyder, with the brakes product wild  
Sloes *pounded*. *Philips.*  
Lifted pestles brandish'd in the air,  
Loud strokes with *pounding* spice the fabrick rend,  
And aromatic clouds in spires ascend. *Garth.*

3. To flut up; to insinuate, as in a pound.  
We'll break our walls,  
Rather than they shall *pound* us up. *Shaksp.*  
I ordered John to let out the good man's sheep that were  
*pounded* by night. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup> 243.*

**POUNDAGE.** *n. f.* [from *pound*.]  
1. A certain sum deducted from a pound; a sum paid by the  
trader to the servant that pays the money, or to the person  
who procures him customers.  
In *poundage* and drawbacks I lose half my rent. *Swift.*

2. Payment rated by the weight of the commodity.  
Tonnage and *poundage*, and other duties upon merchan-  
dizes, were collected by order of the board. *Clarend.*

**POUNDER.** *n. f.* [from *pound*.]  
1. The name of a heavy large pear.  
Alcinous' orchard various apples bears,  
Unlike are bergamots and *pounder* pears. *Dryden.*

2. Any person or thing denominated from a certain number of  
*pounds*: as, a ten pounder; a gun that carries a bullet of ten  
*pounds* weight; or in ludicrous language a man with ten *pounds*  
a year; in like manner, a note or bill is called a twenty  
*pounder* or ten *pounder*, from the sum it bears.  
None of these forty or fifty *pounders* may be suffered to  
marry, under the penalty of deprivation. *Swift.*

3. A pestle.  
**POUPETON.** *n. f.* [poupée, Fr.] A puppet or little baby.

**POUPETS.** *n. f.* In cookery, a morsel of victuals made of veal  
stakes and slices of bacon. *Bailey.*

**TO POUR.** *v. a.* [supposed to be derived from the Welsh  
*hvoru*.]  
1. To let some liquid out of a vessel, or into some place or  
receptacle.  
If they will not believe those signs, take of the water of  
the river, and *pour* it upon the dry land. *Exodus iv. 9.*

# POW

He said, *pour* out for the people, and there was no harm  
in the pot. *2 Kings iv. 41.*

He stretched out his hand to the cup, and *poured* of the  
blood of the grape, he *poured* out at the foot of the altar a  
sweet smelling savour into the most high. *Ezechiel. l. 15.*

A Samaritan bound up his wounds, *pouring* in oil and  
wine, and brought him to an inn. *Luke x. 34.*

Your fury then boil'd upward to a foam;  
But since this message came, you sink and settle,  
As if cold water had been *pour'd* upon you. *Dryden.*

2. To emit; to give vent to; to send forth; to let out; to  
send in a continued course.  
He thence hither,  
That I may *pour* my spirits in thine ear,  
And chaffie with the valour of my tongue  
All that impedes thee from the golden round. *Shaksp.*  
London doth *pour* out her citizens;  
The mayor and all his brethren in best fort,  
With the plebeians swarming. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
As thick as hail  
Came post on post; and every one did bear  
Thy praises in his kingdom's great defence,  
And *pour'd* them down before him. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
The devotion of the heart is the tongue of the soul; actu-  
ated and heated with love, it *pours* itself forth in supplications  
and prayers. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*  
If we had groats or pence current by law, that wanted  
one third of the silver by the standard, who can imagine, that  
our neighbours would not *pour* in quantities of such money  
upon us, to the great loss of the kingdom. *Locke.*  
Is it for thee the linnet *pours* his throat?  
Loves of his own and raptures swell the note. *Pope.*

**TO POUR.** *v. n.*  
1. To stream; to flow.  
2. To rush tumultuously.  
If the rude throng *pour* on with furious pace,  
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,  
Stop short. *Gay.*  
All his fleecy flock  
Before him march, and *pour* into the rock,  
Not one or male or female stay'd behind. *Pope.*  
A ghastly band of giants,  
*Pouring* down the mountains, crowd the shore. *Pope.*  
A gathering throng,  
Youth and white age tumultuous *pour* along. *Pope.*

**POURER.** *n. f.* [from *pour*.] One that pours.

**POUSSE.** *n. f.* The old word for *poose*.  
But who shall judge the wager won or lost?  
That shall yonder heard groom and none other,  
Which over the *pouffe* hitherward doth post. *Spenser.*

**POUT.** *n. f.*  
1. A kind of fish; a cod-fish.  
2. A kind of bird.  
Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, wood-dove, heath-  
cock and *pout*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

**TO POUT.** *v. n.* [bouter, Fr.]  
1. To look swollen by thrusting out the lips.  
Like a misbehav'd and swollen wench,  
Thou *pout'st* upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shaksp.*  
He had not din'd;  
The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then  
We *pout* upon the mornings, are unapt  
To give or to forgive. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
I would advise my gentle readers, as they consult the good  
of their faces, to forbear frowning upon loyalty, and *pouting*  
at the government. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup> 8.*  
The nurse remained *pouting*, nor would she touch a bit dur-  
ing the whole dinner. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

2. To gape; to hang prominent.  
The ends of the wound must come over one another, with  
a compress to press the lips equally down, which would other-  
wise become crude, and *pout* out with great lips. *Wise man.*  
Satyrus was made up betwixt man and goat, with a hu-  
man head, hooked nose and *pouting* lips. *Dryden.*

**POWDER.** *n. f.* [poudre, Fr.]  
1. Dust; any body comminuted.  
The calf which they had made, he burnt in the fire, and  
ground it to *powder*. *Ex. xxxii. 20.*  
2. Gunpowder.  
The feditious being furnished with artillery, *powder* and shot,  
battered Bishopsate. *Hayward.*  
As to the taking of a town, there were few conquerors  
could signalize themselves that way, before the invention of  
*powder* and fortifications. *Addison.*

3. Sweet dust for the hair.  
When th' hair is sweet through pride or lust,  
The *powder* doth forget the dust. *Herbert.*  
Our humbler province is to tend the fair,  
To save the *powder* from too rude a gale. *Pope.*

**TO POWDER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To reduce to dust; to comminute; to pound small.  
2. To sprinkle



# POW

2. [*Powder*, Fr.] To sprinkle, as with dust.  
*Powder* thy radiant hair,  
Which if without such ashes thou would'st wear,  
Thou who, to all which come to look upon,  
Wert meant for Phœbus, would'st be Phaeton. *Donne*.  
In the galaxy, that milky way  
Which nightly, as a circling zone, thou see'st  
*Powder'd* with stars. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. vii.  
The *powder'd* footman  
Beneath his flapping hat secures his hair. *Gay*.  
3. To salt; to sprinkle with salt.  
If you imbowl me to day, I'll give you leave to *powder*  
me and eat me to-morrow. *Shakep. Henry IV*.  
Salting of oysters, and *powdering* of meat, keepeth them  
from putrefaction. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
My hair I never powder, but my chief  
Invention is to get me *powder'd* beef. *Cleveland*.  
Immoderate feeding upon *powdered* beef, pickled meats,  
anchovy, and debauching with brandy do inflame and acuate  
the blood. *Harvey on Consumptions*.  
To *POWDER*. *v. n.* To come tumultuously and violently. A  
low corrupt word.  
Whilst two companions were disputing it at sword's point,  
down comes a kite *powdering* upon them, and gobbets up  
both. *L'Estrange*.  
*POWDERBOX*. *n. f.* [*powder* and *box*.] A box in which powder  
for the hair is kept.  
There stands the toilette,  
The patch, the *powderbox*, pulvris, perfumes. *Gay*.  
*POWDERHORN*. *n. f.* [*powder* and *horn*.] A horn case in which  
powder is kept for guns.  
You may stick your candle in a bottle or a *powderhorn*. *Stu*.  
*POWDERMILL*. *n. f.* [*powder* and *mill*.] The mill in which the  
ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.  
Upon the blowing up of a *powdermill*, the windows of ad-  
jacent houses are bent and blown outwards, by the elastic  
force of the air within exerting itself. *Arbutnot*.  
*POWDER-ROOM*. *n. f.* [*powder* and *room*.] The part of a ship  
in which the gunpowder is kept.  
The flame invades the *powderrooms*, and then  
Their guns shoot bullets, and their vessels men. *Waller*.  
*POWDER-CHESTS*. *n. f.* On board a ship, wooden triangular  
chests filled with gunpowder, pebble-stones and such like  
materials, set on fire when a ship is boarded by an enemy,  
which soon makes all clear before them. *Dick*.  
*POWDERING-TUB*. *n. f.* [*powder* and *tub*.]  
1. The vessel in which meat is salted.  
When we view those large bodies of oxen, what can we  
better conceit them to be, than so many living and walking  
*powdering-tubs*, and that they have animam falis. *More*.  
2. The place in which an infected lecher is physicked to pre-  
serve him from putrefaction.  
To the spital go,  
And from the *powdering-tub* of infamy  
Fetch forth the lazar kite Doll Tearheart. *Shakep.*  
*POWDERY*. *adj.* [*powdrex*, Fr. from *powder*.] Dusty; friable.  
A brown *powdery* spar, which holds iron, is found amongst  
the iron ore. *Woodward on Fossils*.  
*POWDER*. *n. f.* [*pouvoir*, Fr.]  
1. Command; authority; dominion; influence.  
If law, authority and *pow'r* deny not,  
It will go hard with poor Anthonio. *Shakep.*  
No man could ever have a just *power* over the life of ano-  
ther, by right of property in land. *Locke*.  
*Power* is no blessing in itself, but when it is employ'd to  
protect the innocent. *Swift*.  
2. Influence; prevalence upon.  
This man had *power* with him, to draw him forth to his  
death. *Bacon's Essays*.  
Dejected I no, it never shall be said,  
That fate had *power* upon a Spartan soul;  
My mind on its own centre stands unmov'd  
And stable, as the fabric of the world. *Dryden*.  
3. Ability; force; reach.  
That which moveth God to work is goodness, and that  
which ordereth his work is wisdom, and that which perfecteth  
his work is *power*. *Hooker*.  
I have suffer'd in your woe;  
Nor shall be wanting ought within my *pow'r*,  
For your relief in my refreshing bow'r. *Dryden*.  
You are still living to enjoy the blessings of all the good  
you have performed, and many prayers that your *power* of  
doing generous actions may be as extended as your will. *Dry*.  
It is not in the *power* of the most enlarged understanding,  
to invent one new simple idea in the mind, not taken in by  
the ways aforementioned. *Locke*.  
'Tis not in the *power* of want or slavery to make them  
miserable. *Addison's Guardian*.  
Though it be not in our *power* to make affliction no afflic-  
tion; yet it is in our *power* to take off the edge of it, by a  
steady view of those divine joys prepared for us in another  
state. *Atterbury's Sermons*.

# POW

4. Strength; motive force.  
Observing in ourselves, that we can at pleasure move se-  
veral parts of our bodies, which were at rest; the effects  
also that natural bodies are able to produce in one another,  
occurring every moment to our senses, we both these ways  
get the idea of *power*. *Locke*.  
5. The moving force of an engine.  
By understanding the true difference betwixt the weight  
and the *power*, a man may add such a fitting supplement  
to the strength of the *power*, that it shall move any conceivable  
weight, though it should never so much exceed that force,  
which the *power* is naturally endowed with. *Wilkins*.  
6. Animal strength; natural strength.  
Care, not fear; or fear not for themselves altered some-  
thing the countenances of the two lovers: but so as any man  
might perceive, was rather an assembling of *powers* than dif-  
mayedness of courage. *Stings*, b. i.  
He died of great years, but of strong health and *power*.  
*Bacon's Henry VII*.  
7. Faculty of the mind.  
If ever  
You meet in some fresh cheek the *power* of fancy,  
Then you shall know the wounds invisible,  
That love's keen arrows make. *Shakep.*  
I was in the thought, they were not fairies, and yet the  
guiltness of my mind, the sudden surprize of my *power* drove  
the grossness of the foppery into a received belief. *Shakep.*  
In our little world, this soul of ours  
Being only one, and to one body ty'd,  
Doth use, on divers objects, divers *powers*;  
And so are her effects diversify'd. *Davies*.  
Maintain the empire of the mind over the body, and keep  
the appetites of the one in due subjection to the reasoning  
*power* of the other. *Atterbury's Sermons*.  
The design of this science is to rescue our reasoning *power*  
from their unhappy slavery and darkness. *Watts*.  
8. Government; right of governing.  
My labour  
Honest and lawful, to deliver my food  
Of thee who have me in their civil *power*. *Milton*.  
9. Sovereign; potentate.  
'Tis surprising to consider with what heats these two *powers*  
have contested their title to the kingdom of Cyprus, that is in  
the hands of the Turk. *Addison's Remarks on Italy*.  
10. One invested with dominion.  
After the tribulation of those days shall the sun be dark-  
ened, and the *powers* of the heavens shall be shaken. *Mat*.  
The fables turn'd some men to flow'rs;  
And others did with brutish forms invest;  
And did of others make celestial *pow'rs*;  
Like angels, which still travel, yet still rest. *Davies*.  
If there's a *pow'r* above us,  
And that there is all nature cries aloud  
Through all her works, he must delight in virtue. *Addis*.  
11. Divinity.  
Merciful *powers*!  
Refrain in me the cur'd thoughts, that nature  
Gives way to in repose. *Shakep. Macbeth*.  
Call down thyself, and only strive to raise  
The glory of thy maker's sacred name;  
Use all thy *pow'rs*, that blest *pow'r* to praise,  
Which gives thee *pow'r* to be and use the same. *Davies*.  
With indignation, thus he broke  
His awful silence, and the *pow'rs* bespoke. *Dryden*.  
Tell me,  
What are the gods the better for this gold?  
The wretch that offers from his wealthy store  
These presents, bribes the *pow'rs* to give him more. *Dryd*.  
12. Host; army; military force.  
He, to work him the more mischief, sent over his brother  
Edward with a *power* of Scots and Redshanks into Ireland,  
where they got footing. *Spenjer's State of Ireland*.  
Never such a *power*,  
For any foreign preparation,  
Was levied in the body of a land. *Shakep. K. John*.  
Young Octavius and Mark Antony  
Come down upon us with a mighty *power*,  
Bending their expedition tow'rd Philippi. *Shakep.*  
Who leads his *power*?  
Under whose government come they along? *Shakep.*  
My heart, dear Harry,  
Threw many a northward look, to see his father  
Bring up his *pow'rs*; but he did long in vain. *Shakep.*  
Gazellus, upon the coming of the bassa, valiantly  
forth with all his *power*, and gave him battle. *Kneller*.  
13. A large quantity; a great number. In low language: as  
a *power* of good things.  
*POWDERABLE*. *adj.* [*from power*.] Capable of performing any  
thing.  
That you may see how *powerable* time is in altering tongues,  
I will set down the Lord's prayer as it was translated in sundry  
ages. *Camden*.  
*POWERFUL*.

# PRA

- PO'WERFUL*. *adj.* [*power* and *ful*.]  
1. Invested with command or authority; potent.  
2. Forcible; mighty.  
We have sustain'd one day in doubtful fight,  
What heaven's lord hath *powerfully* to send  
Against us from about his throne. *Milton's Par. Lost*.  
Henry II. endeavouring to establish his grandfather's laws;  
met with *powerful* opposition from archbishop Becket. *Ayliffe*.  
3. Efficacious.  
*PO'WERFULLY*. *adv.* [*from powerful*.] Potently; mightily;  
efficaciously; forcibly.  
The fun and other *powerfully* lucid bodies dazzle our  
eyes. *Boyle*.  
By assuming a privilege belonging to riper years, to which  
a child must not aspire, you do but add new force to your  
example, and recommend the action more *powerfully*. *Locke*.  
Before the revelation of the gospel, the wickedness and  
impunity of the heathen world was a much more excu-  
sable thing, because they had but very obscure apprehensions  
of those things which urge men most *powerfully* to forsake  
their sins. *Tillotson's Sermons*.  
The grain-gold, upon all the golden coast of Guinea, is  
displayed by the rains falling there with incredible force,  
*powerfully* beating off the earth. *Woodward*.  
*PO'WERFULNESS*. *n. f.* [*from powerful*.] Power; efficacy;  
might.  
So much he stands upon the *powerfulness* of christian reli-  
gion, that he makes it beyond all the rules of moral philo-  
sophy, strongly effectual to expel vice, and plant in men all  
kind of virtue. *Hakewill on Providence*.  
*PO'WERLESS*. *adj.* [*from power*.] Weak; impotent.  
I give you welcome with a *powerless* hand,  
But with a heart full of unstained love. *Shakep.*  
*POX*. *n. f.* [*properly pock*, which originally signified a small  
bag or puffle; of the same original, perhaps, with *poke* or  
*poach*. We still use *pock*, for a single puffle; pockay,  
Sax. *pocken*, Dutch.]  
1. Pustules; efflorescences; exanthematous eruptions.  
2. The venereal disease. This is the sense when it has no  
epithet.  
Though brought to their ends by some other apparent dis-  
ease, yet the *pox* hath been judged the foundation. *Wifeman*.  
Wilt thou still sparkle in the box,  
Still ogle in the ring?  
Can't thou forget thy age and *pox*. *Dorset*.  
*POY*. *n. f.* [*appoy*, Spanish; *appoy*, *poids*, Fr.] A ropedancer's  
pole.  
To *POZE*. *v. a.* To puzzle. See POSE and APOSE.  
And say you so? then I shall *poze* you quickly. *Shakep.*  
Of human infirmities I shall give instances, not that I de-  
sign to *poze* them with those common enigmas of magnetism,  
fluxes and refluxes. *Glennville's Scorp*.  
*PRACTICABLE*. *adj.* [*practicable*, Fr.]  
1. Performable; feasible; capable to be practised.  
This falls out for want of examining what is *practicable*  
and what not, and for want again of measuring our force and  
capacity with our design. *L'Estrange*.  
An herick poem should be more like a glass of nature, figu-  
ring a more *practicable* virtue to us, than was done by the  
ancients. *Dryden on Heroick Plays*.  
This is a *practicable* degree of christian magnanimity. *Att*.  
Some physicians have thought, that if it were *practicable* to  
keep the humours of the body in an exact balance of each  
with its opposite, it might be immortal; but this is impossible  
in the practice. *Swift*.  
2. Assailable; fit to be assailed.  
*PRACTICABLENESS*. *n. f.* [*from practicable*.] Possibility to be  
performed.  
*PRACTICABLY*. *adv.* [*from practicable*.] In such a manner as  
may be performed.  
The meanest capacity, when he sees a rule *practicably* ap-  
plied before his eyes, can no longer be at a loss how 'tis to be  
performed. *Rogers*.  
*PRACTICAL*. *adj.* [*practicus*, Lat. *pratique*, Fr. from *practice*.]  
Relating to action; not merely speculative.  
The image of God was no less resplendent in man's *practi-  
cal* understanding; namely, that storehouse of the soul, in  
which are treasured up the rules of action and the seeds of  
morality. *South's Sermons*.  
Religion comprehends the knowledge of its principles, and  
a suitable life and practice; the first, being speculative, may  
be called knowledge; and the latter, because 'tis *practical*,  
wisdom. *Tillotson's Sermons*.  
*PRACTICALLY*. *adv.* [*from practical*.]  
1. In relation to action.  
2. By practice; in real fact.  
I honour her, having *practically* found her among the better  
sort of trees. *Howel's Vocal Portf.*  
*PRACTICALNESS*. *n. f.* [*from practical*.] The quality of being  
practical.  
*PRACTICE*. *n. f.* [*πραξις*; *pratique*, Fr.]  
1. The habit of doing any thing.

# PRA

2. Use; customary use.  
Obsolete words may be laudably revived, when they are  
more founding, or more significant than those in *practice*. *Dry*.  
Of such a *practice* when Ulysses told;  
Shall we, cries one, permit  
This lewd romancer and his bant'ring wit. *Tate*.  
3. Dexterity acquired by habit.  
I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,  
Despite his nice fence and his active *practice*. *Shakep.*  
4. Actual performance, distinguished from theory.  
There are two functions of the soul, contemplation and  
*practice*, according to that general division of objects, some  
of which only entertain our speculations, others also employ  
our actions; so the understanding, with relation to these, is  
divided into speculative and practical. *South*.  
5. Method or art of doing any thing.  
6. Medical treatment of diseases.  
This disease is beyond my *practice*; yet I have known those  
which have walked in their sleep, who have died holily in  
their beds. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
7. Exercise of any profession.  
8. [*Præ*, Saxon, is cunning, slyness, and thence *præ*, in *Dau-  
glast*, is a trick or fraud; latter times forgetting the original of  
words, applied to *practice* the sense of *præ*.] Wicked strata-  
gem; bad artifice. A sense not now in use.  
He fought to have that by *practice*, which he could not by  
prayer; and being allowed to visit us, he used the opportu-  
nity of a fit time thus to deliver us. *Sidney*, b. ii.  
Partly with suspicion of *practice*, the king was suddenly  
turned. *Sidney*, b. ii.  
It is the shameful work of Hubert's hand,  
The *practice* and the purpose of the king. *Shakep.*  
Shall we thus permit  
A blasting and a scandalous breath to fall  
On him so near us? this needs must be *practice*;  
Who knew of your intent and coming hither? *Shakep.*  
Wife states prevent purposes  
Before they come to practice, and foul practices  
Before they grow to act. *Denham's Sophy*.  
*PRACTICK*. *adj.* [*πραξις*; *practicus*, Lat. *pratique*, Fr.]  
1. Relating to action; not merely theoretical.  
When he speaks,  
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;  
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,  
To steal his sweet and honied sentences;  
So that the act and *practicke* part of life  
Must be the mistress to this theoretick. *Shakep.*  
Whilst they contend for speculative truth, they, by mu-  
tual calumnies, forfeit the *practicke*. *Gov. of the Tongue*.  
True piety without edification rest  
By theories, the *practicke* part is lost. *Denham*.  
2. In *Spenjer* it seems to signify, sly; artful.  
She used hath the *practicke* pain  
Of this false footman, cloaked with simperness. *F. Queen*.  
Thereto his subtle engines he doth bend,  
His *practicke* wit, and his fair filed tongue,  
With thousand other sleights. *Fairy Queen*.  
To *PRACTISE*. *v. a.* [*πραξις*; *pratique*, Fr.]  
1. To do habitually.  
Incline not my heart to *practise* wicked works with men  
that work iniquity. *Psalms* cxli. 4.  
2. To do; not merely to profess: as, to *practise* law or physick.  
3. To use in order to habit and dexterity.  
To *PRACTISE*. *v. n.*  
1. To have a habit of acting in any manner formed.  
Will truth return unto them that *practise* in her. *Eclus.*  
They shall *practise* how to live secure. *Milton*.  
Oft have we wonder'd  
How such a ruling spirit you could restrain,  
And *practise* first over yourself to reign. *Waller*.  
2. To transact; to negotiate secretly.  
I've *practis'd* with him,  
And found a means to let the victor know,  
That Syphax and Sempromis are his friends. *Addison*.  
3. To try artifices.  
Others by guilty artifice and arts,  
Of promis'd kindness *practise* on our hearts;  
With expectation blow the passion up,  
She fans the fire without one gale of hope. *Granvil*.  
4. To use bad arts or stratagems.  
If you there  
Did *practise* on my state, your being in Egypt  
Might be my question. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleop.*  
If thou do'st him any slight disgrace, he will *practise* against  
thee by poison. *Shakespeare's As You Like it*.  
5. To use medical methods.  
I never thought I should try a new experiment, being little  
inclined to *practise* upon others, and as little that others should  
*practise* upon me. *Temple's Miscel.*  
6. To exercise any profession.  
*PRACTISANT*. *n. f.* [*from practise*.] An agent.  
Here enter'd Pucelle and her *practisants*. *Shakep.*  
20 E. *PRACTISER*.



## PRA

**PRACTISER**. *n. f.* [from *practise*.]  
1. One that practises any thing; one that does any thing habitually.

We will, in the principles of the politician, shew how little efficacy they have to advance the *practiser* of them to the things they aspire to. *South's Sermons.*

2. One who prescribes medical treatment.  
Sweet *practiser*, thy physick I will try,  
That ministers thine own death if I die. *Shakespeare.*  
I had reasoned myself into an opinion, that the use of physicians, unless in some acute disease, was a great venture, and that their greatest *practisers* practised least upon themselves. *Temple.*

**PRACTITIONER**. *n. f.* [from *practise*.]  
1. He who is engaged in the actual exercise of any art.  
The author exhorts all gentlemen *practitioners* to exercise themselves in the translatory. *Arbutnot.*  
I do not know a more universal and unnecessary mistake among the clergy, but especially the younger *practitioners*. *Sw.*

2. One who uses any fly or dangerous arts.  
There is some papistical *practitioners* among you. *Whitgift.*

3. One who does any thing habitually.  
He must be first an exercised, thorough-paced *practitioner* of these vices himself. *South's Sermons.*

**PRÆCOGNITA**. *n. f.* [Latin.] Things previously known in order to understanding something else; thus the structure of the human body is one of the *præcognita* of physick.  
Either all knowledge does not depend on certain *præcognita* or general maxims, called principles, or else these are principles. *Locke.*

**PRAGMATICK**. *adj.* [*πραγματικη*; *pragmaticque*, Fr.]  
**PRAGMATICAL**. *adj.* Meddling; impertinently busy; assuming business without leave or invitation.  
No man so gross, but it will pass upon a weak man that is *pragmatical* and inquisitive. *L'Estrange.*

Common estimation puts an ill character upon *pragmatick* meddling people.  
He understands no more of his own affairs, than a child; he has got a sort of a *pragmatical* filly jade of a wife, that pretends to take him out of my hands. *Arbutnot.*

The fellow grew to *pragmatical*, that he took upon him the government of my whole family. *Arbutnot.*

Such a backwardness there was among good men to engage with an usurping people, and *pragmatical* ambitious orators. *Swift.*

They are *pragmatical* enough to stand on the watch tower, but who assigned them the post? *Swift.*

**PRAGMATICALLY**. *adv.* [from *pragmatical*.] Meddlingly; impertinently.

**PRAGMATICALNESS**. *n. f.* [from *pragmatical*.] The quality of intermeddling without right or call.

**PRAISE**. *n. f.* [*παις*, Dutch.]  
1. Renown; commendation; fame; honour; celebrity.  
Best of fruits, whose taste has taught  
The tongue, not made for speech, to speak thy praise. *Milt.*  
Lucan, content with praise, may lie at ease  
In costly grots and marble palaces;  
But to poor Bassus what avails a name,  
To flatter on compliments and empty fame. *Dryden.*

2. Glorification; tribute of gratitude; laud.  
He hath put a new song in my mouth, even praise unto our God. *Psalms xl. 3. Milton.*

To God glory and praise.

3. Ground or reason of praise.  
Praiseworthy actions are by thee embrac'd;  
And 'tis my praise to make thy praises last. *Dryden.*

To PRAISE. *v. a.* [*praisien*, Dutch.]  
1. To commend; to applaud; to celebrate.  
Will God incense his ire  
For such a petty trespass, and not praise  
Rather your dauntless virtue. *Milton.*

We praise not Hector, though his name we know  
Is great in arms; 'tis hard to praise a foe. *Dryden.*

2. To glorify in worship.  
The shepherds returned, glorifying and praising God for all the things that they had heard and seen. *Luke ii. 20.*

One generation shall praise thy works to another, and declare thy mighty works. *Psalms cxlv. 4.*

Their touch'd their golden harps, and hymning praise'd  
God and his works. *Milton.*

**PRAISEFUL**. *adj.* [praise and full.] Laudable; commendable. Not now in use.  
Of whose high praise, and praiseful bliss,  
Goodness the pen, heaven the paper is.  
He ordain'd a lady for his prize,  
Generally praiseful, fair and young, and skill'd in housewiferies. *Chapman's Iliad.*

**PRAISER**. *n. f.* [from *praise*.] One who praises; an applauder; a commender.

We men and *praisers* of men should remember, that if we have such excellencies, it is reason to think them excellent creatures, of whom we are. *Sidney.*

## PRA

Forgive me, if my verse but say you are  
A Sidney; but in that extend as far  
As lowliest praises. *B. Johnson's Epig.*

Turn to God, who knows I think this true,  
And useth oft, when such a heart mislays,  
To make it good; for such a *praiser* prays. *Dante.*

**PRAISEWORTHY**. *adj.* [praise and worthy.] Commendable; deserving praise.

The Tritonian goddess having heard  
Her blazed fame, which all the world had fill'd,  
Came down to prove the truth, and due reward  
For her *praiseworthy* workmanship to yield. *Spenser.*

Since men have left to do *praiseworthy* things,  
Most think all praises flatteries; but truth brings  
That found, and that authority with her name,  
As to be rais'd by her is only fame. *Ben. Johnson.*

Firmus, who seized upon Egypt, was so far *praiseworthy*,  
that he encouraged trade. *Arbutnot on Com.*

**PRANCE**. *n. f.* A flat bottomed boat.  
To PRANCE. *v. a.* [*pranken*, Dutch, to set one's self to show.]  
1. To spring and bound in high mettle.  
Here's no fantastick mask, nor dance,  
But of our kids that frisk and prance;  
Nor wars are seen,  
Unless upon the green,  
Two harmless lambs are butting one the other. *Wotton.*

With mud fill'd high, the rumbling cart draws near,  
Now rule thy *prancing* steeds, lac'd charioteer. *Gey.*

Far be the spirit of the chase from them,  
To spring the fence, to rein the *prancing* steed. *Thomson.*

2. To ride gallantly and ostentatiously.  
The horses hoofs were broken by means of the *prancings*,  
the *prancings* of their mighty ones. *Judges v. 22.*

Th' insulting tyrant, *prancing* o'er the field,  
Strow'd with Rome's citizens, and drench'd in slaughter,  
His horses hoofs wet with patrician blood. *Addison.*

3. To move in a warlike or showy manner.  
We should neither have meat to eat, nor manufacture to cloathe us, unless we could *prance* about in coats of mail, or eat brass. *Swift.*

To PRANK. *v. a.* [*pranken*, Dutch.] To decorate; to dress or adjust to ostentation.

Some *prank* their ruffs, and others timely dight  
Their gay attire. *Fairy Queen.*

In wine and meats the flow'd above the bank,  
And in excess exceeded her own night,  
In sumptuous tire she joy'd herself to *prank*,  
But of her love too lavish. *Fairy Queen.*

These are tribunes of the people,  
The tongues o' th' common mouth: I despise them:  
For they do *prank* them in authority  
Against all noble succurance. *Shakespeare.*

Your high self,  
The gracious mark o' th' land, you have obscur'd  
With a swain's wearing; and me, poor lowly maid,  
Most goddess-like *prank'd* up. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

'Tis that miracle, and queen of gems,  
That nature *pranks*, her mind attracts my soul. *Shakespeare.*

I had not unlock'd my lips  
In this unhallowed air, but that this jugler  
Would think to charm my judgment as mine eyes,  
Obtruding false rules, *pranks* in reason's garb. *Milton.*

**PRANK**. *n. f.* A frolic; a wild flight; a ludicrous trick; a wicked act.

Lay home to him;  
Tell him, his *pranks* have been too broad to bear with. *Shakespeare.*

Such is thy audacious wickedness,  
Thy lewd, pestiferous and diffident *pranks*;  
The very infants prattle of thy pride. *Shakespeare.*

They caused the table to be covered and meat set on, which was no sooner set down, than in came the harpies, and played their accustomed *pranks*. *Raleigh.*

They put on their cloaths, and played all those *pranks* you have taken notice of. *Addison's Guardian.*

**PRAISE**. *n. f.* [*πρᾶσις*.] A leek: also a sea weed as green as a leek. *Bailey.*

To PRATE. *v. n.* [*praten*, Dutch.] To talk carelessly and without weight; to chatter; to tattle; to be loquacious; to prattle.

His knowledge or skill is in *prating* too much. *Tusser.*

Behold me, which owe  
A moiety of the throne, here standing  
To *prate* and talk for life and honour, 'fore  
Who please to hear. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

This starved justice hath *prated* to me of the wildness of his youth, and the feats he hath done about Turnbal-street, and every third word a lie. *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. ii.*

After Flammock and the blacksmith had, by joint and several *pratings*, found tokens of consent in the multitude, they offered themselves to lead them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Oh listen with attentive light  
To what my *prating* eyes induce! *Clarendon.*

## PRA

What nonsense would the fool thy master *prate*,  
When thou, his knave, can't talk at such a rate. *Dryden.*

She first did wit's prerogative remove,  
And made a fool presume to *prate* of love. *Dryden.*

This is the way of the world; the deaf will *prate* of discords in music. *Watts.*

**PRATE**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Tattle; slight talk; unmeaning loquacity.

If I talk to him; with his innocent *prate*,  
He will awake my mercy which lies dead. *Shakespeare.*

Would her innocent *prate* could overcome me;  
Oh! what a conflict do I feel. *Denham's Sephy.*

**PRATER**. *n. f.* [from *prate*.] An idle talker; a chatterer.  
When expectation rages in my blood,  
Is this a time, thou *prater*; hence be gone. *Southern.*

**PRATINGLY**. *adv.* [from *prate*.] With tittle tattle; with loquacity.

**PRATTIQUE**. *n. f.* [French; *prattica*, Italian.] A licence for the master of a ship to traffick in the ports of Italy upon a certificate, that the place, from whence he came, is not annoyed with any infectious disease. *Bailey.*

To PRATTLE. *v. n.* [diminutive of *prate*.] To talk lightly; to chatter; to be trivially loquacious.

But I *prattle*  
Something too wildly, and my father's precepts  
I therein do forget. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

What the great ones do, the less will *prattle* of. *Shakespeare.*

A French woman teaches an English girl to speak and read French, by only *prattling* to her. *Locke.*

There is not too much pleasure to have a child *prattle* agreeably, as to reason well. *Locke on Education.*

His tongue, his *prattling* tongue, had chang'd him quite  
To footy blackness, from the purest white. *Ad. Ovid.*

A little lively rustick, trained up in ignorance and prejudice, will *prattle* treason a whole evening. *Addison.*

I must *prattle* on,  
And beg your pardon, yet this half hour.  
Let credulous boys and *prattling* nurses tell,  
How if the festival of Paul be clear,  
Plenty from lib'ral horn shall flow the year. *Gay.*

**PRATTLE**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity.

In a theatre the eyes of men,  
After a well-grac'd actor leaves the stage,  
Are idly bent on him that enters next,  
Thinking his *prattle* to be tedious. *Shakespeare. Rich. II.*

Wherein the topped consuls can propose  
As masterly as he; mere *prattle*, without practice,  
Is all his soldierish. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

The insignificant *prattle* and endless garrulity of the philosophy of the schools. *Glover.*

**PRATTIER**. *n. f.* [from *prattle*.] A trifling talker; a chatterer.  
Poor *prattler*! how thou talk'st?  
*Prattler*, no more, I say;  
My thoughts must work, but like a noiseless sphere,  
Harmonious peace must rock them all the day;  
No room for *prattlers* there. *Herbert.*

**PRAVITY**. *n. f.* [*pravitas*, Lat.] Corruption; badness; malignity.

Doubt not but that sin  
Will reign among them, as of thee begot;  
And therefore was law given them, to evince  
Their natural *pravity*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

More people go to the gibbet for want of timely correction, than upon any incurable *pravity* of nature. *L'Estrange.*

I will shew how the *pravity* of the will could influence the understanding to a disbelief of Christianity. *South.*

**PRAWN**. *n. f.* A small crustaceous fish, like a shrimp, but larger.  
I had *prawns*, and borrowed a morsel of vinegar. *Shakespeare.*

To PRAY. *v. n.* [*prayer*, Fr. *pregare*, Italian.]  
1. To make petitions to heaven.  
I will buy with you, sell will you; but I will not eat with you, drink with you, nor *pray* with you. *Shakespeare.*

Pray for this good man and his issue.  
Ne'er throughout the year to church thou go'st,  
Except it be to *pray* against thy foes. *Shakespeare.*

I tell him, we shall stay here at the least a month; and he heartily *prays*, some occasion may detain us longer. *Shakespeare.*

Is any sick? let him call for the elders of the church, and let them *pray* over him. *Jam. v. 14.*

Unskillful with what words to *pray*, let me  
Interpret for him. *Milton.*

He that *prays*, despairs not; but sad is the condition of him that cannot *pray*; happy are they that can, and do, and love to do it. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Thou, Turnus, shalt atone it by thy fate,  
And *pray* to heav'n for peace, but *pray* too late. *Dryden.*

He prais'd my courage, *pray'd* for my success;  
He was so true a father of his country,  
To thank me for defending ev'n his foes. *Dryden.*

## PRE

Should you *pray* to God for a recovery, how rash would it be to accuse God of not hearing your prayers, because you found your disease still to continue. *Wake.*

2. To entreat; to ask submissively.  
You shall find  
A conqueror that will *pray* in aid for kindness,  
Where he for grace is kneel'd to. *Shakespeare.*

*Pray* that in towns and temples of renown,  
The name of great Anchises may be known. *Dryden.*

3. I PRAY; that is, I *pray* you to tell me is a slightly ceremonious form of introducing a question.  
But I *pray*, in this mechanical formation, when the ferment was expanded to the extremities of the arteries, why did it not break through the receptacle? *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. Sometimes only *pray* elliptically.  
Barnard in spirit, sense and truth abounds;  
*Pray* then what wants he? fourscore thousand pounds. *Pope.*

To PRAY. *v. a.*  
1. To supplicate; to implore; to address with submissive petitions.

How much more, if we *pray* him, will his ear  
Be open, and his heart to pity incline? *Milton.*

2. To ask for as a supplicant.  
He that will have the benefit of this act, must *pray* a prohibition before a sentence in the ecclesiastical court. *Ashe.*

3. To entreat in ceremony or form.  
*Pray* my colleague Antonius I may speak with him;  
And as you go, call on my brother Quintus,  
And *pray* him with the tribunes to come to me. *B. Johnson.*

**PRAYER**. *n. f.* [*prayer*, Fr.]  
1. Petition to heaven.  
They did say their *prayers*, and address'd them  
Again to sleep. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

O remember, God!  
O hear her *prayer* for them as now for us. *Shakespeare.*

Were he as famous and as bold in war,  
As he is fam'd for mildness, peace and *prayer*. *Shakespeare.*

My heart's desire and *prayer* to God for Israel is, that they might be saved. *Romans x. 1.*

Sighs now breath'd  
Inutterable, which the spirit of *prayer* *Milton.*

No man can always have the same spiritual pleasure in his *prayers*; for the greatest saints have sometimes suffered the banishment of the heart, sometimes are fervent, sometimes they feel a barrenness of devotion; for this spirit comes and goes. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

2. Entreaty; submissive importunity.  
*Prayer* among men is supposed a means to change the person to whom we *pray*; but prayer to God doth not change him, but fits us to receive the things prayed for. *Stillfleet.*

**PRAYERBOOK**. *n. f.* [*prayer* and *book*.] Book of publick or private devotions.

Get a *prayerbook* in your hand,  
And stand between two churchmen;  
For on that ground I'll build a holy descent. *Shakespeare.*

I know not the names or number of the family which now reigns, farther than the *prayerbook* informs me. *Swift.*

**PRE**. [*præ*, Lat.] A particle which, prefixed to words derived from the Latin, marks priority of time or rank.

To PREACH. *v. n.* [*predicare*, Lat. *prescher*, Fr.] To pronounce a publick discourse upon sacred subjects.

From that time Jesus began to *preach*. *Mat. iv. 17.*

Prophets *preach* of thee at Jerusalem. *Neb. vi. 7.*

Divinity would not pass the yard and loom, the forge or anvil, nor *preaching* be taken in as an easier supplementary trade, by those that disliked the pains of their own. *D. of Pie.*

As he was sent by his father, so were the apostles commissioned by him to *preach* to the gentile world. *D. of Pity.*

The shape of our cathedral is not proper for our *preaching* auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre with galleries. *Graunt.*

To PREACH. *v. a.*  
1. To proclaim or publish in religious orations.  
The Jews of Thessalonica had knowledge, that the word of God was *preach'd* of Paul. *Acts.*

2. To inculcate publicly; to teach with earnestness.  
There is not any thing publicly notified, but we may properly say it is *preach'd*. *Hooker.*

He oft to them *preach'd*  
Conversion and repentance. *Milton.*

Can they *preach* up equality of birth,  
And tell us how we all began from earth. *Dryden.*

Huge heaps of slain;  
Among the rest, the rich Galeus lies,  
A good old man while peace he *preach'd* in vain,  
Amidst the madness of th' unruly train. *Dryden.*

**PREACH**. *n. f.* [*presche*, Fr. from the verb.] A discourse; a religious oration.

This oversight occasioned the French spitefully to term religion in that sort exercised, a mere *preach*. *Hooker.*

4 PREACHER.



## PRE

**PREACHER**, *n. f.* [*præcheur*, Fr. from *preach*.]  
1. One who discourses publicly upon religious subjects.  
The Lord gave the word; great was the company of the preachers. *Palm lxxviii. 11.*  
You may hear the found of a preacher's voice, when you cannot distinguish what he saith. *Bacon.*

Here lies a truly honest man,  
One of those few that in this town  
Honour all preachers; hear their own. *Crashaw.*

2. One who inculcates any thing with earnestness and vehemence.

No preacher is listened to but time, which gives us the same train of thought, that elder people have tried in vain to put into our heads before. *Swift.*

**PREACHMENT**, *n. f.* [*from preach*.] A sermon mentioned in contempt; a discourse affectedly solemn.

Was't you, that revell'd in our parliament,  
And made a *preachment* of your high descent.  
All this is but a *preachment* upon the text at last. *Shakefp. L'Esrange.*

**PREAMBLE**, *n. f.* [*præambule*, Fr.] Something previous; introduction; preface.

How were it possible that the church should any way else with such ease and certainty provide, that none of her children may, as Adam, dissemble that wretchedness, the penitent confession whereof is so necessary a *preamble*, especially to common prayer. *Hooker, b. v.*

Truth as in this we do not violate, so neither is the same gainfayed or crossed, no not in those very *preambles* placed before certain readings, wherein the steps of the Latin service book have been somewhat too nearly followed. *Hooker.*

Doors shut, visits forbidden, and divers contestations with the queen, all *preambles* of ruin, though now and then he did wring out some petty contentments. *Watson.*

This *preamble* to that history was not improper for this relation. *Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion.*

With *preamble* sweet  
Of charming symphony they introduce  
Their sacred songs, and waken raptures high. *Milton.*

I will not detain you with a long *preamble*. *Dryden.*

**PREAMBULATORY**, *adj.* [*from preamble*.] Previous. Not in **PREAMBULOUS**. *u. f.*

He not only undermineth the base of religion, but destroyeth the principle *preambulous* unto all belief, and puts upon us the remotest error from truth. *Brown.*

**PREAPPREHENSION**, *n. f.* [*pre* and *apprehend*.] An opinion formed before examination.

A conceit not to be made out by ordinary eyes, but such as regarding the clouds, behold them in shapes conformable to *preapprehensions*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**PREASE**, *n. f.* *Preas*; crowd. *Spenser.* See **PREASS**.  
A ship into the sacred seas.

New-built, now launch we; and from out our *prease*  
Chuse two and fifty youths. *Chapman.*

**PREASING**, *part. adj.* Crowding. *Spenser.*

**PREBEND**, *n. f.* [*præbenda*, low Latin; *prebende*, Fr.]  
1. A stipend granted in cathedral churches.

His excellency gave the doctor a *prebend* in St. Patrick's cathedral. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. Sometimes, but improperly, a stipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary.

Deans and canons, or *prebends* of cathedral churches, in their first institution, were of great use, to be of counsel with the bishop. *Bacon.*

**PREBENDARY**, *n. f.* [*præbendarius*, Lat.] A stipendiary of a cathedral.

To lords, to principals, to *prebendaries*. *Hubberd.*  
I bequeath to the Reverend Mr. Grattan, *prebendary* of St. Auden's, my gold bottle-screw. *Swift's Last Will.*

**PRECA'RIOUS**, *adj.* [*precarious*, Lat. *precaire*, Fr.] Dependent; uncertain, because depending on the will of another; held by courtesy; changeable or alienable at the pleasure of another. No word is more unskillfully used than this with its derivatives. It is used for *uncertain* in all its senses; but it only means uncertain, as dependent on others: thus there are authors who mention the *precariousness* of an account, of the *weather*, of a *die*.

What subjects will *precarious* kings regard,  
A beggar speaks too softly to be heard. *Dryden.*

Those who live under an arbitrary tyrannick power, have no other law but the will of their prince, and consequently no privileges but what are *precarious*. *Addison.*

This little happiness is so very *precarious*, that it wholly depends on the will of others. *Addison's Spectator.*

He who rejoices in the strength and beauty of youth, should consider by how *precarious* a tenure he holds these advantages, that a thousand accidents may before the next dawn lay all these glories in the dust. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**PRECA'RIOUSLY**, *n. f.* [*from precarious*.] Uncertainly by dependence; dependently; at the pleasure of others.  
Our scene *precariously* subsists too long  
On French translation and Italian song.

## PRE

Dare to have sense yourselves; assert the stage,  
Be justly warm'd with your own native rage. *Pope.*

**PRECA'RIOSNESS**, *n. f.* [*from precarious*.] Uncertainty; dependence on others. The following passage from a book, otherwise elegantly written, affords an example of the impropriety mentioned at the word *precarious*.

Most consumptive people die of the discharge they spit up, which, with the *precariousness* of the symptoms of an oppressed diaphragm from a mere lodgement of extravasated matter, render the operation but little advisable. *Sharp's Surgery.*

**PRECAUTION**, *n. f.* *precaution*, Fr. [*from precautus*, Lat.] Preservative caution; preventive measures.

Unless our ministers have strong assurances of his falling in with the grand alliance, or not opposing it, they cannot be too circumspect and speedy in taking their *precautions* against any contrary resolution. *Addison on the State of the War.*

To **PRECAUTION**, *v. a.* [*precautioner*, Fr. from the noun.] To warn beforehand.

By the disgraces, diseases and beggary of hopeful young men brought to ruin, he may be *precautioned*. *Lake.*

**PRECAUTIONOUS**, *adj.* [*This word is, I believe, mistaken by the author for praedoneous; praedoneous, Lat. cut or slain before. Nor is it used here in its proper sense.*] previous; antecedent.

That priority of particles of simple matter, influx of the heavens and preparation of matter might be antecedent and *praedoneous*, not only in order, but in time, to their ordinary productions. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To **PRECEDE**, *v. a.* [*præcedo*, Lat. *preceder*, Fr.]  
1. To go before in order of time.

How are we happy, still in fear of harm;  
But harm *precedes* not sin. *Milton.*

Arius and Pelagius durst provoke,  
To what the centuries *preceding* spoke: *Dryden.*

The ruin of a state is generally *preceded* by an universal degeneracy of manners and contempt of religion. *Swift.*

2. To go before according to the adjunction of rank.

**PRECEDENCE**, *n. f.* [*from præcedo*, Lat.]  
**PRECEDENCY**, *n. f.* [*from præcedo*, Lat.]

1. The act or state of going before; priority.

2. Something going before; something past.

I do not like but yet; it does ally  
The good *precedence*. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleop.*

It is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain  
Some obscure *precedence* that hath tofore been said. *Shakefp.*

3. Adjustment of place.

The confutable and martial had cognizance, touching the rights of place and *precedence*. *Hale.*

4. The foremost place in ceremony.

None sure will claim in hell  
*Precedence*; none, whose portion is small  
Of present pain, that with ambitious mind  
Will covet more. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The royal olive accompanied him with all his court, and always gave him the *precedency*. *Howd.*

That person hardly will be found,  
With gracious form and equal virtue crown'd;  
Yet if another could *precedence* claim,  
My first desires could find no fairer aim. *Dryden.*

5. Superiority.

Books will furnish him, and give him light and *precedency* enough to go before a young follower. *Lake.*

Being distracted with different desires, the next inquiry will be, which of them has the *precedency*, in determining the will, to the next action. *Lake.*

**PRECEDENT**, *adj.* [*precedens*, Fr. *precedens*, Lat.] Former; going before.

Do it at once,  
Or thy *precedent* services are all  
But accidents unpurpos'd. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Our own *precedent* passions do instruct us.  
What levity's in youth. *Shakefp. Timon of Athens.*

When you work by the imagination of another, it is necessary that he, by whom you work, have a *precedent* opinion of you, that you can do strange things. *Bacon.*

Hippocrates, in his prognosticks, doth make good observations of the diseases that ensue upon the nature of the *precedent* four seasons of the year. *Bacon.*

The world, or any part thereof, could not be *precedent* to the creation of man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Truths, absolutely necessary to salvation, are so clearly revealed, that we cannot err in them, unless we be notoriously wanting to ourselves; herein the fault of the judgment is resolved into a *precedent* default in the will. *Swift.*

**PRECEDENT**, *n. f.* [*The adjective has the accent on the second syllable, the substantive on the first.*] Any thing that is a rule or example to future times; any thing done before of the same kind.

Examples for cases can but direct as *precedents* only. *Hooker.*

Eleven hours I've spent to write it over, *Shakefp. Lear.*

The *precedent* was full as long a doing. *Shakefp. Lear.*

## PRE

A reason mighty, strong and effectual,  
A pattern, *precedent* and lively warrant  
For me, most wretched, to perform the like. *Shakefp.*

No pow'r in Venice  
Can alter a decree established:  
'Twill be recorded for a *precedent*;  
And many an error, by the same example,  
Will rush into the state. *Shakefp. Merch. of Venice.*

God, in the administration of his justice, is not tied to *precedents*, and we cannot argue, that the providences of God towards other nations shall be conformable to his dealings with the people of Israel. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Such *precedents* are numberless; we draw  
Our right from custom; custom is a law. *Granville.*

**PRECEDENTLY**, *adv.* [*from precedent*, *adj.*] Beforehand.

**PRECEN'TOR**, *n. f.* [*præcentor*, Lat. *præcentur*, Fr.] He that leads the choir.

Follow this *præcentor* of ours, in blessing and magnifying that God of all grace, and never yielding to those enemies, which he died to give us power to resist and overcome. *Hamm.*

**PRECEPT**, *n. f.* [*præcepte*, Fr. *præceptum*, Lat.] A rule authoritatively given; a mandate; a commandment; a direction.

The custom of lessons furnishes the very simplest and rudest sort with infallible axioms and *precepts* of sacred truth, delivered even in the very letter of the law of God. *Hooker.*

'Tis sufficient, that painting be acknowledged for an art; for it follows, that no arts are without their *precepts*. *Dryden.*

A *precept* or commandment conflicts in, and has respect to, some moral point of doctrine, viz. such as concerns our manners, and our inward and outward good behaviour. *Ayliffe.*

**PRECEPTIAL**, *adj.* [*from precept*.] Consisting of precepts. A word not in use.

Men  
Can counsel, and give comfort to that grief  
Which they themselves not feel; but talking it,  
Their counsel turns to passion, which before  
Would give *preceptual* medicine to rage;  
Fetter strong madmen in a filken thread,  
Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shakefp.*

**PRECEPTIVE**, *adj.* [*præceptivus*, Lat. from *precept*.] Containing precepts; giving precepts.

The ritual, the *preceptive*, the prophetic and all other parts of sacred writ, were most sedulously, most religiously guarded by them. *Government of the Tongue.*

As the *preceptive* part enjoins the most exact virtue, so is it most advantageously enforced by the promissory, which, in respect of the rewards, and the manner of proposing them, is adapted to the same end. *Decay of Piety.*

The lesson given us here, is *preceptive* to us not to do any thing but upon due consideration. *L'Estrange.*

**PRECEPTOR**, *n. f.* [*præceptor*, Lat. *præceptor*, Fr.] A teacher; a tutor.

Passionate chiding carries rough language with it, and the names that parents and *præceptors* give children, they will not be ashamed to bestow on others. *Locke.*

It was to thee, great *Stagyrite* unknown,  
And thy *præceptor* of divine renown. *Blackmore.*

**PRECESSION**, *n. f.* [*from præcedo*, *præcessus*, Lat.] The act of going before.

**PRECINCT**, *n. f.* [*præcinctus*, Latin.] Outward limit; boundary.

The main body of the sea being one, yet within divers *precincts*, hath divers names; so the catholic church is in like sort divided into a number of distinct societies. *Hooker.*

Through all restraint broke loose, he wings his way  
Not far off heav'n, in the *precincts* of light,  
Directly towards the new-created world. *Milton.*

**PRECIOUS**, *n. f.* [*from pretiosus*, Lat.]

1. Value; preciousness.

2. Any thing of high price.

The index or forefinger was too naked whereto to commit their *preciosities*, and hath the tuition of the thumb scarce unto the second joint. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Barbarians seem to exceed them in the curiosity of their application of these *preciosities*. *Moré's Divine Dialogues.*

**PRECIOUS**, *adj.* [*pretiosus*, Fr. *pretiosus*, Lat.]

1. Valuable; being of great worth.

Many things, which are most *precious*, are neglected only because the value of them lieth hid. *Hooker.*

I cannot but remember such things were,  
That were most *precious* to me. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

Why in that ravens left you wife and children,  
Those *precious* motives, those strong knots of love,  
Without leave taking? *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

I never saw  
Such *precious* deeds in one that promis'd nought  
But beggary and poor luck. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

These virtues are the hidden beauties of a soul, which make it lovely and *precious* in his sight, from whom no secrets are concealed. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Costly; of great price: as, a precious stone.

Let none admire  
That riches grow in hell; that soil may best  
Deserve the *precious* bane. *Milton.*

## PRE

3. Worthless. An epithet of contempt or irony.  
More of the same kind, concerning these *precious* saints amongst the Turks, may be seen in Pietro della valle. *Locke.*

**PRECIOUSLY**, *adv.* [*from precious*.]

1. Valuably; to a great price.

2. Contemptibly. In irony.

**PRECIOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [*from precious*.] Valuableness; worth; price.

Its *preciousness* equalled the price of pearls. *Wilkins.*

**PRECIPICE**, *n. f.* [*præcipitium*, Lat. *precipice*, Fr.] A headlong steep; a fall perpendicular without gradual declivity.

You take a *precipice* for no leap of danger,  
And woo your own destruction. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*

Where the water dasheth more against the bottom, there it moveth more swiftly and more in *precipice*; for in the breaking of the waves there is ever a *precipice*. *Bacon.*

I ere long that *precipice* must tread,  
Whence none return, that leads unto the dead. *Sandys.*

No stupendous *precipice* denies  
Access, no horror turns away our eyes. *Denham.*

Swift down the *precipice* of time it goes,  
And links in minutes, which in ages rose. *Dryden.*

His generous mind the fair ideas drew  
Of fame and honour, which in dangers lay;  
Where wealth, like fruit, on *precipices* grew,  
Not to be gather'd but by birds of prey. *Dryden.*

Drink as much as you can get; because a good coachman never drives so well as when he is drunk; and then shew your skill, by driving to an inch by a *precipice*. *Swift.*

**PRECIPITANCE**, *n. f.* [*from precipitant*.] Rash haste; headlong hurry.

**PRECIPITANCY**, *n. f.* [*from precipitant*.] long hurry.

Thither they haste with glad *precipitance*. *Milton.*

'Tis not likely that one of a thousand such *precipitancies* should be crowned with so unexpected an issue. *Glanvill.*

As the chymist, by catching at it too soon, lost the philosophical elixir, so *precipitancy* of our understanding is an occasion of error. *Glanvill's Scept.*

We apply present remedies according unto indications, respecting rather the acuteness of disease and *precipitancy* of occasion, than the rising or letting of stars. *Brown.*

Hurried on by the *precipitancy* of youth, I took this opportunity to send a letter to the secretary. *Gulliver's Travels.*

A rashness and *precipitance* of judgment, and hastiness to believe something on one side or the other, plunges us into many errors. *Watts's Logic.*

**PRECIPITANT**, *adj.* [*precipitans*, Lat.]

1. Falling or rushing headlong.

Without longer pause,  
Downright into the world's first region throws  
His flight *precipitant*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii.*

The birds headlong while they strain  
Their tuneful throats, the towering heavy lead  
O'er takes their speed; they leave their little lives  
Above the clouds, *precipitant* to earth. *Philips.*

2. Hasty; urged with violent haste.

Should he return, that troop so blithe and bold,  
*Precipitant* in fear, would wing their flight,  
And curse their cumbrous pride's unwieldy weight. *Pope.*

3. Rashly hurried.

The commotions in Ireland were so sudden and so violent, that it was hard to discern the rise, or apply a remedy to that *precipitant* rebellion. *King Charles.*

**PRECIPITANTLY**, *adv.* [*from precipitant*.] In headlong haste; in a tumultuous hurry.

To **PRECIPITATE**, *v. a.* [*præcipito*, Lat. *precipiter*, Fr. in all the senses.]

1. To throw headlong.

She had a king to her son in law, yet was, upon dark and unknown reasons, *precipitated* and banished the world into a nunnery. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Ere vengeance  
*Precipitate* thee with augmented pain. *Milton.*

They were wont, upon a superstition, to *precipitate* a man from some high cliff into the sea, tying about him with strings many great fowls. *Wilkins.*

The virgin from the ground  
Upstarting fresh, already clos'd the wound,  
*Precipitates* her flight. *Dryden.*

The goddess guides her son, and turns him from the light,  
Herself involv'd in clouds, *precipitates* her flight. *Dryden.*

2. To hasten unexpectedly.

Short, intermittent and swift recurrent pains do *precipitate* patients into consumptions. *Harvey.*

3. To hurry blindly or rashly.

As for having them obnoxious to ruin, if they be of fearful natures, it may do well; but if they be stout and daring, it may *precipitate* their designs, and prove dangerous. *Bacon.*

Dear Erythræa, let not such blind fury  
*Precipitate* your thoughts, nor let them working,  
Till time shall lend them better means,  
Than lost complaints. *Denham's Sophy.*

3. To throw



## PRE

3. To throw to the bottom. A term of chymistry opposed to sublime.  
Gold endures a vehement fire long without any change, and after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible parts, yet may presently be *precipitated*, so as to appear again in its own form. *Grew's Cymol.*

TO PRECIPITATE. *v. n.*

1. To fall headlong.  
Had'st thou been aught but goss'mer feathers,  
So many fathom down *precipitating*,  
Thou'd'st shiver like an egg. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
2. To fall to the bottom as a sediment.  
By strong water every metal will *precipitate*. *Bacon.*
3. To hasten without just preparation.  
Neither did the rebels spoil the country, neither on the other side did their forces encrease, which might hasten him to *precipitate* and assail them. *Bacon.*

PRECIPITATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Steeply falling.  
Barcephas saith, it was necessary this paradise should be set at such a height, because the four rivers, had they not fallen so *precipitate*, could not have had sufficient force to thrust themselves under the great ocean. *Raleigh.*
- When the full stores their ancient bounds disdain,  
*Precipitate* the furious torrent flows;  
In vain would speed avoid, or strength oppose. *Prior.*
2. Headlong; hasty; rashly hasty.  
The archbishop, too *precipitate* in pressing the reception of that which he thought a reformation, paid dearly for it. *Clarendon.*
3. Hasty; violent.  
Mr. Gay died of a mortification of the bowels; it was the most *precipitate* case I ever knew, having cut him off in three days. *Pope to Swift.*

PRECIPITATE. *n. f.* A corrosive medicine made by precipitating mercury.  
As the scar separated, I rubb'd the super-excrecence of flesh with the vitriol-stone, or sprinkled it with *precipitate*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

PRECIPITATELY. *adv.* [from *precipitate*.]

1. Headlong; steeply down.  
It may happen to those who vent praise or censure too *precipitately*, as it did to an English poet, who celebrated a nobleman for erecting Dryden's monument, upon a promise which he forgot, till it was done by another. *Swift.*

2. Hastily; in blind hurry.  
Not so bold Arnall; with a weight of scull  
Furious he sinks, *precipitately* dall. *Pope's Dunciad.*

PRECIPITATION. *n. f.* [precipitation, Fr. from *precipitate*.]

1. The act of throwing headlong.  
Let them pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,  
That the *precipitation* might down-thrust  
Below the beam of light, yet will I still  
Be this to them. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
2. Violent motion downward.  
That could never happen from any other cause than the hurry, *precipitation* and rapid motion of the water, returning at the end of the deluge, towards the sea. *Woodward.*

3. Tumultuous hurry; blind haste.  
Here is none of the hurry and *precipitation*, none of the blustering and violence, which must have attended those supposititious changes. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

4. In chymistry, Subsidiency: contrary to sublimation.  
Separation is wrought by *precipitation* or sublimation; that is, a calling of the parts up or down, which is a kind of attraction. *Bacon.*

The *precipitation* of the vegetative matter, after the deluge, and the burying it in the strata underneath amongst the sand, was to retrench the luxury of the productions of the earth, which had been so ungratefully abused by its former inhabitants. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

PRECIPITOUS. *adj.* [precipites, Lat.]

1. Headlong; steep.  
Monarchy, together with me, could not but be dashed in pieces by such a *precipitous* fall as they intended. *K. Charles.*
2. Hasty; sudden.  
Though the attempts of some have been *precipitous*, and their enquiries so audacious as to have lost themselves in attempts above humanity, yet have the enquiries of most deflected by the way. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

How precious the time 'is, how *precipitous* the occasion, how many things to be done in their just season, after once a ground is in order.  *Evelyn's Calendar.*

3. Rash; heady.  
Thus fram'd for ill, he loos'd our triple hold,  
Advice unsafe, *precipitous* and bold. *Dryden.*

PRECISE. *adj.* [precis, Fr. *precisus*, Lat.]

1. Exact; strict; nice; having strict and determinate limitations.  
Means more durable to preserve the laws of God from oblivion and corruption grew in use, not without *precise* direction from God himself. *Hooker, b. i.*

PRECISELY. *adv.* [from *precise*.]

1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.  
Doth it follow, that all things in the church, from the greatest to the least, are unholty, which the Lord hath not himself *precisely* instituted? *Hooker, b. v.*

When the Lord had once *precisely* set down a form of executing that wherein we are to serve him, the fault appeareth greater to do that which we are not, than not to do that which we are commanded. *Hooker, b. ii.*

He cannot so *precisely* weed this land,  
As his misdoubts present occasion,  
His foes are so enrobed with his friends. *Shaksp.*

Where more of these orders than one shall be set in several stories, there must be an exquisite care to place the columns *precisely* one over another. *Watson's Architecture.*

In his tract my wary feet have stept,  
His undeclined ways *precisely* kept. *Sandys.*

The rule, to find the age of the moon, cannot shew *precisely* an exact account of the moon, because of the inequality of the motions of the sun and of the moon. *Haller.*

Measuring the diameter of the fifth dark circle, I found it the fifth part of an inch *precisely*. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. With superfluous formality; with too much scrupulosity; with troublesome ceremony.  
PRECISENESS. *n. f.* [from *precise*.] Exactness; rigid nicety.  
I will distinguish the cases; though give me leave, in the handling of them, not to fever them with too much *preciseness*. *Bacon.*

When you have fixed proper hours for particular studies, keep to them, not with a superfluous *preciseness*, but with some good degrees of a regular constancy. *Watts.*

PRECISION. *n. f.* [from *precise*.] Exactness; rigid nicety.  
1. One who limits or restrains.  
Though love use reason for his *precision*, he admits him not for his counsellor. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

2. One who is superstitiously rigorous.  
A profane person calls a man of piety a *precision*. *Watts.*

PRECISION. *n. f.* [precision, Fr.] Exact limitation.  
He that thinks of being in general, thinks never of any particular species of being; unless he can think of it with and without *precision* at the same time. *Locke.*

I have left out the utmost *precisions* of fractions in these computations as not necessary; these whole numbers shewing well enough the difference of the value of guineas. *Locke.*

I was unable to treat this part more in detail, without sacrificing perspicuity to ornament, without wandering from the *precision* or breaking the chain of reasoning. *Pope.*

PRECISIVE. *adj.* [from *precisus*, Lat.] Exactly limiting; by cutting off all that is not absolutely relative to the present purpose.  
*Precisive* abstraction is when we consider those things apart, which cannot really exist apart; as when we consider modes, without considering its substance or subject. *Watts.*

TO PRECLUDE. *v. a.* [precludo, Lat.] To shut out or hinder by some anticipation.  
This much will obviate and *preclude* the objections of our adversaries, that we do not determine the final cause of the systematical parts of the world, merely as they have respect to the exigencies or conveniences of life. *Bentley.*

If you once allow them such an acceptance of chance, you have *precluded* yourself from any more reasoning against them. *Bentley's Sermons.*

I fear there will be no way left to tell you, that I entirely esteem you; none but that which no bills can *preclude*, and no king can prevent. *Pope.*

PRECOCIOUS. *adj.* [precocius, Lat. *precisus*, Fr.] Ripe before the time.  
Many *precocious* trees, and such as have their spring in the winter, may be found in most parts. *Brown.*

## PRE

You'll not bear a letter for me; you stand upon your honour; why, thou unconfinable balneus, it is as much as I can do to keep the term of mine honour *precise*. *Shaksp.*

The state hath given you licence to stay on land six weeks, and let it not trouble you if your occasions ask farther time, for the law in this point is not *precise*. *Bacon.*

Let us descend from this top  
Of speculation; for the hour *precise*  
Exacts our parting. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xiii.*

In human actions there are no degrees and *precise* natural limits described, but a latitude is indulged. *Taylor.*

The reasonings must be *precise*, though the practice may admit of great latitude. *Abraham on Aliments.*

The *precise* difference between a compound and collective idea is this, that a compound idea unites things of a different kind, but a collective, things of the same kind. *Watts.*

2. Formal; finical; solemnly and superstitiously exact.  
The rallery of the wits in King Charles the Second's reign, upon every thing which they called *precise*, was carried to so great an extravagance, that it almost put all Christianity out of countenance. *Addison.*

PRECISELY. *adv.* [from *precise*.]

1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.  
Doth it follow, that all things in the church, from the greatest to the least, are unholty, which the Lord hath not himself *precisely* instituted? *Hooker, b. v.*

When the Lord had once *precisely* set down a form of executing that wherein we are to serve him, the fault appeareth greater to do that which we are not, than not to do that which we are commanded. *Hooker, b. ii.*

He cannot so *precisely* weed this land,  
As his misdoubts present occasion,  
His foes are so enrobed with his friends. *Shaksp.*

Where more of these orders than one shall be set in several stories, there must be an exquisite care to place the columns *precisely* one over another. *Watson's Architecture.*

In his tract my wary feet have stept,  
His undeclined ways *precisely* kept. *Sandys.*

The rule, to find the age of the moon, cannot shew *precisely* an exact account of the moon, because of the inequality of the motions of the sun and of the moon. *Haller.*

Measuring the diameter of the fifth dark circle, I found it the fifth part of an inch *precisely*. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. With superfluous formality; with too much scrupulosity; with troublesome ceremony.  
PRECISENESS. *n. f.* [from *precise*.] Exactness; rigid nicety.  
I will distinguish the cases; though give me leave, in the handling of them, not to fever them with too much *preciseness*. *Bacon.*

When you have fixed proper hours for particular studies, keep to them, not with a superfluous *preciseness*, but with some good degrees of a regular constancy. *Watts.*

PRECISION. *n. f.* [from *precise*.] Exactness; rigid nicety.  
1. One who limits or restrains.  
Though love use reason for his *precision*, he admits him not for his counsellor. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

2. One who is superstitiously rigorous.  
A profane person calls a man of piety a *precision*. *Watts.*

PRECISION. *n. f.* [precision, Fr.] Exact limitation.  
He that thinks of being in general, thinks never of any particular species of being; unless he can think of it with and without *precision* at the same time. *Locke.*

I have left out the utmost *precisions* of fractions in these computations as not necessary; these whole numbers shewing well enough the difference of the value of guineas. *Locke.*

I was unable to treat this part more in detail, without sacrificing perspicuity to ornament, without wandering from the *precision* or breaking the chain of reasoning. *Pope.*

PRECISIVE. *adj.* [from *precisus*, Lat.] Exactly limiting; by cutting off all that is not absolutely relative to the present purpose.  
*Precisive* abstraction is when we consider those things apart, which cannot really exist apart; as when we consider modes, without considering its substance or subject. *Watts.*

TO PRECLUDE. *v. a.* [precludo, Lat.] To shut out or hinder by some anticipation.  
This much will obviate and *preclude* the objections of our adversaries, that we do not determine the final cause of the systematical parts of the world, merely as they have respect to the exigencies or conveniences of life. *Bentley.*

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Many *precocious* trees, and such as have their spring in the winter, may be found in most parts. *Brown.*

PRECOCITY. *n. f.* [from *precocius*.] Ripeness before the time.  
Some impute the cause of his fall to a *precocity* of spirit and valour in him; and that therefore some infectious southern air did blast him. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

TO PRECOGITATE. *v. a.* [precogito, Lat.] To consider or scheme beforehand.  
PRECOGNITION. *n. f.* [præ and cognitio, Lat.] Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.  
PRECONEIPT. *n. f.* [præ and conceit.] An opinion previously formed.  
A thing in reason impossible, which notwithstanding through their misfashioned preconcept, appeared unto them no less certain than if nature had written it in the very foreheads of all the creatures. *Bacon.*

TO PRECONCEIVE. *v. a.* [præ and conceive.] To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand.  
In a dead plain the way seemeth the longer, because the eye hath *preconceived* it shorter than the truth; and the frustrations of that maketh it seem so. *Hooker.*

Fondness of *preconceived* opinions is not like to render your reports suspect, nor for want of sagacity or care, defective. *Glanvill's Sisyph.*

The reason why men are so weak in governing is, because most things fall out accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their *preconceived* ends, but they are forced to comply subsequently. *South's Sermons.*

PRECONEPTION. *n. f.* [præ and conception.] Opinion previously formed.  
Custom with most men prevails more than truth, according to the notions and *preconceptions*, which it hath formed in our minds, we shape the discourse of reason itself. *Hakewill.*

PRECONTRACT. *n. f.* [præ and contract.] This was formerly accented on the last syllable. A contract previous to another.  
He is your husband on a *precontract*;  
To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin. *Shaksp.*

TO PRECONTRACT. *v. a.* [præ and contract.] To contract or bargain beforehand.  
Some are such as a man cannot make his wife, though he himself be unmarried, because they are already *precontracted* to some other; or else are in too near a degree of affinity or consanguinity. *Ayliffe.*

PRECURSE. *n. f.* [from *præcurro*, Lat.] Forerunning.  
The like *præcurse* of fierce events,  
As harbingers preceding fill the fates,  
And prologue to the omen coming on,  
Have heaven and earth together demonstrated. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

PRECURSOR. *n. f.* [præcursor, Lat. *præcursor*, Fr.] Forerunner; harbinger.  
Jove's lightning, the *precursor*  
Of dreadful thunder claps, more momentary  
Were not. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

This contagion might have been prefiged upon consideration of its *precursors*, viz. a rude winter, and a close, sulphurous and fiery air. *Harvey on the Plague.*

Thomas Burnet played the *precursor* to the coming of Homer in his *Homerides*. *Pope.*

PREDACEOUS. *adj.* [from *præda*, Lat.] Living by prey.  
As those are endowed with poison, because they are *predaceous*; so these need it not, because their food is near at hand, and may be obtained without contest. *Derham.*

PREDAL. *adj.* [from *præda*, Lat.] Robbing; practising plunder. This word is not countenanced from analogy.  
Sarmatia, laid by *præda* rapine low.  
Mourn'd the hard yoke, and fought relief in vain. *Sa. Bosse.*

PREDATORY. *adj.* [predatorius, Lat. from *præda*, Lat.] 1. Plundering; practising rapine.  
The king called his parliament, where he exaggerated the malice and the cruel *predatory* war made by Scotland. *Bacon.*

2. Hungry; preying; rapacious; ravenous.  
The evils that come of exercise are, that it maketh the spirits more hot and *predatory*. *Bacon.*

PREDICABLE. *adj.* [præ and decessed.] Dead before.  
Will you mock at an ancient tradition, began upon an honourable respect, and worn as a memorable trophy of *predaceous* valour. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

PREDICATOR. *n. f.* [predicator, Fr. *præ and decessus*, Lat.] 1. One that was in any state or place before another.  
In these pastoral pastimes, a great many days were spent to follow their flying *predicators*. *Sidney.*

There is cause, why we should be slow and unwilling to change, without very urgent necessity, the ancient ordinances, rites and long approved customs of our venerable *predecessors*. *Hooker.*

If I seem partial to my *predecessor* in the laurel, the friends of antiquity are not few. *Dryden.*

The present pope, who is well acquainted with the secret history, and the weakness of his *predecessor*, seems resolved to bring the project to its perfection. *Addison.*

The more beauteous Cloe sat to thee,  
Good Howard, emulous of Apelles' art;  
But happy thou from Cupid's arrow free,  
And flames that pierc'd thy *predecessor's* heart. *Prior.*

## PRE

2. Ancestors.  
PREDESTINARIAN. *n. f.* [from *predesinate*.] One that holds the doctrine of predestination.  
Why does the *predesinarian* so adventurously climb into heaven, to ransack the celestial archives, read God's hidden decrees, when with less labour he may secure an authentick transcript within himself. *Decay of Piety.*

TO PREDESTINATE. *v. a.* [predesinare, Fr. *præ and desinare*, Lat.] To appoint beforehand by irreversible decree.  
Some gentleman or other shall scape a *predesinate* scratcht face. *Shaksp.peare.*

Whom he did foreknow, he also did *predesinate* to be conformed to the image of his son. *Romans viii. 29.*

Having *predesinated* us unto the adoption of children by Jesus Christ to himself. *Eph. i. 5.*

TO PREDESTINATE. *v. n.* To hold predestination. In ludicrous language.  
His ruff crest he wears,  
And pricks up his *predesinating* ears. *Dryden.*

PREDESTINATION. *n. f.* [predesination, Fr. from *predesinate*.] Fatal decree; pre-ordination.  
*Predesination* we can difference no otherwise from providence and prescience, than this, that prescience only foreseeth, providence foreseeth and careth for, and hath respect to all creatures, and *predesination* is only of men; and yet not of all to men belonging, but of their salvation properly in the common use of divines; or perdition, as some have used it. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Nor can they justly accuse  
Their maker, or their making, or their fate;  
As if *predesination* over-ru'd  
Their will, dispos'd by absolute decree,  
Or high fore-knowledge. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii.*

PREDESTINATOR. *n. f.* [from *predesinate*.] One that holds predestination or the prevalence of pre-established necessity.  
Me, mine example let the Stoicks use,  
Their sad and cruel doctrine to maintain;  
Let all *predesinators* me produce,  
Who struggle with eternal fate in vain. *Cowley.*

TO PREDESTINE. *v. a.* [præ and desinare.] To decree beforehand.  
Ye careful angels, whom eternal fate  
Ordains on earth and human acts to wait,  
Who turn with secret pow'r this restless ball,  
And bid *predesin'd* empires rise and fall. *Prior.*

PREDETERMINATION. *n. f.* [predetermination, Fr. *præ and determination*.] Determination made beforehand.  
This *predetermination* of God's own will is so far from being the determining of ours, that it is distinctly the contrary; for supposing God to predetermine that I shall act freely; 'tis certain from thence, that my will is free in respect of God, and not predetermined. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

TO PREDETERMINE. *v. a.* [præ and determino.] To doom or confine by previous decree.  
We see in brutes certain sensible instincts antecedent to their imaginative faculty, whereby they are *predetermined* to the convenience of the sensible life. *Hale.*

PREDIAL. [predium, Lat.] Consisting of farms.  
By the civil law, their *predial* estates are liable to fiscal payments and taxes, as not being appropriated for the service of divine worship, but for profane uses. *Ayliffe.*

PREDICABLE. *adj.* [predicable, Fr. *predicabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be affirmed of something.  
PREDICABLE. *n. f.* [predicabile, Lat.] A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing.  
These they call the five *predicables*; because every thing that is affirmed concerning any being, must be the genus, species, difference, some property or accident. *Watts.*

PREDICAMENT. *n. f.* [predicament, Fr. *predicamentum*, Lat.] 1. A class or arrangement of beings or substances ranked according to their natures: called also *categorema* or category.  
If there were nothing but bodies to be ranked by them in the *predicament* of place, then that description would be allowed by them as sufficient. *Digby on Badius.*

2. Class or kind described by any definitive marks.  
The offender's life lies in the mercy  
Of the duke only, 'gainst all other voice;  
In which *predicament* I say thou stand'st. *Shaksp.*

I shew the line and the *predicament*,  
Wherein you range under this subtle king. *Shaksp.*

PREDICAMENTAL. *adj.* [from *predicament*.] Relating to predicaments.  
PREDICANT. *n. f.* [predicant, Lat.] One that affirms any thing.  
TO PREDICATE. *v. a.* [predico, Lat.] To affirm any thing of another thing.  
All propositions, wherein a part of the complex idea, which any term stands for, is *predicated* of that term, are only verbal; *v. g.* to say that gold is a metal. *Locke.*

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PREDICAMENTAL. *adj.* [from *predicament*.] Relating to predicaments.  
PREDICANT. *n. f.*



## PRE

To **PREDICATE**. *v. n.* To affirm or speak.

It were a presumption to think, that any thing in any created nature can bear any perfect resemblance of the incomprehensible perfection of the divine nature, very being itself not *predicating* univocally touching him and any created being.

**PREDICATE**. *n. f.* [*predicatum*, Lat.] That which is affirmed of the subject; as *man is rational*.

The predicate is that which is affirmed or denied of the subject.

**PREDICATION**. *n. f.* [*predicatio*, Lat. from *predicate*.] Affirmation concerning any thing.

Let us reason from them as well as we can; they are only about identical *predications* and influence.

To **PREDICT**. *v. a.* [*prædictus*, Lat. *predire*, Fr.] To foretell; to foreshow.

He is always inveighing against such unequal distributions; nor does he ever cease to *predict* publick ruins, till his private are repaired.

**PREDICTION**. *n. f.* [*predictio*, Lat. *prediction*, Fr. from *predict*.] Prophecy; declaration of something future.

These *predictions* are to the world in general, as to Caesar.

The *predictions* of cold and long winters, hot and dry summers, are good to be known.

How soon hath thy *prediction*, fear blest!

Measur'd this transient world the race of time,

Till time stand fix'd.

In Christ they all meet with an invincible evidence, as if they were not *predictions*, but after-relations; and the penmen of them not prophets but evangelists.

He, who prophesied the best,

Approves the judgment to the rest;

He'd rather choose, that I should die,

Than his *prediction* prove a lie.

**PREDICTOR**. *n. f.* [from *predict*.] Foreteller.

Whether he has not been the cause of this poor man's death, as well as the *predictor*, may be disputed.

**PREDIGESTION**. *n. f.* [*præ and digestio*.] Digestion too soon performed.

*Predigestion*, or hasty digestion, fills the body full of crudities and seeds of diseases.

To **PREDISPOSE**. *v. a.* [*præ and dispose*.] To adapt previously to any certain purpose.

Vegetable productions require heat of the sun, to *predispose* and excite the earth and the seeds.

Unless nature be *predisposed* to friendship by its own propensity, no arts of obligation shall be able to abate the secret hatreds of some persons towards others.

**PREDISPOSITION**. *n. f.* [*præ and disposition*.] Previous adaptation to any certain purpose.

It was conceived to proceed from a malignity in the constitution of the air, gathered by the *predispersions* of seasons.

Tunes and airs have in themselves some affinity with the affections; so as it is no marvel if they alter the spirits, confounding that tunes have a *predispersion* to the motion of the spirits.

External accidents are often the occasional cause of the king's evil; but they suppose a *predispersion* of the body.

**PREDOMINANCE**. *n. f.* [*præ and domina*, Lat.] Prevalence; superiority; ascendancy; superior influence.

We make guilty of our disasters, the sun, the moon and the stars, as if we were knaves, thieves and treacherous by spherical *predominance*.

An inflammation consists only of a sanguineous affluxion, or else is denominable from other humours, according to the *predominancy* of melancholy, phlegm or choler.

In human bodies, there is an incessant warfare amongst the humours for *predominancy*.

The true cause of the Pharisees disbelief of Christ's doctrine, was the *predominance* of their covetousness and ambition over their will.

The several rays therefore in that white light do retain their coloric qualities, by which those of any sort, whenever they become more copious than the rest, do, by their excess and *predominance*, cause their proper colour to appear.

**PREDOMINANT**. *adj.* [*predominant*, Fr. *præ and dominor*.] Prevalent; supreme in influence; ascendent.

Miserable were the condition of that church, the weighty affairs whereof should be ordered by those deliberations, wherein such an humour as this were *predominant*.

Foul subornation is *predominant*,

And equity exil'd your highness' land.

It is a planet, that will strike

Where 'tis *predominant*; and 'tis powerful.

Those helps were overweighed by divers things that made against him, and were *predominant* in the king's mind.

## PRE

Whether the sun, *predominant* in heav'n,

Rise on the earth; or earth rise on the sun.

I could shew you several pieces, where the beauties of this kind are so *predominant*, that you could never be able to read or understand them.

To **PREDOMINATE**. *v. n.* [*predominare*, Fr. *præ and dominor*, Lat.] To prevail; to be ascendent; to be supreme in influence.

So much did love t' her executed lord

*Predominate* in this fair lady's heart.

The gods formed womens souls out of these principles which compose several kinds of animals; and their good or bad disposition arises, according as such and such principles *predominate* in their constitutions.

The rays, reflected least obliquely, may *predominate* over the rest, so much as to cause a heap of such particles to appear very intensely of their colour.

Where judgment is at a loss to determine the choice of a lady who has several lovers, fancy may the more allowably *predominate*.

To **PREDLECT**. *v. a.* [*præ and elect*.] To chuse by previous decree.

**PRE'EMINENCE**. *n. f.* [*preeminence*, Fr. *præ and eminent*.] It is sometimes written, to avoid the junction of *es*, *preeminence*.

1. Superiority of excellence.

I plead for the *preeminence* of epick poetry.

Let profit have the *preeminence* of honour in the end of poetry; pleasure, though but the second in degree, is the first in favour.

The *preeminence* of christianity to any other religious scheme which preceded it, appears from this, that the most eminent among the Pagan philosophers disclaimed many of those superfluous follies which are condemned by revealed religion.

2. Precedence; priority of place.

His lance brought him captives to the triumph of Artaxia's beauty, such, as though Artaxia be amongst the fairest, yet in that company were to have the *preeminence*.

He toucheth it as a special *preeminence* of Junias and Andronicus, that in christianity they were his ancients.

I do invest you jointly with my power,

*Preeminences*, and all the large effects

That troop with majesty.

The English desired no *preeminence*, but offered equality both in liberty and privileges, and in capacity of offices and employments.

Am I distinguish'd from you but by toils,

Superior toils, and heavier weight of cares!

Painful *preeminence*.

3. Superiority of power or influence.

That which standeth on record, hath *preeminence* above that which passeth from hand to hand, and hath no pens but the tongues, no book but the ears of men.

Beyond the equator, the Southern point of the needle is sovereign, and the North submits his *preeminence*.

**PRE'EMINENT**. *adj.* [*preeminent*, Fr. *præ and eminent*.] Excellent above others.

Tell how came I here? by some great maker

In goodness and in pow'r *preeminent*.

We claim a proper interest above others, in the *preeminent* rights of the household of faith.

**PRE'EMPTION**. *n. f.* [*præemptio*, Lat.] The right of purchasing before another.

Certain persons, in the reigns of king Edward VI. and queen Mary, fought to make use of this *preemption*, but crossed in the prosecution, or defeated in their expectation, gave it over.

To **PREENGAGE**. *v. a.* [*præ and engage*.] To engage by precedent ties or contracts.

The world has the unhappy advantage of *preengaging* our passions, at a time when we have not reflection enough to look beyond the instrument to the hand whose direction it obeys.

To Cipeus by his friends his suit he mov'd,

But he was *preengag'd* by former ties.

Not only made an instrument;

But *preengaged* without my own consent.

**PREENGAGEMENT**. *n. f.* [from *preengage*.] Precedent obligation.

My *preengagements* to other themes were not unknown to

those for whom I was to write.

The opinions, suited to their respective tempers, will make way to their assent, in spite of accidental *preengagements*.

Men are apt to think, that those obediences they pay to God shall, like a *preengagement*, disannul all after-contracts made by guilt.

As far as opportunity and former *preengagements* will give leave.

## PRE

To **PREEN**. *v. a.* [*preen*, Dutch, to dress or prunk up.] To trim the feathers of birds; to enable them to glide more easily through the air: for this use nature has furnished them with two peculiar glands, which secrete an unctuous matter into a perforated oil bag, out of which the bird, on occasion, draws it with its bill.

To **PREESTABLISH**. *v. a.* [*præ and establish*.] To settle beforehand.

**PREESTABLISHMENT**. *n. f.* [from *preestablish*.] Settlement beforehand.

To **PREEXIST**. *v. a.* [*præ and exist*, Lat.] To exist beforehand.

If thy *preexisting* soul

Was form'd at first with myriads more,

It did through all the mighty poets roll.

**PREEXISTENCE**. *n. f.* [*preexistence*, Fr. from *preexist*.] Existence beforehand; existence of the soul before its union with the body.

Wisdom declares her antiquity and *preexistence* to all the works of this earth.

As Simonides has expos'd the vicious part of women, from the doctrine of *preexistence*; some of the ancient philosophers have satyzed the vicious part of the human species, from a notion of the soul's postexistence.

**PREEXISTENT**. *adj.* [*preexistent*, Fr. *præ and existent*.] Existing beforehand; preceding in existence.

Artificial things could not be from eternity, because they suppose man, by whose art they were made, *preexistent* to them; the workman must be before the work.

Blind to former, as to future fate,

What mortal knows his *preexistent* state?

If this *preexistent* eternity is not compatible with a successive duration, then some being, though infinitely above our finite comprehensions, must have had an identical, invariable continuance from all eternity, which being is no other than God.

**PREFACE**. *n. f.* [*præfatio*, Fr. *præfatio*, Lat.] Something spoken introductory to the main design; introduction; something proemial.

This superficial tale

Is but a *preface* to her worthy praise.

Sir Thomas More betrayed his depth of judgment in state affairs in his Utopia, than which, in the opinion of Budæus in a *preface* before it, our age hath not seen a thing more deep.

Heav'n's high behest no *preface* needs;

Sufficient that thy prayers are heard, and death

Defeated of his seizure.

To **PREFACE**. *v. n.* [*præfari*, Lat.] To say something introductory.

Before I enter upon the particular parts of her character, it is necessary to *preface*, that she is the only child of a decrepid father.

To **PREFACE**. *v. a.*

1. To introduce by something proemial.

Thou art rash,

And must be *prefac'd* into government.

2. To face; to cover. A ludicrous sense.

I love to wear cloaths that are fluff,

Not *prefacing* old rags with plush.

**PREFACER**. *n. f.* [from *preface*.] The writer of a preface.

If there be not a tolerable line in all these fix, the *prefacer* gave me no occasion to write better.

**PREFATORY**. *adj.* [from *preface*.] Introductory.

If this proposition, whoever will be saved, be restrained only to those to whom it was intended, the christians, then the anathema reaches not the heathens, who had never heard of Christ: after all, I am far from blaming even that *prefatory* addition to the creed.

**PREFECT**. *n. f.* [*præfectus*, Lat.] Governor; commander.

He is much

The better soldier, having been a tribune,

*Prefect*, lieutenant, praetor in the war.

It was the custom in the Roman empire, for the *prefects* and vice-roys of distant provinces to transmit a relation of every thing remarkable in their administration.

**PREFECTURE**. *n. f.* [*præfectura*, Lat.] Command; office of government.

To **PREFER**. *v. a.* [*preferere*, Fr. *preferre*, Lat.]

1. To regard more than another.

With brotherly love, in honour *prefer* one another.

2. With *above* before the thing postponed.

If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I *prefer* not Jerusalem above my chief joy.

3. With *before*.

He that cometh after me, is *preferred* before me; for he was before me.

It may worthily seem unto you a most shameful thing, to have *preferred* an infamous peace before a most just war.

O spirit, that dost *prefer*

Before all temples th' upright heart.

## PRE

4. With *to*.

Would he rather leave this frantic scene,

And trees and beasts *prefer* to courts and men.

5. To advance; to exalt; to raise.

By the recommendation of the earl of Dunbar, he was *prefer'd* to the bishoprick of Coventry and Litchfield.

He spake, and to her hand *prefer'd* the bowl.

6. To offer solemnly; to propose publicly; to exhibit.

They flatly disavouch

To yield him more obedience or support;

And as t' a perjurd duke of Lancaster,

Their cartel of defiance they *prefer*.

I, when my soul began to faint,

My vows and prayers to thee *prefer'd*;

The lord my passionate complaint,

Even from his holy temple, heard.

*Prefer* a bill against all kings and parliaments since the conquest; and if that won't do, challenge the crown and the two houses.

Take care,

Left thou *prefer* so rash a pray'r;

Nor vainly hope the queen of love

Will e'er thy fav'rite's charms improve.

Every person within the church or commonwealth may *prefer* an accusation, that the delinquent may suffer condign punishment.

**PREFERABLE**. *adj.* [*preferable*, Fr. from *prefer*.] Eligible before something else. With *to* commonly before the thing refused.

The stronger ties we have to an unalterable pursuit of happiness, which is greatest good, the more are we free from any necessary compliance with our desire, set upon any particular, and then appearing *preferable* good, till we have duly examined it.

Though it be incumbent on parents to provide for their children, yet this debt to their children does not quite cancel the score due to their parents; but only is made by nature *preferable* to it.

Almost every man in our nation is a politician, and hath a scheme of his own, which he thinks *preferable* to that of any other.

Even in such a state as this, the pleasures of virtue would be superior to those of vice, and justly *preferable*.

**PREFERABLENESS**. *adj.* [from *preferable*.] The state of being preferable.

**PREFERABLY**. *adv.* [from *preferable*.] In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

How came he to chuse a comick *preferably* to the tragick poets; or how comes he to chuse Plautus *preferably* to Terence.

**PREFERENCE**. *n. f.* [*preferentia*, Fr. from *prefer*.]

1. The act of preferring; estimation of one thing above another; election of one rather than another.

It gives as much due to good works, as is consistent with the grace of the gospel; it gives as much *preference* to divine grace, as is consistent with the precepts of the gospel.

Leave the critics on either side, to contend about the *preference* due to this or that sort of poetry.

We find in ourselves a power to begin or forbear several actions of our minds and motions of our bodies, barely by a thought or *preference* of the mind, ordering the doing, or not doing such a particular action.

The several musical instruments in the hands of the Apollo's, Mules and Fauns, might give light to the dispute for *preference* between the ancient and modern musick.

A secret pleasure touch'd Athena's soul

To see the *preference* due to sacred age



## PRE

Princes must, by a vigorous exercise of that law, make it every man's interest and honour to cultivate religion and virtue, by rendering vice a disgrace, and the certain ruin to *pre-ferment* or pretensions. *Swift.*

2. A place of honour or profit.

All *preferments* should be placed upon fit men. *L'Estrange.*

3. Preference; act of preferring. Not in use.

All which declare a natural *preference* of the one unto the motion before the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

*PREFERRER*. [from *prefer*.] One who prefers.

*TO PREFIGURATE*. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figura*, Lat.] To shew by an antecedent representation.

*PREFIGURATION*. *n. f.* [from *præfigurate*.] Antecedent representation.

The same providence that hath wrought the one, will work the other; the former being pledges, as well as *præfigurations* of the latter. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The variety of prophecies and *præfigurations* had their punctual accomplishment in the author of this institution. *Norris.*

*TO PREFIGURE*. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figura*, Lat.] To exhibit by antecedent representation.

What the Old Testament hath, the very same the New containeth; but that which lieth there, as under a shadow, is here brought forth into the open sun; things there *præfigured*, are here performed. *Hooker.*

Such piety, so chaste use of God's day,

That what we turn to feast, the turn'd to pray,

And did *præfigure* here in devout taste,

The rest of her high sabbath, which shall last. *Donne.*

If shame superadded to loss, and both met together, as the sinners portion here, perfectly *præfiguring* the two saddest ingredients in hell, deprivation of the blissful vision, and confusion of face, cannot prove efficacious to the mortifying of vice, the church doth give over the patient. *Hammond.*

*TO PREFIGURE*. *v. a.* [*præfigere*, Fr. *præfigis*, Lat.] To limit beforehand.

He, in his immoderate desires, *præfiged* unto himself three years, which the great monarchs of Rome could not perform in so many hundreds. *Knollet's Hist. of the Turks.*

*TO PREFIX*. *v. a.* [*præfixe*, Lat.]

1. To appoint beforehand.

At the *præfix'd* hour of her awaking,

Came I to take her from her kindred's vault. *Shakespeare.*

A time *præfixe*, and think of me at last!

Its inundation constantly increaseth the seventh day of June; wherein a larger form of speech were safer, than that which punctually *præfixeth* a constant day. *Brown.*

Booth's forward valour only serv'd to show,

He durst that duty pay we all did owe:

Th' attempt was fair; but heav'n's *præfix'd* hour

Not come. *Dryden.*

2. To settle; to establish.

Because I would *præfixe* some certain boundary between them,

the old statutes end with king Edward II. the new or later statutes begin with king Edward III. *Hale's Law of England.*

These boundaries of species are as men, and not as nature makes them; if there are in nature any such *præfix'd* bounds. *Locke.*

3. To put before another thing: as, *be præfix'd an advertisement to his book.*

*PREFIX*. *n. f.* [*præfixum*, Lat.] Some particle put before a word, to vary its signification.

In the Hebrew language the noun has its *præfixa* and affixa, the former to signify some few relations, and the latter to denote the pronouns possessive and relative. *Clarke.*

It is a *præfix* of augmentation to many words in that language. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

*PREFIXION*. *n. f.* [*præfixion*, Fr. from *præfix*.] The act of prefixing. *Diét.*

*TO PRÆFORM*. *v. a.* [*præ* and *form*.] To form beforehand.

If you consider the true cause,

Why all these things change, from their ordinance,

Their natures and *præform'd* faculties,

To monstrous quality; why you shall find,

That heav'n made them instruments of fear

Unto some monstrous state. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*

*PREGNANCY*. *n. f.* [from *pregnant*.]

1. The state of being with young.

The breast is encompass'd with ribs, and the belly left free, for respiration; and in females, for that extraordinary extension in the time of their *pregnancy*. *Ray on the Creation.*

Fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power; acuteness.

*Pregnancy* is made a tapster, and hath his quick wit wasted in giving reckonings. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

This writer, out of the *pregnancy* of his invention, hath found out an old way of insinuating the grossest reflections upon the appearance of admonitions. *Swift's Miscel.*

*PREGNANT*. *adj.* [*pregnant*, Fr. *prægnant*, Lat.]

1. Teeming; breeding.

Thou

Dove-like sat'st brooding on the vast abyss,

And mad'st it *pregnant*. *Milton.*

His town, as fame reports, was built of old

By Danae, *pregnant* with almighty gold. *Dryden.*

## PRE

Through either ocean, foolish man!

That *pregnant* word sent forth again,

Might to a world extend each atom there,

For every drop call forth a sea, a heav'n for ev'ry star. *Pri.*

2. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating.

All these in their *pregnant* causes mixt;

With *pregnant* streams, to rush amain

Full of consequence. *Dryden.*

These knew not the just motives and *pregnant* grounds,

with which I thought myself furnished. *King Charles.*

An egregious and *pregnant* instance how far virtue surpasses

ingenuity. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

O detestable, passive obedience! did I ever imagine I

should become thy votary in so *pregnant* an instance. *Arb.*

4. Evident; plain; clear; full. An obsolete sense.

This granted, as it is a most *pregnant* and unforc'd position,

who stands so eminent in the degree of this fortune as Calio?

a knave very voluble. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

Were't not that we stand up against them all,

'Twere *pregnant*, they should square between themselves.

*Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*

5. Easy to produce any thing.

A most poor man made tame to fortune's blows,

Who by the art of known and feeling sorrows,

Am *pregnant* to good pity. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

6. Free; kind. Obsolete.

My matter hath no voice, but to your own most *pregnant*

and vouchsafed ear. *Shakespeare.*

*PREGNANTLY*. *adv.* [from *pregnant*.]

1. Fruitfully.

2. Fully; plainly; clearly.

A thousand moral paintings I can shew,

That shall demonstrate these quick blows of fortune

More *pregnantly* than words. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*

The dignity of this office among the Jews is so *pregnantly*

set forth in holy writ, that it is unquestionable; kings and

priests are mentioned together. *South's Sermons.*

*PREGUSTATION*. *n. f.* [*præ* and *gusto*, Lat.] The act of

tasting before another.

*TO PRÆJUDGE*. *v. a.* [*præjuge*, Fr. *præ* and *judicio*, Lat.] To

determine any question beforehand; generally to condemn

beforehand.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster,

he knew it was condemn'd in parliament, and *præjudged* in

the common opinion of the realm, and that it tended to the

disinheritance of the line of York. *Baron's Henry VII.*

The child was strong and able, though born in the eight

month, which the physicians do *præjudge*. *Bacon.*

The committee of council hath *præjudged* the whole case,

by calling the united sense of both houses of parliament an

universal clamour. *Swift.*

Some action ought to be entered, lest a greater cause should

be injured and *præjudged* thereby. *Swift.*

*TO PRÆJUDICATE*. *v. a.* [*præ* and *judicio*, Lat.] To de-

termine beforehand to disadvantage.

Our dearest friend

*Præjudicates* the business, and would seem

To have us make denial. *Shakespeare.*

Are you, in favour of his person, bent

Thus to *præjudicate* the innocent? *Sandy.*

*PRÆJUDICATE*. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed by prejudice; formed before examination.

This rule of casting away all our former *præjudicate* opi-

nions, is not proposed to any of us to be practised at once as

subjects or christians, but merely as philosophers. *Warr.*

2. Prejudiced; prepossessed.

Their works will be embraced by most that understand

them, and their reasons enforce belief from *præjudicate*

readers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

*PRÆJUDICATION*. *n. f.* [from *præjudicate*.] The act of judg-

ing beforehand.

*PRÆJUDICE*. *n. f.* [*præjudicet*, Fr. *præjudicium*, Lat.]

1. Prepossession; judgment formed beforehand without exami-

nation. It is used for prepossession in favour of any thing or

against it. It is sometimes used with *to* before that which the

*præjudice* is against, but not properly.

The king himself frequently considered more the person

who spoke, as he was in his *præjudice*, than the counsel itself

that was given. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

My comfort is, that their manifest *præjudice* to my cause

will render their judgment of less authority. *Dryden.*

There is an unaccountable *præjudice* to projectors of all

kinds, for which reason, when I talk of practising to fly

silly people think me an owl for my pains. *Addison.*

2. Mischief; detriment; hurt; injury. This sense is only ac-

cidental or consequential; a *bad thing* being called a *præjudice*,

only because *præjudice* is commonly a *bad thing*, and is not de-

rived from the original or etymology of the word: it were

therefore better to use it less; perhaps *præjudice* ought never

to be applied to any mischief, which does not imply some

partiality or prepossession. In some of the following examples

its impropriety will be discovered. *I have*

## PRE

I have not spake one the least word,

That might be *præjudice* of her present state,

Or touch of her good person. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

England and France might, through their amity,

Breed him some *præjudice*; for from this league

Peep'd harms that menac'd him. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

Factions carried too high and too violently, is a sign of

weakness in princes, and much to the *præjudice* of their au-

thority and business. *Bacon.*

How plain this abuse is, and what *præjudice* it does to the

understanding of the sacred scriptures. *Locke.*

A prince of this character will instruct us by his example,

to fix the unsteadiness of our politics; or by his conduct

hinder it from doing us any *præjudice*. *Addison.*

*TO PRÆJUDICE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prepossess with unexamined opinions; to fill with pre-

judices.

Half-pillars wanted their expected height,

And roofs imperfect *præjudic'd* the light. *Prior.*

Suffer not any beloved study to *præjudice* your mind, so far

as to despise all other learning. *Watts.*

No inares to captivate the mind he spreads,

Nor bribes your eyes to *præjudice* your heads. *Anonym.*

2. To obstruct or injure by prejudices previously raised.

Companies of learned men, be they never so great and re-

verend, are to yield unto reason; the weight whereof is no

white *præjudice* by the simplicity of his person, which doth

allege it. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 7.*

Neither must his example, done without the book, *præjudice*

that which is well appointed in the book. *Whitby.*

I am not to *præjudice* the cause of my fellow-poets, though

I abandon my own defence. *Dryden.*

3. To injure; to hurt; to diminish; to impair; to be detri-

mental to. This sense, as in the noun, is often improperly

extended to meanings that have no relation to the original

sense; who can read with patience of an ingredient that *præ-*

*judices* a medicine?

The strength of that law is such, that no particular nation

can lawfully *præjudice* the same by any their several laws and

ordinances, more than a man by his private resolutions, the

law of the whole commonwealth wherein he liveth. *Hooker.*

The Danube rescu'd, and the empire sav'd,

Say, is the majesty of verse retriev'd?

He would it *præjudice* thy foster vein,

To sing the princess, Louis and Eugene? *Prior.*

To this is added a vinous bitter, warmer in the composition

of its ingredients than the watry infusion; and, as gentian

and lemon-peel make a bitter of so grateful a flavour, the

only care required in this composition was to chuse such an ad-

dition as might not *præjudice* it. *London Dispensatory.*

*PRÆJUDICIAL*. *adj.* [*præjudicialis*, Fr. from *præjudice*.]

1. Obstructive by means of opposite prepossessions.

2. Contrary; opposite.

What one syllable is there, in all this, *præjudicial* any way

to that which we hold? *Hooker, b. ii. f. 5.*

3. Mischiefous; hurtful; injurious; detrimental. This sense

is improper. See *PRÆJUDICE*, noun and verb.

His going away the next morning with all his troops, was

most *præjudicial* and most ruinous to the king's affairs. *Clarend.*

One of the young ladies reads, while the others are at

work; so that the learning of the family is not at all *præju-*

*dicial* to its manufactures. *Addison's Guardian.*

A state of great prosperity, as it exposes us to various

temptations, so it is often *præjudicial* to us, in that it swells

the mind with undue thoughts. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

*PRÆJUDICIALNESS*. *n. f.* [from *præjudicial*.] The state of being

*præjudicial*; mischiefousness.

*PRÆJACIOUS*. *n. f.* [from *præjacio*.]

1. The dignity or post of a prelate or ecclesiastick of the highest

order.

*Præjacies* may be termed the greater benefices; as that of



## PRE

Verse is not the effect of sudden thought; but this hinders not, that sudden thought may be represented in verse, since those thoughts must be higher than nature can raise without *premeditation*. *Dryden on Dramatic Poetry.*

**PREMICES**. *n. f.* [*primitia*, Lat. *premier*, Fr.] First fruits.

A charger, yearly filled with fruits, was offered to the gods at their festivals, as the *premier* or first gatherings. *Dry.*

**PREMIER**. *adj.* [French.] First; chief.

The Spaniard challengeth the *premier* place, in regard of his dominions. *Camden's Remains.*

Thus families like realms, with equal fate,  
Are sunk by *premier* ministers of state. *Swift.*

**TO PREMISE**. *v. a.* [*premissus*, Lat.]

1. To explain previously; to lay down premises.

The apostle's discourse here is an answer upon a ground taken; he *premiseth*, and then infers. *Burnet.*

I *promise* these particulars, that the reader may know I enter upon it as a very ungrateful task. *Addison.*

2. To send before the time. Not in use.

O let the vile world end,  
And the *promised* flames of the last day

Knit earth and heav'n together! *Shakefp. Henry VI.*

**TO PREMISE**. *v. a.* [*premier*, Lat.] To deserve before.

They did not forgive Sir John Hotham, who had so much *promerited* of them. *King Charles.*

**PREMISES**. *n. f.* [*premissio*, Lat. *premisses*, Fr.]

1. Propositions antecedently supposed or proved.

They infer upon the *premises*, that as great difference as

commodiously may be, there should be in all outward ceremonies between the people of God, and them which are not his people. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 7.*

This is so regular an inference, that whilst the *premises* stand firm, it is impossible to shake the conclusion. *Decay of Piety.*

She study'd well the point, and found

Her foes conclusions were not found,

From *premises* erroneous brought,

And therefore the deduction's nought. *Swift's Miscel.*

2. In low language, houses or lands; as, *I was upon the premises*.

**PREMISS**. *n. f.* [*premissum*, Lat.] Antecedent proposition.

This word is rare in the singular.

They know the major or minor, which is implied, when you pronounce the other *premiss* and the conclusion. *Watts.*

**PREMIUM**. *n. f.* [*premium*, Lat.] Something given to invite a loan or a bargain.

No body cares to make loans upon a new project; whereas men never fail to bring in their money upon a land-tax, when the *premium* or interest allowed them is suited to the hazard they run. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 23.*

People were tempted to lend, by great *premiums* and large interest; and it concerned them to preserve that government, which they had trusted with their money. *Swift's Miscel.*

**TO PREMONISH**. *v. a.* [*premonere*, Lat.] To warn or admonish beforehand.

**PREMONISHMENT**. *n. f.* [*premonitio*, Lat.] Previous information.

After these *premonishments*, I will come to the comparison itself. *Watson's Architecture.*

**PREMONITION**. *n. f.* [*premonitio*, Lat.] Previous notice; previous intelligence.

What friendly *premonitions* have been spent

On your forbearance, and their vain event. *Chapman.*

How great the force of such an erroneous persuasion is, we may collect from our Saviour's *premonition* to his disciples, when he tells them, that those who killed them should think they did God service. *Decay of Piety.*

**PREMONITORY**. *n. f.* [*from præ and moneo*, Lat.] Previously advising.

**TO PREMONSTRATE**. *v. a.* [*præ and monstrare*, Lat.] To show beforehand.

**PREMUNTRE**. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurable, as infringing some statute.

*Premuntre* is now grown a good word in our English laws, by tract of time; and yet at first it was merely mistaken for a *bramball* against *Hobbs*.

Woolsey incurred a *premunire*, forfeited his honour, estate and life, which he ended in great calamity. *South.*

2. The penalty so incurred.

3. A difficulty; a distress. A low ungrammatical word.

**PREMUNITION**. *n. f.* [*from præmunis*, Lat.] An anticipation of objection.

**TO PREMUNITE**. *v. a.* [*præmunis*, Lat.] To forename.

He you would found,

Having ever seen, in the *premunite* crimes,

The youth, you breathe of, guilty. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

**PREMUNITION**. *n. f.* [*præ and munis*, Lat.] The privilege of being named first.

The watry productions should have the *premunition*; and they of the land rather derive their names, than nominate those of the sea. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**PREMOTION**. *n. f.* [*from præ and movere*, Lat.] Foreknowledge; preference.

## PRE

The hedgehog's precession of winds is so exact, that it stoppeth the north or southern hole of its nest, according unto *precession* of these winds ensuing. *Brown.*

**PRENTICE**. *n. f.* [contracted, by colloquial licence, from *apprentice*.] One bound to a master, in order to instruction in a trade.

My accuser is my *prentice*, and when I did correct him for his fault, he did vow upon his knees he would be even with me. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*

**PRENTICESHIP**. *n. f.* [*from prentice*.] The servitude of an apprentice.

He serv'd a *prenticeship*, who sets up shop,

Ward try'd on puppies, and the poor his drop. *Pope.*

**PRENUNCIATION**. *n. f.* [*prænuncie*, Lat.] The act of telling before.

**PREOCCUPANCY**. *n. f.* [*from preoccupare*.] The act of taking possession before another.

**TO PREOCCUPATE**. *v. a.* [*preoccupare*, Fr. *preoccupe*, Lat.]

1. To anticipate.

Honour aspires to death; grief fleeth to it; and fear preoccupies it. *Bacon.*

2. To preoccupy; to fill with prejudices.

That the model be plain without colours, left the eye preoccupate the judgment. *Watson's Architecture.*

**PREOCCUPATION**. *n. f.* [*preoccupation*, Fr. *from preoccupare*.]

1. Anticipation.

2. Prepossession.

3. Anticipation of objection.

As if, by way of *preoccupation*, he should have said; well,

here you see your commission, this is your duty, these are your discouragements; never seek for evasions from worldly afflictions; this is your reward, if you perform it; this is your doom, if you decline it. *South's Sermons.*

**TO PREOCCUPY**. *v. a.* To preoccupy; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

I think it more respectful to the reader to leave something to reflections, than *preoccupy* his judgment. *Arbutnot.*

**TO PREOMINATE**. *v. a.* [*præ and ominis*, Lat.] To prognosticate; to gather from omens any future event.

Because many ravens were seen when Alexander entered Babylon, they were thought to *preominate* his death. *Brown.*

**PREOPINION**. *n. f.* [*præ and opinio*, Lat.] Opinion antecedently formed; prepossession.

Diet holds no solid rule of selection; some, in indistinct voracity, eating almost any; others, out of a timorous *preopinion*, refraining from very many things. *Brown.*

**TO PREORDAIN**. *v. a.* [*præ and ordain*.] To ordain beforehand.

Sin is the contrariety to the will of God, and if all things be *preordained* by God, and so demonstrated to be willed by him, it remains there is no such thing as sin. *Hammond.*

Few souls *preordain'd* by fate,

The race of gods have reach'd that envy'd state. *Roscom.*

**PREORDINANCE**. *n. f.* [*præ and ordinantia*.] Antecedent decree; first decree. Not in use.

These lowly courties

Might stir the blood of ordinary men,

And turn *preordinance* and first decree

Into the law of children. *Shakefp. Julius Cæsar.*

**PREORDINATION**. *n. f.* [*from preordain*.] The act of preordaining.

**PREPARATION**. *n. f.* [*preparatio*, Lat. *preparation*, Fr. *from prepare*.]

1. The act of preparing or previously fitting any thing to any purpose.

Nothing hath proved more fatal to that due *preparation* for another life, than our unhappy mistake of the nature and end of this. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

2. Previous measures.

I will show what *preparations* there were in nature for this great dissolution, and after what manner it came to pass. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Ceremonious introduction.

I make bold to *præ*, with so little *preparation*, upon you. —You're welcome. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

4. The act of making or fitting by a regular process.

In the *preparations* of cookery, the most volatile parts of vegetables are destroyed. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

5. Any thing made by process of operation.

I with the chymists had been more sparing, who magnify their *preparations*, inveigle the curiosity of many, and delude the security of most. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

6. Accomplishment; qualification. Out of use.

Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, au-

thentick in your place and person, generally allowed for your many warlike, courtlike and learned *preparations*. *Shakefp.*

**PREPARATIVE**. *adj.* [*preparativus*, Lat. *from prepare*.] Having the power of preparing or qualifying.

Would men have spent toilsome days and watchful nights in the laborious quest of knowledge *preparative* to this work. *South's Sermons.*

## PRE

**PREPARATIVE**. *n. f.* [*preparativus*, Fr. *from prepare*.]

1. That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting.

They tell us the profit of reading is singular, in that it serveth for a *preparative* unto sermons. *Hooker.*

My book of advancement of learning may be some *preparative* or key for the better opening of the institution. *Bacon.*

Resolvedness in sin can, with no reason, be imagined a *preparative* to remission. *Decay of Piety.*

2. That which is done in order to something else.

The miseries, which have ensued, may be yet, through thy mercy, *preparatives* to us of future blessings. *K. Charles.*

Such a temper is a contradiction to repentance, as being founded in the destruction of those qualities, which are the only dispositions and *preparatives* to it. *South's Sermons.*

What avails it to make all the necessary *preparatives* for our voyage, if we do not actually begin the journey. *Dryden.*

**PREPARATIVELY**. *adv.* [*preparative*, Fr.] Previously; by way of preparation.

It is *preparatively* necessary to many useful things in this life, as to make a man a good physician. *Hale.*

**PREPARATORY**. *adj.* [*preparatoire*, Fr.]

1. Antecedently necessary.

The practice of all these is proper to our condition in this world, and *preparatory* to our happiness in the next. *Tillotson.*

2. Introductory; previous; antecedent.

*Preparatory*, limited and formal interrogatories in writing preclude this way of occasional interrogatories. *Hale.*

Rains were but *preparatory*, the violence of the deluge depended upon the disruption of the great abyss. *Burnet.*

**TO PREPARE**. *v. a.* [*preparo*, Lat. *preparari*, Fr.]

1. To fit for any thing; to adjust to any use; to make ready for any purpose.

Patient Octavia, plough thy visage up

With her *prepared* nails. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Confound the peace establish'd, and *prepare*

Their souls to hatred, and their hands to war. *Dryden.*

Our souls, not yet *prepar'd* for upper light,

Till doomday wander in the shades of night. *Dryden.*

The beams of light had been in vain display'd,

Had not the eye been fit for vision made;

In vain the author had the eye *prepar'd*

With so much skill, had not the light appear'd. *Blackmore.*

2. To qualify for any purpose.

Some preachers, being *prepared* only upon two or three points of doctrine, run the same round. *Addison.*

3. To make ready beforehand.

There he maketh the hungry to dwell, that they may *prepare* a city for habitation. *Psalms cviii. 36.*

Now *prepare* thee for another fight.

He took the golden compasses, *prepar'd*

In God's eternal throne, to circumscribe

This universe. *Milton.*

4. To form; to make.

The woman fled into the wilderness, where she hath a place *prepared* of God to feed her. *Rev. xii. 6.*

He hath founded it upon the seas, and *prepared* it upon the floods. *Psalms xxiv. 2.*

5. To make by regular process: as, *he prepared a medicine.*

**TO PREPARE**. *v. n.*

1. To take previous measures.

Efficacy is a power of speech, which represents to our minds the lively ideas of things so truly, as if we saw them with our eyes; as Dido *preparing* to kill herself. *Peachment.*

2. To make every thing ready; to put things in order.

Go in, firrah, bid them *prepare* for dinner. *Shakefp.*

The long-suffering of God waited in the days of Noah, while the ark was a *preparing*. *1 Peter iii. 2.*

3. To make one's self ready; to put himself in a state of expectation.

**PREPARE**. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Preparation; previous measures. Not in use.

In our behalf

Go levy men, and make *prepare* for war. *Shakefp.*

**PREPAREDLY**. *adv.* [*from prepared*.] By proper precedent measures.

She *preparedly* may frame herself

To th' way she's forc'd to. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleop.*

**PREPAREDNESS**. *n. f.* [*from prepare*.] State or act of being prepared: as, *he's in a preparedness for his final exit.*

**PREPARER**. *n. f.* [*from prepare*.]

1. One that prepares; one that previously fits.

The bishop of Ely, the fittest *preparer* of her mind to receive such a doleful accident, came to visit her. *Watson.*

2. That which fits for any thing.

Coddled grains are an improver of land, and *preparer* of it for other crops. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**PREPENSE**. *adj.* [*prepensus*, Lat.] Forethought; precon-

**PREPENSED**. *adj.* [*from prepensus*.] Conceived; contrived beforehand: as, *malice pre-*

**TO PREPONDER**. *v. a.* [*from preponderare*.] To outweigh.

Though pillars by channelling be seemingly ingroffed to our sight, yet they are truly weakened; and therefore ought not to be the more slender, but the more corpulent, unless appearances *preponder* truths. *Watson's Architecture.*

## PRE

**PREPONDERANCE**. *n. f.* [*from preponderare*.] The state of

**PREPONDERANCY**. *n. f.* [*from preponderare*.] The state of

As to addition of ponderosity in dead bodies, comparing them unto blocks, this occasional *preponderancy* is rather an appearance than reality. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The mind should examine all the grounds of probability; and, upon a due balancing the whole, reject or receive proportionably to the *preponderancy* of the greater grounds of probability. *Locke.*

Little light boats were the ships which people used, to the sides wherof this fifth remora fastenings, might make it swag, as the least *preponderance* on either side will do, and so retard its course. *Grew's Museum.*

**TO PREPONDERATE**. *v. a.* [*prepondero*, Lat.]

1. To outweigh; to overpower by weight.

An inconsiderable weight, by distance from the centre of the balance, will *preponderate* greater magnitudes. *Glanvill.*

The triviallest thing, when a passion is cast into the scale with it, *preponderates* substantial blessings. *Gou. of the Tongue.*

2. To overpower by stronger influence.

**TO PREPONDERATE**. *v. n.*

1. To exceed in weight.

He that would make the lighter scale *preponderate*, will not so soon do it, by adding increase of new weight to the emptier, as if he took out of the heavier, what he adds to the lighter. *Locke.*

Unless the very mathematical center of gravity of every system be placed and fixed in the very mathematical center of the attractive power of all the rest, they cannot be evenly attracted on all sides, but must *preponderate* some way or other. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To exceed in influence or power analogous to weight.

In matters of probability, we cannot be sure that we have all particulars before us, and that there is no evidence behind, which may outweigh all that at present seems to *preponderate* with us. *Locke.*

By putting every argument on one side and the other into the balance, we must form a judgment which side *preponderates*. *Watts.*

**PREPONDERATION**. *n. f.* [*from preponderare*.] The act or state of outweighing any thing.

In matters, which require present practice, we must content ourselves with a mere *preponderation* of probable reasons. *Watts's Logic.*

**TO PREPOSE**. *v. a.* [*proponere*, Fr. *propono*, Lat.] To put before.



## PRE

PREPOSTEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *preposterous*.] In a wrong situation; absurdly.

Those things do best please me,  
That best *prepost'rously*. *Shakesp. Mid. Night's Dream.*  
Upon this supposition, one animal would have its lungs,  
where another hath its liver, and all the other members *pre-*  
*posterously* placed; there could not be a like configuration of  
parts in any two individuals. *Bentley's Sermons.*

PREPOSTEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *preposterous*.] Absurdity;  
wrong order or method.

PRESIDENT. *n. f.* [from *presidentia*, Lat.] Superior power;  
predominance.

If there were a determinate *presidentia* in the right, and  
such as arise from a constant root in nature, we might ex-  
pect the same in other animals. *Brown.*

PREPUCCE. *n. f.* [from *prepucium*, Lat.] That which  
covers the glans; foreskin.

The *prepucce* was much inflamed and swelled. *Wise.*

TO PREPARE. *v. a.* [from *præ* and *parare*.] To demand pre-

viously.  
Some primary literal signification is *prærequirere* to that other  
of figurative. *Hemmond.*

PREREQUISITE. *adj.* [from *præ* and *requisite*.] Something previously  
necessary.

The conformation of parts is necessary, not only unto the  
*prerequisite* and previous conditions of birth, but also unto the  
partition. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Before the existence of compounded body, there must be a  
pre-existence of active principles, necessarily *prerequisite* to  
the mixing these particles of bodies. *Hale.*

PREROGATIVE. *n. f.* [from *prærogative*, Fr. *prerogative*, low Lat.]  
An exclusive or peculiar privilege.

My daughters and the fair Parthenia might far better put  
in their claim for that *prerogative*. *Sidney.*

Our *prerogative*  
Calls not your counsels, but our natural goodness  
Imparts this. *Shakesp.*

How could communities,  
The primogeniture, and due of birth,  
*Prerogative* of age, sceptres, and crowns,  
But by degree, stand in authentick place? *Shakesp.*

The great Caliph hath an old *prerogative* in the choice and  
confirmation of the kings of Assyria. *Kneller.*

They are the best laws, by which the king hath the justest  
*prerogative*, and the people the best liberty. *Bacon.*

Had any of these second causes despoiled God of his *prerogative*,  
or had God himself constrained the mind and will  
of man to impious acts by any celestial enforcements? *Raleigh.*

They obtained another royal *prerogative* and power, to  
make war and peace at their pleasure. *Davies.*

The house of commons to their *prerogative* over the  
lords, sent an order to the lieutenant of the tower, that he  
should cause him to be executed that very day. *Clarendon.*

For freedom still maintain'd alive,  
Freedom an English subjects' sole *prerogative*,  
Accept our pious praise. *Dryden.*

All with the dire *prerogative* to kill,  
Ev'n they would have the pow'r, who want the will. *Dryden.*

It seems to be the *prerogative* of human understanding,  
when it has distinguished any ideas, so as to perceive them to  
be different, to consider in what circumstances they are ca-  
pable to be compared. *Locke.*

I will not consider only the *prerogatives* of man above other  
animals, but the endowments which nature hath conferred on  
his body in common with them. *Roy on the Creation.*

PREROGATIVED. *adj.* [from *prerogative*.] Having an exclu-  
sive privilege; having *prerogative*.

'Tis the plague of great ones,  
*Prerogativ'd* are they less than the base; *Shakesp.*

'Tis destiny unshunnable.  
*Præ*, *præ*, *præ*, seem to be derived from the Saxon, *pre*, *pre*, *pre*,  
a prefix; it being usual in after times to drop the letter *p* in like  
cases. *Guise's Camden.*

PRESAGE. *n. f.* [from *præ*, Fr. *præ*, Lat.] Prognostick;  
prediction of futurity.

Joy and shout *præ* of victory. *Milton.*

Dreams have generally been considered by authors only as  
revelations of what has already happened, or as *præ* of  
what is to happen. *Addison.*

TO PRESAGE. *v. a.* [from *præ*, Fr. *præ*, Lat.] To forebode;  
to foretell; to prophesy.

Henry's late *præ* prophesy  
Did glad my heart with hope. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

What pow'r of mind  
Foreseeing, or *præ* from the depth  
Of knowledge past or present, could have fear'd  
How such united force of gods, how such  
As stood like thies, could ever know repulse. *Milton.*

This contagion might have been *præ* upon considera-  
tion of its precursors. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

With'd freedom, I *præ* you soon will find,  
If heav'n be just, and it to virtue kind. *Dryden.*

7.

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2. Sometimes with *præ* before the thing foretold.

That by certain signs we may *præ*  
Of heats and rains, and wind's impetuous rage,  
The sov'reign of the heav'n's has set on high  
The moon to mark the changes of the sky. *Dryden.*

2. To foretold; to foretell.

If I may trust the flattering ruth of sleep,  
My dreams *præ* some joyful news at hand. *Shakesp.*

Dreams advise some great good *præ*. *Milton.*

That cloud, that hangs upon thy brow, *præ*  
A greater storm than all the Turkish power  
Can throw upon us. *Denham's Sephy.*

When others fell, this standing did *præ*  
The crown shou'd triumph over poplar rage. *Waller.*

PRESAGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *præ*.] Foreboding; prediction.

1. Foreboding; prediction.

I have spent much enquiry, whether he had any ominous  
*præ* before his end. *Wotton.*

2. Foretold.

The falling of salt is an authentick *præ* of ill luck,  
from whence notwithstanding nothing can be naturally  
feared. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

PRESEBYTER. *n. f.* [from *presbyter*, Lat. *presbyter*.] A priest.

1. A priest.

*Presbyters* absent through infirmity from their churches,  
might be said to preach by those deputies who in their stead  
did but read homilies. *Hooker, l. v. f. 20.*

2. A presbyterian.

And *presbyters* have their jackpuddings too. *Buller.*

PRESBYTERIAN. *adj.* [from *presbyter*.] Consisting of elders;  
a term for a modern form of ecclesiastical government.

Chiefly was urged the abolition of episcopal, and the estab-  
lishing of *presbyterian* government. *King Charles.*

PRESBYTERIAN. *n. f.* [from *presbyter*.] An abettor of presby-  
tery or calvinistical discipline.

One of the more rigid *presbyterians*. *Swift.*

PRESBYTERY. *n. f.* [from *presbyter*.] Body of elders, whether  
priests or laymen.

Those which stood for the *presbytery*, thought their cause  
had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland than the  
hierarchy of England. *Bacon.*

Then-bitten synod, an assembly brew'd  
Of clerks and elders anal, like the rude  
Chaos of *presby*, where laymen guide.

With the tame woolpack clergy by their side. *Cleaveland.*

PRESCIENCE. *n. f.* [from *præ*, Fr. *præ*, Lat.] Foreknow-  
ledge; knowledge of future things.

They tax our policy, and call it cowardice,  
Foretell our *præ*, and esteem no act  
But that of hand. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

*Præ* or foreknowledge, considered in order and nature,  
if we may speak of God after the manner of men, goeth be-  
fore providence; for God foreknew all things before he had  
created them, or before they had being to be cared for; and  
*præ* is no other than an infallible foreknowledge. *Rail.*

If certain *præ* of uncertain events imply a contra-  
diction, it seems it may be struck out of the omniscience of  
God, and leave no blemish behind. *Mor.*

Of things of the most accidental and mutable nature, God's  
*præ* is certain. *South.*

Freedom was first bestow'd on human race,  
And *præ* only held the second place. *Dryden.*

PRESIDENT. *adj.* [from *præ*, Lat.] Foreknowing; pro-  
phetic.

Henry, upon the deliberation concerning the marriage of  
his eldest daughter into Scotland, had shew'd himself sensible  
and almost *præ* of this event. *Bacon.*

Who taught the nations of the field and wood?  
*Præ*, the tides or tempests to withstand. *Pope.*

PRESIDENT. *adj.* [from *præ*, Lat.] Having foreknowledge.

Thrice happy thou, dear partner of my bed,  
Whole holy soul the stroke of fortune fled;  
*Præ* of ill, and leaving me behind,  
To drink the dregs of life. *Dryden's Annis.*

TO PRESCIND. *v. a.* [from *præ*, Lat.] To cut off; to ab-  
stract.

A bare act of obliquity does not only *præ* from, but  
positively deny such a special dependence. *Norris.*

PRESIDENT. *adj.* [from *præ*, Lat.] Abstracting.

We may, for one single act, abstract from a reward, which  
nobody, who knows the *præ* faculties of the soul, can  
deny. *Chene's Philosophical Principles.*

TO PRESCRIBE. *v. a.* [from *præ*, Lat.] To direct.

1. To set down authoritatively; to order; to direct.

Doth the strength of some negative arguments prove this  
kind of negative argument strong, by force whereof all things  
are denied, which scripture affirmeth not, or all things, which  
scripture *præ* not, condemned. *Hooker.*

To the black moon her office they *præ*. *Milton.*

There's joy, when to wild will you laws *præ*,  
When you bid fortune carry back her bribe. *Dryden.*

When parents loves are order'd by a son,  
Let streams *præ* their fountains where to run. *Dryden.*

2. To direct

## PRE

2. To direct medically.

The end of satire is the amendment of vices by correction;  
and he who writes honestly is no more an enemy to the of-  
fender, than the physician to the patient, when he *præ*  
harsh remedies. *Dryden.*

The extremest ways they first ordain,  
*Præ* such intolerable pain, *Dryden.*

As none but Cæsar could sustain.

By a short account of the pressing obligations which lie on  
the magistrate, I shall not so much *præ* directions for the  
future, as praise what is past. *Asterbury.*

Should any man argue, that a physician understands his  
own art best; and therefore, although he should *præ* poison  
to all his patients, he cannot be justly punished, but is an-  
swerable only to God. *Swift.*

TO PRESCRIBE. *v. n.*

1. To influence by long custom.

A reserve of purity we have not shaken off from school,  
where being seasoned with minor sentences, they *præ*  
upon our riper years, and never are worn out but with our  
memories. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. To influence arbitrarily.

The assuming an authority of dictating to others, and a  
forwardness to *præ* to their opinions, is a constant con-  
comitant of this bias of our judgments. *Locke.*

3. [*Præ*, Fr.] To form a custom which has the force of law.

That obligation upon the lands did not *præ* or come  
into disuse, but by fifty consecutive years of exemption. *Arb.*

4. To write medical directions and forms of medicine.

Modern *præ*, taught the art  
By doctor's bills to play the doctor's part,  
Bold in the practice of mistaken rules,  
*Præ*, apply, and call their masters fools. *Pope.*

PREScript. *adj.* [from *præ*, Lat.] Directed; accurately  
laid down in a precept.

Those very laws so added, they themselves do not judge  
unlawful, as they plainly confess both in matter of *præ*  
attire, and of rites appertaining to burial. *Hooker.*

PREScript. *n. f.* [from *præ*, Lat.] Direction; precept;

model prescribed.

By his *præ*, a sanctuary is fram'd  
Of cedar, overlaid with gold. *Milton.*

PREScription. *n. f.* [from *præ*, Fr. *præ*, Lat. from  
*præ*, Lat.]

1. Rules produced and authorized by long custom; custom con-  
tinued till it has the force of law.

You tell a pedigree  
Of threescore and two years, a silly time  
To make *præ* for a kingdom's worth. *Shakesp.*

Use such as have prevailed before in things you have em-  
ployed them; for that breeds confidence, and they will strive  
to maintain their *præ*. *Bacon's Essays.*

It will be found a work of no small difficulty, to dispossess  
a vice from that heart, where long possession begins to plead  
*præ*. *South's Sermons.*

Our poet bade us hope this grace to find,  
To whom by long *præ* you are kind. *Dryden.*

The Lucrèce *præ*, for hunting in one of the  
duke's forests, that lies upon their frontiers. *Addison.*

2. Medical receipt.

My father left me some *præ*  
Of rare and prov'd effects; such as his reading  
And manifest experience had collected  
For general use. *Shakesp.*

Approving of my obstinacy against all common *præ*  
of curing the gout by moxa. *Temple.*

PRESence. *n. f.* [from *præ*, Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

The guests, though rude in their other fashions, may, for  
their discreet judgment in precedence and *præ*, read a  
lesson to our civillest gentry. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

PRESence. *n. f.* [from *præ*, Fr. *præ*, Lat.]

1. State of being present; contrary to absence.

To-night we hold a solemn supper,  
And I'll request your *præ*. *Shakesp.*

The *præ* of a king engenders love  
Amongst his subjects and his loyal friends,  
As it disanimates his enemies. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

2. Approach face to face to a great personage.

The shepherd Dorus answered with such a trembling voice  
and abashed countenance, and oftentimes so far from the  
matter, that it was some sport to the young ladies, thinking  
it want of education, which made him so discountenanced  
with unwonted *præ*. *Sidney, b. i.*

Men that very *præ* fear,  
Which once they knew authority did bear!

3. State of being in the view of a superior.

Thou know'st the law of arms is such,  
That, who draws a sword in th' *præ* 't's death. *Sha.*

I know not by what power I am made bold,  
In such a *præ* here, to plead my thoughts. *Shakesp.*

Widow thy sister, and with her did I play  
In *præ* of th' Almighty. *Milton.*

Perhaps I have not so well consulted the repute of my in-

## PRE

tellectuals, in bringing their imperfections into such discern-  
ing *præ*. *Glanvill's Scap.*

Since clinging cares and trains of inbred fears,  
Not aw'd by arms, but in the *præ* bold,  
Without respect to purple or to gold. *Dryden.*

4. A number assembled before a great person.

Look I so pale.  
—Ay; and no man in the *præ*,  
But his red colour hath forsook his cheeks. *Shakesp.*

Odmar, of all this *præ* does contain,  
Give her your wreath whom you esteem most fair. *Dryden.*

5. Port; air; mien; demeanour.

Virtue is best in a body that is comely, and that hath ra-  
ther dignity of *præ*, than beauty of aspect. *Bacon.*

A graceful *præ* bespeaks acceptance, gives a force to  
language, and helps to convince by look and posture. *Collier.*

How great his *præ*, how erect his look,  
How e'er grace, how all his virtuous mother  
Shines in his face, and charms me from his eyes. *Smith.*

6. Room in which a prince shows himself to his court.

By them they pass, all gazing on them round,  
And to the *præ* mount, whole glorious view  
Their frail amazed senses did confound. *Fairy Queen.*

Wait in the *præ*. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

The lady Anne of Bretagne, passing through the *præ*  
in the court of France, and espousing Chartier, a famous poet,  
leaning upon his elbow fast asleep, openly kissing him, said,  
we must honour with our kiss, the mouth from whence so  
many sweet verses have proceeded. *Peacham.*

7. Readiness at need; quickness at expedients.

A good bodily strength is a felicity of nature, but nothing  
comparable to a large understanding and ready *præ* of  
mind. *L'Estrange.*

Errors, not to be recall'd, do find  
Their best redress from *præ* of the mind,  
Courage our greatest failings does supply. *Waller.*

8. The person of a superior.

To her the sov'reign *præ* thus reply'd. *Milton.*

PRESence-CHAMBER. *n. f.* [from *præ* and *chamber* or *room*.]

PRESence-ROOM. } The room in which a great person  
receives company.

If these nerves, which are the conduits to convey them  
from without to their audience in the brain, the mind's *præ*,  
are so disordered, as not to perform their functions,  
they have no power to be admitted by. *Locke.*

Kneller, with silence and surprise,  
We see Britannia's monarch rise,  
And aw'd by thy delusive hand,  
As in the *præ* chamber stand. *Addison.*

PRESence. *n. f.* [from *præ*, Lat.] Perception beforehand.

The hedgehog's *præ* of winds is exact. *Brown.*

PRESent. *adj.* [from *præ*, Fr. *præ*, Lat.]

1. Not absent; being face to face; being at hand.

But neither of these are any impediment, because the re-  
gent thereof is of an infinite immensity more than commen-  
surate to the extent of the world, and such as is most inti-  
mately *præ* with all the beings of the world. *Hale.*

Be not often *præ* at feasts, not at all in dissolute com-  
pany; pleasing objects steal away the heart. *Taylor.*

Much I have heard  
Incredible to me, in this displeas'd,  
That I was never *præ* on the place  
Of those encounters. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. Not past; not future.

Thou future things can't represent  
As *præ*. *Milton.*

The moments pass, if thou art wise, retrieve  
With pleasant mem'ry of the bliss they gave;  
The *præ* hours in pleasant mirth employ,  
And bribe the future with the hopes of joy.

The *præ* age hath not been less inquisitive than the  
former ages were. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

3. Ready at hand; quick in emergencies.

If a man write little, he had need have a great memory;  
if he confer little, he had need have a *præ* wit; and if he  
read little, he had need have much cunning. *Bacon.*

'Tis a high point of philosophy and virtue for a man to be  
so *præ* to himself, as to be always provided against all  
accidents. *L'Estrange.*

4. Favourably attentive; not neglectful; propitious.

Be *præ* to her now, as then,  
And let not proud and factious men  
Against your wills oppose their mights. *Benj. Johnson.*

The golden goddess, *præ* at the pray'r,  
Well knew he meant th' inanimated fair,  
And gave the sign of granting his desire. *Dryden.*

Nor could I hope in any place



## PRE

**THE PRESENT.** An elliptical expression for the *present time*; the time now existing.

When he saw descend  
The son of God to judge them, terrify'd  
He fled; not hoping to escape, but thin  
The *present*; fearing guilty, what his wrath  
Might suddenly inflict. *Milton.*  
Men that set their hearts only upon the *present*, without  
looking forward into the end of things are struck at. *L'Estr.*  
Who, since their own short understandings reach  
No further than the *present*, think ev'n the wife,  
Speak what they think, and tell tales of themselves. *Rowe.*  
**At PRESENT.** [*à présent*, Fr.] At the present time; now;  
elliptically, for the *present time*.  
The state is at *present* very sensible of the decay in their  
trade. *Addison.*

**PRESENT.** *n. f.* [*présent*, Fr. from the verb.]  
1. A gift; a donative; something ceremoniously given.  
Plain Clarence!

I will send thy soul to heav'n,  
If heav'n will take the *present* at our hands. *Shakespeare.*  
His dog to-morrow, by his master's command, he must  
carry for a *present* to his lady.  
He sent part of the rich spoil, with the admiral's ensign, as  
a *present* unto Solyman. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*  
Say heav'nly muse, shall not thy sacred vein  
Afford a *present* to the infant God?  
Hast thou no verse, no hymn, no solemn strain,  
To welcome him to this his new abode? *Milton.*  
They that are to love inclin'd,  
Sway'd by chance, not choice or art  
To the first that's fair or kind,  
Make a *present* of their heart. *Waller.*  
Somewhat is sure design'd by fraud or force;  
Trust not their *resents*, nor admit the horse. *Dryden.*  
2. A letter or mandate exhibited.  
Be it known to all men by these *resents*. *Shakespeare.*  
**To PRESENT.** *v. a.* [*présente*, low Lat. *presenter*, Fr. in all  
the senses.]

1. To place in the presence of a superior.  
On to the sacred hill  
They led him high applauded, and *present*  
Before the seat supreme. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*  
2. To exhibit to view or notice.  
He knows not what he says; and vain is it,  
That we *present* us to him. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
3. To offer; to exhibit.  
Thou therefore now advise,  
Or hear what to my mind first thoughts *present*. *Milton.*  
Now ev'ry leaf, and ev'ry moving breath  
*Presents* a foe, and ev'ry foe a death. *Dryden.*  
Lectur'd memory is ever ready to offer to his mind  
something out of other men's writings or conversations, and  
is *presenting* him with the thoughts of other persons percep-  
tually. *Watson's Improvement of the Mind.*

4. To give formally and ceremoniously.  
Folks in mudwall tenements,  
Affording pepper-corn for rent,  
*Present* a turkey or a hen  
To those might better spare them ten. *Prior.*  
5. To put into the hands of another.  
So ladies in romance assist their knight,  
*Present* the spear, and arm him for the fight. *Dryden.*  
6. To favour with gifts. To *present*, in the sense of to give,  
has several structures: we say absolutely, to *present* a man,  
to give something to him. This is less in use. The common  
phrases are to *present* a gift to a man; or, to *present* the man  
with a gift.  
Thou spendest thy time in waiting upon such a great one,  
and thy estate in *presenting* him; and, after all, halt no other  
reward, but sometimes to be smiled upon, and always to be  
smiled at. *South's Sermons.*

He now *presents*, as ancient ladies do,  
That courted long, at length are forc'd to woo. *Dryden.*  
Octavia *presented* the poet, for his admirable elegy on her  
son Marcellus. *Dryden.*  
Should I *present* thee with rare figur'd plate,  
O how thy rising heart would throb and beat. *Dryden.*  
7. To prefer to ecclesiastical benefices.  
That he put these bishops in the places of the deceased by  
his own authority, is notoriously false; for the duke of Saxony  
always *presented*. *Atterbury.*  
8. To offer openly.  
He was appointed admiral, and *presented* battle to the  
French navy, which they refused. *Hayward.*  
9. To introduce by something exhibited to the view or notice.  
Not in use.  
Tell on, quoth she, the woful tragedy,  
The which these reliques had *present* unto. *Spenser.*

10. To lay before a court of judicature, as an object of en-  
quiry.  
The grand juries were practised effectually with to *present*  
the said pamphlet, with all aggravating epithets. *Swift.*

**PRESENTA'NEOUS.** *adj.* [from *præsentaneus*, Lat.] Ready;  
quick; immediate.

Some plagues partake of such malignity, that, like a *pre-  
sentaneous* poison, they enocate in two hours. *Harvey.*  
**PRESENTABLE.** *adj.* [from *præsent*.] What may be presented.  
Incumbents of churches *presentable* cannot, by their sole  
act, grant their incumbencies to others; but may make  
leaves of the profits thereof. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

**PRESENTATION.** *n. f.* [*présentation*, Fr. from *præsent*.]  
1. The act of presenting.

Prayers are sometimes a *presentation* of mere desires, as a  
mean of procuring desired effects at the hands of God. *Hooker.*  
2. The act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical benefice.  
He made effectual provision for recovery of advowsons and  
*presentations* to churches. *Vale.*

What, shall the curate controul me? have not I the *pre-  
sentation*? *Gay.*  
3. Exhibition.

These *presentations* of fighting on the stage, are necessary  
to produce the effects of an heroic play. *Dryden.*  
4. This word is misapplied for *pre-cession*.

Although in sundry animals, we deny not a kind of natural  
meteorology, or innate *presentation* both of wind and weather,  
yet that proceeding from sense, they cannot retain that ap-  
prehension after death. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**PRESENTATIVE.** *adj.* [from *præsent*.] Such as *presenta-  
tions* may be made of it.

Mrs. Gullion possid of the inappropriate parsonage of Bar-  
well, did procure from the king leave to annex the same to  
the vicarage, and to make it *presentative*, and gave them both  
to St. John's College in Oxon. *Spelman.*

**PRESENTÉE.** *n. f.* [from *présenté*, Fr.] One presented to a  
benefice.

Our laws make the ordinary a disturber, if he does not  
give institution upon the fitness of a person presented to him,  
or at least give notice to the patron of the disability of his  
*presentee*. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

**PRESENTER.** *n. f.* [from *præsent*.] One that presents.

The thing was acceptable, but not the *presenter*. *L'Estr.*  
**PRESENTIAL.** *adj.* [from *præsent*.] Supporting actual presence.  
By union, I do not understand that which is local or *pre-  
sential*, because I consider God as omnipresent. *North.*

**PRESENTIALITY.** *n. f.* [from *présential*.] State of being  
present.

This eternal, indivisible act of his existence makes all  
figures actually present to him; and it is the *présentiality* of  
the object, which founds the unerring certainty of his know-  
ledge. *South's Sermons.*

**To PRESENTIATE.** *v. a.* [from *præsent*.] To make present.  
The fancy may be so strong, as to *presentiate* upon one  
theatre, all that ever it took notice of in times past: the  
power of fancy, in *presentiating* any one thing that is past,  
being no less wonderful, than having that power, it should  
also acquire the perfection to *presentiate* them all. *Greene.*

**PRESENTIFICK.** *adj.* [*présentif*, and *fais*, Latin.] Making  
present. Not in use.

**PRESENTIFICKLY.** *adv.* [from *présentifick*.] In such a manner  
as to make present.

The whole evolution of times and ages, from everlasting to  
everlasting, is collectedly and *présentifickly* represented to God  
at once, as if all things and actions were, at this very instant,  
really present and existent before him. *Mare.*

**PRESENTLY.** *adv.* [from *præsent*.]

1. At present; at this time; now.

The towns and forts you *présently* have, are still left unto  
you to be kept either with or without garrisons, so as you  
alter not the laws of the country. *Shirley.*

I hope we may presume, that a rare thing it is not in the  
church of God, even for that very word which is read to be  
*présently* their joy, and afterwards their study that hear it. *Hooker, b. v. c. 2.*

To speak of it as requir'd, would require very long dis-  
course; all I will *présently* say is this. *Hooker, b. i. c. 10.*  
Covetous ambition, thinking all too little which *présently*  
it hath, supposeth itself to stand in need of all which it hath  
not. *Raleigh's Essays.*

2. Immediately; soon after.

Tell him, that no history can match his policies, and *pre-  
sently* the lot shall measure himself by himself. *South.*

**PRESENTMENT.** *n. f.* [from *præsent*.]

1. The act of presenting.

When comes your book forth?  
Upon the heels of my *presentment*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Any thing prebent or exhibited; representation.

Thus I had  
My dazzling spells into the sunny air,  
Of power to cheat the eye with bear illusion,  
And give it false *presentments*, left the place  
And my quaint habits breed astonishment. *Milton.*

3. In law, *presentment* is a mere denunciation of the jurors them-  
selves or some other officer, as justice, constable, leathers, in-  
veyors, and, without any information, of an offence in-  
able in the court to which it is presented. *Cowd.*

The

## PRE

The grand juries were practised effectually with, to present  
the said pamphlet with all aggravating epithets, and their *pre-  
sentments* published for several weeks in all the news-papers. *Swift to Pope.*

**PRESENTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *præsent*.] Presence of mind; quick-  
ness at emergencies.

Goring had a much better understanding, a much keener  
courage, and *présentness* of mind in danger. *Clarendon.*

**PRESERVATION.** *n. f.* [from *præserve*.] The act of preserv-  
ing; care to preserve; act of keeping from destruction, de-  
cay, or any ill.

Nature does require  
Her times of *preservation*, which, perforce,  
I give my tendance to. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

The eyes of the Lord are upon them that love him, he is  
their mighty protection, a *preservation* from stumbling, and  
a help from falling. *Ecclesiast. xxxiv. 16.*

Ev'ry senseless thing, by nature's light,  
Doth *preservation* seek, destruction shun.  
Our allwise maker has put into man the uneasiness of hun-  
ger, thirst, and other natural desires, to determine their wills  
for the *preservation* of themselves, and the continuation of  
their species. *Lake.*

**PRESERVATIVE.** *n. f.* [*præservativus*, Fr. from *præserve*.] That  
which has the power of preserving; something preventive;  
something that confers security.

If we think that the church needeth not those ancient *pre-  
servatives*, which ages before us were glad to use, we de-  
ceive ourselves. *Hooker.*

It hath been anciently in use to wear tablets of arsenick,  
as *preservatives* against the plague; for that being poisons  
themselves, they draw the venom to them from the spirits. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Were there truth herein, it were the best *preservative* for  
princes, and persons exalted unto such fears. *Brown.*

Bodies kept clean, which use *preservatives*, are likely to  
escape infection. *Harvey.*

The most effectual *preservative* of our virtue, is to avoid  
the conversation of wicked men.

Molly is an Egyptian plant, and was really made use of  
as a *preservative* against enchantment. *Bacon's Notes on Odyss.*

**To PRESERVE.** *v. a.* [*præserve*, low Latin; *præserve*, Fr.]

1. To save; to defend from destruction or any evil; to keep.

The Lord shall deliver me from every evil work, and *pre-  
serve* me unto his heavenly kingdom. *2 Tim. iv. 18.*  
God sent me to *preserve* you a posterity, and I have your  
lives. *Gen. xlv. 7.*

She shall lead me soberly in my doings, and *preserve* me in  
her power. *Wisdom ix. 11.*

He did too frequently gratify their unjustifiable designs, a  
guilt all men, who are obnoxious, are liable to, and can  
hardly *preserve* themselves from. *Clarendon.*

We can *preserve* unhurt our minds.

To be indifferent, which of two opinions is true, is the  
right temper of the mind, that *preserves* it from being im-  
pelled on, till it has done its best to find the truth. *Lake.*

Every petty prince in Germany must be intreated to *pre-  
serve* the queen of Great Britain upon her throne. *Swift.*

2. To season fruits and other vegetables with sugar and in other  
proper pickles: as, to *preserve* plumbs, walnuts, and cucumbers.

**PRESERVE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Fruit preserved whole in  
sugar.

All this is easily discerned in those fruits, which are  
brought in *preserves* unto us. *Brown.*

The fruit with the husk, when tender and young, makes  
a good *preserve*. *Mortimer.*

**PRESERVER.** *n. f.* [from *præserve*.]

1. One who preserves; one who keeps from ruin or mischief.

Sit, my *preserver*, by thy patient's side. *Shakespeare.*

To be always thinking, perhaps, is the privilege of the  
infinite author and *preserver* of things, who never slumbers  
nor sleeps; but is not competent to any finite being. *Locke.*

Andrew Doria has a statue erected to him, with the glo-  
rious title of deliverer of the commonwealth; and one of his  
family another, that calls him its *preserver*. *Addison.*

2. He who makes preserves of fruit.

**To PRESIDE.** *v. n.* [from *præsides*, Lat. *presider*, Fr.] To  
be set over; to have authority over.

Some o'er the public magazines *preside*,  
And some are sent new forage to provide. *Dryden.*

O'er the plans  
Of thriving peace, thy thoughtful fires *preside*. *Thomson.*

**PRESIDENCY.** *n. f.* [*presidency*, Fr. from *præsident*.] Superin-  
tendence.

What account can be given of the growth of plants from  
mechanical principles, moved without the *presidency* and guid-  
ance of some superior agent. *Ray on the Creation.*

**PRESIDENT.** *n. f.* [*præsident*, Lat. *president*, Fr.]

1. One placed with authority over others; one at the head of  
others.

As the *president* of my kingdom, will I  
Appear there for a man. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*

The tutor sits in the chair as *president* or moderator, to see  
that the rules of disputation be observed. *Watts.*

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2. Governour; prefect.  
How might those captive Israelites, under the oversight and  
government of Assyrian *presidents*, be able to leave the  
places they were to inhabit. *Breerewood on Languages.*

3. A tutelary power.

This last complaint th' indulgent ears did pierce  
Of just Apollo, *president* of verse. *Waller.*

**PRESIDENTSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *præsident*.] The office and place  
of president.

When things came to trial of practice, their pastors learn-  
ing would be at all times of force to overpersuade simple men,  
who, knowing the time of their own *présidentship* to be but  
short, would always stand in fear of their ministers perpetual  
authority. *Hooker's Preface.*

**PRESIDIAL.** *adj.* [*præsidium*, Lat.] Relating to a garrison.

**To PRESS.** *v. a.* [*presser*, Fr. *presser*, *pressus*, Lat.]

1. To squeeze; to crush.

The grapes I *pressed* into Pharaoh's cup. *Gen. xl. 11.*  
Good measure *pressed* down, shaken together, and running  
over, shall men give into your bosom. *Luke vi. 38.*

From sweet kernels *press'd*,  
She tempers dulcet creams. *Milton.*

I put pledges of lint *pressed* out on the exhortation. *Wiser.*

Their morning milk the peasants *press* at night,  
Their evening milk before the rising light. *Dryden.*

After *pressing* out of the colesed for oil in Lincolnshire,  
they burn the cakes to heat their ovens. *Mortimer.*

2. To distress; to crush with calamities.

Once or twice she heav'd the name of father  
Painfully forth, as if it *press'd* her heart. *Shakespeare.*

3. To constrain; to compel; to urge by necessity.

The experience of his goodness in her own deliverance,  
might cause her merciful disposition to take so much the more  
delight in saving others, whom the like necessity should  
*press*. *Hooker.*

The posts that rode upon mules and camels, went out,  
being hastened and *pressed* on by the king's commands. *Elsher.*

I was *press'd* by his majesty's commands, to assist at the  
treaty. *Temple's Miscel.*

He gapes, and straight  
With hunger *press'd*, devours the pleasing bait. *Dryden.*

He *pressed* a letter upon me, within this hour, to deliver  
to you. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

4. To drive by violence.

Come with words as medical as true,  
Honest as either, to purge him of that humour  
That *presses* him from sleep. *Shakespeare.*

5. To affect strongly.

Paul was *pressed* in spirit, and testified to the Jews that  
Jesus was Christ. *Acts xviii. 5.*

Wickedness condemned by her own witness, and *pressed*  
with conscience, forecalleth grievous things. *Wisdom xvii. 11.*

6. To enforce; to inculcate with argument or importunity.

Be sure to *press* upon him every motive. *Addison.*

I am the more bold to *press* it upon you, because these ac-  
complishments fit more handsomely on persons of quality,  
than any other. *Felton on the Classics.*

Those who negotiated, took care to make demands im-  
possible to be complied with; and therefore might securely  
*press* every article, as if they were in earnest. *Swift.*

7. To urge; to bear strongly on.

Chymists I may *press* with arguments, drawn from some of  
the eminentest writers of their sect. *Boyle.*

8. To compress; to hug, as in embracing.

He *press'd* her matron lips  
With kisses pure. *Milton.*

She took her son, and *press'd*  
Th' illustrious infant to her fragrant breast. *Dryden.*

His easy heart receiv'd the guilty flame,  
And from that time he *press'd* her with his passion. *Smith.*

Leucothoe took,  
And *press'd* Palemon closer in her arms. *Pope.*

9. To act upon with weight.

The place thou *press'st* on thy mother earth,  
Is all thy empire now: now it contains thee. *Dryden.*

10. To make earnest. *Press* is here perhaps rather an adjective;  
*press*, Fr. or from *presser* or *empreser*, Fr.

Let them be *pressed*, and ready to give succours to their  
confederates, as it ever was with the Romans; for if the  
confederate had leagues defensive with divers other states, and  
implored their aids, the Romans would ever be the formost.

*Bacon's Essays.*

*Press* for their country's honour and their king's,  
On their sharp beaks they whet their pointed stings. *Dryden.*

11. To force into military service. This is properly *impress*.  
Do but say to me what I should do,  
That in your knowledge may by me be done,  
And I am *press'd* into it. *Shakespeare.*

For every man that Bolingbroke hath *press'd*  
To lift sharp steel against our golden crown,  
Heav'n for his Richard hath in store  
A glorious angel. *Shakespeare. Richard II.*

From London by the king was I *press'd* forth. *Shakespeare.*

They



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They are enforced of very necessity to *press* the best and greatest part of their men out of the West countries, which is no small charge. Raleigh.

The endeavour to raise new men for the recruit of the army by *pressing*, found opposition in many places. Clarendon.

The peaceful peasant to the wars is *press*, Dryden.

The fields lie fallow in inglorious rest. Gay.

Must grandson Filbert to the wars be *press*. Swift.

You were *pressed* for the sea-service, and got off with much n-do.

To *press*. *v. n.*

1. To act with compulsive violence; to urge; to distress.

If there be fair proofs on the one side, and none at all on the other, and if the most *pressing* difficulties be on that side, on which there are no proofs, this is sufficient to render one opinion very credible, and the other altogether incredible. Tillotson's Sermons.

A great many uneasinesses always following the will, it is natural, that the greatest and most *pressing* should determine it to the next action. Locke.

2. To go forward with violence to any object.

I make bold to *press* With so little preparation. Shakespeare.

—You're welcome. Phil. iii. 14.

I *press* toward the mark for the prize. Phil. iii. 14.

The Turks gave a great shout, and *pressed* in on all sides, to have entered the breach. Kneller.

Thronging crowds *press* on you as you pass, And with their eager joy make triumph slow. Dryden.

Th' insulting victor *presses* on the more, And treads the steps the vanquish'd trod before. Dryden.

She is always drawn in a posture of walking, it being as natural for Hope to *press* forward to her proper objects, as for Fear to fly from them. Addison on Ancient Medals.

Let us not therefore faint, or be weary in our journey, much less turn back or sit down in despair; but *press* cheerfully forward to the high mark of our calling. Rogers.

3. To make invasion; to encroach.

On superior powers Were we to *press*, inferior might on ours. Pope.

4. To crowd; to throng.

For he had healed many, inasmuch that they *pressed* upon him for to touch him. Mar. iii. 10.

Counsel the may; and I will give thy ear The knowledge first of what is fit to hear: What I unasked with others or alone, Beware to learn; nor *press* too near the throne. Dryden.

5. To come unseasonably or importunately.

6. To urge with vehemence and importunity.

He *pressed* upon them greatly; and they turned in. Gen.

The less blood he drew, the more he took of treasure; and, as some construed it, he was the more sparing in the one, that he might be the more *pressing* in the other. Bacon.

So thick the shiv'ring army stands, And *press* for passage with extended hands. Dryden.

7. To act upon or influence.

When arguments *press* equally in matters indifferent, the safest method is to give up ourselves to neither. Addison.

8. To *press* upon. To invade; to push against.

Patroclus *presses* upon Hector too boldly, and by obliging him to fight, discovers it was not the true Achilles. Pope.

*Press*. *n. f.* [*presser*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. The instrument by which any thing is crushed or squeezed.

The *press* is full, the fats overflow. Joel iii. 13.

When one came to the *press* fats to draw out fifty vessels out of the *press*, there were but twenty. Hag. ii. 16.

The stomach and intestines are the *press*, and the lacteal vessels the strainers, to separate the pure emulsion from the faeces. Arbuthnot.

They kept their cloaths, when they were not worn, constantly in a *press*, to give them a lustre. Arbuthnot.

2. The instrument by which books are printed.

These letters are of the second edition; he will print them out of doubt, for he cares not what he puts into the *press*, when he would put us two in. Shakespeare.

3. Crowd; tumult; throng.

Paul and Barnabas, when infidels admiring their virtues, went about to sacrifice unto them, rent their garments in token of horror, and as frightened, ran crying through the *press* of the people, O men wherefore do ye these things. Hooker.

She held a great gold chain ylinked well, Whose upper end to highest heaven was knit, And lower part did reach to lowest hell, And all that *press* did round about her swell, To catch hold of that long chain. Fairy Queen.

Who is it in the *press* that calls on me? I hear a tongue, thriller than all the music, Cry, Caesar. Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.

Death having prey'd upon the outward parts, Leaves them insensible; his hege is now Against the mind; the which he pricks and wounds With many legions of strange fantasies; Each

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Which in their throng, and *press* to that last hold, Confound themselves. Shakespeare. King Lear.

Ambitious Turnus in the *press* appears, And aggravating crimes augment their fears. Dryden.

A new express all Agra does affright, Darah and Aurengzebe are join'd in fight; The *press* of people thickens to the court, Th' impatient croud devouring the report. Dryden.

Through the *press* enrag'd Thalestris flies, And scatters deaths around from both her eyes. Pope.

4. A kind of wooden case or frame for cloaths and other uses.

Creep into the kill hole.—Neither *press*, coffer, chest, trunk; but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of such places. Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.

5. A commission to force men into military service. For *impress*, If I be not ashamed of my soldiers, I am a fow'd gurnet; I have misus'd the king's *press* damnably. Shakespeare.

Concerning the musters and *presses* for sufficient mariners to serve in his majesty's ships, either the care is very little, or the bribery very great. Raleigh.

*Pressbed*. *n. f.* [*press* and *bed*.] Bed so formed, as to be shut up in a case.

*Presser*. *n. f.* [from *press*.] One that presses or works at a *press*. Of the stutts I give the profits to dyers and *pressers*. Swift.

*Pressgang*. *n. f.* [*press* and *gang*.] A crew that strols about the streets to force men into naval service.

*Pressingly*. *adv.* [from *press*.] With force; closely.

The one contracts his words, speaking *pressingly* and short; the other delights in long-breathed accents. Howell.

*Pression*. *n. f.* [from *press*.] The act of pressing.

If light consisted only in *pression*, propagated without actual motion, it would not be able to agitate and heat the bodies, which refract and reflect it: if it consisted in motion, propagated to all distances in an instant, it would require an infinite force every moment, in every shining particle, to generate that motion: and if it consisted in *pression* or motion, propagated either in an instant or in time, it would bend into the shadow. Newton's Opticks.

*Pressitant*. *adj.* Gravitating; heavy. A word not in use.

Neither the celestial matter of the vortices, nor the air, nor water are *pressitant* in their proper places. More.

*Pressman*. *n. f.* [*press* and *man*.]

1. One who forces another into service; one who forces away.

One only path to all; by which the *pression* came. Chapman.

2. One who makes the impression of print by the *press*: distinct from the compositor, who ranges the types.

*Pressmoney*. *n. f.* [*press* and *money*.] Money given to a soldier when he is taken or forced into the service.

Here Peacock, take my pouch, 'tis all I own, 'Tis my *pressmoney*.—Can this silver fail? Gay.

*Pressure*. *n. f.* [from *press*.]

1. The act of pressing or crushing.

2. The state of being pressed or crushed.

3. Force acting against any thing; gravitation; *pression*.

The inequality of the *pressure* of parts appeareth in this; that if you take a body of stone, and another of wood of the same magnitude and shape, and throw them with equal force, you cannot throw the wood so far as the stone. Bacon.

Although the glasses were a little convex, yet this transparent spot was of a considerable breadth, which breadth seemed principally to proceed from the yielding inwards of the parts of the glasses, by reason of their mutual *pressure*. Newton.

The blood flows through the vessels by the excess of the force of the heart above the incumbent *pressure*, which in fat people is excessive. Arbuthnot.

4. Violence inflicted; oppression.

A wife father ingenuously confessed, that those, which persecuted *pressure* of consciences, were commonly interested therein. Bacon's Essays.

5. Affliction; grievance; distress.

Mine own and my people's *pressures* are grievous, and peace would be very pleasing. King Charles.

The genuine price of lands in England would be twenty years purchase, were it not for accidental *pressure* under which it labours. Child's Discourse of Trade.

To this consideration he retreats, in the midst of all his *pressures*, with comfort; in this thought, notwithstanding the sad afflictions with which he was overwhelmed, he mightily exults. Atterbury's Sermons.

Excellent was the advice of Elephas to Job, in the midst of his great troubles and *pressures*, acquaint thyself now with God, and be at peace. Atterbury.

6. Impression; stamp; character made by impression.

From my memory I'll wipe away all trivial fond records, All laws of books, all forms, all *pressures* past, That youth and observation copy'd there. Shakespeare.

*Press*. *adj.* [*press* or *pre*, Fr.]

1. Ready; not dilatory. This is said to have been the original sense of the word *press* men; men, not forced into the service, as now we understand it, but men, for a certain sum received, *press* or ready to march at command. Each

## PRE

Each mind is *press*, and open every ear, To hear new tidings, though they no way joy us. Fairfax.

Gritus desired nothing more than, at his first entrance, to have confirmed the opinion of his authority in the minds of the vulgar people, by the *press* and ready attendance of the

Vayoud. Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.

2. Neat; tight. In both senses the word is obsolete.

More wealth any where, to be breese

More people, more handsome and *press* Tuffen's Husbandry.

Where find ye? A loan.

*Press*. *n. f.* [*press*, Fr.] A loan.

He required of the city a *press* of six thousand marks; but, after many parleys, he could obtain but two thousand pounds. Bacon's Henry VII.

*Prestigation*. *n. f.* [*prestigatio*, Lat.] A deceiving; a juggling; a playing legerdemain.

*Prestiges*. *n. f.* [*prestigies*, Lat.] Illusions; impostures; juggling tricks. Ditt.

*Presto*. *n. f.* [*presto*, Italian.] Quick; at once. A word used by those that show legerdemain.

*Press*! begone! 'tis here again; There's every piece as big as ten. Swift.

*Presumably*. *adv.* [from *presume*.] Without examination.

Authors *presumably* writing by common places, wherein, for many years, promiscuously amassing all that make for their subject, break forth at last into useless rhapsodies. Brown.

To *presume*. *v. n.* [*presumer*, Fr. *presumer*, Lat.]

1. To suppose; to believe previously without examination.

O much deceiv'd, much failing, hapless Eve! Of thy *presum'd* return! event perver! Milton.

Experience supplants the use of conjecture in the point; we do not only *presume* it may be so, but actually find it is so. Government of the Tongue.

2. To suppose; to affirm without immediate proof.

Although in the relation of Moses there be very few persons mentioned, yet are there many more to be *presumed*. Brown.

*Presume*. *v. n.* [*presumer*, Fr. *presumer*, Lat.]

That as my hand has open'd bounty to you, My heart dropp'd love; my pow'r rain'd honour more On you, than any. Shakespeare. Henry VIII.

3. To venture without positive leave.

There was a matter we were no less desirous to know, than fearful to ask, lest we might *presume* too far. Bacon.

4. To form confident or arrogant opinions.

The life of Ovid being already written in our language, I will not *presume* to far upon myself, to think I can add any thing to Mr. Sandys his undertaking. Dryden.

This man *presumes* upon his parts, that they will not fail him at time of need, and so thinks it superfluous labour to make any provision beforehand. Locke.

5. To make confident or arrogant attempts.

In this we fail to perform the thing, which God seeth meet, convenient and good; in that we *presume* to see what is meet and convenient, better than God himself. Hooker.

God, to remove his ways from human sense, Plac'd heav'n from earth so far, that earthly light, If it *presumes*, might err in things too high, And no advantage gain. Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.

6. It has on or upon sometimes before the thing supposed, or causing presumption.

He, that would not deceive himself, ought to build his hypothesis on matter of fact, and not *presume* on matter of fact, because of his hypothesis. Locke.

Luther *presumes* upon the gift of continency. Atterbury.

7. It has of sometimes, but not properly.

*Presuming* of his force, with sparkling eyes, Already he devours the promis'd prize. Dryden.

*Presumer*. *n. f.* [from *presume*.] One that presuppoces; an arrogant person.

Heavy with some high minds is an overweight of obligation; otherwise great deservors do grow intolerable *presumers*. Watton.

*Presumption*. *n. f.* [*presumptus*, Lat. *presumptio*, Fr.]

1. Supposition previously formed.

Thou hast shew'd us how unsafe it is to offend thee, upon *presumptions* afterwards to please thee. King Charles.

Though men in general believed a future state, yet they had but confused *presumptions* of the nature and condition of it. Rogers.

2. Confidence grounded on any thing presupposed.

A *presumption*, upon this aid, was the principal motive for the undertaking. Clarendon, b. viii.

Those at home held their immoderate engrossments of power by no other tenure, than their own *presumption* upon the necessity of affairs. Swift's Miscellanies.

3. An argument strong, but not demonstrative; a strong probability.

The error and insufficiency of their arguments doth make it, on the contrary side against them, a strong *presumption*, that God hath not moved their hearts to think such things, as he hath not enabled them to prove. Hooker, b. v. f. 10.

4. Arrogance; confidence blind and adventurous; presumptuousness.

## PRE

Let my *presumption* not provoke thy wrath; For I am sorry, that with reverence I did not entertain thee as thou art. Shakespeare.

It warns a warier carriage in the things, Left blind *presumption* work their ruining. Daniel.

I had the *presumption* to dedicate to you a very unfinished piece. Dryden.

5. Unreasonable confidence of divine favour.

The awe of his majesty will keep us from *presumptions*, and the promises of his mercy from despair. Rogers.

*Presumptive*. *adj.* [*presumptive*, Fr. from *presume*.]

1. Taken by previous supposition.

We commonly take shape and colour for so *presumptive* ideas of several species, that, in a good picture, we readily say this is a lion, and that a rose. Locke.

2. Supposed: as, the *presumptive* heir: opposed to the heir apparent.

3. Confident; arrogant; presumptuous.

There being two opinions repugnant to each other, it may not be *presumptive* or sceptical to doubt of both. Brown.

*Presumptuous*. *adj.* [*presumptuosus*, *presumptuosus*, Fr.]

1. Arrogant; confident; insolent.

*Presumptuous* priest, this place commands my patience. Shakespeare. Henry VI.

I follow him not

With any token of *presumptuous* suit; Nor would I have him, till I do deserve him. Shakespeare.

The boldness of advocates prevail with judges; whereas they should imitate God, who representeth the *presumptuous*, and giveth grace to the modest. Bacon's Essays.

Their minds somewhat rais'd By false *presumptuous* hope. Milton.

Some will not venture to look beyond received notions of the age, nor have so *presumptuous* a thought, as to be wiser than their neighbours. Locke.

2. Irreverent with respect to holy things.

Thus I *presumptuous*: and the vision bright, As with a smile more brighten'd, thus reply'd. Milton.

The pow'r's incens'd Punish'd his *presumptuous* pride, That for his daring enterprize the dy'd. Dryden.

Can't thou love

*Presumptuous* Crete, that boasts the tomb of Jove. Pope.

*Presumptuously*. *adv.* [from *presumptuous*.]

1. Arrogantly; irreverently.

Do you, who study nature's works, decide, Whilst I the dark mysterious cause admire, Nor, into what the gods conceal, *presumptuously* enquire. Addison's Remarks on Italy.

2. With vain and groundless confidence in divine favour.

I entreat your prayers, that God will keep me from all premature persuasion of my being in Christ, and not suffer me to go on *presumptuously* or desperately in any court. Hannon.

*Presumptuousness*. *n. f.* [from *presumptuous*.] Quality of being presumptuous; confidence; irreverence.

*Presuppoced*. *n. f.* [*pres* and *supposed*.] Supposal previously formed.

All things necessary to be known that we may be saved, but known with *presuppoced* of knowledge concerning certain principles, whereof it receiveth us already persuaded. Hooker.

To *presuppoced*. *v. a.* [*presuppoced*, Fr. *pres* and *supposed*.] To suppose as previous.

In as much as righteous life *presuppoced* life, in as much as to live virtuously it is impossible except we live; therefore the first impediment, which naturally we endeavour to remove, is penury and want of things, without which we cannot live. Hooker, b. i. f. 10.

All kinds of knowledge have their certain bounds; each of them *presuppoced* many necessary things learned in other sciences, and known beforehand. Hooker, b. i.

*Presupposition*. *n. f.* [*presupposition*, Fr. *pres* and *supposition*.] Supposition previously formed.

*Presurmise*. *n. f.* [*pres* and *surmise*.] Surmise previously formed.

It was your *presurmise*, That, in the dole of blows, your ion might drop. Shakespeare.

*Pretence*. *n. f.* [*pretenfus*, Lat.]

1. A false argument grounded upon fictitious postulates.

This *pretence* against religion will not only be baffled, but we shall gain a new argument to persuade men over. Tillot.

2. The act of showing or alleging what is not real.

With flying speed and iceming great *pretence* Came running in a mellerenger. Fairy Queen.

So strong his appetite was to those executions he had been accustomed to in Ireland, without any kind of commission or *pretence* of authority. Clarendon.

O worthy net of liberty alone, Too mean *pretence*, but honour. Miller.

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd *pretence* Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latian prince. Dryden.

I should have dressed the whole with greater care; but I had little time, which I am sure you know to be more than *pretence*. Wake's Preparation for Death.

3. Assumption;







## PRE

To PREVENT, *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Lat. *prevener*, Fr.]

1. To go before as a guide; to go before, making the way easy.

Are we to forsake any true opinion, or to shun any requisite action, only because we have in the practice thereof been prevented by idolaters.

Prevent him with the blessings of goodness. *Psaln* xxii. 3.

Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings with thy most gracious favour.

Let thy grace, O Lord, always prevent and follow us.

2. To go before; to be before; to anticipate.

Mine eyes prevent the night-watches, that I might be occupied in thy words.

The same officer told us, he came to conduct us, and that he had prevented the hour, because we might have the whole day before us for our business.

Nothing engendered doth prevent his meat:

Flies have their tables spread, ere they appear;

Some creatures have in winter what to eat;

Others do sleep.

Soon shalt thou find, if thou but arm their hands,

Their ready guilt preventing thy commands;

Couldst thou some great proportion'd mischief frame,

They'd prove the father from whose loins they came.

3. To preoccupy; to preengage; to attempt first.

Thou hast prevented us with overtures of love, even when we were thine enemies.

4. To hinder; to obviate; to obstruct. This is now almost the only sense.

They prevented me in the day of my trouble; but the Lord was my upholder.

I do find it cowardly and vile,

For fear of what might fall, so to prevent

The time of life.

This your sincerest care could not prevent,

Foretold so lately what would come to pass.

Too great confidence in success is the likeliest to prevent it; because it hinders us from making the best use of the advantages which we enjoy.

To PREVENT, *v. n.* To come before the time. A latinism.

Strawberries watered with water, wherein hath been steeped sheep's dung, will prevent and come early.

PREVENTER, *n. f.* [from prevent.]

1. One that goes before.

The archduke was the assailant, and the preventer, and had the fruit of his diligence and celerity.

2. One that hinders; an hinderer; an obstructer.

PREVENTION, *n. f.* [*prevention*, Fr. from *preventum*, Lat.]

1. The act of going before.

The greater the distance, the greater the prevention; as in thunder, where the lightning precedeth the crack a good space.

2. No odds appear'd

In might or swift prevention.

3. Preoccupation; anticipation.

Achievements, plots, orders, preventions,

Success or loss.

4. Hindrance; obstruction.

Half way he met

His daring foe, at this prevention more

Incens'd.

Prevention of sin is one of the greatest mercies God can vouchsafe.

5. Prejudice; prepossession. A French expression.

In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular gusto or any prevention of mind, and that whatsoever judgment they make, it may be purely their own.

PREVENTIONAL, *adj.* [from prevention.] Tending to prevention.

PREVENTIVE, *adj.* [from prevent.]

1. Tending to hinder.

Wars preventive upon just fears are true defences, as well as upon actual invasions.

2. Preservative; hindering ill. It has of before the thing prevented.

Physick is curative or preventive of diseases; preventive is that which, by purging noxious humours, preventeth sickness.

Procuring a due degree of sweat and perspiration, is the best preventive of the gout.

PREVENTIVE, *n. f.* [from prevent.] A preservative; that which prevents; an antidote.

PREVENTIVELY, *adv.* [from preventive.] In such a manner as tends to prevention.

Such as fearing to concede a monstrousness, or mutilate the integrity of Adam, preventively conceive the creation of thirteen ribs.

PREVIOUS, *adj.* [*prævious*, Lat.] Antecedent; going before; prior.

By this previous intimation we may gather some hopes; that the matter is not desperate.

Sound from the mountain, previous to the storm,

Rolls o'er the muttering Earth.

## PRI

PREVIOUSLY, *adv.* [from previous.] Beforehand; antecedently.

Darting their stings, they previously declare

Design'd revenge, and fierce intent of war.

It cannot be reconciled with perfect sincerity, as previously supposing some neglect of better information.

PREVIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from previous.] Antecedence.

1. Something to be devoured; something to be seized; food gotten by violence; raving; wealth gotten by violence; plunder.

A garrison supported itself, by the prey it took from the neighbourhood of Aylesbury.

The whole included race his purpos'd prey.

She sees herself the monster's prey,

And feels her heart and intrails torn away.

Pindar, that eagle, mounts the skies,

While virtue leads the noble way;

Too like a vulture Boileau flies,

Where forlorn int'rest shews the prey.

2. Ravage; depredation.

Hog in sloth, fox in stealth, lion in prey.

3. Animal of prey, is an animal that lives on other animals.

There are men of prey, as well as beasts and birds of prey, that live upon, and delight in blood.

To PREY, *v. n.* [*predator*, Lat.]

1. To feed by violence.

With on before the object,

A lioness

Lay couching head on ground, with cat-like watch,

When that the sleeping man should stir: for 'tis

The royal disposition of that beast

To prey on nothing that doth seem as dead.

Put your torches out;

The wolves have prey'd, and look the gentle day

Dapples the drowsy east.

Jove venom first infus'd in serpents fell,

Taught wolves to prey, and stormy seas to swell,

Their impious folly dar'd to prey

On heads devoted to the god of day.

2. To plunder; to rob.

They pray continually unto their faint the commonwealth,

or rather not pray to her, but prey on her; for they ride up and down on her, and make her their boots.

3. To corrode; to waste.

Language is too faint to show

His rage of love; it preys upon his life;

He pines, he sickens, he despairs, he dies.

PREYER, *n. f.* [from prey.] Robber; devourer; plunderer.

PRIAPISM, *n. f.* [*priapismus*, Lat. *priapismus*, Fr.] A preternatural tension.

Luft causeth a flagrantcy in the eyes and priapism.

The person every night has a priapism in his sleep.

PRICE, *n. f.* [*prix*, Fr. *præcium*, Lat.]

1. Equivalent paid for any thing.

I will buy it of thee at a price; neither will I offer burnt-offerings unto the Lord my God, of that which cost me nothing.

2. From that which hath its price in composition, if you take away any thing, or any part do fail, all is disgrace.

If fortune has a niggard been to thee,

Devote thyself to thrift, not luxury;

And wisely make that kind of food thy choice,

To which necessity confines thy price.

3. Value; estimation; supposed excellence.

We stand in some jealousy, left by thus overvaluing their sermons; they make the price and estimation of scripture, otherwise notified, to fall.

4. Rate at which any thing is sold.

Supposing the quantity of wheat, in respect to its vent be the same, that makes the change in the price of wheat.

5. Reward; thing purchased at any rate.

Sometimes virtue starves, while vice is fed;

What then? is the reward of virtue bread?

That, vice may merit; 'tis the price of toil;

The knave deserves it, when he tills the soil.

To PRICE, *v. a.* To pay for.

Some shall pay the price of others guilt;

And he the man that made false joy to fall,

Shall with his own blood price that he hath spilt.

To PRICK, *v. a.* [*priecan*, Saxon.]

1. To pierce with a small puncture.

Leave her to heav'n,

And to those thorns that in her bosom lodge,

To prick and sting her.

## PRI

A hunted panther casts about

Her glaring eyes, and pricks her list'ning ears to scout. Dry.

His rough crest he rears,

And pricks up his predestinating ears.

The fiery courser, when he hears from far

The brightly trumpets and the shouts of war,

Pricks up his ears.

A greyhound hath pricked ears, but those of a hound hang down; for that the former hunts with his ears, the latter only with his nose.

The tuneful noise the sprightly courser hears,

Paws the green turf, and pricks his trembling ears.

Keep close to ears, and those let asses prick;

'Tis nothing—nothing; if they bite and kick.

2. To fix by the point.

I cauled the edges of two knives to be ground truly straight, and pricking their points into a board, so that their edges might look towards one another, and meeting near their points contain a rectilinear angle, I fastened their handles together with pitch, to make this angle invariable.

3. To hang on a point.

The cooks slice it into little gobbets, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace.

4. To nominate by a puncture or mark.

Those many then shall die, their names are prick'd.

Some who are prick'd for sheriffs, and are fit, set out of the bill.

5. To spur; to goad; to impel; to incite.

When I call to mind your gracious favours,

My duty pricks me on to utter that,

Which else no worldly good should draw from me.

Well, 'tis no matter, honour pricks me on;

But how if honour prick me off, when

I come on.

His high courage prick'd him forth to wed.

6. To pain; to pierce with remorse.

When they heard this, they were prick'd in their hearts,

and said, men and brethren what shall we do?

7. To make acid.

They their late attacks decline,

And turn as eager as prick'd wine.

8. To mark a tune.

9. To prick, *v. n.* [*prijten*, Dutch.]

1. To dress one's self for show.

2. To come upon the spur. This seems to be the sense in Spenser.

After that Varlet's flight, it was not long,

Ere on the plain fast pricking Guyon sped,

One in bright arms embattled full strong.

A gentle knight was pricking on the plain,

Yclad in mighty arms of silver shield.

They had not ridden far, when they might see

One pricking towards them with halcy heat.

The Scottish horsemen began to hover much upon the English army, and to come pricking about them, sometimes within length of their staves.

Before each van

Prick forth the airy knights.

In this king Arthur's reign,

A lusty knight was pricking o'er the plain.

PRICK, *n. f.* [*prieca*, Saxon.]

1. A sharp slender instrument; any thing by which a puncture is made.

The country gives me proof

Of bedlam beggars, who, with roaring voices,

Strike in their numb'd and mortified bare arms

Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary.

It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks.

If the English would not in peace govern them by the law, nor could in war root them out by the sword, must they not be pricks in their eyes, and thorns in their sides.

2. A thorn in the mind; a teasing and tormenting thought; remorse of conscience.

My conscience first receiv'd a tenderness,

Scruple, and prick, on certain speeches utter'd

By th' bishop of Bayon.

3. A spot or mark at which archers aim.

For long shooting, their shaft was a cloth yard, their pricks twenty-four score; for strength, they would pierce any ordinary armour.

4. A point; a fixed place.

Now gins this godly frame of temperance

Fairly to rise, and her adorned head

To prick of highest praise forth to advance.

Phaeton hath tumbled from his car,

And made an evening at the noon-tide prick.

5. A puncture.

No apes were discovered in the place of her death, only two small infestible pricks were found in her arm.

6. The print of a hare in the ground.

## PRI

PRI'CKER, *n. f.* [from prick.]

1. A sharp-pointed instrument.

Pricker is vulgarly called an awl; yet, for joiner's use, it hath most commonly a square blade.

2. A light horseman.

They had horsemen, prickers as they are termed, fitter to make excursions and to chace, than to sustain any strong charge.

PRI'CKET, *n. f.* [from prick.] A buck in his second year.

I've call'd the deer; the princeps kill'd a pricket.

The buck is called the first year a fawn, the second year a pricket.

PRI'CKLE, *n. f.* [from prick.] Small sharp point, like that of a briar.

The prickles of trees are a kind of excrescence; the plants that have prickles, are black and white, those have it in the bough; the plants that have prickles in the leaf, are holly and juniper; nettles also have a small venomous prickles.

An herb growing in the water, called lincofsia, is full of prickles: this putteth forth another small herb out of the leaf, imputed to moisture gathered between the prickles.

A fox catching hold of a bramble to break his fall, the prickles ran into his feet.

The man who laugh'd but once to see an ass

Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass,

Might laugh again, to see a jury chaw

The prickles of unpalatable law.

The flower's divine, where'er it grows,

Neglect the prickles, and assume the rose.

PRI'CKLINESS, *n. f.* [from prickly.] Fullness of sharp points.

PRI'CKLOUSE, *n. f.* [*prick and louse*] A word of contempt for a taylor. A low word.

A taylor and his wife quarreling; the woman in contempt called her husband pricklouse.

PRI'CKSONG, *n. f.* [*prick and song*] Song set to music.

He fights as you sing pricksongs, keeps time, distance and proportion.

PRI'CKLY, *adj.* [from prick.] Full of sharp points.

Artichokes will be less prickly and more tender, if the seeds have their tops grated off upon a stone.

I no more

Shall see you browsing, on the mountain's brow,

The prickly shrubs.

How did the humbled swain detect

His prickly beard, and hairy breast!

PRI'CKMADAM, *n. f.* A species of houseleek, which see.

PRI'CKPUNCH, *n. f.*

Prickpunch is a piece of tempered steel, with a round point at one end, to prick a round mark in cold iron.

PRI'CKWOOD, *n. f.* A tree.

PRIDE, *n. f.* [*prut* or *pryb*, Saxon.]

1. Inordinate and unreasonable self-esteem.

I can see his pride



## PRI

This little impudent hardware-man turns into ridicule the direful apprehensions of the whole kingdom, *priding himself* as the cause of them.

**PRIE.** *n. f.* I suppose an old name of privet.

Lop poplar and fallow, elme, maple and *prie*,

Wel saved from cattel, till summer to lie.

**PRIEF** for *prose*. *Spenser.*

**PRIER.** *n. f.* [from *pry*.] One who enquires too narrowly.

**PRIEST.** *n. f.* [from *prie*, Sax. *prestre*, Fr.]

1. One who officiates in sacred offices.

I'll to the vicar,

Bring you the maid, you shall not lack a *priest*. *Shakep.*

The high *priest* shall not uncover his head. *Lev. xxi. 10.*

Our practice of finging differs from the practice of David,

the *priest* and Levites. *Peasam.*

I here pray's I thy *priest* before thee bring.

2. One of the second order in the hierarchy, above a deacon,

below a bishop.

No neighbours, but a few poor simple clowns,

Honest and true, with a well-meaning *priest*. *Rowe.*

**PRIESTCRAFT.** *n. f.* [from *priest* and *craft*.] Religious frauds;

management of wicked priests to gain power.

Puzzle has half a dozen common-place topics; though

the debate be about Doway, his discourse runs upon bigotry

and *priestcraft*. *Spektator.*

From *priestcraft* happily set free,

Lo! ev'ry finis'd son returns to thee. *Pope.*

**PRIESTRESS.** *n. f.* [from *priest*.] A woman who officiated in

heaven rites.

Then too, our mighty sire, thou flood'dst difarm'd,

When thy rapt soul the lovely *priestess* charm'd,

That Rome's high founder bore. *Addison.*

These two, being the sons of a lady who was *priestess* to

Juno, drew their mother's chariot to the temple. *Spektator.*

She as *priestess* knows the rites,

Wherein the God of earth delights. *Swift's Miscel.*

Th' inferior *priestess*, at her altar's side,

Trembling, begins the sacred rites of pride. *Pope.*

**PRIESTHOOD.** *n. f.* [from *priest*.]

1. The office and character of a priest.

Jeroboam is reproved, because he took the *priesthood* from

the tribe of Levi. *Whitgift.*

The *priesthood* hath in all nations, and all religions, been

held highly venerable. *Athenian's Sermons.*

2. The order of men set apart for holy offices.

Is your *priesthood* grown to peremptory? *Shakep.*

He pretends, that I have fallen foul on *priesthood*. *Dryden.*

3. The second order of the hierarchy. See **PRIEST.**

**PRIESTLINESS.** *n. f.* [from *priestly*.] The appearance or man-

ner of a priest.

**PRIESTLY.** *adj.* [from *priest*.] Becoming a priest; sacerdotal;

belonging to a priest.

In the Jewish church, none that was blind or lame was

capable of the *priestly* office. *South's Sermons.*

How can incest suit with holiness,

Or *priestly* orders with a princely state? *Dryden.*

**PRIESTRIDDEN.** *adj.* [from *priest* and *ridden*.] Managed or go-

vern'd by priests.

Such a cant of high-church and persecution, and being

*priestridden*. *Swift.*

**TO PRIEVE** for *prove*. *Spenser.*

**PRIG.** *n. f.* [A cant word derived perhaps from *prick*, as he

*pricks* up, he is *pert*; or from *prickeared*, an epithet of re-

proach bestowed upon the presbyterian teachers.] A pert,

conceited, saucy, pragmatical, little fellow.

The little man concluded, with calling monsieur Mefnager

an insignificant *prig*. *Spektator, N<sup>o</sup> 482.*

There have I seen some active *prig*,

To shew his parts, bestride a twig. *Swift's Miscel.*

**PRILL.** *n. f.* A birt or turbot. *Ainsworth.*

**PRIM.** *adj.* [by contraction from *primitive*.] Formal; precise;

affectedly nice.

A ball of new dropt horse's dung,

Mingling with apples in the throng,

Said to the pippin, plump and *prim*,

See, brother, how we apples swim. *Swift's Miscel.*

**TO PRIM.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To deck up precisely;

to form to an affected nicety.

**PRIMACY.** *n. f.* [from *primat*, *primace*, Fr. *primatus*, Lat.] The

chief ecclesiastical station.

When he had now the *primacy* in his own hand, he thought

he should be to blame if he did not apply remedies. *Clarend.*

**PRIMAGE.** *n. f.* The freight of a ship. *Ainsworth.*

**PRIMAL.** *adj.* [from *primus*, Lat.] First. A word not in use, but

very commodious for poetry.

It hath been taught us from the *primal* state,

That he, which is, was with'd, until he were. *Shakep.*

Oh! my offence is rank, it smells to heav'n,

It hath the *primal*, eldest curse upon't. *Shakep.*

**PRIMARILY.** *adv.* [from *primary*.] Originally; in the first

intention; in the first place.

In fevers, where the heart *primarily* suffereth, we apply

medicines unto the wrists. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

## PRI

These considerations so exactly suiting the parable of the wedding-supper to this spiritual banquet of the gospel, if it does not *primarily*, and in its first design, intend it; yet certainly it may, with greater advantage of resemblance, be applied to it, than to any other duty.

**PRIMARINESS.** *n. f.* [from *primary*.] The state of being first

in act or intention.

That which is peculiar, must be taken from the *primari-*

*ness* and secondariness of the perception. *Norris.*

**PRIMARY.** *adj.* [from *primarius*, Lat.]

1. First in intention.

The figurative notation of this word, and not the *primary*

or literal, belongs to this place. *Hammond.*

2. Original; first.

Before that beginning, there was neither *primary* matter to

be informed, nor form to inform, nor any being but the

eternal. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

When the ruins both *primary* and secondary were settled,

the waters of the abyss began to settle too. *Burnet.*

These I call original or *primary* qualities of body, which

produce simple ideas in us, viz. solidity, extension, figure

and motion. *Locke.*

3. First in dignity; chief; principal.

As the six *primary* planets revolve about him, so the se-

condary ones are moved about them in the same unequal

proportion of their periodical motions to their orbs. *Bentley.*

**PRIMATE.** *n. f.* [from *primas*, Fr. *primas*, Lat.] The chief eccle-

siastick.

When the power of the church was first established, the

archbishops of Canterbury and York had then no prehe-

minence one over the other; the former being *primate* over the

Southern, as the latter was over the Northern parts. *Ayliffe.*

The late and present *primates*, and the lord archbishop of

Dublin hath left memorials of his bounty. *Swift.*

**PRIMATESHIP.** *n. f.* [from *primate*.] The dignity or office

of a primate.

**PRIME.** *n. f.* [from *primus*, Lat.]

1. The first part of the day; the dawn; the morning.

His larum bell might loud and wide be heard

When cause requir'd, but never out of time, *Spenser.*

Early and late it rung at evening and at *prime*.

Sure pledge of day, that crown'd the smiling morn

With thy bright circle, praise him in thy sphere

While day arises, that sweet hour of *prime*. *Milton.*

2. The beginning; the early days.

Quickly sundry arts mechanical were found out in the very

*prime* of the world. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*

Nature here wanton'd as in her *prime*. *Milton.*

3. The best part.

Give no more to ev'ry guest,

Than he's able to digest,

Give him always of the *prime*,

And but little at a time. *Swift.*

4. The spring of life; the height of health, strength or beauty.

Make haste, sweet love, whilst it is *prime*,

For none can call again the passed time. *Spenser.*

Will the yet debate her eyes on me,

That crop the golden *prime* of this sweet prince,

And made her widow to a woful bed? *Shakep. Rich. III.*

Youth, beauty, wisdom, courage, virtue, all

That happiness and *prime* can happy call. *Shakep.*

Likeliest she seem'd to Ceres in her *prime*. *Milton.*

No poet ever sweetly sung,

Unless he were, like Phœbus, young;

Nor ever nymph inspir'd to rhyme,

Unless, like Venus, in her *prime*. *Swift.*

Short were her marriage joys; for in the *prime*

Of youth, her lord expir'd before his time. *Dryden.*

5. Spring.

Hope waits upon the flow'ry *prime*,

And summer, though it be less gay,

Yet is not look'd on as a time

Of declination or decay. *Waller.*

The poet and his theme in spite of time,

For ever young enjoys an endless *prime*. *Granville.*

6. The height of perfection.

The plants which now appear in the most different seasons,

would have been all in *prime*, and flourishing together at the

same time. *Woodward.*

7. The first canonical hour.

8. The first part; the beginning; as, the *prime* of the moon.

**PRIME.** *adj.* [from *primus*, Lat.]

1. Early; blooming.

His hazy helm unbuckl'd, shew'd him *prime*

In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Principal; first rate.

Dividers of *prime* quality, in several counties, were, for re-

fusing to pay the same, committed to prison. *Clarendon.*

Nor can I think, that God will so destroy

We his *prime* creatures dignify'd so high. *Milton.*

Humility and resignation are our *prime* virtues. *Dryden.*

## PRI

3. First; original.

We smother'd

The most replenish'd sweet work of nature,

That from the *prime* creation e'er she fram'd. *Shakep.*

Moses being chosen by God to be the ruler of his people,

will not prove that priesthood belonged to Adam's heirs, or the

*prime* fathers. *Locke.*

4. Excellent. It may, in this loose sense, perhaps admit,

though scarcely with propriety, a superlative.

We are contented with

Catharine our queen, before the *primest* creature

That's paragon'd i' th' world. *Shakep. Henry VIII.*

**TO PRIME.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in the first powder; to put powder in the pan of a

gun.

A pistol of about a foot in length, we *primed* with well-

dried gunpowder. *Boyle.*

*Prime* all your firelocks, fasten well the stake. *Gay.*

His friendship was exactly tim'd,

He shot before your foes were *prim'd*. *Swift's Miscel.*

2. [Primer, Fr. to begin.] To lay the first colours on in paint-

ing. A Gallicism.

**PRIMELY.** *adv.* [from *prime*.]

1. Originally; primarily; in the first place; in the first inten-

tion.

Words signify not immediately and *primely* things them-

selves, but the conceptions of the mind about them. *South.*

2. Excellently; supremely well. A low sense.

**PRIMENESS.** *n. f.* [from *prime*.]

1. The state of being first.

2. Excellence.

**PRIMER.** *n. f.*

1. An office of the blessed Virgin.

Another prayer to her is not only in the manual, but in

the *primer* or office of the blessed Virgin. *Stillingfleet.*

2. [Primerius, Lat.] A small prayer book in which children

are taught to read, so named from the Romish book of devo-

tions; an elementary book.

The Lord's prayer, the creed and ten commandments

he should learn by heart, not by reading them himself in his

*primer*, but by somebody's repeating them before he can

read. *Locke on Education.*

**PRIMEIRO.** *n. f.* [Spanish.] A game at cards.

With the duke of Suffolk. *Shakep. Henry VIII.*

**PRIMEVAL.** *adj.* [from *primævus*, Lat.] Original; such as was

*PRIMEVOUS.* *adj.* [from *primævus*, Lat.]

1. Immortal dove,

Thou with almighty energy did'st move

On the wild waves, incumbent did'st display

Thy genial wings, and hatch *primeval* day. *Blackmore.*

All the parts of this great fabric change;



# PRI

The princely hierarch left his pow'rs to seize Possession of the garden. *Milton.*  
I expressed her commands  
To mighty lords and princely dames. *Waller.*  
So fled the dame, and o'er the ocean bore  
Her princely burthen to the Gallick shore. *Waller.*  
3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august.  
I, that but now refus'd most princely gifts,  
Am bound to beg of my lord general.  
Princely counsel in his face yet shone.  
Born to command, your princely virtues slept  
Like humble David's, while the flock he kept. *Waller.*  
PRINCELY. *adv.* [from *prince*.] In a princelike manner.  
PRINCES-FEATHER. *n. f.* The herb amaranth. *Ainsl.*  
PRINCESS. *n. f.* [from *prince*, Fr.]  
1. A sovereign lady; a woman having sovereign command.  
Ask why God's anointed he revild;  
A king and prince's dead. *Dryden.*  
Prince's ador'd and lov'd, if verse can give  
A deathless name, thine shall for ever live. *Gravill.*  
Under to excellent a prince's as the present queen, we sup-  
pose a family strictly regulated. *Swift.*  
2. A sovereign lady of rank, next to that of a queen.  
3. The daughter of a king.  
Here the bracelet of the truest prince's, *Shakep. Cymbeline.*  
4. The wife of a prince; as, the prince's of Wales.  
PRINCIPAL. *adj.* [from *prince*, Fr. *principalis*, Lat.]  
1. Princely. A fence found only in *Spenser*. A Latinism.  
Suspicion of friend, nor fear of foe,  
That hazarded his health, had he at all;  
But walk'd at will, and wandred to and fro,  
In the pride of his freedom principal. *Spenser.*  
2. Chief; of the first rate; capital; essential; important; con-  
siderable.  
This later is ordered, partly and as touching principal  
matters by none but precepts divine only; partly and as con-  
cerning things of inferior regard by ordinances, as well hu-  
man as divine. *Hooker, b. v. f. 4.*  
Can you remember any of the principal evils, that he laid  
to the charge of women. *Shakep. As You like it.*  
PRINCIPAL. *n. f.* [from the *adj.*]  
1. A head; a chief; not a second.  
Seconds in factions do many times, when the faction sub-  
divideth, prove principals. *Bacon.*  
2. One primarily or originally engaged; not an accessory or  
auxiliary.  
We were not principals, but auxiliaries in the war. *Swift.*  
In judgments, some persons are present as principals, and  
others only as accessories. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
3. A capital fund placed out at interest.  
Thou wilt not only loose the forfeiture,  
But touch'd with human gentleness and love,  
Forgive a moiety of the principal. *Shakep.*  
Taxes must be continued, because we have no other means  
for paying off the principal. *Swift's Miscellanies.*  
4. The president or governor.  
PRINCIPALITY. *n. f.* [from *prince*, Fr.]  
1. Sovereignty; supreme power.  
Divine lady, who have wrought such miracles in me, as to  
make a prince none of the basest, to think all principalities  
base, in respect of the sheephook. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Nothing was given to Henry, but the name of king; all  
other absolute power of principality he had. *Spenser.*  
2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty.  
Then speak the truth by her; if not divine,  
Yet let her be a principality.  
Sov'reign to all the creatures on the earth. *Shakep.*  
Nisroch of principalities the prime. *Milton.*  
3. The country which gives title to a prince; as, the principa-  
lity of Wales.  
To the boy Caesar fend this grizzled head,  
And he will fill thy wishes to the brim  
With principalities. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleop.*  
The little principality of Epire was invincible by the whole  
power of the Turks. *Temple's Miscellanies.*  
4. Superiority; predominance.  
In the chief work of elements, water hath the principality  
and excels over earth. *Digby on Bodies.*  
If any mystery be effective of spiritual blessings, then this  
is much more, as having the prerogative and principality above  
every thing else. *Taylor's Worth Communicant.*  
PRINCIPALLY. *adv.* [from *principal*.] Chiefly; above all;  
above the rest.  
If the minister of divine offices shall take upon him that  
holly calling for covetous or ambitious ends, or shall not de-  
sign the glory of God principally, he polluteth his heart. *Tayl.*  
They wholly mistake the nature of criticism, who think  
its business is principally to find fault. *Dryden.*  
The reffiance of water arises principally from the vis iner-  
tia of its matter, and by consequence, if the heavens were  
as dense as water, they would not have much less resistance  
than water. *Newton's Opticks.*

What I principally insist on, is due execution. *Swift.*  
PRINCIPALNESS. *n. f.* [from *principal*.] The state of being  
principal or chief.  
PRINCIPATION. *n. f.* [from *principium*, Lat.] Analysis into  
constituent or elemental parts. A word not received.  
The separating of any metal into its original or element,  
we will call *principiation*. *Bacon.*  
PRINCIPLE. *n. f.* [from *principium*, Lat. *principle*, Fr.]  
1. Element; constituent part; primordial substance.  
Modern philosophers suppose matter to be one simple prin-  
ciple, or solid extension diversified by its various shapes. *Watts.*  
2. Original cause.  
Some few, whose lamp shone brighter, have been led,  
From cause to cause to nature's secret head,  
And found that one first principle must be. *Dryden.*  
For the performance of this, a vital or directive principle  
seemeth to be assitant to the corporeal. *Greul's Cognal.*  
3. Being productive of other being; operative cause.  
The soul of man is an active principle, and will be em-  
ployed one way or other. *Tillasson's Sermons.*  
4. Fundamental truth; original postulate; first position from  
which others are deduced.  
Touching the law of reason, there are in it some things  
which stand as principles universally agreed upon; and out of  
those principles, which are in themselves evident, the greatest  
moral duties we owe towards God or man, may, without  
any great difficulty, be concluded. *Hesker.*  
All of them may be called principles, when compared with  
a thousand other judgments, which we form under the regu-  
lation of these primary propositions. *Watts's Logic.*  
5. Ground of action; motive.  
Farewel, young lords; these warlike principles  
Do not throw from you  
As no principle of vanity led me first to write it, so much  
less does any such motive induce me now to publish it. *Watts.*  
There would be but small improvements in the world,  
were there not some common principle of action, working  
equally with all men. *Addison's Spectator, N° 255.*  
6. Tenet on which morality is founded.  
I'll try  
If yet I can subdue those stubborn principles  
Of faith, of honour. *Addison's Cato.*  
A feather shooting from another's head,  
Extracts his brain, and principle is fled. *Pope.*  
TO PRINCIPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To establish or fix in any tenet; to impress with any tenet  
good or ill.  
Wise and best men full oft beguill'd,  
With goodness principle'd not to reject  
The penitent, but ever to forgive,  
Are drawn to wear out miserable days. *Milton.*  
It is the concern of his majesty, and the peace of his go-  
vernment, that the youth be principle'd with a thorough per-  
suasion of the justness of the old king's cause. *South.*  
There are so many young persons, upon the well and ill  
principles of whom next under God, depends the happiness  
or misery of this church and state. *South's Sermons.*  
Governors should be well principle'd and good-natured. *L'Estr.*  
Men have been principle'd with an opinion, that they must  
not consult reason in things of religion.  
Let an enthusiast be principle'd, that he or his teacher is in-  
spired, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons  
against his doctrine. *Locke.*  
He seems a settled and principle'd philosopher, thanking for-  
tune for the tranquility he has by her aversion. *Pope to Swift.*  
2. To establish firmly in the mind.  
The promiscuous reading of the bible is far from being of  
any advantage to children, either for the perfecting their read-  
ing, or principleing their religion. *Locke.*  
PRINCOCK. *n. f.* [from *prink* or *prim cock*; perhaps *prince* or  
PRINCOX. } *præcox* ingenium, Lat.] A coxcomb; a  
conceited person; a pert young rogue.  
You are a saucy boy;  
This trick may chance to icathe you I know what;  
You must contrary me! you are a princex, go. *Shakep.*  
TO PRINK. *v. n.* [from *prinken*, Dutch.] To prank; to deck for  
show.  
Hold a good wager she was every day longer princking in  
the glass than you was. *Art of Tormenting.*  
TO PRINT. *v. a.* [from *primer*, *empreint*, Fr.]  
1. To mark by pressing any thing upon another.  
On his fiery feed betimes he rode,  
That scarcely prints the turf on which he trod. *Dryden.*  
2. To form by impression.  
Your mother was most true to wedlock, prince,  
For she did print your royal father off. *Shakep. Winter's Tale.*  
Conceiving you.  
Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh for the dead,  
Ye shall not print any marks upon you. *Lev. ix. 23.*  
Perhaps some footleaps printed in the clay,  
Will to my love direct your wand'ring way. *Reverend.*

# PRI

His royal bounty brought its own reward,  
And in their minds so deep did print the fence,  
That if their ruins sadly they regard, *Dryden.*  
'Tis but with fear.  
4. To impress words or make books, not by the pen, but the  
press.  
Thou hast caused printing to be used; and, contrary to the  
king, his crown and dignity, built a paper-mill. *Shakep.*  
This nonsense got in by a mistake of the stage editors, who  
printed from the piecemeal written parts. *Pope.*  
Is it probable, that a promiscuous jumble of printing letter  
should often fall into a method, which should stamp on paper  
a coherent discourse. *Locke.*  
As soon as he begins to spell, pictures of animals should be  
got him, with the printed names to them. *Locke.*  
TO PRINT. *v. n.* To publish a book.  
From the moment he prints, he must expect to hear no  
more truth. *Pope.*  
PRINT. *n. f.* [from *empreint*, Fr.]  
1. Mark or form made by impression.  
Some more time  
Must wear the print of his remembrance out. *Shakep.*  
Which any print of goodness will not take,  
Being capable of all ill! *Shakep. Tempest.*  
Attend the foot,  
That leaves the print of blood where'er it walks. *Shakep.*  
Up they tost the sand,  
No wheel seen, nor wheels print was in the mould impress'd  
Behind them. *Chapman's Iliad.*  
Our life so fast away doth slide,  
As doth an hungry eagle through the wind;  
Or as a ship transported with the tide,  
Which in their passage leave no print behind.  
My life is but a wind,  
Which passeth by, and leaves no print behind.  
O'er the smooth enamell'd green,  
Where no print of step hath been. *Milton.*  
While the heav'n, by the sun's team untrod,  
Hath took no print of the approaching light,  
And all the fringed host keep watch.  
Before the lion's den appeared the footsteps of many that  
had gone in, but no prints of any that ever came out. *South.*  
Winds bear me to some barren island,  
Where print of human feet was never seen. *Dryden.*  
From hence Astrea took her flight, and here  
The prints of her departing steps appear.  
If they be not sometimes renewed by repeated exercise of  
the senses or reflection, the print wears out. *Locke.*  
2. That which being impressed leaves its form.  
3. Pictures cut in wood or copper to be impressed on paper. It  
is usual to lay wooden prints and copper plates.  
4. Picture made by impression.  
From my breast I cannot tear  
The passion, which from thence did grow;  
Nor yet out of my fancy raise  
The print of that supposed face. *Waller.*  
The prints, which we see of antiquities, may contribute to  
form our genius, and to give us great ideas. *Dryden.*  
Words standing for things, should be expressed by little  
draughts and prints made of them. *Locke.*  
5. The form, size, arrangement, or other qualities of the types  
used in printing books.  
To refresh the former hint;  
She read her maker in a fairer print. *Dryden.*  
6. The state of being published by the printer.  
I love a ballad in print, or a life. *Shakep.*  
It is so rare to see  
Ought that belongs to young nobility  
In print, that we must praise.  
His natural antipathy to a man, who endeavours to signalize  
his parts in the world, has hindered many persons from mak-  
ing their appearance in print. *Addison.*  
A published some tables, which were out of print. *Arbut.*  
The rights of the christian church are scornfully trampled  
on in print. *Atterbury.*  
7. Single sheet printed and sold.  
The prints, about three days after, were filled with the  
same terms.  
The publick had said before, that they were dull; and they  
were at great pains to purchase room in the prints; to testify  
under their hands the truth of it. *Pope.*  
Inform us, will the emperor treat,  
Or do the prints and papers lie? *Pope.*  
8. Formal method.  
Lay his head sometimes higher, sometimes lower, that he  
may not feel every little change, who is not designed to have  
his mind lay all things in print, and tuck him in warm. *Locke.*  
PRINT. *n. f.* [from *print*.]  
1. One that prints books.  
I find, at reading all over, to deliver to the printer, in that  
which I ought to have done to comply with my design, I am  
fallen very short. *Digby.*

# PRI

To buy books, only because they were published by an  
eminent printer, is much as if a man should buy cloaths that  
did not fit him, only because made by some famous taylor. *Pope.*  
See, the printer's boy below;  
Ye hawkers all, your voices lift. *Swift.*  
2. One that stains linen.  
PRI'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *print*.] That which leaves no im-  
pression.  
Ye elves,  
And ye, that on the sands with printless foot  
Do chafe the ebbing Neptune. *Shakep. Tempest.*  
Whilt from off the waters fleet,  
Thus I set my printless feet  
O'er the cowslip's velvet head,  
That bends not as I tread. *Milton.*  
PRI'OR. *adj.* [from *prior*, Lat.] Former; being before something  
else; antecedent; anterior.  
Whenever tempted to do or approve any thing contrary to  
the duties we are enjoined, let us reflect that we have a prior  
and superior obligation to the commands of Christ. *Regers.*  
PRI'OR. *n. f.* [from *prior*, Fr.]  
1. The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an  
abbot.  
Neither they, nor any other, besides the prior of the con-  
vent, knew any thing of his name. *Addison's Spectator.*  
2. Prior is such a person, as, in some churches, presides over  
others in the same churches. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
PRI'ORESS. *n. f.* [from *prior*.] A lady superior of a convent  
of nuns.  
When you have vow'd, you must not speak with men,  
But in the presence of the prioress. *Shakep.*  
The reeve, miller and cook are distinguished from each  
other, as much as the mincing lady prioress and the broad  
speaking wife of Bath. *Dryden.*  
PRI'ORITY. *n. f.* [from *prior*, *adj.*]  
1. The state of being first; precedence in time.  
From son to son of the lady, as they should be in priority  
of birth. *Hayward.*  
Men still affirm, that it killeth at a distance, that it poi-  
soneth by the eye, and by priority of vision.  
This observation may assist, in determining the dispute con-  
cerning the priority of Homer and Hesiod. *Broomer.*  
Though he oft renew'd the fight,  
And almost got priority of fight,  
He ne'er could overcome her quite. *Swift.*  
2. Precedence in place.  
Follow, Cominius, we must follow you,  
Right worthy your priority. *Shakep.*  
PRI'ORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *prior*.] The state or office of  
prior.  
PRI'ORY. *n. f.* [from *prior*.]  
1. A convent, in dignity below an abbey.  
Our abbies and our priories shall pay  
This expedition's charge. *Shakep. King John.*  
2. Priories are the churches which are given to priors in titulum,  
or by way of title. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
PRI'SAGE. *n. f.* [from *prife*.]  
Pri'sage, now called butlerage, is a custom whereby the  
prince challenges out of every bark laden with wine, con-  
taining less than forty tuns, two tuns of wine at his price. *Cowel.*  
PRISM. *n. f.* [from *prisme*, Fr. *πρίσμα*.]  
A prism of glass is a glass bounded with two equal and pa-  
rallel triangular ends, and three plain and well polished sides,  
which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three  
angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end.  
Here, awful Newton, the dissolving clouds  
Form fronting, on the sun, thy showery prism. *Thomson.*  
PRISMATICK. *adj.* [from *prismatique*, Fr. from *prisma*.] Formed as  
a prism.  
If the mass of the earth was cubick, prismatick, or any  
other angular figure, it would follow, that one, too vast a  
part, would be drowned, and another be dry. *Derham.*  
False eloquence, like the prismatick glaiss,  
Its gaudy colours spreads on ev'ry place;  
The face of nature we no more survey,  
All glares alike, without distinction gay. *Pope.*  
PRISMATICALLY. *adv.* [from *prismatique*.] In the form of a  
prism.  
Take notice of the pleasing variety of colours exhibited by  
the triangular glaiss, and demand what addition or decrement  
of either salt, sulphur or mercury befalls the glaiss, by being  
prismatically figured; and yet it is known, that without that  
shape, it would not afford those colours as it does. *Boyle.*  
PRISMOID. *n. f.* [from *πρίσμα* and *ἰδῶν*.] A body approaching  
to the form of a prism.  
PRISON. *n. f.* [from *prison*, Fr.] A strong hold in which persons  
are confined; a goal.  
He hath commissiion  
To hang Cordelia in the prison. *Shakep. King Lear.*  
I thought

# PRI



## PRI

- For those rebellious here their *pris'n* ordain'd. *Milton.*  
 I thought our utmost good  
 Was in one word of freedom understood,  
 The fatal blessing came; from *prison* free,  
 I starve abroad, and lose the sight of Emily.  
 Unkind! can you, whom only I adore,  
 Set open to your slave the *prison* door. *Dryden.*  
 The tyrant *Æolus*,  
 With pow'r imperial, curbs the struggling winds,  
 And founding tempests in dark *prisons* binds. *Dryden.*  
 He, that has his chains knocked off, and the *prison* doors  
 Set open to him, is presently at liberty. *Locke.*  
 To *PRISON*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To imprison; to shut up in hold; to refrain from liberty.  
 2. To captivate; to enchain.  
 Culling their potent herbs and baleful drugs,  
 They, as they sung, would take the *prison* d' soul, *Milton.*  
 And lap it in Elysium.  
 3. To confine.  
 Universal plodding *prisons* up  
 The humble spirits in the arteries. *Shakefp.*  
 Then did the king enlarge  
 The spleen he *prison'd*. *Chapman's Iliads.*  
*PRISONER*. *n. f.* A kind of rural play, commonly called  
*prisoners*.  
 The fancies of the court play every Friday at ciocho di  
 canni, which is no other than *prisonase* upon horseback,  
 hitting one another with darts, as the others do with their  
 hands. *Sandy's Travels.*  
*PRISONER*. *n. f.* [from *prisonier*, Fr.]  
 1. One who is confined in hold.  
 To whose flint bottom my condemned lord  
 Is doomed a *prisoner*. *Shakefp. Rich. II.*  
 The most pernicious infection, next the plague, is the  
 smell of the jail, when *prisoners* have been long and close,  
 and nastily kept. *Bacon.*  
 He that is tied with one slender string, such as one resolute  
 struggle would break, he is *prisoner* only to his own sloth, and  
 who will pity his thraldom. *Decey of Piety.*  
 A *prisoner* is troubled, that he cannot go whither he would;  
 and he that is at large is troubled, that he does not know  
 whither to go. *L'Estrange.*  
 2. A captive; one taken by the enemy.  
 So oft as homeward I from her depart,  
 I go like one that having lost the field,  
 Is *prisoner* led away with heavy heart. *Spenser.*  
 There succeeded an absolute victory for the English, the  
 taking of the Spanish general d'Ocampo *prisoner*, with the  
 loss of few of the English. *Bacon.*  
 He yielded on my word,  
 And as my *prisoner*, I restore his sword. *Dryden.*  
 3. One under an arrest.  
 Tribune, a guard to seize the empress straight,  
 Secure her person *prisoner* to the state. *Dryden.*  
*PRISONHOUSE*. *n. f.* [Gael.; hold in which one is confined.]  
 I am forbid to tell the secrets of my *prisonhouse*. *Shakefp.*  
*PRISONMENT*. *n. f.* [from *prison*.] Confinement: imprison-  
 ment; captivity.  
 May be he will not touch young Arthur's life,  
 But hold himself safe in his *prisonment*. *Shakefp.*  
*PRISTINE*. *adj.* [from *pristinus*, Lat.] First; ancient; original.  
 Now their *pristine* worth  
 The Britons recollect. *Philips.*  
 This light being trajected only through the parallel super-  
 ficies of the two prisms, if it suffered any change by the re-  
 fraction of one superficies, it lost that impression by the con-  
 trary refraction of the other superficies, and so, being re-  
 stored to its *pristine* constitution, became of the same nature  
 and condition as at first. *Newton's Opticks.*  
*PRITHEE*. A familiar corruption of *pray thee*, or *I pray thee*,  
 which some of the tragick writers have injudiciously used.  
 Well, what was that scream for, *I prithee*? *L'Estrange.*  
 Alas! why com'st thou at this dreadful moment,  
 To shock the peace of my departing soul?  
 Away! *I prithee* leave me! *Rewe's Jane Shore.*  
*PRIVACY*. *n. f.* [from *privatus*.]  
 1. State of being secret; secrecy.  
 2. Retirement; retreat.  
 Clamorous our *privacies* uneasy make,  
 Birds leave their nests disturb'd, and beasts their haunts for-  
 sake. *Dryden.*  
 3. [From *privatus*, Fr.] Privacy; joint knowledge; great famili-  
 arity. *Privacy* in this sense is improper.  
 You see Frog is religiously true to his bargain, seems to  
 hearken to any composition without your *privacy*. *Arbutnot.*  
 4. Taciturnity. *Answerth.*  
*PRIVADO*. *n. f.* [Spanish.] A secret friend.  
 The lady Brampton, an English lady, embarked for Por-  
 tugal at that time, with some *privado* of her own. *Bacon.*  
*PRIVATE*. *adj.* [from *privatus*, Lat.]  
 1. Not open; secret.  
 You shall go with me;  
 I have some *private* schooling for you. *Shakefp.*

## PRI

- Fancy retires  
 Into her *private* cell, when nature rests. *Milton.*  
 The harmless freedom, and the *private* friend. *Anon.*  
 2. Alone; not accompanied.  
 3. Being upon the same terms with the rest of the community;  
 particular: opposed to publick.  
 When publick consent of the whole hath established any  
 thing, every man's judgment, being thereunto compared,  
 were not *private*, howsoever his calling be to some kind of  
 publick charge; so that of peace and quietness there is not  
 any way possible, unless the probable voice of every intire so-  
 ciety or body politic overrule all *private* of like nature in the  
 same body. *Hooker's Preface.*  
 He flies  
 To let him breathe between the heavens and earth,  
 A *private* man in Athens. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleop.*  
 What infinite heartsease must kings neglect,  
 That *private* men enjoy? and what have kings,  
 That *private* have not too, save ceremony?  
 Peter was but a *private* man, and not to be any way com-  
 pared with the dukes of his house. *Peacham of Antiquities.*  
 The first principles of christian religion should not be feared  
 with school points and *private* tenets. *Sanderson.*  
 Dare you,  
 A *private* man presume to love a queen. *Dryden.*  
 4. Particular; not relating to the publick.  
 My end being *private*, I have not expressed my conceptions  
 in the language of the schools. *Digby.*  
 5. In *PRIVATE*. Secretly; not publicly; not openly.  
 In *private* grieve, but with a carele's scorn;  
 In publick seem to triumph, not to mourn. *Granville.*  
*PRIVATE*. *n. f.* A secret message.  
 His *private* with me of the dauphin's love,  
 Is much more general than these lines import. *Shakefp.*  
*PRIVATEER*. *n. f.* [from *privatus*.] A ship fitted out by pri-  
 vate men to plunder enemies.  
 He is at no charge for a fleet, further than providing pri-  
 vateers, wherewith his subjects carry on a pyrrical war at  
 their own expence.  
 To *PRIVATEER*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit out ships  
 against enemies, at the charge of private persons.  
*PRIVATELY*. *adv.* [from *privatus*.] Secretly; not openly.  
 There, this night,  
 We'll pass the business *privately* and well. *Shakefp.*  
 And as he sat upon the mount of Olives, the disciples  
 came unto him *privately*. *Mat. xxiv. 3.*  
*PRIVATENESS*. *n. f.* [from *privatus*.]  
 1. The state of a man in the same rank with the rest of the  
 community.  
 2. Secrecy; privacy.  
 Ambassadors attending the court in great numbers, he did  
 content with courtesy, reward and *privateness*. *Bacon.*  
 3. Obscurity; retirement.  
 He drew him into the fatal circle from a resolved *privateness*,  
 where he bent his mind to a retired course. *Watson.*  
*PRIVATION*. *n. f.* [from *privatio*, Fr. *privatio*, Lat.]  
 1. Removal or destruction of any thing or quality.  
 For, what is this contagious sin of kind,  
 But a *privation* of that grace within. *Davies.*  
 So bounded are our natural desires,  
 That wanting all, and setting pain aside,  
 With bare *privation* sense is satisfy'd. *Dryden.*  
 After some account of good, evil will be known by conse-  
 quence, as being only a *privation* or absence of good. *South.*  
 A *privation* is the absence of what does naturally belong  
 to the thing, or which ought to be present with it; as when  
 a man or horse is deaf or dead, or a physician or divine un-  
 learned; these are *privations*. *Watts's Logic.*  
 2. The act of the mind by which, in considering a subject, we  
 separate it from any thing appendant.  
 3. The act of degrading from rank or office.  
 If part of the people or estate be somewhat in the  
 election, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers in the *privati-*  
 on or translation. *Bacon.*  
 If the *privation* be good, it follows not the former condi-  
 tion was evil, but less good; for the flower or blossom is a  
 positive good, although the remove of it, to give place to the  
 fruit, be a comparative good. *Bacon.*  
*PRIVATIVE*. *adj.* [from *privatus*, Fr. *privativus*, Lat.]  
 1. Causing privation of any thing.  
 2. Constituting in the absence of something; not positive. *Priv-*  
*ative* is in things, what negative is in propositions.  
 The impression from *privative* is to active, as from silence to  
 noise, is a greater degree than from less noise to more. *Bacon.*  
 The very *privative* blessings, the blessings of immunity,  
 safeguard, liberty and integrity, which we enjoy, deserve the  
 thanksgiving of a whole life. *Taylor.*  
*PRIVATIVE*. *n. f.* That of which the essence is the absence  
 of something, as silence is only the absence of sound.  
 Harmonical sounds and discordant sounds are both active  
 and positive, but blackness and darkness are indeed but *priv-*  
*atives*, and therefore have little or no activity; somewhat they  
 do contristate, but very little. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
*PRIVATIVELY*.

## PRI

- PRIVATIVELY*. *adv.* [from *privative*.] By the absence of  
 something necessary to be present; negatively.  
 The duty of the new covenant is set down, first *privatively*,  
 not like that of Mosaic observances external, but positively,  
 laws given into the minds and hearts. *Hammond.*  
*PRIVATINESS*. *n. f.* [from *privatus*.] Notation of absence  
 of something that should be present.  
*PRIVET*. *n. f.* The leaves grow by pairs opposite to each other;  
 the flower consists of one leaf, is tubulous, and divided at the  
 top into five segments; the ovary in the center of the flower-  
 cup becomes a globular soft fruit full of juice, in which are  
 lodged four seeds. *Miller.*  
*PRIVET*. *n. f.* Evergreen. It is distinguished from the phillyrea  
 by the leaves being placed alternately upon the branches,  
 whereas those of the phillyrea are produced by pairs opposite  
 to each other: it hath three seeds inclosed in each berry,  
 whereas the phillyrea has but one. *Miller.*  
*PRIVILEGE*. *n. f.* [from *privilegium*, Lat.]  
 1. Peculiar advantage.  
 Here's my sword,  
 Behold it is the *privilege* of mine honours,  
 My oath, and my profession. *Shakefp.*  
 He went  
 Invisible, yet stay'd, such *privilege* *Millon.*  
 Hath omnipotence.  
 He claims his *privilege*, and says 'tis fit,  
 Nothing should be the judge of wit, but wit. *Denham.*  
 Smiles, not allow'd to beasts, from reason move,  
 And are the *privilege* of human love. *Dryden.*  
 The *privilege* of birth-right was a double portion. *Lecker.*  
 2. Immunity; publick right.  
 I beg the ancient *privilege* of Athens. *Shakefp.*  
 A soul that can securely death defy,  
 And counts it nature's *privilege* to die. *Dryden.*  
 To *PRIVILEGE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To invest with rights or immunities; to grant a privilege.  
 The great are *privileg'd* alone,  
 To punish all injustice but their own. *Dryden.*  
 He happier yet, who *privileg'd* by fate  
 To shorter labour, and a lighter weight,  
 Receiv'd but yesterday the gift of breath,  
 Ordain'd to-morrow to return to death. *Prior.*  
 2. To exempt from censure or danger.  
 The court is rather deemed as a *privileg'd* place of un-  
 bridled licentiousness, than as the abiding of him, who, as a  
 father, should give a fatherly example. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 He took this place for sanctuary,  
 And it shall *privilege* him from your hands. *Shakefp.*  
 This place  
 Doth *privilege* me, speak what reason will. *Daniel.*  
 3. To exempt from paying tax or impost.  
 Many things are by our laws *privileg'd* from tythes, which  
 by the canon law are chargeable. *Hale.*  
*PRIVILEGE*. *adv.* [from *privus*.] Secretly; privately.  
 They have the profits of their lands by pretence of con-  
 veyances thereof unto their privy friends, who *privily* send  
 them the revenues. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
*PRIVILEGE*. *n. f.* [from *privus*, Fr. from *privus*.]  
 1. Private communication.  
 I will unto you in *privacy* discover the drift of my purpose;  
 I mean thereby to settle an eternal peace in that country, and  
 also to make it very profitable to her majesty. *Spenser.*  
 2. Confidentiality; joint knowledge; private concurrence.  
 The authority of higher powers have force even in these  
 things which are done without their *privacy*, and are of mean  
 reckoning. *Hooker, b. i. f. 7.*  
 Upon this French going out, took he upon him,  
 Without the *privacy* o' th' king, t' appoint  
 Who should attend him? *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*  
 All the doors were laid open for his departure, not without  
 the *privacy* of the prince of Orange, concluding that the king-  
 dom might better be settled in his absence. *Swift.*  
 3. [In the plural.] Secret parts.  
 Few of them have any thing to cover their *privities*. *Abbot.*  
*PRIVY*. *adj.* [from *privus*, Fr.]  
 1. Private; not publick; assigned to secret uses.  
 The party, 'gainst the which he doth contrive,  
 Shall seize on half his goods; the other half  
 Comes to the *privy* coffer of the state. *Shakefp.*  
 2. Secret; clandestine.  
 He took advantage of the night for such *privy* attempts,  
 inasmuch that the bruit of his manliness was spread every  
 where. *2 Mac. viii. 7.*  
 3. Secret; not shown.  
 The sword of the great men that are slain entereth into  
 their *privy* chamber. *Ezek. xxi. 14.*  
 4. Admitted to secrets of state.  
 The king has made him  
 One of the *privy* council. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*  
 One, having let his beard grow from the martyrdom of  
 King Charles I. till the restoration, desired to be made a *privy*  
 councillor. *Spektator, N° 629.*

## PRO

5. Confiscous to any thing; admitted to participation of know-  
 ledge.  
 Sir Valentine  
 This night intends to steal away your daughter;  
 Myself am one made *privy* to the plot. *Shakefp.*  
 Many being *privy* to the fact,  
 How hard is it to keep it unbetray'd? *Daniel.*  
 He would rather lose half of his kingdom, than be *privy*  
 to such a secret, which he commanded me never to mention. *Gulliver's Travels.*  
*PRIVY*. *n. f.* Place of retirement; necessary house.  
 Your fancy  
 Would still the same ideas give ye,  
 As when you spy'd her on the *privy*. *Swift.*  
*PRIZE*. *n. f.* [from *pris*, Fr.]  
 1. A reward gained by contest with competitors.  
 If ever he go alone, I'll never wrestle for *prize*. *Shakefp.*  
 I fought and conquer'd, yet have lost the *prize*. *Dryden.*  
 The raising such silly competitions among the ignorant,  
 proposing *prizes* for such useless accomplishments, and inspi-  
 ring them with such absurd ideas of superiority, has in it  
 something immoral as well as ridiculous. *Addison.*  
 2. A reward gained by any performance.  
 True poets empty fame and praise despise,  
 Fame is the trumpet, but your smile the *prize*. *Dryden.*  
 3. [From *pris*, Fr.] Something taken by adventure; plunder.  
 The king of Scots the did send to France,  
 To fill king Edward's fame with prisoner kings,  
 And make his chronicle as rich with *prize*,  
 As is the ozy bottom of the sea  
 With funken wreck. *Shakefp. Henry V.*  
 He acquitted himself like a valiant, but not like an honest  
 man; for he converted the *prizes* to his own use. *Arbutnot.*  
 Then prostrate falls, and begs with ardent eyes  
 Soon to obtain and long possess the *prize*: *Pope.*  
 The pow'r gave ear.  
 To *PRIZE*. *v. a.* [from *apprais*; *priser*, Fr. *apprécier*, Lat.]  
 1. To rate; to value at a certain price.  
 Life I *prize* not a straw; but for mine honour  
 Which I would free. *Shakefp.*  
 Cast it unto the potter; a goodly price that I was *prized* at  
 of them. *Zech. xi. 13.*  
 2. To esteem; to value highly.  
 I go to free us both of pain;  
 I *prize'd* your person, but your crown disdain. *Dryden.*  
 Some the French writers, some our own despise;  
 The ancients only, or the moderns *prize*. *Pope.*  
*PRIZER*. *n. f.* [from *priser*, Fr. from *prize*.] He that values.  
 It holds its estimate and dignity,  
 As well wherein 'tis precious of itself,  
 As in the *prizer*. *Shakefp. Troilus and Cressida.*  
*PRIZEFIGHTER*. *n. f.* [from *prize* and *fighter*.] One that fights  
 publicly for a reward.  
 Martin and Crambe engaged like *prizefighters*. *Arb. and Po.*  
 In fig the *prizefighter* by day delight. *Branston.*  
*PRO*. [Latin.] For; in defence of; *pro* and *con*, for *pro* and  
*contra*, for and against. Despicable cant.  
 Doctrinal points in controversy had been agitated in the  
 pulpits, with more warmth than had used to be; and thence  
 the animosity increased in books *pro* and *con*. *Clarendon.*  
 Matthew met Richard, when  
 Of many knotty points they spoke,  
 And *pro* and *con* by turns they took. *Prior.*  
*PROBABILITY*. *n. f.* [from *probabilitas*, Lat. *probabilitas*, Fr. from  
*probare*.] Likelihood; appearance of truth; evidence arising  
 from the preponderation of argument: it is less than moral  
 certainty.  
 Probability is the appearance of the agreement or disagree-  
 ment of two ideas, by the intervention of proofs, whose con-  
 nection is not constant; but appears for the most part to be  
 so. *Locke.*  
 As for *probabilities*, what thing was there ever set down so  
 agreeable with sound reason, but some probable thew against  
 it might be made? *Hooker's Preface.*  
 If a truth be certain, and thwart interest, it will quickly  
 fetch it down to but a *probability*; nay, if it does not carry  
 with it an impregnable evidence, it will go near to debate it to  
 a downright fallacy. *South's Sermons.*  
 Though moral certainty be sometimes taken for a high de-  
 gree of *probability*, which can only produce a doubtful assent;  
 yet it is also frequently used for a firm assent to a thing upon  
 such grounds, as are fit fully to satisfy a prudent man.  
 For a perpetual motion, magnetical virtues are not without  
 some strong *probabilities* of proving effectual. *Wilkins.*  
*PROBABLE*. *adj.* [from *probable*, Fr. *probabilis*, Lat.] Likely;  
 having more evidence than the contrary.  
 The publick approbation, given by the body of this whole  
 church unto those things which are established, doth make it  
 but *probable* that they are good, and therefore unto a neces-  
 sary proof that they are not good it must give place. *Hooker.*



## PRO

That is accounted *probable*, which has better arguments producible for it, than can be brought against it. *South.*  
They assented to things, that were neither evident nor certain, but only *probable*; for they conversed, they merchandized upon a *probable* persuasion of the honesty and truth of those whom they corresponded with. *South's Sermons.*

**PROBABLY**, *adv.* [from *probable*.] Likely; in likelihood. Distinguish betwixt what may possibly, and what will probably be done. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Our constitution in church or state could not *probably* have been long preserved, without such methods. *Swift.*

**PROBATE**, *n. f.* [Latin.] The proof of wills and testaments of persons deceased in the spiritual court, either in common form by the oath of the executor, or with witnesses. *Dist.*

**PROBATION**, *n. f.* [*probatio*, Lat. from *probo*, Lat. *probationis*, Fr.]

1. Proof; evidence; testimony.  
Of the truth herein,  
This present object made *probation*. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

He was lapt in a most curious mantle, which, for more *probation*, I can produce. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

2. The act of proving by ratiocination or testimony.  
When these principles, what is, is, and it is impossible for the same thing to be, and not to be, are made use of in the *probation* of propositions, wherein are words standing for complex ideas, as man or horse, there they make men receive and retain falsehood for manifest truth. *Locke.*

3. [*Probation*, Fr.] Trial; examination.  
In the practical part of knowledge, much will be left to experience and *probation*, whereunto indication cannot so fully reach. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

4. Trial before entrance into monastic life; noviciate.  
I suffer many things as an author militant, whereof, in your days of *probation*, you have been a sharer. *Pope to Swift.*

**PROBATIONARY**, *adj.* [from *probation*.] Serving for trial.  
**PROBATOR**, *n. f.* [from *probation*.]

1. One who is upon trial.  
Hear a mortal muse thy praise rehearse,  
In no ignoble verse;  
But such as thy own verse did praise here,  
When thy first fruits of poetry were giv'n,  
To make thyself a welcome inmate there;  
While yet a young *probationer*,  
And candidate of heav'n. *Dryden.*

2. A novice.  
This root of bitterness was but a *probationer* in the soil; and though it set forth some offsets to preserve its kind, yet Satan was vain to cherish them. *Decay of Piety.*

**PROBATIONERSHIP**, *n. f.* [from *probationer*.] State of being a *probationer*; noviciate.  
He has afforded us only the twilight of probability, suitable to that state of mediocrity and *probationership*, he has been pleased to place us in here, wherein to check our over-confidence. *Locke.*

**PROBATORY**, *adj.* [from *probo*, Lat.] Serving for trial.  
Job's afflictions were no vindictive punishments, but *probatory* chastisements to make trial of his graces. *Bramhall.*

**PROBATUM EST**, A Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying it is tried or proved.  
Vain the concern that you express,  
That uncall'd Alard will possess  
Your house and coach both day and night,  
And that Macbeth was haunted less  
By Banquo's restless spirit:  
Lend him but fifty louis d'or,  
And you shall never see him more;  
Take my advice *probatum est*?  
Why do the gods indulge our store,  
But to secure our rest. *Prior.*

**PROBE**, *n. f.* [from *probo*, Lat.] A slender wire by which surgeons search the depth of wounds.  
I made search with a *probe*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**PROBE-SCISSORS**, *n. f.* [*probe* and *scissor*.] Scissors used to open wounds, of which the blade thrust into the orifice has a button at the end.  
The sinus was snipt up with *probe-scissors*. *Wifeman.*

**TO PROBE**, *v. a.* [*probo*, Lat.] To search; to try by an instrument.  
Nothing can be more painful, than to *probe* and search a purulent old sore to the bottom.  
He'd raise a bluish, where secret vice he found;  
And tickle, while he gently *probed* the wound. *Dryden.*

**PROBITY**, *n. f.* [*probitas*, Fr. *probitas*, Lat.] Honesty; sincerity; veracity.  
The truth of our Lord's ascension, might be deduced from the *probitas* of the apostles. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

So near approach we their celestial kind,  
By justice, truth, and *probitas* of mind. *Pope.*

**PROBLEM**, *n. f.* [*problema*, Fr. *πρόβλημα*.] A question proposed.

## PRO

The *problem* is, whether a man constantly and strongly believing, that such a thing shall be, it doth help any thing to the effecting of the thing. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Although in general one understood colours, yet were it not an easy *problem* to resolve, why grass is green? *Brown.*

This *problem* let philosophers resolve.  
What makes the globe from West to East revolve. *Blackm.*

**PROBLEMATICAL**, *adj.* [from *problem*; *problematique*, Fr.] Uncertain; unsettled; disputed; disputable.  
I promised no better arguments than might be expected in a point *problematical*. *Boyle.*

Diligent enquiries into remote and *problematical* guilt, leave a gate wide open to the whole tribe of informers. *Swift.*

**PROBLEMATICALLY**, *adv.* [from *problematical*.] Uncertainly.  
**PROBOSCE**, *n. f.* [*proboscis*, Lat.] A snout; the trunk of an elephant; but it is used also for the same part in every creature, that bears any resemblance thereto.

The elephant wreath'd to make them sport  
His lithe *proboscis*. *Milton.*

**PROCAECIOUS**, *adj.* [*procaecus*, Lat.] Petulant; loofe. *Dist.*

**PROCAECITY**, *n. f.* [from *procaecus*.] Petulance. *Dist.*

**PROCATARCTIC**, *adj.* [*προκαταρκτικός*, Gr.] Forerunning; antecedent. See **PROCATARXIS**.

James IV. of Scotland, falling away in his *procatarctic*, without the precedence of any *procatarctic* cause, was suddenly cured by decharming the witchcraft. *Harvey on Conjunctions.*

The physician enquires into the *procatarctic* causes. *Harv.*

**PROCATARXIS**, *n. f.* [*προκαταρξις*, Gr.]

*Procatarxis* is the pre-existent cause of a disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent, whether internal or external; as anger or heat of climate, which bring such an ill disposition of the juices, as occasion a fever: the ill disposition being the immediate cause, and the bad air the *procatarctic* cause. *Quincy.*

**PROCEDURE**, *n. f.* [*procedure*, Fr. from *proceed*.]

1. Manner of proceeding; management; conduct.  
This is the true *procedure* of conscience, always supposing a law from God, before it lays obligation upon man. *South.*

2. Act of proceeding; progress; process; operation.  
Although the distinction of these several *procedures* of the soul do not always appear distinct, especially in sudden actions, yet in actions of weight, all these have their distinct order and *procedure*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Produce; thing produced.  
No known substance, but earth and the *procedures* of earth, as tile and stone, yieldeth any morsel or herby substance. *Bacon.*

**TO PROCEED**, *v. n.* [*procedo*, Lat. *procedo*, Fr.]

1. To pass from one thing or place to another.  
Adam  
Proceeded thus to ask his heav'nly guest. *Milton.*

Then to the prelude of a war *proceeds*;  
His horns, yet fore, he tries against a tree.  
I shall *proceed* to more complex ideas. *Dryden.*

2. To go forward; to tend to the end designed.  
Temp'rately *proceed* to what you would  
Thus violently redress. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

These things, when they *proceed* not, they go backward.  
Benj. Johnson's Catiline.

3. To come forth from a place or from a sender.  
I *proceeded* forth and came from God; neither came I of myself, but he sent me. *Jo. viii. 42.*

4. To go or march in state.  
He ask'd a clear stage for his muse to *proceed* in. *Avon.*

5. To issue; to arise; to be the effect of; to be produced from.  
A dagger of the mind, a false creation  
Proceeding from the heat oppress'd brain. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

From me what *proceed*  
But all corrupt, both mind and will both deprav'd. *Mil.*

6. To prosecute any design.  
All this *proceeded* not from any want of knowledge. *Dryd.*

7. To transact; to be carried on.  
He will, after his four fashion tell you,  
What hath *proceeded* worthy note to-day. *Shakesp.*

8. To make progress; to advance.  
Violence  
Proceeded, and oppression and sword law  
Through all the plain. *Milton.*

9. To carry on juridical process.  
Proceed by process, left parties break out,  
And sick great Rome with Romans. *Shakesp.*

Instead of a ship, to levy upon his county such a sum of money for his majesty's use, with direction in what manner he should *proceed* against such as refused. *Clarendon.*

10. To transact; to act; to carry on any affair methodically.  
From them I will not hide  
My judgments, how with mankind I *proceed*;  
As how with peccant angels late they law. *Milton.*

Follow'd in bright *procession*. *Milton.*

## PRO

How feverently with themselves *proceed*,  
The men who write such verse as who can read?  
Their own strict judges, not a word they spare,  
That wants or force, or light, or weight, or care. *Pope.*

11. To take effect; to have its course.  
This rule only *proceeds* and takes place, when a person cannot of common law condemn another by his sentence. *Ayliffe.*

12. To be propagated; to come by generation.  
From my loins thou shalt *proceed*. *Milton.*

13. To be produced by the original efficient cause.  
O Adam, one Almighty is, from whom  
All things *proceed*, and up to him return. *Milton.*

**PROCEED**, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Produce: as, the proceeds of an estate. *Clarissa.* Not an imitable word, though much used in law writings.

**PROCEEDER**, *n. f.* [from *proceed*.] One who goes forward; one who makes a progress.  
He that seeketh victory over his nature, let him not let himself too great nor too small tasks; for the first will make him dejected by often failing; and the second will make him a small *proceeder*, though by often prevailings. *Bacon.*

**PROCEEDING**, *n. f.* [*proceed*, Fr. from *proceed*.]

1. Progress from one thing to another; series of conduct; transaction.  
I'll acquaint our duteous citizens,  
With all your just *proceedings* in this case. *Shakesp.*

2. To your *proceedings* bids me tell you this. *Shakesp.*  
The understanding brought to knowledge by degrees, and, in such a general *proceeding*, nothing is hard. *Locke.*

It is a very unusual *proceeding*, and I would not have been guilty of it for the world. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

From the earliest ages of christianity, there never was a precedent of such a *proceeding*. *Swift.*

2. Legal procedure: as, such are the proceedings at law.  
**PROCELOUS**, *adj.* [*procellosus*, Lat.] Tempestuous. *Dist.*

**PROCEPTION**, *n. f.* Preconception; act of taking something sooner than another. A word not in use.  
Having so little power to offend others, that I have none to preserve what is mine own from their *preception*. *King Charles.*

**PROCEURER**, *n. f.* [from *procurer*, Lat.] Talens; height of stature.  
We shall make attempts to lengthen out the humane figure, and restore it to its ancient *procurer*. *Addison.*

**PROCESS**, *n. f.* [*processus*, Fr. *processus*, Latin.]

1. Tendency; progressive course.  
That there is somewhat higher than either of these two, no other proof doth need, than the very *process* of man's desire, which being natural should be frustrate, if there were not some farther thing wherein it might rest at the length contented, which in the former it cannot do. *Hooker.*

2. Regular and gradual progress.  
Commend me to your honourable wife;  
Tell her the *process* of Antonio's end;  
Say how I lov'd you; speak me fair in death. *Shakesp.*

They declared unto him the whole *process* of that war, and with what success they had endured. *Kneller.*

Immediate are the acts of God, more swift  
Than time or motion; but to human ears  
Cannot without *process* of speech be told. *Milton.*

Attends the fatal *process* of the war. *Dryden.*

In the parable of the wasteful steward, we have a lively image of the force and *process* of this temptation. *Rogers.*

3. Course; continual flux or passage.  
I have been your wife, in this obedience,  
Upward of twenty years; if in the course  
And *process* of this time you can report,  
And prove it too against mine honour aught,  
Turn me away. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

This neither empire rise,  
By policy and long *process* of time. *Milton.*

Many acts of parliament have, in long *process* of time, been lost, and the things forgotten. *Hale's Law of England.*

4. Methodical management of any thing.  
Experiments, familiar to chymists, are unknown to the learned, who never read *chymical process*. *Boyle.*

From all the labour, *process*, clamour, woe,  
Which our sad scenes of daily action know. *Prior.*

5. Course of law.  
Proceed by *process*,  
Left parties, as he is belov'd, break out. *Shakesp.*

All *processes* ecclesiastical should be made in the king's name, as in writs at the common law. *Heywood.*

The patricians they chose for their patrons, to answer for their appearance, and defend them in any *process*. *Swift.*

**PROCESSION**, *n. f.* [*processio*, Fr. *processus*, Lat.] A train marching in ceremonious solemnity.  
If there be cause for the church to go forth in solemn *procession*, his whole family have such business come upon them, that no one can be spared. *Hooker.*

Follow'd in bright *procession*. *Milton.*

## PRO

'Tis the *procession* of a funeral vow,  
Which cruel laws to Indian wives allow. *Dryden.*

The priests, Pontius at their head,  
In skins of beasts involv'd, the long *procession* led. *Dryden.*

When this vast congregation was formed into a regular *procession* to attend the ark of the covenant, the king marched at the head of his people, with hymns and dances. *Addison.*

It is to be hoped, that the persons of wealth, who made their *procession* through the members of these new erected seminaries, will contribute to their maintenance. *Addison.*

The Ethiopians held an annual sacrifice of twelve days to the Gods; all that time they carried their images in *procession*, and placed them at their festivals. *Brown.*

**TO PROCESSION**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go in procession.  
A low word.

**PROCESSIONAL**, *adj.* [from *procession*.] Relating to procession.

**PROCESSIONARY**, *adj.* [from *procession*.] Consisting in procession.  
Rogations or litanies were then the very strength and comfort of God's church; whereupon, in the year 506, it was by the council of Aurelia decreed, that the whole church should bestow yearly at the feast of pentecost, three days in that *processionary* service. *Hooker.*

**PROCHRONISM**, *n. f.* [*πρόχρονισμος*, Gr.] An error in chronology; a dating a thing before it happened. *Dist.*

**PROCIDENCE**, *n. f.* [*procidencia*, Lat.] Falling down; dependence below its natural place.

**PROCLINCT**, *n. f.* [*proclinctus*, Lat.] Complete preparation; preparation brought to the point of action.  
When all the plain  
Cover'd with thick imbarr'd squadrons bright,  
Chariots, and flaming arms, and fiery steeds,  
Reflecting blaze on blaze, first met his view,  
War he perceiv'd, war in *proclinct*. *Milton.*

**TO PROCLAIM**, *v. a.* [*proclamo*, Lat. *proclamo*, Fr.]

1. To promulgate or denounce by a solemn or legal publication.  
When thou comest nigh unto a city to fight against it, *proclaim* peace unto it. *Deut. xx. 10.*

I *proclaim* a liberty for you, faith the Lord, to the sword and to the pestilence. *Jer. xxxiv. 17.*

2. To tell openly.  
Some profligate wretches, were the apprehensions of punishments or shame taken away, would as openly *proclaim* their atheism, as their lives do. *Locke.*

3. To outlaw by publick denunciation.  
I heard myself *proclaimed*. *Prior.*

**PROCLAIMER**, *n. f.* [from *proclaim*.] One that publishes by authority.  
The great *proclaimers*, with a voice  
More awful than the sound of trumpet, cry'd  
Repentance, and heaven's kingdom nigh at hand  
To all baptiz'd. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

**PROCLAMATION**, *n. f.* [*proclamatio*, Lat. *proclamation*, Fr. from *proclaim*.]

1. Publication by authority,  
2. A declaration of the king's will openly published among the people.  
If the king sent a *proclamation* for their repair to their houses, some nobleman published a protestation against those *proclamations*. *Clarendon.*

**PROCLIVITY**, *n. f.* [*proclivitas*, *proclivis*, Lat.]

1. Tendency; natural inclination; propension; proneness.  
The sensitive appetite may engender a *proclivity* to steal, but not a necessity to steal. *Branball against Hobbs.*

2. Readiness; facility of attaining.  
He had such a dextrous *proclivity*, as his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness, that his brothers might keep pace with him. *Wotton.*

**PROCLIVOUS**, *adj.* [*proclivus*, Lat.] Inclined; tending by nature. *Dist.*

**PROCONSUL**, *n. f.* [Latin.] A Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority.  
Every child knoweth how dear the works of Homer were to Alexander, Virgil to Augustus, Antonius to Gratian, who made him *proconsul*, Chaucer to Richard II. and Gowar to Henry IV. *Peacham.*

**PROCONSULSHIP**, *n. f.* [from *proconsul*.] The office of a *proconsul*.

**TO PROCRASTINATE**, *v. a.* [*procrastino*, Lat.] To defer; to delay; to put off from day to day.  
Hopeless and helpless doth *Procrastinate* his lifeless end. *Shakesp.*

Let



PRO

Let men seriously and attentively listen to that voice within them, and they will certainly need no other medium to convince them, either of the error or danger of thus procrastinating their repentance. *Decay of Piety.*

**TO PROCRASTINATE.** *v. n.* To be dilatory.

I procrastinate more than I did twenty years ago, and have several things to finish, which I put off to twenty years hence. *Swift to Pope.*

**PROCRASTINATION.** *n. f.* [*procrastinatio*, Lat. from *procrastinatus*.] Delay; dilatoriness.

How desperate the hazard of such procrastination is, hath been convincingly demonstrated by better pens. *D. of Piety.*

**PROCRASTINATOR.** *n. f.* [from *procrastinatus*.] A dilatory person.

**PROCREANT.** *adj.* [*procreans*, Lat.] Productive; pregnant.

The temple haunting martlet, does approve  
By his lov'd mansion; that heaven's breath  
Smells woollily here: no jutting frieze,  
But this bird

Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle. *Shaksp.*

**TO PROCREATE.** *v. a.* [*procreo*, Lat. *procreo*, Fr.] To generate; to produce.

Flies crufted and corrupted, when inclosed in such vessels,  
did never procreate a new fly. *Bentley.*

Since the earth retains her fruitful power,  
Say, why to nobler animals alone  
Should she be feeble, and unfruitful grown. *Blackmore.*

**PROCREATION.** *n. f.* [*procreation*, Fr. *procreatio*, Lat. from *procreo*.] Generation; production.

The enclosed warmth, which the earth hath in itself,  
stirred up by the heat of the sun, assisteth nature in the speedier procreation of those varieties, which the earth bringeth forth. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Neither her outside form'd to fair, nor ought  
In procreation common to all kinds. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Uncleannefs is an unlawful gratification of the appetite of procreation. *South's Sermons.*

**PROCREATIVE.** *adj.* [from *procreo*.] Generative; productive.

The ordinary period of the human procreative faculty in males is sixty-five, in females forty-five. *Hale.*

**PROCREATIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *procreative*.] Power of generation.

These seem to have the accurs'd privilege of propagating and not expiring, and have reconciled the procreativeness of corporeal, with the duration of incorporeal substances. *Decay of Piety.*

**PROCREATOR.** *n. f.* [from *procreo*.] Generator; begetter.

**PROCTOR.** *n. f.* [contracted from *procurator*, Lat.]

1. A manager of another man's affairs.

The most clamorous for this pretended reformation, are either atheists, or else proctors suborned by atheists. *Hosker.*

2. An attorney in the spiritual court.

I find him charging the inconveniencies in the payment of tythes upon the clergy and proctors. *Swift.*

3. The magistrate of the university.

**TO PROCTOR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage. A cant word.

I cannot proctor mine own cause so well  
To make it clear. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

**PROCTORSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *proctor*.] Office or dignity of a proctor.

From a scholar he became a fellow, and the president of the college, after he had received all the graces and degrees, the proctorship and the doctorship. *Clarendon.*

**PROCUMBENT.** *adj.* [*procumbens*, Latin.] Lying down; prone.

**PROCURABLE.** *adj.* [from *procurare*.] To be procured; obtainable; acquirable.

Though it be a far more common and procurable liquor than the infusion of lignum nephriticum, it may yet be easily substituted in its room. *Boyle on Colours.*

**PROCURACY.** *n. f.* [from *procurare*.] The management of any thing.

**PROCURATOR.** *n. f.* [from *procurare*.] The act of procuring.

Those, who formerly were doubtful in this matter, upon strict and repeated inspection of these bodies, and procurator of plain shells from this island, are now convinced, that these are the remains of sea-animals. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

**PROCURATOR.** *n. f.* [*procurator*, Fr. from *procurare*, Lat.] Manager; one who transacts affairs for another.

I had in charge at my depart from France,  
As procurator for your excellence,  
To marry prince's Margaret for your grace. *Shaksp.*

They confirm and seal  
Their undertaking with their dearest blood,  
As procurators for the commonweal. *Daniel.*

When the procurators of king Antigonius imposed a rate upon the sick people, that came to Edepsum to drink the waters which were lately sprung, and were very healthful, they instantly dried up. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

PRO

**PROCURATORIAL.** *adj.* [from *procurator*.] Made by a proctor.

All procuratorial exceptions ought to be made before contestation of suit, and not afterwards, as being dilatory exceptions, if a proctor was then made and constituted. *Ayliffe.*

**PROCURATORY.** *adj.* [from *procurator*.] Tending to procurator.

**TO PROCURE.** *v. a.* [*procurare*, Lat. *procurer*, Fr.]

1. To manage; to transact for another.

2. To obtain; to acquire.

They shall fear and tremble, for all the prosperity that I procure unto it. *Jer. xxxiii. 9.*

Happy though but ill,  
If we procure not to ourselves more woe. *Milton.*

We no other pains endure,  
Than those that we ourselves procure. *Dryden.*

Then by thy toil procur'd, thou food shalt eat. *Dryden.*

3. To persuade; to prevail on.

Is it my lady mother?  
What unaccustom'd cause procures her hither? *Shaksp.*

Whom nothing can procure,  
When the wide world runs bias, from his will  
To write his limbs, and share, not mend the ill. *Herbert.*

4. To contrive; to forward.

Proceed, Salinus, to procure my fall,  
And by the doom of death end woes and all. *Shaksp.*

**TO PROCURE.** *v. n.* To bawd; to pimp.

Our author calls colouring, lena fororis, in plain English, the bawd of her sister, the design or drawing; she cloaths, she dresses her up, the paints her, she makes her appear more lovely than naturally she is, she procures for the design, and makes lovers for her. *Dryden's Dufresne.*

With what impatience must the muse behold,  
The wife by her procuring husband fold. *Dryden.*

**PROCUREMENT.** *n. f.* The act of procuring.

They mourn your ruin as their proper fate,  
Cursing the emperors; for they think it done  
By her procurement. *Dryden's Aureng.*

**PROCURER.** *n. f.* [from *procurare*.]

1. One that gains; obtainer.

Angling was after tedious study, a moderator of passions, and a procurer of contentedness. *Walton's Angler.*

2. Pimp; pandar.

Strumpets in their youth, turn procurers in their age. *South.*

**PROCURER.** *n. f.* [from *procurare*.] A bawd.

I saw the most artful procurer in town, seducing a young girl.

**PRODIGAL.** *adj.* [*prodigus*, Lat. *prodigus*, Fr.] Profuse; wasteful; expensive; lavish; not frugal; not parsimonious.

Least I should seem over prodigal in the praise of my countrymen, I will only present you with some few verses. *Camd.*

Be now as prodigal of all dear grace,  
As nature was in making graces dear,  
When she did starve the general world beside,  
And prodigally gave them all to you. *Shaksp.*

My chief care  
Is to come fairly off from the great debts,  
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,  
Hath left me gagged. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*

Diogenes did beg more of a prodigal man than the rest; whereupon one said, see your baseness, that when you find a liberal mind, you take most of him; no, said Diogenes, but I mean to beg of the rest again. *Bacon.*

As a hero, whom his baser foes  
In troops surround; now these affairs, now those,  
Though prodigal of life, disdains to die  
By common hands. *Denham.*

Here patrician live, who for their country's good,  
In fighting fields were prodigal of blood. *Dryden.*

The prodigal of soul rush'd on the stroke  
Of lifted weapons, and did wounds provoke. *Dryden.*

O! beware,  
Great warrior, nor too prodigal of life,  
Expose the British safety. *Philips.*

Some people are prodigal of their blood, and others so sparing, as if so much life and blood went together. *Baker.*

**PRODIGAL.** *n. f.* A waster; a spendthrift.

A beggar suddenly grown rich, becomes a prodigal; for to obscure his former obscurity, he puts on riot and excess. *Benj. Johnson's Discovery.*

Thou  
Ow'st all thy losses to the fates; but I,  
Like wasteful prodigals, have cast away  
My happiness. *Denham's Scylla.*

Let the wasteful prodigal be slain.

**PRODIGALITY.** *n. f.* [*prodigalitas*, Fr. from *prodigal*.] Extravagance; profusion; waste; excessive liberality.

A sweeter and lovelier gentleman,  
From'd in the prodigality of nature,  
The spacious world cannot again afford. *Shaksp.*

He that decries covetousness, should not be held an adversary to him that opposeth prodigality. *Glavill.*

It

PRO

It is not always so obvious to distinguish between an act of liberality and act of prodigality. *South's Sermons.*

The most severe censor cannot but be pleased with the prodigality of his wit, though at the same time he could have wished, that the master of it had been a better manager. *Dry.*

**PRODIGALLY.** *adv.* [from *prodigal*.] Profusely; wastefully; extravagantly.

We are not yet so wretched in our fortunes,  
Nor in our wills so lost, as to abandon  
A friendship prodigally, of that price  
As is the senate and the people of Rome. *B. Johnson.*

I cannot well be thought so prodigally thrifty of my subjects' blood, as to venture my own life. *King Charles.*

The next in place and punishment are they,  
Who prodigally throw their souls away;  
Fools, who repining at their wretched state,  
And loathing anxious life, suborn'd their fate. *Dryden.*

Our paths with flow'rs the prodigally strows, *Dryden.*

**PRODIGIOUS.** *adj.* [*prodigiatus*, Lat. *prodigius*, Fr.] Amazing; astonishing; such as may seem a prodigy; portentous; enormous; monstrous; amazingly great.

If e'er he have a child, abortive be it,  
Prodigious and untimely brought to light. *Shaksp.*

An emission of immaterial virtues we are a little doubtful to propound, it being so prodigious; but that it is constantly avouched by many. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

It is prodigious to have thunder in a clear sky. *Brown.*

Then entering at the gate,  
Conceal'd in clouds, prodigious to relate,  
He mix'd, unmark'd, among the busy throng. *Dryden.*

The Rhone enters the lake, and brings along with it a prodigious quantity of water. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

It is a scandal to christianity, that in towns, where there is a prodigious increase in the number of houses and inhabitants, so little care should be taken for churches. *Swift.*

**PRODIGIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *prodigius*.]

1. Amazingly; astonishingly; portentously; enormously.

I do not mean absolutely according to philosophick exactness infinite, but only infinite or innumerable as to us, or their number prodigiously great. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. It is sometimes used as a familiar hyperbole.

I am prodigiously pleas'd with this joint volume. *Pope.*

**PRODIGIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *prodigius*.] Enormousness; portentousness; amazing qualities.

**PRODIGY.** *n. f.* [*prodigium*, Fr. *prodigium*, Lat.]

1. Any thing out of the ordinary process of nature, from which omens are drawn; portent.

Be now as prodigal of all dear grace,  
A prodigy of fear, and a portent  
Of broached mischief, to the unborn times. *Shaksp.*

The party opposite to our settlement, seem to be driven out of all human methods, and are reduced to the poor comfort of prodigies and old women's fables. *Addison.*

2. Monitor.

Most of mankind, through their own sluggishness, become nature's prodigies, not her children. *Benj. Johnson.*

3. Any thing astonishing for good or bad.

They would seem prodigies of learning. *Spektator.*

**PRODIGY.** *n. f.* [*prodigium*, Lat.] Treason; treachery. *Ain.*

**PRODIGY.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A traitor. Not in use.

Piel'd priest, dost thou command me be shut out?  
—I do, thou most usurping proditor. *Shaksp.*

**PRODIGY.** *adj.* [from *proditor*, Lat.]

1. Traiterous; treacherous; perfidious.

Now traitorish wretch! what hast thou done,  
To make this barb'rous base assassinate? *Daniel.*

2. Apt to make discoveries.

Solid and conclusive characters are emergent from the mind, and start out of children when themselves least think of it; for nature is prodigal. *Watson on Education.*

**TO PRODUCE.** *v. a.* [*producere*, Lat. *produire*, Fr.]

1. To offer to the view or notice.

Produce your cause, faith the Lord; bring forth your strong reasons. *Isa. xli. 21.*

2. To exhibit to the publick.

Your parents did not produce you much into the world, whereby you avoided many wrong steps. *Swift.*

3. To bring as an evidence.

It seems not meet, nor wholesome to my place,  
To be produc'd against the Moor. *Shaksp. Othello.*

4. To bear; to bring forth, as a vegetable.

This soil produces all sorts of palm-trees. *Sandys.*

5. To cause; to effect; to generate; to beget.

Somewhat is produced of nothing; for lyes are sufficient to breed opinion, and opinion brings on substance. *Bacon.*

They by imprudence mix'd  
Produce prodigious births of body or mind. *Milton.*

Thou all this good of evil shalt produce. *Milton.*

Clouds may rain, and rain produce  
Fruits in her loften'd soil. *Milton.*

PRO

Observing in ourselves, that we can at pleasure move several parts of our bodies; the effects also, that natural bodies are able to produce in one another, occurring every moment to our senses, we both these ways get the idea of power. *Locke.*

Hinder light but from striking on porphyre, and its colours vanish, it no longer produces any such ideas; upon the return of light, it produces these appearances again. *Locke.*

This wonder of the sculptor's hand  
Produce'd, his art was at a stand. *Addison.*

**PRODUCE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] This noun, though accented on the last syllable by *Dryden*, is generally accented on the former.]

1. Produce; that which any thing yields or brings.

You hoard not health for your own private use,  
But on the publick spend the rich produce. *Dryden.*

2. Amount; profit; gain; emergent sum or quantity.

In Staffordshire, after their lands are marled, they sow it with barley, allowing three bushels to an acre. Its common produce is thirty bushels. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

This tax has already been so often tried, that we know the exact produce of it. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup> 20.*

**PRODUCE.** *n. f.* [from *produce*.] One that exhibits; one that offers.

If an instrument be produced with a protestation in favour of the producer, and the adverse party does not contradict, it shall be construed to the advantage of the producer. *Ayliffe.*

**PRODUCER.** *n. f.* [from *produce*.] One that generates or produces.

By examining how I, that could contribute nothing to mine own being, should be here, I came to ask the same question for my father, and so am led in a direct line to a first producer that must be more than man. *Swift.*

Whenever want of money, or want of desire in the consumer, make the price low, that immediately reaches the first producer. *Locke.*

**PRODUCIBLE.** *adj.* [from *produce*.]

1. Such as may be exhibited.

That is accounted probable, which has better arguments producible for it, than can be brought against it. *South.*

Many warm expressions of the fathers are producible in this case. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Such as may be generated or made.

The salts producible, are the alcais or fixt salts, which seem to have an antipathy with acid ones. *Boyle.*

**PRODUCIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *producible*.] The state of being producible.

To confirm our doctrine of the producibility of salts, Helmont assures us, that by Paracelsus's sal circulatum solid bodies, particularly stones, may be transmutated into actual salt equiponderant. *Boyle.*

**PRODUCT.** *n. f.* [*productus*, Lat. *produit*, Fr.]

1. Something produced, as fruits, grain, metals.

The landholder, having nothing but what the product of his land will yield, must take the market-rate. *Locke.*

Our British products are of such kinds and quantities, as can turn the balance of trade to our advantage. *Addison.*

Range in the same quarter, the products of the same season. *Spektator.*

See thy bright altars  
Heap'd with the products of Sabæan springs. *Pope.*

2. Work; composition.

Most of those books, which have obtained great reputation in the world, are the products of great and wise men. *Watts.*

3. Thing consequential; effect.

These are the products  
Of those ill-mated marriages. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

**PRODUCTILE.** *adj.* [from *producere*, Lat.] Which may be produced.

**PRODUCTION.** *n. f.* [*productio*, Fr. from *produci*.]

1. The act of producing.

A painter should foresee the harmony of the lights and shadows, taking from each of them that which will most conduce to the production of a beautiful effect. *Dryden.*

2. The thing produced; fruit; product.

The best of queens and best of herbs we owe  
To that bold nation, which the way did show  
To the fair region, where the sun does rise,  
Whole rich productions we so justly prize. *Waller.*

What would become of the scrofulous consumptive production, furnished by our men of wit and learning. *Swift.*

3. Composition.

We have had our names prefixed at length, to whole volumes of mean productions. *Swift.*

**PRODUCTIVE.** *adj.* [from *producere*.] Having the power to produce; fertile; generative; efficient.

In thee  
Not in themselves, all their known virtue appears  
Productive as in herb and plant. *Milton.*

This is turning nobility unto a principle of virtue, and making it productive of merit, as it is understood to have been originally a reward of it. *Spektator, N<sup>o</sup> 537.*

20 N



## PRO

Be thou my aid, my tuneful song inspire,  
And kindle, with thy own *productive* fire. *Dryden.*  
If the *productive* fat of the marl be spent, it is not capable  
of being mended with new. *Mortimer.*  
Numbers of Scots are glad to exchange their barren hills  
for our fruitful vales to *productive* of that grain. *Swift.*  
Hymen's flames like stars unite,  
And burn for ever one;  
Chaste as cold Cynthia's virgin light,  
*Productive* as the sun. *Pope.*  
Plutarch, in his life of Theseus, says, that that age was  
*productive* of men of prodigious stature. *Bryson.*  
PROEM. *n. f.* [*proemium*; *proemium*, Lat. *proeme*, old Fr.]  
Preface; introduction.  
So glaz'd the tempter, and his *proem* tun'd. *Milton.*  
Thus much may serve by way of *proem*,  
Proceed we therefore to our poem. *Swift's Miscel.*  
Julian has, in the *proem* to the digests, only prenexed  
the term of five years for studying the laws. *Ayliffe.*  
PROFANA'TION. *n. f.* [*profanation*, Fr. from *profanus*, Lat.]  
1. The act of violating any thing sacred.  
He knew how bold men are to take even from God him-  
self; how hardly that house would be kept from impious *pro-*  
*fanation* he knew. *Hooker, b. v. f. 12.*  
What I am and what I would, are to your ears, divinity;  
to any others, *profanation*. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*  
I were *profanation* of our joys,  
To tell the laity our love. *Donne.*  
All *profanation* and invasion of things sacred, is an offence  
against the eternal law of nature. *South.*  
Others think I ought not to have translated Chaucer: they  
suppose a veneration due to his old language, and that it is little  
less than *profanation* and sacrilege to alter it. *Dryden.*  
2. Irreverence to holy things or persons.  
Great men may jest with saints, 'tis wit in them;  
But, in the less, foul *profanation*. *Shaksp.*  
PROFANE. *adj.* [*profane*, Fr. from *profanus*, Lat.]  
1. Irreverent to sacred names or things.  
*Profane* fellow!  
Wert thou the son of Jupiter, and no more  
But what thou art besides, thou wert too base  
To be his groom. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
These have caused the weak to stumble, and the *profane* to  
blaspheme, offending the one, and hardening the other. *South.*  
2. Not sacred; secular.  
The universality of the deluge is attested by *profane* history;  
for the fame of it is gone through the earth, and there are  
records or traditions concerning it in all the parts of this and  
the new-found world. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
3. Polluted; not pure.  
Nothing is *profane* that serveth to holy things. *Raleigh.*  
4. Not purified by holy rites.  
Far hence be souls *profane*,  
The Sibyl cry'd, and from the grove abstain. *Dryden.*  
To PROFANE. *v. a.* [*profane*, Lat. *profanus*, Fr.]  
1. To violate; to pollute.  
He then, that is not furnish'd in this fort,  
Doth but usurp the sacred name of knight,  
*Profaning* this most honourable order. *Shaksp.*  
Foretasted fruit  
*Profan'd* first by the serpent, by him first  
Made common and unhallow'd. *Milton.*  
Pity the temple *profaned* of ungodly men. *2 Mac. viii. 2.*  
How far have we  
*Profan'd* thy heav'nly gift of poetry?  
Made prostitute and profligate the muse,  
Debas'd. *Dryden.*  
2. To put to wrong use.  
I feel me much to blame. *Shaksp.*  
PROFANELY. *adv.* [*profane*.] With irreverence to sacred  
names or things.  
I will hold my tongue no more, as touching their wicked-  
ness, which they *profanely* commit. *2 Esdr. xv. 8.*  
Let none of things serious, much less of divine,  
When belly and head's full, *profanely* dispute. *B. Johnf.*  
That proud scholar, intending to erect altars to Virgil,  
speaks of Homer too *profanely*. *Bryson's Notes on the Odyssey.*  
PROFANER. *n. f.* [*profane*.] Polluter; violator.  
The argument which our Saviour useth against *profaners*  
of the temple, he taketh from the use wherunto it was with  
solemnity consecrated. *Hooker, b. v. f. 12.*  
Rebellious subjects, enemies to peace,  
*Profaners* of this neighbour stained steel. *Shaksp.*  
There are a lighter ludicrous sort of *profaners*, who use the  
scripture to furnish out their jests. *Gov. of the Tongue.*  
PROFANENESS. *n. f.* [*profane*.] Irreverence of what is  
sacred.  
Apollo, pardon  
My great *profaneness*: 'gainst thy oracle! *Shaksp.*  
You can banish from thence scurrility and *profaneness*, and  
restrain the licentious insolence of poets and their actors. *Dry.*

## PRO

Edicts against immorality and *profaneness*, laws, against  
oaths and execrations, we trample upon. *Attorney.*  
PROFECTION. *n. f.* [*profectio*, Lat.] Advance; progression.  
This, with *profectio* of the horoscope unto the seventh  
house or opposite signs, every seventh year oppresseth living  
natures. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
To PROFESS. *v. a.* [*professio*, Fr. from *professus*, Lat.]  
1. To declare himself in strong terms of any opinion or passion.  
Would you have me speak after my custom,  
As being a *profess'd* tyrant to their sex. *Shaksp.*  
Pretending first  
Wife to fly pain, *professing* next the spy. *Milton.*  
A servant to thy sex, a slave to thee,  
A foe *profess't* to barren chastity. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
2. To make a show of any sentiments by loud declaration.  
Love well your father;  
To your *professing* bosoms I commit him. *Shaksp.*  
3. To declare publicly one's skill in any art or science, so as  
to invite employment.  
What, master, read you? first resolve me that.  
—I read that *profess's* the art of love. *Shaksp.*  
Without eyes thou shalt want light; *profess's* not the know-  
ledge therefore that thou hast not. *Ecclus iii. 25.*  
To PROFESS. *v. n.*  
1. To declare openly.  
The day almost itself *professes* yours,  
And little is to do. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
They *profess*, that they know God, but in works they  
deny him. *Tit. i. 16.*  
2. To profess unto the Lord, that I am come unto the country,  
which the Lord sware unto our fathers. *Deut. xxvi. 3.*  
As he does conceive,  
He is dishonour'd by a man, which ever  
*Profess'd* to him; why, his revenges must  
In that be made more bitter. *Shaksp.*  
PROFESSOR. *n. f.* [*professor*, Fr. from *professus*, Lat.] According to open  
declaration made by himself.  
I could not grant too much to men, that being *professors*  
my subjects, pretended religious strictness. *King Charles.*  
Virgil, whom he *profess'dly* imitated, has surpassed him  
among the Romans. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*  
England I travelled over, *profess'dly* searching all places I  
passed along. *Woodward.*  
PROFESSION. *n. f.* [*professio*, Fr. from *professus*.]  
1. Calling; vocation; known employment.  
I must tell you,  
You tender more your person's honour, than  
Your high *profession* spiritual. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
If we confound arts with the abuse of them, we shall con-  
demn all honest trades; for there are that deceive in all *pro-*  
*fessions*, and bury in forgetfulness all knowledge. *Raleigh.*  
Some of our *profession* keep wounds tainted. *Wotton.*  
No other one race, not the sons of any one other *pro-*  
*fession*, not perhaps altogether, are so much scattered amongst  
all *professions*, as the sons of clergymen. *Sprat's Sermon.*  
This is a practice, in which multitudes, besides those  
of the learned *professions*, may be engaged. *Watt.*  
2. Declaration.  
A naked *profession* may have credit, where no other evi-  
dence can be given. *Glauvill's Sepul.*  
Most profligately false, with the strongest *professions* of sin-  
cerity. *Swift.*  
3. The act of declaring one's self of any party or opinion.  
For by oil in their lamps, and the first lighting of them,  
which was common to them both, is meant that solemn *pro-*  
*fession* of faith and repentance, which all christians make in  
baptism. *Tillotson's Sermon.*  
When christianity came to be taken up, for the sake of  
those civil encouragements which attended their *professions*, the  
complaint was applicable to christians. *Swift.*  
PROFESSORIAL. *adj.* [*professorial*.] Relating to a particular  
calling or profession.  
*Professorial*, as well as national, reflections are to be  
avoided. *Clarissa.*  
PROFESSOR. *n. f.* [*professor*, Fr. from *professus*.]  
1. One who declares himself of any opinion or party.  
When the holiness of the *professors* of religion is decayed  
you may doubt the springing up of a new sect. *Bacon's Essays.*  
2. One who publicly practises or teaches an art.  
*Professors* in most sciences, are generally the worst qualified  
to explain their meanings to those who are not of their  
tribes. *Swift.*  
3. One who is visibly religious.  
Ordinary illiterate people, who were *professors*, that stewed  
a concern for religion, seemed much conversant in St. Paul's  
Epistles. *Lake.*  
PROFESSORSHIP. *n. f.* [*professorship*.] The station or office  
of a public teacher.  
Dr. Prideaux succeeded him in the *professorship*, being then  
elected bishop of Worcester, Sanderfon succeeded him in the  
regius *professorship*. *Wotton.*  
To PROFFER.

## PRO

To PROFFER. *v. a.* [*proferre*, Lat. *proferre*, Fr.]  
1. To propose; to offer.  
To them that covet such eye-glutting gain,  
*Proffer* thy gifts, and fitter servants entertain. *Fairy Queen.*  
None, among the choice and prime  
Of those heav'n-warring champions, could be found  
So hardy as to *proffer*, or accept  
Alone, the dreadful voyage. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Does Cato send this answer back to Cæsar,  
For all his generous cares and *proffer'd* friendship. *Addis.*  
2. To attempt.  
PROFFER. *n. f.* [*proffer*.]  
1. Offer made; something proposed to acceptance.  
Basilus, content to take that, since he could have no more,  
allowed her reasons, and took her *proffer* thankfully. *Sidney.*  
*Proffer*, not took, reap thanks for their reward. *Shaksp.*  
The king  
Great *proffer* sends of pardon and of grace,  
If they would yield, and quietness embrace. *Daniel.*  
He made a *proffer* to lay down his commission of command  
in the army. *Clarendon.*  
But these, nor all the *proffers* you can make,  
Are worth the heifer which I set to stake. *Dryden.*  
2. Effay; attempt.  
It is done with time, and by little and little, and with  
many essays and *proffers*. *Bacon's Essays.*  
PROFFERER. *n. f.* [*profferer*.] He that offers.  
Maids, in modesty, say no, to that  
Which they would have the *profferer* construe ay. *Shaksp.*  
He who always refuses, taxes the *profferer* with indiscre-  
tion, and declares his assistance needless. *Collier.*  
PROFICIENCY. *n. f.* [*proficiency*, Lat.] Profit; advance.  
PROFICIENT. *n. f.* [*proficiens*, Lat.] One who has made ad-  
vances in any study or business.  
I am so good a *proficient* in one quarter of an hour, that I  
can drink with any tinker in his own language. *Shaksp.*  
I am disposed to receive further light in this matter, from  
those whom it will be no disparagement for much greater *pro-*  
*ficients* than I to learn. *Boyle.*  
Young deathlings were, by practice, made  
*Proficients* in their father's trade. *Swift's Miscel.*  
PROFICUOUS. *adj.* [*proficius*, Lat.] Advantageous; useful.  
It is very *proficius*, to take a good large dose. *Harvey.*  
To future times  
*Proficius*, such a race of men produce,  
As in the cause of virtue firm, may fix  
Her throne inviolate. *Philips.*  
PROFITE. *n. f.* [*profite*, Fr.] The side face; half face.  
The painter will not take that side of the face, which has  
some notorious blemish in it; but either draw it in *profile*, or  
else shadow the more imperfect side. *Dryden.*  
Till the end of the third century, I have not seen a Roman  
emperor drawn with a full face: they always appear in *profile*,  
which gives us the view of a head very majestic. *Addison.*  
PROFIT. *n. f.* [*profit*, Fr.]  
1. Gain; pecuniary advantage.  
Thou must know,  
'Tis not my *profit* that does lead mine honour. *Shaksp.*  
He thinks it highly just, that all rewards of trust, *profits*, or  
dignity should be given only to those, whose principles direct  
them to preserve the constitution. *Swift.*  
2. Advantage; accession of good.  
What *profit* is it for men now to live in heaviness, and  
after death to look for punishment? *2 Esdr. vii. 47.*  
Wisdom that is hid, and treasure that is hoarded up, what  
*profit* is in them both? *Ecclus. xi. 30.*  
Say not what *profit* is there of my service; and what good  
things shall I have hereafter. *Ecclus. xi. 23.*  
The king did not love the barren wars with Scotland,  
though he made his *profit* of the noise of them. *Bacon.*  
3. Improvement; advancement; proficiency.  
To PROFIT. *v. a.* [*profit*, Fr.]  
1. To benefit; to advantage.  
Whereto might the strength of their hands *profit* me. *Job.*  
Let it *profit* thee to have heard,  
By terrible example, the reward  
Of disobedience. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*  
2. To improve; to advance.  
'Tis a great means of *profiting* yourself, to copy diligently  
excellent pieces and beautiful deligins. *Dryden.*  
To PROFIT. *v. n.*  
1. To gain advantage.  
The Romans, though possessed of their ports, did not *profit*  
much by trade. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

## PRO

2. To make improvement.  
Meditate upon these things, give thyself wholly to them;  
that thy *profiting* may appear to all. *1 Tim. iv. 15.*  
She has *profited* to well already by your counsel, that she  
can say her lesson. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
3. To be of use or advantage.  
Oft times nothing *profits* more,  
Than self-esteem grounded on just and right. *Milton.*  
What *profited* thy thoughts, and toils, and cares,  
In vigour more confirm'd, and riper years? *Prior.*  
PROFITABLE. *adj.* [*profitable*, Fr. from *profrui*.]  
1. Gainful; lucrative.  
A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,  
Is not so estimable or *profitable*,  
As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats. *Shaksp.*  
The planting of hop-yards, sowing of wheat and rape-  
seed, are found very *profitable* for the planters, in places apt  
for them, and consequently *profitable* for the kingdom. *Bacon.*  
2. Useful; advantageous.  
To wail friends lost  
Is not by much so wholesome, *profitable*,  
As to rejoice at friends but newly found. *Shaksp.*  
Then Judas, thinking indeed that they would be *profitable*  
in many things, granted them peace. *2 Mac. xii.*  
What was so *profitable* to the empire, became fatal to the  
emperor. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
PROFITABLENESS. *n. f.* [*profitableness*.]  
1. Gainfulness.  
2. Usefulness; advantageousness.  
We will now briefly take notice of the *profitableness* of  
plants for phylick and food. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*  
What shall be the just portion of those, whom neither the  
condescension or kindness, nor wounds and sufferings of the  
son of God could persuade, nor yet the excellency, easiness  
and *profitableness* of his commands invite? *Calamy's Sermons.*  
PROFITABLY. *adv.* [*profitably*.]  
1. Gainfully.  
2. Advantageously; usefully.  
You have had many opportunities to settle this reflection,  
and have *profitably* employed them. *Wake.*  
PROFITLESS. *adj.* [*profitless*.] Void of gain or advantage.  
We must not think the Turk is so unskilful,  
To leave that latest, which concerns him first;  
Neglecting an attempt of ease and gain,  
To wake and wage a danger *profitless*. *Shaksp.*  
PROFLIGATE. *adj.* [*profligatus*, Lat.] Abandoned; loit-  
er to virtue and decency; shameless.  
Time sensibly all things impairs;  
Our fathers have been worse than theirs,  
And we than ours; next age will see  
A race more *profligate* than we,  
With all the pains we take, have skill enough to be. *Refo.*  
How far have we  
Prophan'd thy heav'nly gift of poetry?  
Made prostitute and *profligate* the muse,  
Debas'd to each obscene and impious use,  
Whose harmony was first ordain'd above  
For tongues of angels, and for hymns of love. *Dryden.*  
Though Phalaris his brazen bull were there,  
And he would dictate what he'd have you swear,  
Be not so *profligate*, but rather chuse  
To guard your honour, and your life to lose. *Dryden.*  
Melancholy objects and subjects will, at times, impress  
the most *profligate* spirits. *Clarissa.*  
PROFLIGATE. *n. f.* An abandoned shameless wretch.  
It is pleasant to see a notorious *profligate* seized with a con-  
cern for his religion, and converting his spleen into zeal. *Add.*  
I have heard a *profligate* offer much stronger arguments  
against paying his debts, than ever he was known to do against  
christianity; because he happened to be closter pressed by the  
baillif than the parson. *Swift's Miscellanies.*  
How could such a *profligate* as Antony, or a boy of  
eighteen, like Octavius, ever dare to dream of giving the  
law to such an empire and people. *Swift.*  
To PROFLIGATE. *v. a.* [*profligatus*, Lat.] To drive away. A  
word borrowed from the Latin without alteration of the sense,  
but not used.  
Lavatories, to wash the temples, hands, wrists, and ju-  
gulars, do potentially *profligate* and keep off the venom. *Harv.*  
PROFLIGATELY. *adv.* [*profligately*.] Shamelessly.  
Most *profligately* false, with the strongest professions of  
sincerity. *Swift's Miscellanies.*  
PROFLIGATENESS. *n. f.* [*profligateness*.] The quality of  
being profligate.  
PROFLUENCE. *n. f.* [*profluent*.] Progress; course.  
In the *profluence* or proceedings of their fortunes, there was  
much difference between them. *Wotton.*  
PROFLUENT. *adj.* [*profluent*, Lat.] Flowing forward.  
Teach all nations what of him they learn'd,  
And his salvation; them who shall believe  
Baptizing in the *profluent* stream, the sign  
Of washing them from guilt of sin. *Milton.*  
PROFOUND.



## PRO

PROFOUND. *adj.* [*profund*, Fr. *profundus*, Lat.]

1. Deep; descending far below the surface; low with respect to the neighbouring places.

All else deep snow and ice,

A gulf profound, as that Serbionian bog

Between Damata and mount Casus old.

He hath hither thrust me down

Into this gloom of Tartarus profound.

2. Intellectually deep; not obvious to the mind; not easily fathomed by the mind: as, a profound treatise.

3. Lowly; humble; submissive; submissive.

What words wilt thou use to move thy God to hear thee?

what humble gestures? what profound reverence?

4. Learned beyond the common reach; knowing to the bottom.

Not orators only with the people, but even the very profoundest disputers in all faculties, have hereby often, with the best learned, prevailed most.

5. Deep in contrivance.

The revolvers are profound to make slaughter, though I have been a rebuker of them.

PROFOUND. *n. f.*

1. The deep; the main; the sea.

God, in the fathomless profound,

Hath all his choice commanders drown'd.

Now I die absent in the vast profound;

And me without myself the seas have drown'd.

2. The abyss.

If some other place th' ethereal king

Possesses lately, thither to arrive,

I travel this profound.

To PROFOUND. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dive; to penetrate. A barbarous word.

We cannot profound into the hidden things of nature, nor see the first springs that set the rest a-going.

PROFOUNDLY. *adv.* [from *profound*.]

1. Deeply; with deep concern.

Why sigh you so profoundly?

The virgin started at her father's name,

And sigh'd profoundly, conscious of the shame.

2. With great degrees of knowledge; with deep insight.

Domenichino was profoundly skill'd in all the parts of painting, but wanting genius, he had less of nobleness.

PROFOUNDNESS. *n. f.* [from *profound*.]

1. Depth of place.

2. Depth of knowledge.

Their wits, which did every where else conquer hardness, were with profoundness here over-matched.

PROFUNDITY. *n. f.* [from *profound*.] Depth of place or knowledge.

The other turn'd

Round through the vast profundity obscure.

PROFUSE. *adj.* [*profusus*, Lat.] Lavish; too liberal; prodigal; overabounding; exuberant.

On a green shady bank, profuse of flow'rs,

Penfive I sat.

Oh liberty, thou goddess heav'nly bright,

Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight.

One long dead has a due proportion of praise; in which, whilst he lived, his friends were too profuse, and his enemies too sparing.

PROFUSELY. *adv.* [from *profuse*.]

1. Lavishly; prodigally.

2. With exuberance.

Then spring the living herbs profusely wild.

PROFUSINESS. *n. f.* [from *profuse*.] Lavishness; prodigality.

One of a mean fortune manages his store with extreme parsimony; but, with fear of running into profuseness, never arrives to the magnificence of living.

PROFUSION. *n. f.* [*profusio*, Lat. *profusio*, Fr. from *profuse*.]

1. Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance.

What meant thy pompous progress through the empire?

Thy vast profusion to the factious nobles.

2. Lavish expence; superfluous effusion.

He was desirous to avoid not only profusion, but the least effusion of christian blood.

3. Abundance; exuberant plenty.

Trade is fitted to the nature of our country, as it abounds with a great profusion of commodities of its own growth, very convenient for other countries.

The raptur'd eye,

The fair profusion, yellow Autumn spies.

To PRO. *v. n.*

1. To rob; to steal.

2. To shift meanly for provisions. A low word.

PRO. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Victuals; provision of any kind. A low word.

## PRO

O nephew! your grief is but folly,

In town you may find better prog.

Spouse tucked up doth in patters tudge it,

With handkerchief of prog, like trull with budget;

And eat by turns plumcake and judge it.

PROGENATION. *n. f.* [*progenatio*, Lat.] The act of begetting; propagation.

PROGENITOR. *n. f.* [*progenitor*, Lat.] A forefather; an ancestor in a direct line.

Although these things be already past away by her progenitors, former grants unto those lords, yet I could find a way to remedy a great part thereof.

Like true subjects, sons of your progenitors,

Go cheerfully together.

All generations had hither come,

From all the ends of th' Earth, to celebrate

And reverence thee, their great progenitor.

Power by right of fatherhood is not possible in any one, otherwise than as Adam's heir, or as progenitor over his own descendants.

The principal actors in Milton's poem are not only our progenitors, but representatives.

PROGENY. *n. f.* [*progenies*, old Fr. *progenies*, Lat.] Offspring; race; generation.

The sons of God have God's own natural son as a second Adam from heaven, whose race and progeny they are by spiritual and heavenly birth.

Not me begotten of a shepherd swain,

But issu'd from the progeny of kings.

By promise he receives

Gift to his progeny of all that land.

A golden progeny from heav'n descends.

Thus shall we live in perfect bliss, and see

Deathless ourselves, our numerous progeny.

We are the more pleas'd to behold the throne furnished by a numerous progeny, when we consider the virtues of those from whom they descend.

PROGNOSTICABLE. *adj.* [from *prognosticate*.] Such as may be foreknown or foretold.

The causes of this inundation cannot be regular, and therefore their effects not prognosticable like eclipses.

To PROGNOSTICATE. *v. a.* [from *prognosticate*.] To foretell; to foreknow.

He had now outlived the day, which his tutor Sandford had prognosticated upon his nativity he would not outlive.

Unkill'd in schemes by planets to foreknow,

I neither will, nor can prognosticate,

To the young gaping heir, his father's fate.

PROGNOSTICATION. *n. f.* [from *prognosticate*.]

1. The act of foreknowing or foretelling.

If an oily palm be not a fruitful prognostication, I cannot scratch mine ear.

Raw as he is, and in the hottest day prognostication proclaims, shall he be set against a brick-wall, the sun looking with a southward eye upon him, where he is to behold him, with flies blown to death.

This theory of the earth begins to be a kind of prophecy or prognostication of things to come, as it hath been hitherto an history of things past.

2. Foretold.

He bid him farewell, arming himself in a black armour, as a badge or prognostication of his mind.

PROGNOSTICATOR. *n. f.* [from *prognosticate*.] Foreteller; foreknower.

That astrologer, who made his almanack give a tolerable account of the weather by a direct inversion of the common prognosticators, to let his belief run quite counter to reports.

PROGNOSTICK. *adj.* [*prognostique*, Fr. *prognostique*, Lat.] Foretelling disease or recovery; foretelling; as, a prognostick sign.

PROGNOSTICK. *n. f.* [from the *adj.*]

1. The skill of foretelling diseases or the event of diseases.

Hippocrates's prognostick is generally true, that it is very hard to resolve a small apoplexy.

2. A prediction.

Though your prognosticks run too fast,

They must be verily'd at last.

3. A token foretelling.

Whatever you are or shall be, has been but an early prognostick from what you were.

Careful observers

By sure prognosticks may foretell a show'r.

PROGRESS. *n. f.* [*progrus*, Fr. from *progressus*, Lat.]

1. Course; procession; passage.

I cannot, by the progress of the stars,

Give guests how near to-day.

The morn begins

Her rosy progress liming.

The Sylphs behold it kindling as it flies,

And pleas'd pursue its progress through the skies.

2. Advancement;

## PRO

2. Advancement; motion forward.

Through all thy veins shall run

A cold and drowsy humour, which shall seize

Each vital spirit; for no pulse shall keep

His nat'ral progress, but furcace to beat.

This motion worketh in round at first, which way to deliver itself; and then worketh in progress, where it findeth the deliverance easiest.

Out of Ethiopia beyond Egypt had been a strange progress for ten hundred thousand men.

Whoever understands the progress and revolutions of nature, will see that neither the present form of the earth, nor its first form, were permanent and immutable.

It is impossible the mind should ever be stopped in its progress in this space.

The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to arrive at; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progress into the endless expansion.

Perhaps I judge hastily, there being several, in whose writings I have made very little progress.

Intellectual improvement; advancement in knowledge.

Solon the wife his progress never ceas'd,

But still his learning with his days increas'd.

It is strange, that men should not have made more progress in the knowledge of these things.

Several defects in the understanding hinder it in its progress to knowledge.

Others despond at the first difficulty, and conclude, that making any progress in knowledge, farther than serves their ordinary business, is above their capacities.

Removal from one place to another.

From Egypt arts their progress made to Greece,

Wrapt in the fable of the golden fleece.

A journey of state; a circuit.

He gave order, that there should be nothing in his journey like unto a warlike march, but rather like unto the progress of a king in full peace.

O may I live to hail the day,

When the glad nation shall survey

Their sovereign, through his wide command,

Passing in progress o'er the land.

To PROGRESS. *v. n.* [*progressus*, Lat.] To move forward; to pass. Not used.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew,

That silverly doth progress on thy cheeks.

PROGRESSION. *n. f.* [*progressio*, Fr. *progressio*, Lat.]

1. Process; regular and gradual advance.

The figures of the diameters of these rings, made by any prismatic colour, were in arithmetical progression.

2. Motion forward.

Those worthies, who endeavour the advancement of learning, are likely to find a clearer progression, when so many rubs are levelled.

In philosophical enquiries, the order of nature should govern, which in all progression is to go from the place one is then in, to that which lies next to it.

3. Course; passage.

He hath fram'd a letter, which accidentally, or by the way of progression, hath miscarried.

Intellectual advance.

For the having the long progression of the thoughts to first principles, the mind should provide several intermediate principles.

PROGRESSIONAL. *adj.* [from *progression*.] Such as are in a state of increase or advance.

They maintain their accomplished ends, and relapse not again unto their professional imperfections.

PROGRESSIVE. *adj.* [*progressivus*, Fr. from *progressus*.] Going forward; advancing.

Princes, if they use ambitious men, should handle it so, as they be still progressive, and not retrograde.

In progressive motion, the arms and legs move successively; but in natation, both together.

The progressive motion of this animal is made not by walking, but by leaping.

Their course

Progressive, retrograde, or standing still.

Ere the progressive course of restless age

Performs three thousand times its annual stage,

May not our power and learning be suppress'd,

And arts and empire learn to travel west?

PROGRESSIVELY. *adv.* [from *progressive*.] By gradual steps or regular course.

The reason why they fall in that order, from the greatest effects progressively to the least, is, because the greatest effects denote a greater distance of the moon before the sun, and consequently a nearer approach to her conjunction.

PROGRESSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *progressive*.] The state of advancing.

To PROHIBIT. *v. a.* [*prohibere*, Lat. *prohibere*, Fr.]

1. To forbid; to interdict by authority.

She would not let them know of his close lying in that prohibited place, because they would be offended.

2. Advancement;

## PRO

The weightiest, which it did command them, are to us in the gospel prohibited.

2. To debar; to hinder.

Gates of burning adamant

Bar'd over us, prohibit all egress.

PROHIBITER. *n. f.* [from *prohibere*.] Forbider; interdicter.

PROHIBITION. *n. f.* [*prohibition*, Fr. *prohibition*, Lat. from *prohibere*.] Forbiddance; interdict; act of forbidding.

Might there not be some other mystery in this prohibition, than they think of?

There is a prohibition to divine,

That cravens my weak hand.

He bestowed the liberal choice of all things, with one only prohibition, to try his obedience.

Let us not think hard

One early prohibition, who enjoy

Free leave so large to all things else.

The law of God in the ten commandments confits mostly of prohibitions; thou shalt not do such a thing.

PROHIBITORY. *adj.* [from *prohibere*.] Implying prohibition; forbidding.

A prohibition will lie on this statute, notwithstanding the penalty annexed; because it has words prohibitory, as well as a penalty annexed.

To PROJECT. *v. a.* [*projicio*, *projectus*, Lat.]

1. To throw out; to cast forward.

Th' ascending villas

Project long shadows o'er the crystal tide.

2. To exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirror.

Diffusive of themselves where e'er they pass,

They make that warmth in others they expect;

Their valour works like bodies on a glass,

And does its image on their men project.

If we had a plan of the naked lines of longitude and latitude, projected on the meridian, a learner might much more speedily advance himself in the knowledge of geography.

3. [Projecter, Fr.] To scheme; to form in the mind; to contrive.

It ceases to be counsel, to compel men to assent to whatever tumultuary patrons shall project.

What fit we then projecting peace and war?

What desire, by which nature projects its own pleasure or preservation, can be gratified by another man's personal pursuit of his own vice?

To PROJECT. *v. n.* To jut out; to shoot forward; to shoot beyond something next it.

PROJECT. *n. f.* [*project*, Fr. from the verb.] Scheme; design; contrivance.

It is a discovering the longitude, and deserves a much higher name than that of a project.

In the various projects of happiness, devised by human reason, there still appeared inconsistencies not to be reconciled.

PROJECTILE. *n. f.* [from the *adj.*] A body put in motion.

Projectiles would ever move on in the same right line, did not the air, their own gravity, or the ruggedness of the plane stop their motion.

PROJECTILE. *adj.* [*projectile*, Fr.] Impelled forward.

Good blood, and a due projectile motion or circulation are necessary to convert the aliment into laudable juices.

PROJECTION. *n. f.* [from *project*.]

1. The act of shooting forwards.

If the electric be held unto the light, many particles thereof will be discharged from it, which motion is performed by the breath of the effluvia issuing with agility; for as the electric cooleth, the projection of the atoms ceaseth.

2. [Projection, Fr.] Plan; delineation. See to PROJECT.

For the bulk of the learners of astronomy, that projection of the stars is best, which includes in it all the stars in our horizon, reaching to the 38<sup>th</sup> degree of the southern latitude.

3. Scheme; plan of action.

4. [Projection, Fr.] In chemistry, an operation; crisis of an operation; moment of transmutation.



## PRO

PROJECTURE. *n. f.* [*projectura*, Fr. *projetura*, Lat.] A jutting out.  
To PROIN. *v. a.* [a corruption of *prune*.] To lop; to cut; to trim; to prune.

I fit and *pruin* my wings  
After flight, and put new flings  
To my shafts. *Benj. Johnson.*  
The country husbandman will not give the *pruning* knife to a young plant, as not able to admit the scar. *B. Johnson.*  
To PROLATE. *v. a.* [*prolatum*, Lat.] To pronounce; to utter.

The pressures of war have somewhat cowed their spirits, as may be gathered from the accent of their words, which they *prolate* in a whining querulous tone, as if still complaining and crest-fallen. *Howell.*

PROLATE. *adj.* [*prolatus*, Lat.] Oblate; flat.  
As to the *prolate* spheroidal figure, though it be the necessary result of the earth's rotation about its own axis, yet it is also very convenient for us. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

PROLATION. *n. f.* [*prolatio*, Lat.]  
1. Pronunciation; utterance.

Parrots, having been used to be fed at the *prolation* of certain words, may afterwards pronounce the same. *Ray.*

2. Delay; act of delaying.  
PROLEGOMENA. *n. f.* [*prolegomena*, Fr. *prolegomenes*, Fr.] Previous discourses; introductory observations.

PROLEPSIS. *n. f.* [*prolepsis*, Fr. *prolepsis*, Fr.] A form of rhetoric, in which objections are anticipated.

This was contained in my *prolepsis* or prevention of his answer. *Braunell against Hobbs.*

PROLEPTICAL. *adj.* [from *prolepsis*.] Previous; antecedent.

The *proleptical* notions of religion cannot be so well defended by the professed servants of the altar. *Glarvill.*

PROLEPTICALLY. *adv.* [from *proleptical*.] By way of anticipation.

PROLETARIAN. *adj.* Mean; wretched; vile; vulgar.

Like speculators should foresee,  
From pharos of authority,  
Portended mischiefs farther than  
Low proletarian tything-men. *Hudibras, p. i.*

PROLIFICATION. *n. f.* [*proles* and *facis*, Lat.] Generation of children.

Their fruits, proceeding from simpler roots, are not so distinguishable as the offspring of sensible creatures, and *proliferation* descending from double origins. *Brown.*

PROLITICK. *adj.* [*prolissus*, Fr. *proles* and *facis*.] Fruit-

PROLIFICAL. *adj.* [from *prolissus*.] By way of multiplication; generative; pregnant; productive.

Main ocean flow'd; not idle, but with warm  
Prolifick humour fostering all her globe,  
Fermented the great mother to conceive, *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Satiate with genial moisture.  
Every dispute in religion grew *prolissus*, and in ventilating one question, many new ones were started. *Decay of Piety.*

His vital pow'r air, earth and seas supplies,  
And breeds what'er is bred beneath the skies;  
For every kind, by thy *prolissus* might, *Dryden.*

Strives.  
All dogs are of one species, they mingling together in generation, and the breed of such mixtures being *prolissus*. *Ray.*

From the middle of the world,  
The sun's *prolissus* rays are hurl'd;  
'Tis from that seat he darts those beams, *Prior.*

PROLIVACALLY. *adv.* [from *prolissus*.] Fruitfully; pregnantly.

PROLIX. *adj.* [*prolixus*, Fr. *prolixus*, Latin.]

1. Long; tedious; not concise.

According to the caution we have been so *prolix* in giving, if we aim at right understanding the true nature of it, we must examine what apprehension mankind make of it. *Digby.*

Should I at large repeat  
The bead-roll of her vicious tricks,  
My poem would be too *prolix*. *Prior.*

2. Of long duration. This is a very rare sense.

If the appellant appoints a term too *prolix*, the judge may then assign a competent term. *Ayliffe's Patergen.*

PROLIXIOUS. *adj.* [from *prolix*.] Dilatory; tedious. A word of *Shakespeare's* coining.

Lay by all nice and *prolixious* blushes. *Shakespeare.*

PROLIXITY. *n. f.* [*prolixitas*, Fr. from *prolix*.] Tediousness; tiresome length; want of brevity.

It is true, without any slips of *prolixity*, or crossing the plain highway of talk, that the good Antonio hath lost a ship. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

In some other passages, I may have, to shew *prolixity*, unawares slipped into the contrary extreme. *Boyle.*

PROLIXLY. *adv.* [from *prolix*.] At great length; tediously.

On these *prolixly* thankful he enlarg'd. *Dryden.*

PROLIXNESS. *n. f.* [from *prolix*.] Tediousness.

PROLOCUTOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] The foreman; the speaker of a convocation.

The convocation the queen prorogued, though at the expense of Dr. Atterbury's displeasure, who was design'd their *prolocutor*. *Swift.*

## PRO

PROLOCUTORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *prolocutor*.] The office or dignity of prolocutor.

PROLOGUE. *n. f.* [*prologus*, Fr. *prologus*, Latin.]

1. Preface; introduction to any discourse or performance.

Come, fit, and a song.  
—Shall we clap into 't roundly, without hawking, or spitting, or saying we are hoarse, which are the only *prologues* to a bad voice? *Shakespeare. As You Like it.*

In her face excuse  
Came *prologue*, and apology too prompt. *Milton.*

2. Something spoken before the entrance of the actors of a play.

If my death might make this island happy,  
And prove the period of their tyranny,  
I would expend it with all willingness;  
But mine is made the *prologue* to their play. *Shakespeare.*

The peaking cornucopia comes in the instant, after we had spoke the *prologue* of our comedy. *Shakespeare.*

To PROLOGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce with a formal preface.

He has special nothing ever *prologues*. *Shakespeare.*

To PROLONG. *v. a.* [*prolonger*, Fr. *pro* and *longus*, Lat.]

1. To lengthen out; to continue; to draw out.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would *prolong* life much. *Milton.*

Th' unhappy queen with talk *prolong'd* the night. *Dryden.*

To-morrow in my judgment is too fudden;  
For I myself am not so well provided,  
As else I would be were the day *prolong'd*. *Shakespeare.*

PROLONGATION. *n. f.* [*prolongation*, Fr. from *prolong*.]

1. The act of lengthening.

Nourishment in living creatures is for the *prolongation* of life. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Delay to a longer time.

This ambassage concerned only the *prolongation* of days for payment of monies. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

PROLUSION. *n. f.* [*prolusio*, Lat.] Entertainments; performance of diversion.

It is memorable, which *Famianus Strada*, in the first book of his *academical prolusions*, relates of *Sanchez*.

PROMINENT. *adj.* [*prominens*, Lat.] Standing out beyond the near parts; protuberant; extant.

Whales are described with two *prominent* spouts on their heads, whereas they have but one in the forehead terminating over the windpipe. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

She has her eyes so *prominent*, and placed so that she can see better behind her than before her. *Mare.*

Two goodly bowls of massy silver,  
With figures *prominent* and richly wrought. *Dryden.*

Some have their eyes stand so *prominent* as the hare, that they can see as well behind as before them. *Ray.*

PROMINENCE. *n. f.* [*prominentia*, Latin; from *promineo*.]

PROMINENCY. *n. f.* [*prominentia*, Latin; from *promineo*.] Protuberance; extant part.

It shows the nose and eyebrows, with the *prominencies* and fallings in of the features. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

PROMISCUOUS. *adj.* [*promiscuus*, Lat.] Mingled; confused; undistinguished.

Glory he requires, and glory he receives,  
*Promiscuous* from all nations. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

*Promiscuous* love by marriage was restrain'd. *Ray.*

In rush'd at once a rude *promiscuous* crowd;  
The guards, and then each other overbear, *Dryden.*

No man, that considers the *promiscuous* dispensations of God's providence in this world, can think it unreasonable to conclude, that after this life good men shall be rewarded, and sinners punished. *Tillotson's Sermon.*

The earth was formed out of that *promiscuous* mass of sand, earth, shells, subiding from the water. *Woodward.*

Clubs, diamonds, hearts, in wild disorder seen,  
With throngs *promiscuous* throw the level green. *Pope.*

A wild, where weeds and flow'rs *promiscuous* shoot. *Pope.*

PROMISCUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *promiscuus*.] With confused mixture; indiscriminately.

We beheld where once stood Ilium, called Troy *promiscuously* of Troas. *Sandys's Journey.*

That generation, as the sacred writer modestly expresses it, married and gave in marriage without discretion or decency, but *promiscuously*, and with no better a guide than the impulses of a brutal appetite. *Woodward.*

Here might you see  
Barons and peasants on the embattled field,  
In one huge heap, *promiscuously* amass'd. *Philips.*

Unaw'd by precepts human or divine,  
Like birds and beasts *promiscuously* they join. *Pope.*

PROMISE. *n. f.* [*promissio*, Lat. *promissio*, *promissio*, Fr.]

1. Declaration of some benefit to be conferred.

I eat the air, *promissio*, cramm'd; you cannot feed capons so. *Shakespeare.*

His *promises* were, as he then was, mighty;  
But his performance, as he now is, nothing. *Shakespeare.*

O Lord, let thy *promise* unto David be established. *1 Chron.*

Behold, the said, perform'd in ev'ry part  
My *promise* made; and Vulcan's labour'd art. *Dryden.*

Let

## PRO

Let any man consider, how many sorrows he would have escaped, had God called him to his rest, and then say, whether the *promise* to deliver the just from the evils to come, ought not to be made our daily prayer. *Wake.*

2. Performance of promise; grant of the thing promised.

Now are they ready, looking for a *promise* from thee. *Acts.*

3. Hopes; expectation.

Your young prince Mamillius is a gentleman of the greatest *promise*. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

To PROMISE. *v. a.* [*promittere*, Fr. *promitto*, Lat.]

1. To make declaration of some benefit to be conferred.

While they *promise* them liberty, they themselves are the servants of corruption. *2 Peter ii. 18.*

I could not expect such an effect as I found, which seldom reaches to the degree that is *promised* by the preachers of any remedies. *Temple's Miscel.*

To PROMISE. *v. n.*

1. To assure one by a promise.

*Promising* is the very air o' th' time; it opens the eyes of expectation; performance is ever the duller for his act. *Shakespeare.*

I dare *promise* for this play, that in the roughness of the numbers, which was so designed, you will see somewhat more masterly than any of my former tragedies. *Dryden.*

As he *promised* in the law, he will shortly have mercy, and gather us together. *2 Mac. ii. 18.*

All the pleasure we can take, when we meet these *promising* sparks, is in the disappointment. *Fulton.*

Nay *promise*, vainly *promise* to bestow  
Immortal life. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. It is used of assurance, even of ill.

Will not the ladies be afraid of the lion?  
—I fear it, I *promise* you. *Shakespeare.*

PROMISEBREACH. *n. f.* [*breach* and *promise*.] Violation of promise. Not in use.

Criminal in double violation  
Of sacred chastity, and of *promise* each. *Shakespeare.*

PROMISEBREAKER. *n. f.* [*promise* and *break*.] Violator of promises.

He's an hourly *promisebreaker*, the owner of no one good quality worthy your entertainment. *Shakespeare.*

PROMISSE. *n. f.* [from *promise*.] One who promises.

Who let this *promiser* in? did you, good Diligence?

Give him his bible again.  
Fear's a large *promiser*; who subject live  
To that base passion, know not what they give. *Dryden.*

PROMISSORY. *adj.* [*promissorius*, Lat.] Containing profession of some benefit to be conferred.

As the preceptive part enjoins the most exact virtue, so is it most advantageously enforced by the *promissory*, which is most exquisitely adapted to the same end. *Decay of Piety.*

The *promissory* lies of great men are known by shuffling, hugging, queezing, smiling and bowing. *Arbutnot.*

PROMISSORILY. *adv.* [from *promissory*.] By way of promise.

Nor was he obliged by oath to a strict observation of that which *promissorily* was unlawful. *Brown.*

PROMONT. *n. f.* [*promontorium*, Fr. *promontorium*, Latin.]

PROMONTORY. *n. f.* [*promontorium*, Latin.]

A headland; a cape; high land jutting into the sea.

The land did shoot out with a great *promontory*. *Abbot.*

I have dogs  
Will climb the highest *promontory* top. *Shakespeare.*

Like one that stands upon a *promontory*,  
And spies a far off shore where he would tread. *Shakespeare.*

A forked mountain, or blue *promontory*,  
With trees upon't, nod unto the world,  
And mock our eyes with air. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*

The waving sea can with each flood  
Bath some high *promont*. *Suckling.*

They, on their heads,  
Main *promontories* flung, which in the air  
Came shadowing, and oppress'd whole legions arm'd. *Milton.*

Every gust of rugged winds,  
That blows from off each beaked *promontory*. *Milton.*

If you drink tea upon a *promontory* that overhangs the sea, it is preferable to an assembly. *Pope.*

To PROMOTE. *v. a.* [*promovere*, *promoveo*, Lat.]

1. To forward; to advance.

Next to religion, let your care be to *promote* justice. *Bacon.*

Nothing lovelier can be found,  
Than good works in her husband to *promote*. *Milton.*

He that talks deceitfully for truth, must hurt it more by his example, than he *promotes* it by his arguments. *Atterbury.*

Frictions of the extreme parts *promote* the flux of the juices in the joints. *Arbutnot.*

2. [*Promovere*, Fr.] To elevate; to exalt; to prefer.

I will *promote* thee unto very great honour. *Num. xxii. 17.*

Shall I leave my farnes wherewith thy honour God and man, and go to be *promoted* over the trees. *Judges ix. 9.*

Did I solicit thee  
From darkness to *promote* me. *Milton.*

PROMOTER. *n. f.* [*promoter*, Fr. from *promoveo*.]

1. Advancer; forwarder; encourager.

## PRO

Knowledge hath received little improvement from the endeavours of many pretending *promoters*. *Glanvill.*

Our Saviour makes this return, fit to be engraven in the hearts of all *promoters* of charity; verily, I say unto you, inasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me. *Atterbury.*

2. Informer; makebait. An obsolete use.

His cles be *promoters*, some trespas to spie. *Taffer.*

Informers and *promoters* oppress and ruin the estates of many of his best subjects. *Drummond.*

PROMOTION. *n. f.* [*promotio*, Fr. from *promoveo*.] Advancement; encouragement; exaltation to some new honour or rank; preferment.

Many fair *promotions*  
Are daily given to enable those,  
That scarce, some two days since, were worth a noble. *Shakespeare.*

The high *promotion* of his grace of Canterbury,  
Who holds his state at door 'mongst pursuivants. *Shakespeare.*

My rising is thy fall,  
And my *promotion* will be thy destruction. *Milton.*

Thou youngest virgin-daughter of the skies,  
Made in the last *promotion* of the blest;  
Whole palms, new pluck'd from paradise,  
In spreading branches more sublimely rise. *Dryden.*

To PROMOVE. *v. a.* [*promovere*, Lat. *promoveo*, Fr.] To forward; to advance; to promote. A word little used.

Never yet was honest man,  
That ever drove the trade of love:  
It is impossible, nor can  
Integrity our ends *promove*. *Suckling.*

PROMPT. *adj.* [*promptus*, Fr. *promptus*, Lat.]

1. Quick; ready; acute; easy.

The reception of light into the body of the building was very *prompt*; both from without and from within. *Watson.*

Very discerning and *prompt* in giving orders, as occasions required. *Clarendon.*

*Prompt* eloquence  
Flow'd from their lips, in prose or numerous verse. *Milton.*

To the stern sanction of th' offended sky,  
My *prompt* obedience bows. *Pope.*

2. Quick; petulant.

I was too hasty to condemn unheard;  
And you, perhaps, too *prompt* in your replies. *Dryden.*

3. Ready without hesitation; wanting no new motive.

Tell him, I'm *prompt*  
To lay my crown at's feet, and there to kneel. *Shakespeare.*

The brazen age,  
A warlike offspring, *prompt* to bloody rage. *Dryden.*

Still arose some rebel slave,  
Prompter to sink the state, than he to save. *Prior.*

4. Ready; told down: as, *prompt payment*.

To PROMPT. *v. a.* [*promptare*, Italian.]

1. To assist by private instruction; to help at a loss.

Sitting in some place, where no man shall *prompt* him, let the child translate his lesson. *Acham.*

You've put me now to such a part, which never I shall discharge to th' life.

—Come, come, we'll *prompt* you. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

My voice shall found as you do *prompt* mine ear,  
And I will stoop and humble my intents  
To your well practis'd wife directions. *Shakespeare.*

None could hold the book so well to *prompt* and instruct this stage play, as she could. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

He needed not one to *prompt</*



# PRO

2. An admonisher; a reminder.  
We understand our duty without a teacher, and acquit ourselves as we ought to do without a *prompter*. *L'Estrange*.  
**PROMPTITUDE**. *n. f.* [*promptitudo*, Fr. from *promptus*, Lat.] Readiness; quickness.  
**PROMPTLY**. *adv.* [from *prompt*.] Readily; quickly; expeditiously.  
He that does his merchandize cheerfully, *promptly* and readily, and the works of religion slowly, it is a sign that his heart is not right with God. *Taylor*.  
**PROMPTNESS**. *n. f.* [from *prompt*.] Readiness; quickness; alacrity.  
Had not this stop been given him by that accidental sickness, his great courage and *promptness* of mind would have carried him directly forward to the enemy, till he had met him in the open plains of Persia. *South's Sermons*.  
Firm and rigid muscles, strong pulse, activity, and *promptness* in animal actions, are signs of strong fibres. *Arbuthnot*.  
**PROMPTURE**. *n. f.* [from *prompt*.] Suggestion; motion given by another; instigation. A word not used.  
Though he hath fallen by *prompture* of the blood;  
Yet hath he in him such a mind of honour,  
That had he twenty heads to tender down  
On twenty bloody blocks, he'd yield them up. *Shakespeare*.  
**PROMPTUARY**. *n. f.* [*promptuaire*, Fr. from *promptuarium*, Lat.] A storehouse; a repository; a magazine.  
This stratum is still expanded at top, serving as the seminary or *promptuary*, that furnisheth forth matter for the formation of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward*.  
**TO PROMULGATE**. *v. a.* [*promulgo*, Lat.] To publish; to make known by open declaration.  
Those albeit I know he nothing so much hateth as to *promulgate*, yet I hope that this will occasion him to put forth divers other goodly works. *Spenser*.  
Those, to whom he entrusted the *promulgating* of the gospel, had far different instructions. *Decay of Piety*.  
It is certain laws, by virtue of any function they receive from the *promulgated* will of the legislature, reach not a stranger, if by the law of nature every man hath not a power to punish offences against it. *Locke*.  
**PROMULGATION**. *n. f.* [*promulgatio*, Lat. from *promulgare*.] Publication; open exhibition.  
The stream and current of this rule hath gone as far, it hath continued as long as the very *promulgation* of the gospel. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 42.  
The very *promulgation* of the punishment will be part of the punishment, and anticipate the execution. *South*.  
**PROMULGATOR**. *n. f.* [from *promulgate*.] Publisher; open teacher.  
How groundless a calumny this is, appears from the sanctity of the christian religion, which excludes fraud and falsehood; so also from the designments and aims of its first *promulgators*. *Decay of Piety*.  
**TO PROMULGE**. *v. a.* [from *promulgo*, Lat.] To promulgate; to publish; to teach openly.  
The chief design of them is, to establish the truth of a new revelation in those countries, where it is first *promulgated* and propagated. *Atterbury*.  
**PROMULGER**. *n. f.* [from *promulge*.] Publisher; promulgator.  
The *promulgators* of our religion, Jesus Christ and his apostles, raised men and women from the dead, not once only, but often. *Atterbury*.  
**PROMOTOR**. *n. f.* In anatomy, a muscle of the radius, of which there are two, that help to turn the palm downwards. *Diet*.  
**PRONE**. *adj.* [*pronus*, Latin.]
  1. Bending downward; not erect.  
There wanted yet a creature not *prone*,  
And brute as other creatures, but indu'd  
With faculty of reason, might erect  
His stature, and upright with front serene  
Govern the rest. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. vii.  
2. Lying with the face downwards: contrary to supine.  
Upon these three positions in man, wherein the spine can only be at right lines with the thigh, arise those postures, *prone*, supine and erect. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
3. Precipitous; headlong; going downwards.  
Down thither *prone* in flight  
He speeds, and through the vast ethereal sky  
Sails between worlds. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. v.  
4. Declivous; sloping.  
Since the floods demand,  
For their descent, a *prone* and sinking land:  
Does not this due declivity declare  
A wife director's providential care?  
5. Inclined; propense; disposed. It has commonly an ill sense.  
The labour of doing good, with the pleasure arising from the contrary, doth make men for the most part slower to the one and *prone* to the other, than that duty, prescribed them by law, can prevail sufficiently with them. *Hooker*.  
Those who are ready to confess him in judgment and profession, are very *prone* to deny him shamefully in their doings. *South's Sermons*.

# PRO

- If we are *prone* to sedition, and delight in change, there is no cure more proper than trade, which supplies business to the active, and wealth to the indigent. *Addison*.  
Still *prone* to change, though still the slaves of fate. *Pope*.
- PRONENESS**. *n. f.* [from *prone*.]
  1. The state of bending downwards; not erectness.  
If erectness be taken, as it is largely opposed unto *proneness*, or the posture of animals looking downwards, carrying their venters, or opposite part to the spine, directly towards the earth, it may admit of question. *Brown's Vulg. Errors*.  
2. The state of lying with the face downwards; not supineness.  
3. Defect; declivity.  
4. Inclination; propension; disposition to ill.  
The holy spirit saw that mankind is unto virtue hardly drawn, and that righteousness is the less accounted of, by reason of the *proneness* of our affections to that which delighteth. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 8.  
The soul being first from nothing brought,  
When God's grace fails her, doth to nothing fall;  
And this declining *proneness* unto nought,  
Is ev'n that fin that we are born withal. *Davies*.  
He instituted this way of worship, because of the casualty of their hearts, and their *proneness* of the people to idolatry. *Tillotson's Sermons*.  
The *proneness* of good men to commiserate want, in whatsoever shape it appears. *Atterbury's Sermons*.  
How great is the *proneness* of our nature, to comply with this temptation. *Rogers's Sermons*.  
**PRONG**. *n. f.* [*pronghen*, Dutch, to squeeze. *Minsheu*.] A fork.  
The cooks make no more ado, but slicing it into little gobbets, prick it on a *prong* of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys's Journey*.  
Whacum his sea-coal *prong* threw by,  
And basely turn'd his back to fly. *Hudibras*.  
With iron teeth of rakes and *prongs* to move  
The crusted earth. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*  
**PRONITY**. *n. f.* [from *prone*.] Proneness. A word not used.  
Of this mechanick *proneity*, I do not see any good tendency. *Mare's Divine Dialogues*.  
**PROMON**. *n. f.* [*promon*, Fr. *promonere*, Lat.]
    1. Thou, he; we, ye, they, are names given to persons, and used instead of their proper names, from whence they had the name of *promouns*, as though they were not nouns themselves, but used instead of nouns. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*  
**TO PRONOUNCE**. *v. a.* [*pronuncer*, Fr. *pronuncier*, Lat.]
      1. To speak; to utter.  
He *pronounced* all these words unto me with his mouth. *Jer. xxxiv. 18.*  
2. To utter solemnly; to utter confidently.  
She  
So good a lady, that no tongue could ever  
Pronounce dishonour of her. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*  
I have *pronounced* the word, faith the Lord. *Jer. xxxiv. 5.*  
So was his will  
Pronounc'd among the gods. *Milton*.  
Sternly he *pronounc'd* the rigid interdiction.  
The *pronouncing* of sentence of death is the office of inferior magistrates. *Locke*.  
Abasom *pronounced* a sentence of death against his brother. *Locke*.  
3. To form or articulate by the organs of speech.  
Language of man *pronounc'd*  
By tongue of brute, and human sense express'd. *Milton*.  
Though diversity of tongues continue, this would render the *pronouncing* them easier. *Holder*.  
4. To utter rhetorically.  
**TO PRONOUNCE**. *v. n.* To speak with confidence or authority.  
How confidently soever men *pronounce* of themselves, and believe that they are then most pious, when they are most eager and unquiet; yet 'tis sure this is far removed from the true genius of religion. *Decay of Piety*.  
Every fool may believe, and *pronounce* confidently; but wife men will, in matters of discourse, conclude firmly, and in matters of fact, act surely. *South's Sermons*.  
**PRONOUNCER**. *n. f.* [from *pronounce*.] One who pronounces.  
The *pronouncer* thereof shall be condemned in expences. *Ascham's Patergon*.  
**PRONUNCIATION**. *n. f.* [*pronunciatio*, from *pronuncio*, Lat. *pronunciatio*, Fr.] The act or mode of utterance.  
The design of speaking being to communicate our thoughts by ready, easy and graceful *pronunciation*, all kind of letters have been searched out, that were serviceable for the purpose. *Holder*.  
It were easy to produce thousands of his verses, which are lame for want of half a foot, sometimes a whole one, and which no *pronunciation* can make otherwise. *Dryden*.

# PRO

- PROOF**. *n. f.* [from *prova*.]
  1. Evidence; testimony; convincing token; convincing argument; means of conviction.  
That they all have always so testified, I see not how we should possibly with a *proof* more palpable than this. *Hooker*.  
This has neither evidence of truth, nor *proof* sufficient to give it warrant. *Hooker*.  
Though the manner of their trials should be altered, yet the *proof* of every thing must needs be by the testimony of such persons as the parties shall produce. *Spenser*.  
That which I shall report will bear no credit,  
Were not the *proof* so high. *Shakespeare*.  
One soul in both, whereof good *proof*  
This day affords. *Milton*.  
This, vers'd in death, th' infernal knight relates,  
And then for *proof* fulfill'd their common fates. *Dryden*.  
Those intervening ideas, which serve to shew the agreement of any two others, are called *proofs*. *Locke*.  
2. Test; trial; experiment.  
Retire or taste thy folly, and learn by *proof*,  
Hell-born! not to contend with spirits of heav'n. *Milton*.  
Samson,  
This day to Dagon is a solemn feast,  
Thy strength they know surpassing human race,  
And now some publick *proof* thereof require  
To honour this great feast. *Milton's Agonistes*.  
When the imagination hath contrived the frame of such an instrument, and conceives that the event must infallibly answer its hopes, yet then does it strangely deceive in the *proof*. *Wilkins's Math. Magick*.  
Gave, while he taught, and edify'd the more,  
Because he shew'd, by *proof*, 'twas easy to be poor. *Dryden*.  
My paper gives a timorous writer an opportunity of putting his abilities to the *proof*. *Addison*.  
Here for ever must I stay,  
Sad *proof* how well a lover can obey. *Pope*.  
3. Firm temper; impenetrability; the state of being wrought and hardened, till the expected strength is found by trial to be attained.  
Add *proof* unto mine armour with thy prayers,  
And with thy blessings steel my lance's point:  
To me the cries of fighting fields are charms;  
Keen be my lab're, and of *proof* my arms;  
I ask no other blessing of my stars. *Dryden*.  
With arms of *proof*, both for myself and thee,  
Chuse thou the best. *Dryden*.  
4. Armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial.  
He Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in *proof*,  
Confronted him. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.  
5. In printing, the rough draught of a sheet when first pulled.  
**PROOF**. *adj.* [This word, though used as an adjective, is only elliptically put for *proof*.]
    1. Impenetrable; able to resist.  
Now put your shields before your hearts, and fight  
With hearts more *proof* than shields. *Shakespeare*.  
Opportunity I here have had  
To try thee, fit thee, and confels have found thee  
*Proof* against all temptation, as a rock  
Of adamant. *Milton's Par. Regain'd*.  
He past expression lov'd,  
*Proof* to disdain, and not to be remov'd. *Dryden*.  
When the mind is thoroughly tinctured, the man will be *proof* against all oppositions. *Collier*.  
Guileless of hate, and *proof* against desire;  
That all things weighs, and nothing can admire. *Dryden*.  
When a capuchin, that was thought *proof* against bribes, had undertaken to carry on the work, he died a little after. *Addison*.  
2. It has either to or against before the power to be resisted.  
Imagin'd wife,  
Constant, mature, *proof* against all assaults.  
Deep in the snowy Alps, a lump of ice  
By frost was harden'd to a mighty price;  
*Proof* to the sun it now securely lies,  
And the warm dog-star's hottest rage defies. *Addison*.  
The God of day,  
To make him *proof* against the burning ray,  
His temples with celestial ointment wet. *Addison*.  
**PROOFLESS**. *adj.* [from *proof*.] Unproved; wanting evidence.  
Some were so manifestly weak and *proofless*, that he must be a very courteous adversary, that can grant them. *Boyle*.  
**TO PROOF**. *v. a.* [*proppen*, Dutch.]
      1. To support by something placed under or against.  
Lop overgrown, or *proof*, or bind,  
One night decides. *Milton*.  
2. To support by standing under or against.  
Like these earth unsupported keeps its place,  
Though no fix'd bottom *proofs* the weighty mass.  
External shows the growing mass faintly,  
Till the bright mountains *proof* th' incumbent sky;  
As Atlas fix'd each heavy pile appears. *Pope*.

# PRO

3. To sustain; to support.  
The nearer I find myself verging to that period, which is to be labour and sorrow, the more I *prop* myself upon those few supports that are left me. *Pope*.  
**PROP**. *n. f.* [*proppe*, Dutch.] A support; a stay; that on which any thing rests.  
The boy was the very staff of my age, my very *prop*. *Shakespeare*.  
You take my house, when you do take the *prop*  
That doth sustain my house; you take my life,  
When you do take the means whereby I live. *Shakespeare*.  
Some plants creep along the ground, or wind about other trees or *props*, and cannot support themselves. *Bacon*.  
That he might on many *props* repose,  
He strengthens his own, and who his part did take. *Daniel*.  
Again, if by the body's *prop* we stand,  
If on the body's life, her life depend,  
As Meleager's on the fatal brand,  
The body's good he only would intend. *Davies*.  
Fairer unsupported flower  
From her best *prop* so far. *Milton*.  
The current of his victories found no stop,  
Till Cromwell came, his party's chiefest *prop*. *Waller*.  
'Twas a considerable time before the great fragments that fell rested in a firm posture; for the *props* and stays, whereby they leaned one upon another, often failed. *Burnet*.  
The *props* return  
Into thy house, that bore the burden'd vines. *Dryden*.  
**PROPAGABLE**. *adj.* [from *propagate*.] Such as may be spread; such as may be continued by succession.  
Such creatures as are produced each by its peculiar seed, constitute a distinct *propagable* sort of creatures. *Boyle*.  
**TO PROPAGATE**. *v. a.* [*propago*, Latin.]
  1. To continue or spread by generation or successive production:  
All that I eat, or drink, or shall beget,  
Is *propagated* curle! *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. x.  
Is it an elder brother's duty to  
To *propagate* his family and name;  
You would not have yours die and buried with you? *Oswald*.  
From hills and dales the cheerful cries rebound;  
For echo hunts along, and *propagates* the sound. *Dryden*.  
2. To extend; to widen.  
I have upon a high and pleasant hill  
Feign'd fortune to be thron'd; the base o' th' mount  
Is rank'd with all deserts, all kind of natures,  
That labour on the bosom of this sphere  
To *propagate* their fates. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*.  
3. To carry on from place to place; to promote.  
Some have thought the *propagating* of religion by arms not only lawful, but meritorious. *Decay of Piety*.  
Who are those that truth must *propagate*,  
Within the confines of my father's state. *Dryden*.  
Those who seek truth only, and desire to *propagate* nothing else, freely expose their principles to the test. *Locke*.  
Because dense bodies conserve their heat a long time, and the densest bodies conserve their heat the longest, the vibrations of their parts are of a lasting nature; and therefore may be *propagated* along solid fibres of uniform dense matter to a great distance, for conveying into the brain the impressions made upon all the organs of sense. *Newton*.  
4. To encrease; to promote.  
Griefs of mine own lie heavy in my breast,  
Which thou wilt *propagate*, to have them prest  
With more of thine. *Shakespeare*.  
Sooth'd with his future fame,  
And pleas'd to hear his *propagated* name. *Dryden*.  
5. To generate.  
Superstitious notions, *propagated* in fancy, are hardly ever totally eradicated. *Clarissa*.  
**TO PROPAGATE**. *v. n.* To have offspring.  
No need that thou  
Should'st *propagate*, already infinite,  
And through all numbers absolute, though one. *Milton*.  
**PROPAGATION**. *n. f.* [*propagatio*, Lat. *propagation*, Fr. from *propagare*.] Continuance or diffusion by generation or successive production.  
Men have souls rather by creation than *propagation*. *Hooker*.  
There are other secondary ways of the *propagation* of it, as lying in the same bed. *Wifeman's Surgery*.  
There is not in all nature any spontaneous generation, but all come by *propagation*, wherein chance hath not the least part. *Ray on the Creation*.  
Old stakes of olive trees in plants revive;  
But nobler vines by *propagation* thrive. *Dryden*.  
**PROPAGATOR**. *n. f.* [from *propagate*.]
    1. One who continues by successive production.  
2. A spreader; a promoter.  
Socrates, the greatest *propagator* of morality, and a martyr for the unity of the Godhead, was so famous for this talent, that he gained the name of the *Drole*. *Addison*.  
**TO PROPEL**. *v. a.* [*propelle*, Lat.] To drive forward.  
Avicen witnesses the blood to be frothy: that is *propelled* out of a vein of the breast. *Harvey*.  
This



PRO

This motion, in some human creatures, may be weak in respect to the viscosity of what is taken, so as not to be able to propel it. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
That overplus of motion would be too feeble and languid to propel so vast and ponderous a body, with that prodigious velocity. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
To PROPEND. *v. n.* [*propendo*, Lat. to hang forwards.] To incline to any part; to be disposed in favour of any thing. My sprightly brethren, I propend in favour of any thing. In resolution to keep Helen still. *Shakefp.*  
PROPENSITY. *n. f.* [*from propend.*] 1. Inclination or tendency of desire to any thing. 2. [From *propendo*, Lat. to weigh.] Preconsideration; attentive deliberation; propensity. An act above the animal actions, which are transient, and admit not of that attention, and propensity of actions. *Hale.*  
PROPENSE. *adj.* [*propensus*, Lat.] Inclined; disposed. It is used both of good and bad. Women, *propense* and inclinable to holiness, be otherwise edified in good things, rather than carried away as captives. *Hooker's Preface.*  
I have brought scandal In feeble hearts, *propense* enough before To waver, or fall off, and join with idols. *Milton.*  
PROPENSION. *n. f.* [*propension*, Fr. *propensio*, Lat. from PROPENSITY.] *propense.* 1. Inclination; disposition to any thing good or bad. Some miscarriages might escape, rather through necessities of state, than any propensity of myself to injuriousness. *K. Char.* So forcible are our propensions to mutiny, that we equally take occasions from benefits or injuries. *Gov. of the Tongue.* Let there be but propensity, and bent of will to religion, and there will be sedulity and indefatigable industry. *South.* It requires a critical nicety to find out the genius or the propensions of a child. *L'Estrange.* The natural propension, and the inevitable occasions of complaint, accidents of fortune. *Temple.* He affixes us with a measure of grace, sufficient to overbalance the corrupt propensity of the will. *Rogers.* 2. Tendency. Bodies, that of themselves have no propensions to any determinate place, do nevertheless move constantly and perpetually one way. *Digby.* This great attrition must produce a great propensity to the putrescent alkaline condition of the fluids. *Arbutnot.*  
PROPER. *adj.* [*proprie*, Fr. *proprius*, Latin.] 1. Peculiar; not belonging to more; not common. As for the virtues that belong unto moral righteousness and honesty of life, we do not mention them, because they are not proper unto christian men as they are christian, but do concern them as they are men. *Hooker.* Men of learning hold it for a slip in judgment, when offer is made to demonstrate that as proper to one thing, which reason findeth common unto many. *Hooker.* No sense the precious joys conceives, Which in her private contemplations be; For then the ravish'd spirit the senses leaves, Hath her own pow'rs, and proper actions free. *Davies.* Of nought no creature ever formed ought, For that is proper to th' Almighty's hand. *Davies.* Duffrey's rules, concerning the posture of the figures, are almost wholly proper to paintings, and admit not any comparison with poetry. *Dryden's Duffrey.* Outward objects, that are extrinsic to the mind, and its own operations, proceeding from powers intrinsic and proper to itself, which become also objects of its contemplation, are the original of all knowledge. *Locke.* 2. Noting an individual. A proper name may become common, when given to several beings of the same kind; as Caesar. *Watts.* 3. One's own. It is joined with any of the possessives: as, my proper, *their* proper. The bloody book of law You shall yourself read in the bitter letter, After your own sense; yea, though our proper son stood in your action. *Shakefp. Othello.* Court the age With somewhat of your proper rage. *Waller.* If we might determine it, our proper conceptions would be all voted axioms. *Glanvil's Sceps.* Now learn the difference at your proper cost, Betwixt true valour and an empty boast. *Dryden.* 4. Natural; original. In our proper motion we ascend Up to our native seat. *Milton.* 5. Fit; accommodated; adapted; suitable; qualified. In Athens all was pleasure, mirth and play, All proper to the spring, and sprightly May. *Dryden.* He is the only proper person of all others for an Epic poem, who, to his natural endowments of a large invention, a ripe judgment, and a strong memory, has joined the knowledge of the liberal arts. *Dryden.*

PRO

In debility, from great loss of blood, wine and all aliment, that is easily assimilated or turned into blood, are proper; for blood is required to make blood. *Arbutnot.*  
6. Exact; accurate; just. 7. Not figurative. Those parts of nature, into which the chaos was divided, they signified by dark names, which we have expressed in their plain and proper terms. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.* 8. It seems in *Shakefp.* to signify, mere; pure. See thyself, devil! Proper deformity seems not in the fiend So horrid as in woman. *Shakefp. King Lear.* 9. [From *proprie*, Fr.] Elegant; pretty. Moses was a proper child. *Heb. xi. 23.* 10. Tall; luffy; handsome with bulk. At last the concluded with a sigh, thou wast the properest man in Italy. *Shakefp.* A proper goodly fox was carrying to execution. *L'Estrange.*  
PROPERLY. *adv.* [*from proper.*] 1. Fitly; suitably. 2. In a strict sense. What dies but what has life And fin? the body properly hath neither. *Milton.* The miseries of life are not properly owing to the unequal distribution of things. *Swift.* There is a sense in which the works of every man, good as well as bad, are properly his own. *Rogers.*  
PROPERNESS. *n. f.* [*from proper.*] 1. The quality of being proper. 2. Tallness. PROPERTY. *n. f.* [*from proper.*] 1. Peculiar quality. What special property or quality is that, which being no where found but in sermons, maketh them effectual to save souls? *Hooker, b. v. 22.* A secondary essential mode, is any attribute of a thing, which is not of primary consideration, and is called a property. *Watts.* 2. Quality; disposition. 'Tis conviction, not force, that must induce assent; and sure the logic of a conquering sword has no great property that way; silence it may, but convince it cannot. *D. of Pitt.* It is the property of an old farmer to find delight in reviewing his own villanies in others. *South's Sermons.* 3. Right of possession. Some have been deceived into an opinion, that the inheritance of rule over men, and property in things, sprung from the same original, and were to descend by the same rules. *Locke.* Property, whose original is from the right a man has to use any of the inferior creatures, for subsistence and comfort, is for the sole advantage of the proprietor, so that he may even destroy the thing that he has property in. *Locke.* 4. Possession held in one's own right. For numerous blessings yearly show'd, And property with plenty crown'd, Accept our pious praise. *Dryden.* 5. The thing possessed. 'Tis a thing impossible I should love thee but as a property. *Shakefp.* No wonder such men are true to a government, where liberty runs so high, where property is so well secured. *Swift.* 6. Nearness or right. I know not which is the sense in the following lines. Here I disclaim all my paternal care, Propinquity, and property of blood, And as a stranger to my heart and me, Hold thee. *Shakefp. King Lear.* 7. Something useful; an appendage. I will draw a bill of properties, such as our play wants. *Shakefp. Midsummer's Night's Dream.* The purple garments raise the lawyer's fees, High pomp and state are useful properties. *Dryden.* Greenfield was the name of the property man in that time, who furnished implements for the actors. *Pope.* 8. Property for propriety. Any thing peculiarly adapted. Our poets excel in grandity and gravity, smoothness and property, in quickness and briefness. *Candem.*  
TO PROPERTY. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] 1. To invest with qualities. His rear'd arm Crested the world; his voice was properly'd As all the tuned spheres. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleop.* 2. To seize or retain as something owned, or in which one has a right; to appropriate; to hold. This word is not now used in either meaning. His large fortune Subdues and properties to his love and tendance All sorts of hearts. *Shakefp. Timon of Athens.* They have here properly'd me, keep me in darkness, and do all they can to face me out of my wits. *Shakefp.* I am too highborn to be properly'd, To be a secondary at controul. *Shakefp. King John.*

PRO

PROPHASIS. *n. f.* [*προφᾶσις*] In medicine, a foreknowledge of diseases. PROPHECY. *n. f.* [*προφητεια*; *prophetic*, Fr.] A declaration of something to come; prediction. He hearkens after prophecies and dreams. *Shakefp.* Poets may boast Their work shall with the world remain; Both bound together, live or die, The verses and the prophecy. *Waller.* PROPHESEY. *v. a.* [*from prophesy.*] One who prophesies. To PROPHESEY. *v. a.* 1. To predict; to foretell; to prognosticate. Miserable England, I prophesy the fearful time to thee, That ever wretched age hath look'd upon, *Shakefp.* I hate him, for he doth not prophesy good, but evil. *1 King.* The Lord sent me to prophesy, against this house, all the words that ye have heard. *Jer. xxvi. 12.* 2. To foreknow. Methought thy very gait did prophesy A royal nobleness. *Shakefp. King Lear.* To PROPHESEY. *v. n.* 1. To utter predictions. Strange screams of death, And prophesying with accents terrible Of dire combustion. *Shakefp.* Receiv'd by thee, I prophesy, my rhimes, Mix'd with thy works, their life no bounds shall see. *Tick.* 2. To preach. A scriptural sense. Prophecy unto the wind, prophesy, son of man. *Ezekiel.* The elders of the Jews builded, and prospered through the prophesying of Haggai. *Ezra vi. 14.* PROPHET. *n. f.* [*προφήτης*, Fr. *prophete*.] 1. One who tells future events; a predictor; a foreteller. Did as a prophet weep what it forelaw, In Hector's wrath. *Shakefp. Troilus and Cressida.* Jesters oft prove prophets. *Shakefp. King Lear.* O prophet of glad tidings! finisher Of utmost hope! He lov'd so fast, As if he fear'd each day wou'd be her last; Too true a prophet to foresee the fate, That should so soon divide their happy state. *Dryden.* God, when he makes the prophet, does not unmake the man. *Locke.* 2. One of the sacred writers empowered by God to foretell futurity. His champions are the prophets and apostles. *Shakefp.* PROPHECY. *n. f.* [*propheteia*, Fr. *from prophet.*] A woman that foretells future events. He shall split thy very heart with sorrow, And say poor Marg'ret was a prophetess. *Shakefp.* That it is consonant to the word of God, so in facing to answer, the practice of Miriam the prophetess, when she answered the man in her song, will approve. *Peacham.* If my love but once were crown'd, Fair prophecies, my grief would cease. *Prior.* PROPHE'TICK. *adj.* [*prophetique*, Fr. *from prophet.*] PROPHE'TICAL. *adj.* [*from prophet.*] 1. Foretelling or foretelling future events. Say, why Upon this blasted heath you stop our way, With such prophetic greeting. *Shakefp. Macbeth.* The counsel of a wife and then prophetic friend was forgotten. *Wotton.* Some perfumes procure prophetic dreams. *Bacon.* 'Till old experience do attain To something like prophetic strain. *Milton.* Some famous prophetic pictures represent the fate of England by a mole, a creature blind and busy, smooth and deceitful, continually working under ground, but now and then to be discerned in the surface. *Stillingfleet.* No arguments made a stronger impression on these Pagan converts, than the predictions relating to our Saviour in those old prophetic writings deposited among the hands of the greatest enemies to christianity, and owned by them to have been extant many ages before his appearance. *Addison.* 2. It has of before the thing foretold. The more I know, the more my fears augment, And fears are oft prophetic of th' event. *Dryden.* PROPHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [*from prophetic.*] With knowledge of futurity; in manner of a prophecy. He is so prophetically proud of an heroic coddgelling, that he raves in saying nothing. *Shakefp. Troilus and Cressida.* This great success among Jews and Gentiles, part of it historically true at the compiling of these articles, and part of it prophetically true then, and fulfilled afterward, was a most effectual argument to give authority to this faith. *Hammond.* She sigh'd, and thus prophetically spoke. *Dryden.* TO PROPHE'TIZE. *v. n.* [*prophetize*, Fr. *from prophet.*] To give predictions.

PRO

Nature else hath conference With profound sleep, and to doth warning send By prophesizing dreams. *Daniel's Civil War.* PROPHYLACTICK. *adj.* [*προφυλακτικός*, from *προφύλασσω*.] Preventive; preservative. Medicine is distributed into prophylactick, or the art of preserving health; and therapeutick, or the art of restoring health. *Watts's Logick.* PROPINQUITY. *n. f.* [*propinquitas*, Lat.] 1. Nearness; proximity; neighbourhood. They draw the retina nearer to the crystalline humour, and by their relaxation suffer it to return to its natural distance according to the exigency of the object, in respect of distance or propinquity. *Ray on the Creation.* 2. Nearness of time. Thereby was declared the propinquity of their desolations, and that their tranquillity was of no longer duration, than those soon decaying fruits of summer. *Brown.* 3. Kindred; nearness of blood. Here I disclaim all my paternal care, Propinquity, and property of blood, And as a stranger to my heart and me Hold thee. *Shakefp. King Lear.* PROPITIABLE. *adj.* [*from propitiare.*] Such as may be induced to favour; such as may be made propitious. To PROPITIATE. *v. a.* [*propitius*, Lat.] To induce to favour; to gain; to conciliate; to make propitious. You, her priest, declare What off'rings may propitiate the fair, Rich orient pearl, bright stones that ne'er decay, Or polish'd lines which longer last than they. *Waller.* They believe the affairs of human life to be managed by certain spirits under him, whom they endeavour to propitiate by certain rites. *Stillingfleet.* Vengeance shall pursue the inhuman coast, 'Till they propitiate thy offended ghost. *Dryden.* Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage, The God propitiate, and the pest alluage. *Pope.* PROPITIATION. *n. f.* [*propitiation*, Fr. *from propitiare.*] 1. The act of making propitious. 2. The atonement; the offering by which propitioufness is obtained. He is the propitiation for the sins of the whole world. *1 Jo.* PROPITIATOR. *n. f.* [*from propitiare.*] One that propitiates. PROPITIATORY. *adj.* [*propitiatoire*, Fr. *from propitiare.*] Having the power to make propitious. Is not this more than giving God thanks for their virtues, when a propitiatory sacrifice is offered for their honour? *Stilling.* PROPITIOUS. *adj.* [*propitius*, Lat. *propice*, Fr.] Favourable; kind. 'T' affluage the force of this new flame, And make thee more propitious in my need, I mean to sing the praises of thy name. *Spenser.* Let not my words offend thee, My maker, be propitious while I speak! *Milton.* Indulgent God! propitious pow'r to Troy, Swift to relieve, unwilling to destroy. *Dryden.* Would but thy sister Marcia be propitious To thy friend's vows. *Addison's Cato.* Ere Phœbus rose, he had implor'd Propitious heav'n. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.* PROPITIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from propitius.*] Favourably; kindly. So when a muse propitioufly invites, Improve her favours, and indulge her flights. *Roscommon.* PROPITIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from propitius.*] Favourableness; kindness. All these joined with the propitioufness of climate to that sort of tree and the length of age it shall stand and grow, may produce an oak. *Temple.* PROPLASM. *n. f.* [*πρόπλασμα*.] Mould; matrix. Those shells serving as proplasms or moulds to the matter which so filled them, limited and determined its dimensions and figure. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.* PROPLASTICE. *n. f.* [*προπλαστική*.] The art of making moulds for casting. PROPONENT. *n. f.* [*proponens*, Lat.] One that makes a proposal. For mysterious things of faith rely On the propONENT, heaven's authority. *Dryden.* PROPORTION. *n. f.* [*proportion*, Fr. *proportio*, Lat.] 1. Comparative relation of one thing to another; ratio. Let any man's wisdom determine by lessening the territory, and increasing the number of inhabitants, what proportion is requisite to the peopling of a region in such a manner, that the land shall be neither too narrow for those whom it feedeth, nor capable of a greater multitude. *Raleigh.* By proportion to these rules, we may judge of the obligation that lies upon all sorts of injurious persons. *Taylor.* Things high equivalent and neighbourly value By lot are parted; but high heav'n thy share, In equal balance weigh'd 'gainst earth and hell, Flings up the adverse scale, and thuns proportion. *Prior.* 2. Settled



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2. Settled relation of comparative quantity; equal degree:  
Greater visible good does not always raise men's desires, in proportion to the greatness it is acknowledged to have, though every little trouble sets us on work to get rid of it. *Locke.*  
He must be little skilled in the world, who thinks that men's talking much or little shall hold proportion only to their knowledge. *Locke.*  
Several nations are recovered out of their ignorance, in proportion as they converse more or less with those of the reformed churches. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
In proportion as this resolution grew, the terrors before us seemed to vanish. *Tatler, N° 81.*  
3. Harmonick degree.  
His volant touch  
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,  
Fled, and pur'd transverse the resonant fugue. *Milton.*  
4. Symmetry; adaptation of one to another.  
It must be mutual in proportion due  
Giv'n and receiv'd. *Milton.*  
No man of the present age is equal in the strength, proportion and knitting of his limbs to the Hercules of Farnese. *Dryden's Dufresney.*  
The proportions are so well observed, that nothing appears to an advantage, or distinguishes itself above the rest. *Addison.*  
Harmony, with ev'ry grace,  
Plays in the fair proportions of her face. *Mrs. Carter.*  
5. Form; size.  
All things receiv'd, do such proportion take,  
As those things have, wherein they are receiv'd;  
So little glasses little faces make,  
And narrow webs on narrow frames are weav'd. *Davies.*  
To PROPORTION. *v. a.* [from *proportionner*, Fr. from the noun.]  
1. To adjust by comparative relation.  
Measure is that which perfecteth all things, because every thing is for some end; neither can that thing be available to any end, which is not proportionable therunto: and to proportion as well excesses as defects, are opposite. *Hooker.*  
Till body up to spirit work, in bounds  
Proportion'd to each kind. *Milton.*  
In the loss of an object, we do not proportion our grief to the real value it bears, but to the value our fancies set upon it. *Addison's Spectator, N° 236.*  
2. To form symmetrically.  
Nature had proportioned her without any fault, quickly to be discovered by the senses; yet altogether seem'd not to make up that harmony that Cupid delights in. *Sidney.*  
PROPORTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *proportion*.] Adjusted by comparative relation; such as is fit.  
His commandments are not grievous, because he offers us an assistance proportionable to the difficulty. *Tillotson.*  
It was enlivened with an hundred and twenty trumpets, assisted with a proportionable number of other instruments. *Add.*  
PROPORTIONABLY. *adv.* [from *proportion*.] According to proportion; according to comparative relations.  
The mind ought to examine all the grounds of probability, and upon a due balancing the whole, reject or receive it proportionably to the preponderancy of the greater grounds of probability, on one side or the other. *Locke.*  
The parts of a great thing are great, and there are proportionably large estates in a large country. *Arbutnot.*  
Though religion be more eminently necessary to those in stations of authority, yet these qualities are proportionably conducive to publick happiness in every inferior relation. *Rogers.*  
PROPORTIONAL. *adj.* [from *proportion*, Fr. from *proportion*.] Having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with something else.  
As likely falling to attain  
Proportional ascent, which cannot be  
But to be gods or angels. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Four numbers are said to be proportional, when the first containeth, or is contained by the second, as often as the third containeth, or is contained by the fourth. *Cocker.*  
If light be swifter in bodies than in vacuo in the proportion of the lines which measure the refraction of the bodies, the forces of the bodies to reflect and refract light, are very nearly proportional to the densities of the same bodies. *Newton.*  
PROPORTIONALITY. *n. f.* [from *proportional*.] The quality of being proportional.  
All sense, as grateful, dependeth upon the equality or the proportionality of the motion or impression made. *Grew.*  
PROPORTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *proportional*.] In a stated degree.  
If these circles, whilst their centres keep their distances and positions, could be made less in diameter, their interfering one with another, and by consequence the mixture of the heterogeneous rays would be proportionally diminished. *Newton.*  
PROPORTIONATE. *adj.* [from *proportion*.] Adjusted to something else, according to a certain rate or comparative relation.  
The connection between the end and any means is adequate, but between the end and means proportionate. *Grew.*  
The use of spectacles, by an adequate connection of truths, gave men occasion to think of microscopes and telescopes;

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- but the invention of burning glasses depended on a proportionate; for that figure, which contracts the species of any body, that is, the rays by which it is seen, will, in the same proportion, contract the heat wherewith the rays are accompanied. *Grew's Casuel.*  
In the state of nature, one man comes by no absolute power, to use a criminal according to the passion or heats of his own will; but only to retribute to him, so far as conscience dictates, what is proportionate to his transgression. *Locke.*  
To PROPORTIONATE. *v. a.* [from *proportion*.] To adjust, according to settled rates, to something else.  
The parallelism and due proportionate inclination of the axis of the earth. *Moré's Divine Dialogues.*  
Since every single particle hath an innate gravitation toward all others, proportionate by matter and distance, it evidently appears, that the outward atoms of the chaos would necessarily tend inwards, and descend from all quarters towards the middle of the whole space. *Brutley's Sermon.*  
PROPORTIONATENESS. *n. f.* [from *proportionate*.] The state of being by comparison adjusted.  
By this congruity of those faculties to their proper objects, and by the fitness and proportionateness of these objective impressions upon their respective faculties, accommodated to their reception, the sensible nature hath so much of perception, as is necessary for its sensible being. *Hale.*  
PROPOSAL. *n. f.* [from *proposer*.]  
1. Scheme or design propounded to consideration or acceptance.  
If our proposals once again were heard,  
We should compel them to a quick result. *Milton.*  
The work, you mention, will sufficiently recommend itself, when your name appears with the proposals. *Add. to P.*  
2. Offer to the mind.  
Upon the proposal of an agreeable object, a man's choice will rather incline him to accept than refuse it. *South.*  
This truth is not likely to be entertained readily upon the first proposal. *Atterbury.*  
To PROPOSE. *v. a.* [from *proposer*, Fr. *proposer*, Lat.] To offer to the consideration.  
Raphael to Adam's doubt propos'd  
Benevolent and facit thus reply'd. *Milton.*  
My design is to treat only of those, who have chiefly propos'd to themselves the latter as the principal reward of their labours. *Tatler, N° 81.*  
In learning any thing, there should be as little as possible first propos'd to the mind at once, and that being understood, proceed then to the next adjoining part. *Watts.*  
To PROPOSE. *v. n.* To lay schemes. Not in use.  
Run thee into the parlour,  
There shalt thou find my cousin Beatrice,  
Proposing with the prince and Claudio. *Shakesp.*  
PROPOSER. *n. f.* [from *proposer*.] One that offers any thing to consideration.  
Faith is the assent to any proposition, not made out by the deductions of reason, but upon the credit of the proposer, as coming from God. *Locke.*  
He provided a statute, that whoever propos'd any alteration to be made, should do it with a rope about his neck; if the matter propos'd were generally approved, then it should pass into a law; if it went in the negative, the proposer to be immediately hanged. *Swift.*  
PROPOSITION. *n. f.* [from *proposition*, Fr. *proposition*, Lat.]  
1. A sentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed.  
Chrysippus, labouring how to reconcile these two propositions, that all things are done by fate, and yet that something is in our own power, cannot extricate himself. *Hammond.*  
The compounding of the representation of things, with an affirmation or negation, makes a proposition. *Hale.*  
2. Proposal; offer of terms.  
The enemy sent propositions, such as upon delivery of a strong fortified town, after a handsome defence, are usually granted. *Clarendon.*  
PROPOSITIONAL. *adj.* [from *proposition*.] Considered as a proposition.  
If it has a singular subject in its propositional sense, it is always ranked with universals. *Watts's Logic.*  
To PROPOUND. *v. a.* [from *propono*, Lat.]  
1. To offer to consideration; to propose.  
The parliament, which now is held, decreed  
Whatever pleas'd the king but to propound.  
To leave as little as I may unto fancy, which is wild and irregular, I will propound a rule. *Watson.*  
Dar'st thou to the son of God propound  
To worship thee.  
The greatest stranger must propound the argument. *Moré.*  
The arguments, which christianity propounds to us, are reasonable encouragements to bear sufferings patiently. *Tillotson.*  
2. To offer; to exhibit.  
A spirit rais'd from depth of under-ground,  
That shall make answer to such questions,  
As by your grace shall be propounded him. *Shakesp.*  
PROPOUNDER. *n. f.* [from *propono*.] He that propounds; he that offers; proposer.  
PROPRIETARY.

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- PROPRIETARY. *n. f.* [from *propriétaire*, Fr. from *propriety*.] Possessor in his own right.  
'Tis a great mistake to think ourselves stewards in some of God's gifts, and proprietaries in others; they are all equally to be employed, according to the designation of the donor. *Government of the Tongue.*  
PROPRIETARY. *adj.* Belonging to a certain owner.  
Though sheep, which are proprietary, are seldom marked, yet they are not apt to straggle. *Grew's Casuel.*  
PROPRIETOR. *n. f.* [from *proprius*, Lat.] A possessor in his own right.  
Man, by being master of himself, and proprietor of his own person, and the actions or labour of it, had still in himself the great foundation of property. *Locke.*  
Though they are scattered on the wings of the morning, and remain in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall his right hand fetch them out, and lead them home to their ancient proprietor. *Rogers.*  
PROPRIETRESS. *n. f.* [from *proprieta*.] A female possessor in her own right; a mistress.  
A big-bellied bitch borrowed another bitch's kennel to lay her burthen in; the proprietress demanded possession, but the other begged her excuse. *L'Estrange.*  
PROPRIETY. *n. f.* [from *proprietas*, Fr. *proprietas*, Lat.]  
1. Peculiarity of possession; exclusive right.  
You that have promis'd to yourselves propriety in love,  
Know womens hearts like draws do move.  
Benefit of peace, and vacation for piety, render it necessary by laws to secure propriety. *Hammond.*  
Hail wedded love! mysterious law, true source  
Of human offspring, sole propriety  
In Paradise! of all things common else. *Milton.*  
They secure propriety and peace. *Dryden.*  
To that we owe not only the safety of our persons and the propriety of our possessions, but our improvement in the several arts. *Atterbury.*  
2. Accuracy; justness.  
Common use, that is the rule of propriety, affords some aid to settle the signification of language. *Locke.*  
PROPT, for PROPT. [from *prop*.] Sustained by some prop.  
See in her cell sad Eloisa spread,  
Propt in some tomb, a neighbour of the dead. *Pope.*  
To PROPUGN. *v. a.* [from *propugno*, Lat.] To defend; to vindicate.  
Thankfulness is our sweet tribute to those sacred champions for propagating of our faith. *Hammond.*  
PROPUGNATION. *n. f.* [from *propugnatio*, from *propugno*, Latin.] Defence.  
What propagation is in one man's valour,  
To stand the push and enmity of those  
This quarrel would excite? *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*  
PROPUGNER. *n. f.* [from *propugno*.] A defender.  
So zealous propagators are they of their native creed, that they are importunately diligent to instruct men in it, and in all the little sophistries for defending it. *G. v. of the Tongue.*  
PROPULSION. *n. f.* [from *propulsus*, Lat.] The act of driving forward.  
Joy worketh by propulsus of the moisture of the brain, when the spirits dilate and occupy more room. *Bacon.*  
The evanescent solid and fluid will scarce differ, and the extremities of those small canals will by propulsus be carried off with the fluid continually. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
PROPE. *n. f.* [from *prope*, Lat.] The prow; the forepart of the ship. A poetical word used for a rhyme.  
There no vessel, with vermilion prope,  
Or bark of traffick, glides from shore to shore. *Pope.*  
PROPRIGATION. *n. f.* [from *proprigatio*, from *proprigo*, Lat. *proprigatio*, Fr.]  
1. Continuance; state of lengthening out to a distant time; prolongation.  
The fulness and effluence of man's enjoyments in the state of innocence, might seem to leave no place for hope, in respect of any farther addition, but only of the *proprigation* and future continuance of what already he possessed. *South.*  
2. Interruption of the session of parliament by the regal authority.  
It would seem extraordinary, if an inferior court should take a matter out of the hands of the high court of parliament, during a *proprigation*. *Swift.*  
To PROPRIGUE. *v. a.* [from *proprigo*, Lat. *proprigo*, Fr.]  
1. To protract; to prolong.  
He *proprigued* his government, still threatening to dismiss himself from publick cares. *Dryden.*  
2. To put off; to delay.  
My life were better ended by their hate,  
Than death *proprigued*, wanting of thy love. *Shakesp.*  
3. To interrupt the session of parliament to a distant time.  
By the king's authority alone, they are assembled, and by him alone are they *proprigued* and dissolved, but each house may adjourn itself.  
PROPRUPTION. *n. f.* [from *propruption*, from *propruptione*, Lat.] The act of burrowing out.

PRO

- Others ground this disruption upon their continued or protracted time of delivery, whereat, excluding but one day, the latter brood impatient by a forcible *pruraption* anticipates their period of exclusion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
PROSA'ICK. *adj.* [from *prosaïque*, Fr. *prosaïque*, from *prosa*, Lat.] Belonging to prose; resembling prose.  
To PROSCRIBE. *v. a.* [from *proscribo*, Lat.]  
1. To censure caputally; to doom to destruction.  
Robert Vere, earl of Oxford, through the malice of the peers, was banished the realm, and proscribed. *Spenser.*  
I hid for thee  
Thy murder of thy brother, being so brib'd,  
And writ him in the list of my *proscrib'd*  
After thy fact. *Benj. Johnson.*  
Follow'd and pointed at by fools and boys,  
But dreaded and *proscrib'd* by men of sense. *Roscommon.*  
Some utterly *proscribe* the name of chance, as a word of impious and profane signification; and indeed if taken by us in that sense, in which it was used by the heathen, so as to make any thing casual, in respect of God himself, their exception ought justly to be admitted. *South's Sermons.*  
2. To interdict. Not in use.  
He shall be found,  
And taken or *proscrib'd* this happy ground. *Dryden.*  
PROSCRIBER. *n. f.* [from *proscribo*.] One that dooms to destruction.  
The triumvir and *proscriber* had defended to us in a more hideous form, if the emperor had not taken care to make friends of Virgil and Horace. *Dryden.*  
PROSCRIPTION. *n. f.* [from *proscriptio*, Lat.] Doom to death or confiscation.  
You took his voice who should be prick'd to die,  
In our black sentence and *proscription*. *Shakesp.*  
Sylla's old troops  
Are needy and poor; and have but left t' expect  
From Catiline new bills and new *proscriptions*. *B. J. hnsf.*  
For the title of *proscriptio* or forfeiture, the emperor hath been judge and party, and justified himself. *Bacon.*  
PROSE. *n. f.* [from *prosa*, Fr. *prosa*, Lat.] Language not restrained to harmonick sounds or set number of syllables; discourse not metrical.  
Things unattempted yet in *prose* or rhyme. *Milton.*  
The reformation of *prose* was owing to Boccace, who is the standard of purity in the Italian tongue, though many of his phrases are become obsolete. *Dryden.*  
A poet lets you into the knowledge of a device better than a *prose* writer, as his descriptions are often more diffuse. *Add.*  
*Prose* men alone for private ends,  
I thought, forsook their ancient friends. *Prior.*  
I will be still your friend in *prose*:  
Esteem and friendship to express,  
Will not require poetick dress. *Swift.*  
My head and heart thus flowing through my quill,  
Verse man and *prose* man, term me which you will. *Pope.*  
To PROSECUTE. *v. a.* [from *prosequor*, *prosecutus*, Lat.]  
1. To pursue; to continue endeavours after any thing.  
I am belov'd of beauteous Hermia,  
Why should not I then *prosecute* my right?  
I must not omit a father's timely care,  
To *prosecute* the means of thy deliverance  
By ransom. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
He *prosecuted* this purpose with strength of argument and close reasoning, without incoherent fallies. *Locke.*  
2. To continue; to carry on.  
The same reasons, which induced you to entertain this war, will induce you also to *prosecute* the same. *Hayward.*  
All resolute to *prosecute* their ire,  
Seeking their own and country's cause to free. *Daniel.*  
He indicted Oxford, which gave them the more reason to *prosecute* the fortifications. *Clarendon.*  
With louder cries  
She *prosecutes* her griefs, and thus replies. *Dryden.*  
3. To proceed in consideration or disquisition of any thing.  
It were an infinite labour to *prosecute* those things, so far as they might be exemplified in religious and civil actions. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 1.*  
4. To pursue by law; to sue criminally.  
5. To *prosecute* differs from to *persecute*: to *persecute* always implies some cruelty, malignity or injustice; to *prosecute*, is to proceed by legal measures, either with or without just cause.  
PROSECUTION. *n. f.* [from *prosecute*.]  
1. Persecution; endeavour to carry on.  
Many offer at the effects of friendship, but they do not last; they are promising in the beginning, but they fail, jade, and tire in the *prosecution*. *South.*  
Their jealousy of the British power, as well as their *prosecutions* of commerce and pursuits of universal monarchy, will fix them in their averfions towards us. *Addison.*  
2. Suit against a man in a criminal cause.  
PROSECUTOR. *n. f.* [from *prosecute*.] One that carries on any thing; a pursuer of any purpose; one who pursues another by law in a criminal cause.  
20 Q PROSELYTE.



## PRO

**PROSELYTE**. *n. f.* [πρωσληύτης; *proslite*, Fr.] A convert; one brought over to a new opinion.  
He that saw hell in his melancholy dream,  
Scar'd from his sins, repented in a fright,  
Had he view'd Scotland, had turn'd *proslite*. *Cleaveland.*  
Men become professors and combatants for those opinions  
they were never convinced of, nor *proslites* to. *Locke.*  
Where'er you tread,  
Millions of *proslites* behind are led,  
Through crowds of new-made converts still you go. *Granov.*  
What numbers of *proslites* may we not expect. *Addison.*  
**TO PROSELYTE**. *v. a.* To convert. A bad word.  
Men of this temper cut themselves off from the opportu-  
nities of *proslighting* others, by averting them from their com-  
pany. *Government of the Tongue.*  
**PROSEMINATION**. *n. f.* [*prosemino*, *proseminatus*, Lat.] Pro-  
pagation by seed.  
Touching the impossibility of the eternal succession of men,  
animals or vegetables by natural propagation or *prosemination*,  
the reasons thereof shall be delivered. *Hale.*  
**PROSO'DIAN**. *n. f.* [from *proso'dy*] One skilled in metre or  
prosody.  
Some have been so bad *proso'dians*, as from thence to derive  
malum, because that fruit was the first occasion of evil. *Brown.*  
**PROSODY**. *n. f.* [*proso'dia*, Fr. *προσώδια*.] The part of  
grammar which teaches the sound and quantity of syllables,  
and the measures of verse.  
**PROSOPŌGIA**. *n. f.* [πρὸς ὀπώγεια; *proso'pogē*, Fr.] Per-  
sonification; figure by which things are made persons.  
These reasons are pathetically urged, and admirably raised  
by the *proso'pogē* of nature speaking to her children. *Dryden.*  
**PROSPECT**. *n. f.* [*prospectus*, Lat.]  
1. View of something distant.  
Eden and all the coast in *prospect* lay. *Milton.*  
The Jews being under the economy of immediate revela-  
tion, might be supposed to have had a freer *prospect* into that  
heaven, whence their law descended. *Decay of Piety.*  
It is better to marry than to burn, says St. Paul; a little  
burning felt pushes us more powerfully, than greater pleasures  
in *prospect* allure. *Locke.*  
2. Place which affords an extended view.  
Him God beholding from his *prospect* high,  
Wherein past, present, future he beholds,  
Thus spake. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. iii.  
3. Series of objects open to the eye.  
There is a very noble *prospect* from this place: on the one  
side lies a vast extent of seas, that runs abroad further than the eye  
can reach: just opposite stands the green promontory of  
Surrentum, and on the other side the whole circuit of the bay  
of Naples. *Addison.*  
4. Object of view.  
Man to himself  
Is a large *prospect*, rais'd above the level  
Of his low creeping thoughts. *Denham.*  
Present, sad *prospect*! can he ought deservy,  
But what affects his melancholy eye;  
The beauties of the ancient fabrick lost  
In chains of craggy hills, or lengths of dreary coast. *Prior.*  
5. View into futurity: opposed to retrospect.  
To be king,  
Stands not within the *prospect* of belief,  
No more than to be Cawdor. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
To him, who hath a *prospect* of the different state of per-  
fect happiness or misery, that attends all men after this life,  
the measures of good and evil are mightily changed. *Locke.*  
If there be no *prospect* beyond the grave, the inference is  
right; let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we shall die. *Locke.*  
Against himself his gratitude maintain'd,  
By favours past, not future *prospect* gain'd. *Smith.*  
6. Regard to something future.  
Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate, that lays  
designs only for a day, without any *prospect* to, or provision  
for the remaining part of his life. *Tillotson.*  
**TO PROSPECT**. *v. a.* [*prospectus*, Lat.] To look forward. *Dict.*  
**PROSPECTIVE**. *adj.* [from *prospect*.]  
1. Viewing at a distance.  
The French king and king of Sweden are circumpect, in-  
dustrious and *prospective* too in this affair. *Child.*  
**TO PROSPER**. *v. a.* [*prosperare*, Lat.] To make happy; to  
favour.  
Kind gods, forgive  
Me that, and *prosper* him. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
All things concur to *prosper* our design;  
All things to *prosper* any love but mine. *Dryden.*  
**TO PROSPER**. *v. n.* [*prosperare*, Fr.]  
1. To be prosperous; to be successful.  
My word shall not return void, but accomplish that which  
I please, and it shall *prosper* in the thing whereof I sent it. *If.*  
This man encreased by little and little, and things *prosp-*  
*ered* with him more and more. *2 Macc. viii. 8.*  
Surer to *prosper*, than prosperity  
Could have assur'd us. *Milton.*

## PRO

2. To thrive; to come forward.  
All things do *prosper* best, when they are advanced to the  
better; a nursery of flocks ought to be in a more barren  
ground, than that whereunto you remove them. *Bacon.*  
The plants, which he had set, did thrive and *prosper*. *Cowley.*  
She visits how they *prosper*'d, bud, and bloom. *Milton.*  
**PROSPERITY**. *n. f.* [*prosperitas*, Lat. *prosperité*, Fr.] Success;  
attainment of wishes; good fortune.  
*Prosperity*, in regard of our corrupt inclination to abuse the  
blessings of Almighty God, doth prove a thing dangerous to  
the souls of men. *Hooker*, b. v. l. 48.  
God's justice reaps that glory in our calamities, which we  
robbed him of in our *prosperity*. *King Charles.*  
**PROSPEROUS**. *adj.* [*prosperus*, Lat.] Successful; fortunate.  
Your good advice, which still hath been both grave  
And *prosperous*. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Either state to bear *prosperous* or adverse.  
May he find  
A happy passage, and a *prosperous* wind. *Denham.*  
**PROSPEROUSLY**. *adv.* [from *prosperus*.] Successfully; for-  
tunately.  
*Prosperously* I have attempted,  
With bloody passage led your wars, even to  
The gates of Rome. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
In 1596, was the second invasion upon the main territories  
of Spain, *prosperously* achieved by Robert earl of Essex, in  
confort with the earl of Nottingham. *Bacon.*  
Those, who are *prosperously* unjust, are intitled to panegy-  
rick, but afflicted virtue is stabbed with reproaches. *Dryden.*  
**PROSPEROUSNESS**. *n. f.* [from *prosperus*.] Prosperity.  
**PROSPICIENCE**. *n. f.* [from *prospicio*, Lat.] The act of look-  
ing forward.  
**PROSTERNATION**. *n. f.* [from *prosterno*, Lat.] Dejection;  
depression; state of being cast down; act of calling down.  
A word not to be adopted.  
Pain interrupts the cure of ulcers, whence are stirred up a  
fever, watching, and *prosternation* of spirits. *Wotton.*  
**PROSTHESIS**. *n. f.* [πρὸς ἑστῆς]. In surgery, that which fills up  
what is wanting, as when fistulous ulcers are filled up with  
flesh. *Dict.*  
**TO PROSTITUTE**. *v. a.* [*prostitutus*, Lat. *prostitutus*, Fr.]  
1. To sell to wickedness; to expose to crimes for a reward. It  
is commonly used of women sold to whoredom by others or  
themselves.  
Do not *prostitute* thy daughter, to cause her to be a whore.  
*Lev. xix. 29.*  
Marrying or *prostituting*,  
Rape or adultery. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. xi.  
Who shall prevail with them to do that themselves which  
they beg of God, to spare his people and his heritage, to  
*prostitute* them more to their own sinister designs. *D. of Pic.*  
Affections, consecrated to children, husbands, and parents,  
are vilely *prostituted* and thrown away upon a hand at loo. *Add.*  
2. To expose upon vile terms.  
It were unfit, that so excellent and glorious a reward, as  
the gospel promises, should stoop down like fruit upon a full  
laden bough, to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand,  
that heaven should be *prostituted* to slothful men. *Tillotson.*  
**PROSTITUTE**. *adj.* [*prostitutus*, Lat.] Vicious for hire; sold  
to infamy or wickedness; sold to whoredom.  
Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,  
By sloth corrupted, by disorder fed,  
Made bold by want, and *prostitute* for bread. *Prior.*  
**PROSTITUTE**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A hireling; a mercenary; one who is set to sale.  
At openfullsome bawdry they rejoice,  
Bale *prostitute*! thus dost thou gain thy bread. *Dryden.*  
No hireling she, no *prostitute* to praise. *Pope.*  
2. [*Prostituta*, Lat.] A publick-trumpet.  
From every point they come,  
Then dread no death of *prostitute* at Rome. *Dryden.*  
**PROSTITUTE**. *n. f.* [*prostitutio*, Fr. from *prostitute*.]  
1. The act of setting to sale; the state of being set to sale.  
2. The life of a publick trumpet.  
An infamous woman, having passed her youth in a most  
shameless state of *prostitution*, now gains her livelihood by se-  
ducing others. *Addison's Spectator.*  
**PROSTITUTE**. *adj.* [*prostitutus*, Lat.] The accent was for-  
merly on the first syllable.  
1. Lying at length.  
Once I saw with dread oppress'd  
Her whom I dread; so that with *prostitute* lying,  
Her length the earth in love's chief cloathing dress'd. *Sidn.*  
He heard the western lords would undermine  
His city's wall, and lay his towers *prostitute*. *Pope.*  
Before fair Britomart the fell *prostitute*. *Spenser.*  
Groveling and *prostitute* on yon lake of fire. *Milton.*  
2. Lying at mercy.  
Look gracious on thy *prostitute* thrall. *Shakespeare.*  
3. Thrown down in humblest adoration.  
The warning found was no sooner heard, but the churches  
were filled, the pavements covered with bodies *prostitute*, and  
washed with tears of devout joy. *Hooker.*

## PRO

Let us to the place  
Repairing where he judg'd us, *prostrate* fall  
Before him reverent; and there confess  
Humbly our faults, and pardon beg. *Milton.*  
While *prostrate* here in humble grief I lie,  
Kind virtuous drops just gath'ring in my eye. *Pope.*  
**TO PROSTRATE**. *v. a.* [*prostratus*, Lat.]  
1. To lay flat; to throw down.  
In the streets many they slew, and fired divers places, *pro-*  
*strating* two parishes almost entirely. *Hayward.*  
A storm that all things doth *prostrate*,  
Finding a tree alone all comfortless,  
Beats on it strongly, it to ruinate. *Spenser.*  
Stake and bind up your weakest plants against the winds,  
before they come too fiercely, and in a moment *prostrate* a  
whole year's labour. *Booclyn's Kalendar.*  
The drops falling thicker, faster, and with greater force,  
beating down the fruit from the trees, *prostrating* and laying  
corn growing in the fields. *Hooker's Nat. Hist.*  
2. [Se *prostratus*, Fr.] To throw down in adoration.  
Some have *prostrated* themselves an hundred times in the  
day, and as often in the night. *Duppa.*  
**PROSTRATION**. *n. f.* [*prostration*, Fr. from *prostrate*.]  
1. The act of falling down in adoration.  
Nay is only a reliev'd *prostration* unto antiquity, a power-  
ful enemy unto knowledge, but any confident adherence unto  
authority. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*  
The worship of the Gods had been kept up in temples,  
with altars, images, sacrifices, hymns and *prostrations*. *Stilling.*  
The truths, they had subscribed to in speculation, they  
reverber'd by a brutish senseless devotion; managed with a  
greater *prostration* of reason than of body. *Saunders's Sermons.*  
2. Dejection; depression.  
A sudden *prostration* of strength or weakness attends this  
colick. *Arbuthnot.*  
**PROSTRATE**. *n. f.* [*prostrate*, Fr. *prostratus*.] A building that has  
only pillars in the front. *Dict.*  
**PROSYLLOGISM**. *n. f.* [pro and *sylogism*.]  
A *prosylogism* is when two or more syllogisms are so con-  
nected together, that the conclusion of the former is the  
major or the minor of the following. *Watts.*  
**PROTASIS**. *n. f.* [*protasis*, Fr. *πρωσις*.]  
1. A maxim or proposition.  
2. In the ancient drama, the first part of a comedy or tragedy  
that explains the argument of the piece. *Dict.*  
**PROTATICK**. *n. f.* [*protatikus*, Fr. *πρωτατικός*.]  
There are *protatiks* persons in the ancients, whom they use  
in their plays to hear or give the relation. *Dryden.*  
**TO PROTECT**. *v. a.* [*protectus*, Lat. *protector*, Fr.] To  
defend; to cover from evil; to shield.  
The king  
Had virtuous uncles to *protect* his grace. *Shakespeare.*  
Leave not the faithful side,  
That gave thee being, still shades thee and *protects*. *Milt.*  
Full in the midst of his own strength he stands,  
Stretching his brawny arms and leamy hands,  
His shade *protects* the plains. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
**PROTECTOR**. *n. f.* [*protector*, Fr. from *protect*.]  
1. Defence; shelter from evil.  
Drive tow'rd Dover, friend, where thou shalt meet  
Both welcome and *protection*. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
If the weak might find *protection* from the mighty, they  
could not with justice lament their condition. *Swift.*  
2. A passport; exemption from being molested: as, *we had a*  
*protection during the rebellion*.  
**PROTECTIVE**. *adj.* [from *protect*.] Defensive; sheltering.  
The stately sailing swan guards his other ile,  
*Protective* of his young. *Thomson.*  
**PROTECTOR**. *n. f.* [*protector*, Fr. from *protect*.]  
1. Defender; shelterer; supporter; one who shields from evil  
or oppression; guardian.  
Hither th'oppressed shall henceforth resort,  
Justice to crave, and succour at your court;  
And then your highness, not for our's alone,  
But for the world's *protector* shall be known. *Waller.*  
The king of Spain, who is *protector* of the commonwealth,  
received information from the great duke. *Addison.*  
2. An officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in  
the king's minority.  
Is it concluded, he shall be *protector*?  
—It is determin'd, not concluded yet. *Shakespeare.*  
**PROTECTOR**. *n. f.* [*protector*, Fr. from *protector*.] A wo-  
man that *protects*.  
All things should be guided by her direction, as the sove-  
reign patroness and *protectors* of the enterprise. *Bacon.*  
Behold those arts with a propitious eye,  
That suppliant to their great *protectors* fly. *Addison.*  
**TO PROTRUDE**. *v. a.* [*protrude*, Lat.] To hold out; to stretch  
forth.  
All flood with their pretended spears prepar'd.  
With his *protruded* lance he makes defence. *Dryden.*  
**PROTRUSIV**. *n. f.* [*protrusivus*, Latin.] Peculiarity; petu-  
lance.

## PRO

**TO PROTEST**. *v. n.* [*protestor*, Lat. *protester*, Fr.] To give  
a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution.  
Here's the twin brother of thy letter; but let thine inherit  
first, for, I *protest*, mine never shall. *Shakespeare.*  
The peaking cornuto comes in the infant, after we had  
*protested* and spoke the prologue of our comedy. *Shakespeare.*  
I have long lov'd her; and I *protest* to you, bestowed much  
on her; followed her with a doating observance. *Shakespeare.*  
He *protests* against your votes, and swears  
He'll not be try'd by any but his peers. *Denham.*  
The conscience has power to disapprove and to *protest*  
against the exorbitances of the passions. *South.*  
**TO PROTEST**. *v. a.*  
1. To prove; to show; to give evidence of. Not used.  
Many unfought youths, that even now  
Pr *test* their fir'd of manhood. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
2. To call as a witness.  
Fiercely they oppos'd  
My journey strange, with clamorous uproar,  
*Protesting* fate supreme. *Milton.*  
**PROTEST**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A solemn declaration of  
opinion against something.  
**PROTESTANT**. *adj.* [from *protest*.] Belonging to protestants.  
Since the spreading of the *protestant* religion, several nations  
are recovered out of their ignorance. *Addison.*  
**PROTESTANT**. *n. f.* [*protestant*, Fr. from *protest*.] One of  
those who adhere to them, who, at the beginning of the re-  
formation, *protested* against the errors of the church of Rome.  
This is the first example of any *protestant* subjects, that have  
taken up arms against their king a *protestant*. *K. Charles.*  
**PROTESTATION**. *n. f.* [*protestation*, Fr. from *protest*.] A so-  
lemn declaration of resolution, fact or opinion.  
He maketh *protestation* to them of Corinth, that the gospel  
did not by other means prevail with them, than with others  
the same gospel taught by the rest of the apostles. *Hooker.*  
But to your *protestation*; let me hear  
What you profess. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*  
If the lords of the council issued out any order against  
them, some nobleman published a *protestation* against it. *Clarendon.*  
I smiled at the solemn *protestation* of the poet in the first  
page, that he believes neither in the fates or destinies. *Addison.*  
**PROTESTER**. *n. f.* [from *protest*.] One who protests; one who  
utters a solemn declaration.  
Did I use  
To stale with ordinary oaths my love  
To every new *protester*? *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*  
What if he were one of the latest *protesters* against popery?  
and but one among many, that set about the same work? *Att.*  
**PROTHONOTARY**. *n. f.* [*protonotaire*, Fr. *protonotarius*,  
Lat.] The head register.  
Saligniacus, the pope's *prothonotary*, denies the Nubians  
professing of obedience to the bishop of Rome. *Brewster.*  
**PROTHONOTARSHIP**. *n. f.* [from *prothonotary*.] The office or  
dignity of the principal register.  
He had the *prothonotaryship* of the chancery. *Corew.*  
**PROTOCOL**. *n. f.* [*protokoll*, Dutch; *protocoles*, Fr. *πρωτοκόλλος*,  
from *πρωτος* and *κολλω*.] The original copy of any writing.  
An original is filled the *protocol*, or scriptura matrix; and  
if the *protocol*, which is the root and foundation of the instru-  
ment, does not appear, the instrument is not valid. *Asylife.*  
**PROTOCOLARY**. *n. f.* [*protokollary*, and *protokollary*.] The first martyr.  
A term applied to St. Stephen.  
**PROTOPLAST**. *n. f.* [*protoplastos*, and *πρωτοπλαστος*.] Original; thing  
first formed as a copy to be followed afterwards.  
The confusion was the primitive difcase, which put a  
period to our *protoplasts*, Adam and Eve. *Harvey.*  
**PROTOTYPE**. *n. f.* [*prototype*, Fr. *πρωτότυπον*.] The original  
of a copy; exemplar; archetype.  
Man is the *prototype* of all exact symmetry. *Wotton.*  
The image and *prototype* were two distinct things; and  
therefore what belonged to the exemplar could not be attri-  
buted to the image. *Stillingfleet.*  
**TO PROTRACT**. *v. a.* [*protractus*, Lat.] To draw out;  
to delay; to lengthen; to spin to length.  
Where can they get victuals to support such a multitude,  
if we do but *protract* the war. *Knolles.*  
He thrives this woman to her smock;  
Else ne'er could he so long *protract* his speech. *Shakespeare.*  
**PROTRACT**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Tedious continuance.  
Since I did leave the presence of my love,  
Many long weary days I have out-worn,  
And many nights, that slowly seem'd to move  
Their sad *protract* from evening until morn. *Spenser.*  
**PROTRACTER**. *n. f.* [from *protract*.]  
1. One who draws out any thing to tedious length.  
2. A mathematical instrument for taking and measuring angles.  
**PROTRACTOR**. *n. f.* [from *protract*.] The act of drawing to  
length.  
Those delays  
And long *protraction*, which he must endure,  
Betrays the opportunity. *Daniel.*  
As to the fabulous *protraction* of the age of the world by  
the Egyptians, they are uncertain idle traditions. *Hale.*  
**PROTRACTIVE**.







# PRO

PROVIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *provident*.] With foresight; with wife precaution.  
Nature having designed water-fowls to fly in the air, and live in the water, she *providently* makes their feathers of such a texture, that they do not admit the water. *Boyle*.  
PROVIDER. *n. f.* [from *provide*.] He who provides or procures.

Here's money for my meat,  
I would have left it on the board, to soon  
As I had made my meal, and parted thence  
With prayers for the provider. *Shaksp.*

PROVINCE. *n. f.* [from *provincia*, Fr. *provincia*, Latin.]  
1. A conquered country; a country governed by a delegate.  
Those *provinces* these arms of mine did conquer. *Shak.*  
Greece, Italy and Sicily were divided into commonwealths,  
till swallowed up, and made *provinces* by Rome. *Temple*.  
See them broke with toils, or sunk in ease,  
Or infamous for plunder'd *provinces*. *Pope*.  
2. The proper office or business of any one.  
I am fit for honour's toughest task;  
Nor ever yet found fooling was my *province*. *Ormsby*.  
Nor can I alone sustain this day's *province*. *Mare*.  
'Tis thine, whatever is pleasant, good or fair;  
All nature is thy *province*, life thy care. *Dryden*.  
'Tis not the pretor's *province* to bestow  
True freedom. *Dryden's Persius*.  
The woman's *province* is to be careful in her economy,  
and chaste in her affection. *Taiter*.  
3. A region; a tract.  
Over many a tract  
Of heav'n they march'd, and many a *province* wide. *Milt.*  
Their understandings are cooped up in narrow bounds;  
so that they never look abroad into other *provinces* of the intellectual world. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.  
PROVINCIAL. *adj.* [from *provincial*, Fr. from *provincia*.]  
1. Relating to a province.  
The duke dare not mere stretch  
This finger of mine, than he dare rack his own;  
His subject am I not, nor here *provincial*. *Shaksp.*  
2. Appertaining to the provincial country.  
Some have delivered the polity of spirits, and left an account even to their *provincial* dominions. *Brown*.  
3. Not of the mother country; rude; unpolished.  
They build and treat with such magnificence,  
That, like th' ambitious monarchs of the age,  
They give the law to our *provincial* flags. *Dryden*.  
A country 'quire having only the *provincial* accent upon his tongue, which is neither a fault, nor in his power to remedy, must marry a cast wench. *Swift*.  
4. Belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction; not ecumenical.  
A law made in a *provincial* synod, is properly termed a *provincial* constitution. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.  
PROVINCIAL. *n. f.* [from *provincia*, Fr. from *provincia*.] A spiritual governor.  
Valignanus was *provincial* of the Jesuits in the Indies. *Still*.  
TO PROVINCIALIZE. *v. a.* [from *provincia*.] To turn to a province. A word not in use.  
When there was a design to *provinciate* the whole kingdom, Druma, though offered a canton, would not accept of it. *Hewitt's Vocal Forest*.  
TO PROVINCE. *v. n.* [from *provincer*, Fr.] To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground to take root for more encrease.  
PROVISION. *n. f.* [from *provision*, Fr. *provisio*, Latin.]  
1. The act of providing beforehand.  
Kalandar knew, that *provision* is the foundation of hospitality, and thrift the fewel of magnificence. *Sidney*.  
2. Measures taken beforehand.  
Five days we do allow thee for *provision*,  
To shield thee from disasters of the world. *Shaksp.*  
He preserved all points of humanity, in taking order and making *provision* for the relief of strangers distressed. *Bacon*.  
The prudent part is to propole remedies for the present evils, and *provisions* against future events. *Temple*.  
Religion lays the strictest obligations upon men, to make the best *provision* for their comfortable subsistence in this world, and their salvation in the next. *Tillotson*.  
3. Accumulation of stores beforehand; stock collected.  
Mendoza advertised, that he would valiantly defend the city, so long as he had any *provision* of victuals. *Kneller*.  
In such abundance lies our choice,  
As leaves a greater store of fruit untouched,  
Still hanging incorruptible, till men  
Grow up to their *provision*. *Milton*.  
David, after he had made such vast *provision* of materials for the temple, yet because he had dipt his hands in blood, was not permitted to lay a stone in that sacred pile. *South*.  
4. Victuals; food; provender.  
He caused *provisions* to be brought in. *Clarendon*.  
*Provisions* laid in large for man or beast. *Milton*.  
5. Stipulation; terms settled.  
This law was only to reform the degenerate English, but there was no care taken for the reformation of the mere Irish,

no ordinance, no *provision* made for the abolishing of their barbarous customs. *Daniel, on Ireland*.  
PROVISIONAL. *adj.* [from *provisio*, Fr. from *provisio*.] Temporarily established; provided for present need.

The commendata femetris grew out of a natural equity, that, in the time of the patron's reprieve given him to present, the church should not be without a *provisional* pastor. *Ayliffe*.  
PROVISIONALLY. *adv.* [from *provisio*.] By way of provision.  
The abbot of St. Martin was born, was baptized, and declared a man *provisionally*, till time should show what he would prove, nature had moulded him so untowardly. *Lake*.  
PROVISO. *n. f.* [Latin: as, *provisio rem ita se habiturum esse*.] Stipulation; caution; provisional condition.  
This *provisio* is needful, that the sheriff may not have the like power of life as the marshal hath. *Speiser*.  
Some will allow the church no further power, than only to exhort, and this but with a *provisio* too, that it extends not to such as think themselves too wise to be advised. *South*.  
He doth deny his prisoners,  
But with *provisio* and exception,  
That we, at our own charge, shall ransom strait  
His brother-in-law. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

PROVOCATION. *n. f.* [from *provocatio*, Lat. *provocatio*, Fr.]  
1. An act or cause by which anger is raised.  
It is a fundamental law, in the Turkish empire, that they may, without any other *provocation*, make war upon Christendom for the propagation of their law. *Bacon*.  
I tempt not my swelling rage  
With black reproaches, scorn and *provocation*. *Smith*.  
2. An appeal to a judge.  
A *provocation* is every act, whereby the office of the judge or his assistance is asked; a *provocation* including both a judicial and an extrajudicial appeal. *Ayliffe*.  
3. I know not whether, in the following passages, it be *appel* or *incitement*.  
The like effects may grow in all towards their pastor, and in their pastor towards every of them, between whom there daily and interchangeably pass in the hearing of God himself, and in the presence of his holy angels, so many heavenly acclamations, exultations, *provocations*, and petitions. *Hester*.  
PROVOCATIVE. *n. f.* [from *provocatio*.] Any thing which receives a decayed or cloyed appetite.  
There would be no variety of tastes to solicit his palate, and occasion excess, nor any artificial *provocatives* to relieve satiety. *Ayliffe*.  
PROVOCATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *provocatio*.] The quality of being provocative.

TO PROVOKE. *v. a.* [from *provocare*, Fr. *provocare*, Latin.]  
1. To rouse; to excite by something offensive; to awake.  
Ye *provoked* me unto wrath, burning incense unto other Gods. *Jer. xli. 8.*  
Neither to *provolve* nor dread  
New war *provoked*. *Milton*.  
To what their courage, and their rage *provoked*. *Dryden*.  
I neither fear, nor will *provolve* the war. *Dryden*.  
2. To anger; to enrage; to offend; to incense.  
Though often *provoked*, by the insolence of some of the bishops, to a dislike of their overmuch fervour, his integrity to the king was without blemish. *Clarendon*.  
Such acts  
Of contumacy will *provolve* the highest. *Milton*.  
Agamemnon *provokes* Apollo against them, whom he was willing to appease afterwards. *Pope*.  
3. To cause; to promote.  
Drink is a great provoker; it *provokes* and unprovokes. *Shak.*  
One Petro covered up his patient with warm cloaths, and when the fever began a little to decline, gave him cold water to drink till he *provoked* sweat. *Arbutnot*.  
4. To challenge.  
He now *provokes* the sea-gods from the shore,  
With enoy Triton heard the martial sound,  
And the bold champion for his challenge drown'd. *Dryden*.  
5. To induce by motive; to move; to incite.  
We may not be startled at the breaking of the exterior earth; for the face of nature hath *provoked* men to think of, and observe such a thing. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.

TO PROVOKE. *v. n.*  
1. To appeal. A Latinism.  
Arius and Pelagius durst *provolve*  
To what the centuries preceding spoke. *Dryden*.  
2. To produce anger.  
It was not your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death, but a *provoking* merit. *Shaksp. King Lear*.  
The Lord abhorred them, because of the *provoking* of his sons. *Deut. xxxii. 19.*  
If we consider man in such a loathsome and *provoking* condition, was it not love enough, that he was permitted to enjoy a being. *Tillotson*.  
PROVOKER. *n. f.* [from *provocare*.]  
1. One that raises anger.  
As in all civil insurrections, the ringleader is looked on with a peculiar severity, so, in this case, the first *provoker* has double portion of the guilt. *Government of the Tongue*.  
2. Causar;

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2. Causar; promoter.  
Drink, Sir, is a great *provoker* of nosleeping, sleep, and urine. *Shaksp. Macbeth*.  
PROVOKINGLY. *adv.* [from *provoking*.] In such a manner as to raise anger.

When we see a man that yesterday kept a humiliation, today invading the possessions of his brethren, we need no other proof how hypocritically and *provokingly* he confessed his pride. *Decay of Piety*.  
PROVOST. *n. f.* [from *provost*, Sax. *provost*, Fr. *provosto*, Ital. *provostus*, Lat.]  
1. The chief of any body: as, the provost of a college.  
2. The executioner of an army.  
Kingston, *provost* marshal of the king's army, was deemed not only cruel but inhuman in his executions. *Howard*.  
PROVOSTSHIP. *n. f.* [from *provost*.] The office of a provost.  
C. Pilo first role, and afterwards was advanced to the *provostship* of Rome by Theobald. *Hakewill*.  
PROV. *n. f.* [from *prova*, Fr. *prova*, Spanish; *prova*, Lat.] The head or forepart of a ship.  
The sea-victory of Vespasian was a lady holding a palm in her hand, at her foot the *prova* of a ship. *Peacocks*.  
Straight to the Dutch he turns his dreadful *prova*,  
More fierce th' important quarrel to decide. *Dryden*.  
PROV. *adj.* Valiant. *Speiser*.  
PROV. *n. f.* [from *prova*, Italian; *prova*, Fr.] Bravery; valour; military gallantry.

Men of such *provows*, as not to know fear in themselves, and yet to teach it in others that should deal with them; for they had often made their lives triumph over most terrible dangers, never dismayed, and ever fortunate. *Sidney*.  
I hope  
That your wisdom will direct my thought,  
Or that your *provows* can me yield relief. *Fa. Queen*.  
By heav'n's mere grace, not by our *provows* done. *F. Qu.*  
Henry the fifth,  
By his *provows* conquered all France. *Shaksp.*  
Nor should thy *provows* want praise and esteem,  
But that 'tis shown in treason. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*  
Those are they  
First seen in acts of *provows* eminent,  
And great exploits; but of true virtue void. *Milton*.  
These beyond compare of mortal *provows*. *Milton*.  
Michael! of celestial armies prince;  
And thou in military *provows* next,  
Gabriel! *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*  
The vigour of this arm was never vain,  
And that my wonted *provows* I retain,  
Witness these heaps of slaughter on the plain. *Dryden*.  
These were the entertainments of the foster nations, that fell under the virtue and *provows* of the two last empires. *Temp.*  
PROV. *adj.* [the superlative formed from *prov*, *adj.*]  
1. Brave; most valiant.  
They be two of the *provows* knights on ground,  
And oft approv'd in many a hard assay,  
And eke of it forest steel, that may be found,  
Do arm yourself against that day them to confound. *F. Qu.*  
2. Brave; valiant.  
The fairest of her sex, Angelica,  
His daughter, sought by many *provows* knights. *Milton*.  
TO PROWL. *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is doubtful: the old dictionaries write *prole*, which the dreamer *Cosmopolis* derives from *prole*, ready, quick. *Skinner*, a far more judicious etymologist, deduces it from *prole*, a diminutive formed by himself from *prole*, to prey, Fr. perhaps it may be formed, by accidental corruption, from *prole*.] To rove over.  
He *prows* each place, still in new colours deckt,  
Sucking one's ill, another to infect. *Sidney*.  
TO PROWL. *v. n.* To wander for prey; to prey; to plunder.  
The champion robeth by night,  
And *prows* and filcheth by day. *Tusser*.  
Nor do they bear so quietly the loss of some parcels confiscated abroad, as the great detriment which they suffer by some *prows* vice-admiral or publick minister. *Raleigh*.  
As when a *prows* wolf,  
Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey. *Milton*.  
Shall he, who looks erect on heav'n,  
E'er stoop to mingle with the *prows* herd,  
And dip his tongue in gore. *Thomson*.  
And here the fell attorney *prows* for prey. *Anon*.  
PROWLER. *n. f.* [from *prowl*.] One that roves about for prey.

On churchyards dear,  
The disappointed *prows*ers fall, and dig  
The shrouded body from the grave. *Thomson*.  
PROXIMATE. *adj.* [from *proximus*, Lat.] Next in the series of ratiocination; near and immediate: opposed to remote and mediate.  
Writing a theory of the deluge, we were to shew the *proximate* natural causes of it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.  
Substance is the remote genus of bird, because it agrees not only to all kinds of animals, but also to things inanimate;

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but animal is the *proximate* or nearest genus of bird, because it agrees to fewest other things. *Watts's Logick*.  
PROXIMATELY. *adv.* [from *proximate*.] Immediately; without intervention.

The consideration of our mind, which is incorporeal, and the contemplation of our bodies, which have all the characters of excellent contrivance; these alone easily and *proximately* guide us to the wife author of all things. *Bentley*.  
PROXIMATE. *adj.* [from *proximus*, Lat.] Next; immediate.  
A syllogism is made up of three propositions, and these of three terms variously joined: the three terms are called the remote matter of a syllogism, the three propositions the *proximate* or immediate matter of it. *Watts's Logick*.  
PROXIMITY. *n. f.* [from *proximitas*, Fr. *proximitas*, from *proximus*, Lat.] Nearness.

When kingdoms have customably been carried by right of succession, according to *proximity* of blood; the violation of this course hath always been dangerous. *Howard*.  
If he plead *proximity* of blood,  
That empty title is with ease withstood. *Dryden*.  
Add the convenience of the situation of the eye, in respect of its *proximity* to the brain, the feat of common sense. *Ray*.  
I can call to my assistance  
*Proximity*, mark that! and distance. *Prior*.  
Must we lend to stab or poison all the popish princes, who have any pretended title to our crown by the *proximity* of blood? *Swift's Miscellanies*.  
PROXY. *n. f.* [By contraction from *procuracy*.]  
1. The agency of another.  
2. The substitution of another; the agency of a substitute; appearance of a representative.  
None acts a friend by a deputy, or can be familiar by proxy. *South's Sermons*.  
Had Hyde thus sat by proxy too,  
As Venus once was said to do,  
The painter must have search'd the skies,  
To match the lustre of her eyes. *Granvil*.  
3. The person substituted or deputed.  
A wife man will commit no business of importance to a proxy, where he may do it himself. *L'Estrange*.  
PRUCE. *n. f.* [Pruce is the old name for Prussia.] Prussian leather.  
Some leathern bucklers use  
Of folded hides, and others shields of *pruce*. *Dryden*.  
PRUDE. *n. f.* [from *prude*, Fr.] A woman over nice and scrupulous; and with false affectation.  
The graver *prude* links downward to a gnome,  
In search of mischief, still on earth to roam. *Pope*.  
Not one careless thought intrudes,  
Lest modest than the speech of *prudes*. *Swift*.  
PRUDENCE. *n. f.* [from *prudencia*, Fr. *prudencia*, Lat.] Wisdom applied to practice.  
Under *prudence* is comprehended, that discrete, apt, suiting, and disposing as well of actions as words, in their due place, time and manner. *Peacocks*.  
*Prudence* is principally in reference to actions to be done, and due means, order, season, and method of doing or not doing. *Hale*.  
PRUDENT. *adj.* [from *prudens*, Fr. *prudens*, Lat.]  
1. Practically wise.  
The simple inherit folly, but the *prudent* are crowned with knowledge. *Prov. xiv. 18.*  
I have seen a son of Jesse, that is a man of war, and *prudent* in matters. *1 Sam. xvi. 18.*  
The monarch prevented all reply,  
*Prudent*, lest others might offer. *Milton*.  
2. Foreseeing by natural instinct.  
So steers the *prudent* crane  
Her annual voyage. *Milton*.  
PRUDENTIAL. *adj.* [from *prudens*.] Eligible on principles of prudence.  
He acts upon the surest and most *prudential* grounds, who, whether the principles, which he acts upon, prove true or false, yet secures a happy issue to his actions. *South*.  
Motives are only *prudential*, and not demonstrative. *Tillotson*.  
These virtues, though of excellent use, some *prudential* rules it is necessary to take with them in practice. *Rogers*.  
PRUDENTIALS. *n. f.* Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.  
Many fables, in poetick measures, contain rules relating to common *prudentials*, as well as to religion. *Watts*.  
PRUDENTIALLY. *adv.* [from *prudential*.] Eligibility on principles of prudence.  
Being incapable rightly to judge the *prudentiality* of affairs, they only gaze upon the visible success, and thereafter condemn or cry up the whole progression. *Brown*.  
PRUDENTIALLY. *adv.* [from *prudential*.] According to the rules of prudence.  
If he acts piously, soberly and temperately, he acts *prudentially* and safely. *South's Sermons*.  
PRUDENTLY. *adv.* [from *prudens*.] Discretely; judiciously.  
These laws were to *prudently* framed, as they are found fit for all succeeding times. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Such

# PRU



# PRY

Such deep designs of empire does he lay  
O'er them, whose cause he seems to take in hand;  
And *prudently* would make them lords at sea;  
To whom with ease he can give laws by land. *Dryden.*  
**PRUDERY.** *n. f.* [from *prude*.] Overmuch nicety in conduct.  
**PRUDISH.** *adj.* [from *prude*.] Affectedly grave.  
I know you all expect, from seeing me,  
Some formal lecture, spoke with *prudish* face. *Garrick.*  
To PRUNE, *v. a.* [of unknown derivation.]  
1. To lop; to divert trees of their superfluities.  
So lop'd and *pruned* trees do flourish fair. *Davies.*  
Let us ever extol  
His bounty, following our delightful task,  
To *prune* those growing plants, and tend these flow'rs. *Milt.*  
What we by day  
Lop overgrown, or *prune*, or prop, or bind,  
One night with wanton growth derides,  
Tending to wild. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*  
Horace will our superfluous branches *prune*,  
Give us new rules, and let our harp in tune. *Waller.*  
You have no less right to correct me, than the same hand  
that raised a tree, has to *prune* it. *Pope.*  
2. To clear from excrescences.  
His royal bird  
*Prunes* the immortal wing, and cloyes his beak. *Shakep.*  
Many birds *prune* their feathers; and crows seem to call  
upon rain, which is but the comfort they receive in the re-  
lentment of the air. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
The muse, whose early voice you taught to sing,  
Prescrib'd her heights, and *prun'd* her tender wing. *Pope.*  
To PRUNE. *v. n.* To dress; to pink. A ludicrous word.  
Every scribbling man  
Grows a top as fast as e'er he can,  
*Prunes* up, and asks his oracle the glass,  
If pink or purple best become his face. *Dryden.*  
**PRUNE.** *n. f.* [*prune*, *pruneau*, Fr. *prunum*, Lat.] A dried  
plum.  
In drying of pears and *prunes* in the oven, and removing  
of them, there is a like operation. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
**PRUNEL.** *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*  
**PRUNELLO.** *n. f.*  
1. A kind of stuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made.  
Worth makes the man, and want of it, the fellow;  
The rest is all but leather or *prunello*. *Pope.*  
2. [*Prunelle*, Fr.] A kind of plum. *Ainsworth.*  
**PRUNER.** *n. f.* [from *prune*.] One that crops trees.  
Left thy redundant juice  
Should fading leaves, instead of fruits, produce,  
The *pruner's* hand with letting blood must quench  
Thy heat, and thy exuberant parts retrench. *Denham.*  
**PRUNTEROUS.** *adj.* [*prunum* and *fero*, Lat.] Plum bearing.  
**PRUNINGHOOK.** *n. f.* A hook or knife used in lopping  
**PRUNINGKNIFE.** *n. f.* trees.  
Let thy hand supply the *pruningknife*,  
And crop luxuriant stragglers. *Dryden.*  
No plough shall hurt the glebe, no *pruninghook* the vine.  
*Dryden's Virgil.*  
The cyder land obsequious still to thrones,  
Her *pruninghook* extended into swords. *Philips.*  
**PRURIENCE.** *n. f.* [from *prurio*, Lat.] An itching or a great  
**PRURIENCY.** *n. f.* desire or appetite to any thing. *Swift.*  
**PRURIENT.** *adj.* [*pruriens*, Lat.] Itching. *Ainsworth.*  
**PRURIGINOUS.** *adj.* [*prurio*, Lat.] Tending to an itch.  
To PRY, *v. n.* [of unknown derivation.] To peep narrowly;  
to inspect officiously, curiously, or impertinently.  
I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,  
Speak, and look back, and *pry* on ev'ry side,  
Intending deep suspicion. *Shakep. Richard III.*  
I *pry'd* me through the crevice of a wall,  
When for his hand he had his two sons heads. *Shakep.*  
Watch thou, and wake when others be asleep,  
To *pry* into the secrets of the state. *Shakep.*  
We of th' offending side  
Must keep aloof from strict arbitrement;  
And stop all sight holes, every loop, from whence  
The eye of reason may *pry* in upon us. *Shakep.*  
He that *pryeth* in at her windows, shall also hearken at her  
doors. *Ecclef. xiv. 23.*  
And *pry*  
In every bush and brake, where hap may find  
The serpent sleeping.  
We have naturally a curiosity to be *prying* and searching  
into forbidden secrets. *L'Estrange.*  
Search well  
Each grove and thicket, *pry* in ev'ry shape,  
Left hid in some th' arch hypocrite escape. *Dryden.*  
I walk'd, and looking round the bow'r  
Search'd ev'ry tree, and *pry'd* on ev'ry flow'r,  
If any where by chance I might esp'y  
The rural poet of the melody. *Dryden.*  
Nor need we with a *prying* eye survey  
The distant skies, to find the milky way. *Creech.*  
Actions are of so mixt a nature, that as men *pry* into them,  
so observe some parts more than others, they take different

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hints, and put contrary interpretations on them. *Addison.*  
All these I frankly own without denying;  
But where has this Praxiteles been *prying*? *Addison.*  
**PSALM.** *n. f.* [*psalm*, *psaume*, Fr. *psalmus*.] A holy song.  
The choice and flower of all things profitable in other  
books, the *psalms* do both more briefly contain and more  
movingly express, by reason of that poetical form wherewith  
they are written. *Hooker, b. v. f. 37.*  
Sternhold was made groom of the chamber, for turning  
certain of David's *psalms* into verse. *Peacham.*  
Those just spirits that wear victorious palms,  
Hymns devote and holy *psalms* *Milton.*  
Singing continually.  
In another *psalm*, he speaks of the wisdom and power of  
God in the creation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
**PSALMIST.** *n. f.* [*psalmiste*, Fr. from *psalm*.] Writer of holy  
songs.  
How much more rational is this system of the *psalmist*,  
than the Pagans (scheme in Virgil, where one deity is repre-  
sented as railing a storm, and another as laying it? *Addison.*  
**PSALMODY.** *n. f.* [*psalmodia*, Fr. *psalmodia*.] The act or  
practice of singing holy songs.  
**PSALMOGRAPHY.** *n. f.* [*psalmos* and *γραφειν*.] The act of  
writing psalms.  
**PSALTER.** *n. f.* [*psalter*, Fr. *psalterium*.] The volume of  
psalms; a psalmbook.  
**PSALTERY.** *n. f.* A kind of harp beaten with ficks.  
The trumpets, flutes, *psalteries* and fifes  
Make the sun dance. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*  
Praise with trumpets, pierce the skies, *Sandys's Paraph.*  
Praise with harps and *psalteries*.  
The sweet finger of Israel with his *psalter*, loudly resounded  
the benefits of the almighty creator. *Peacham.*  
Nought shall the *psalter* and the harp avail,  
When the quick spirits their warm march forbear,  
And numbing coldness has unbra'd the ear. *Prior.*  
**PSEUDO.** *n. f.* [from *ψευδος*.] A prefix, which, being put  
before words, signifies false or counterfeit: as, *pseudopyle*,  
a counterfeit apostle.  
**PSEUDOGRAPHY.** *n. f.* False writing.  
I will not pursue the many *pseudographies* in use, but shew  
of how great concern the emphasis were, if rightly used. *Held.*  
**PSEUDODOLOGY.** *n. f.* [*ψευδολογια*.] Falsehood of speech.  
It is not according to the sound rules of *pseudology*, to report  
of a pious prince, that he neglects his devotion, but you may  
report of a merciful prince, that he has pardoned a criminal  
who did not deserve it. *Arbutnot.*  
**PSHAU.** *interj.* An expression of contempt.  
A peevish fellow has some reason for being out of humour,  
or has a natural incapacity for delight, and therefore disturbs  
all with pishies and *pshaus*. *Spektator, N° 438.*  
**PTISAN.** *n. f.* [*ptisane*, Fr. *ptisane*.] A medical drink made  
of barley decocted with raisins and liquorice.  
Thrice happy were those golden days of old,  
When dear as Burgundy the *ptisans* fold;  
When patients chose to die with better will,  
Than breathe and pay the apothecary's bill. *Garth.*  
In fevers the aliments prescribed by Hippocrates, were  
*ptisans* and cream of barley. *Arbutnot.*  
**PTYALISM.** *n. f.* [*ptyalismos*, Fr. *ptyalismos*.] Salivation; ef-  
fusion of spittle.  
**PTYSMAGOGUE.** *n. f.* [*πυσμαγογη* and *αγωγη*.] A medicine which  
discharges spittle. *Dill.*  
**PUBERTY.** *n. f.* [*puberté*, Fr. *pubertas*, Lat.] The time of  
life in which the two sexes begin first to be acquainted.  
The cause of changing the voice at the years of *puberty*  
seemeth to be, for that when much of the moisture of the  
body, which did before irrigate the parts, is drawn down to  
the ipermatical vessels, it leaveth the body more hot than it  
was, whence cometh the dilatation of the pipes. *Bacon.*  
All the carnivorous animals would have multiplied exceed-  
ingly, before these children that escap'd could come to the  
age of *puberty*. *Bentley's Sermon.*  
**PUBESCENCE.** *n. f.* [from *pubesco*, Lat.] The state of arriving  
at puberty.  
Solon divided it into ten septenaries; in the first is deduc-  
tion or falling of teeth, in the second *pubescence*. *Brown.*  
**PUBESCENT.** *adj.* [from *pubescens*, Lat.] Arriving at puberty.  
That the women are menstruant, and the men *pubescent*  
at the year of twice seven, is accounted a punctual truth. *Brown.*  
**PUBLICAN.** *n. f.* [from *publicus*, Lat.]  
1. A toll gatherer.  
As Jesus sat at meat, many *publicans* and sinners came and  
sat down with him. *Matth. ix. 10.*  
2. A man that keeps a house of general entertainment. In low  
language.  
**PUBLICATION.** *n. f.* [*publico*, Lat.]  
1. The act of publishing; the act of notifying to the world;  
divulgation; proclamation.  
For the instruction of all men to eternal life, it is necessary,  
that the sacred and saving truth of God be openly published  
unto them, which open *publication* of heavenly mysteries is  
by an excellency termed preaching. *Hooker.*  
2. Edition;

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2. Edition; the act of giving a book to the publick.  
An imperfect copy having been offered to a bookseller,  
you consented to the *publication* of one more correct. *Pope.*  
The *publication* of these papers was not owing to our folly,  
but that of others. *Swift.*  
**PUBLIC.** *adj.* [*publicus*, *publique*, Fr. *publicus*, Lat.]  
1. Belonging to a state or nation; not private.  
By following the law of private reason, where the law of  
*publick* should take place, they breed disturbance. *Hooker.*  
Of royal maids how wretched is the fate,  
Born only to be victims of the state;  
Our hopes, our wishes, all our passions try'd  
For *publick* use, the slaves of others pride. *Granvil.*  
Have we not able counsellors, hourly watching over the  
*publick* weal. *Swift.*  
2. Open; notorious; generally known.  
Joseph being a just man, and not willing to make her a  
*publick* example, was minded to put her away privily. *Matth.*  
3. Generally done by many.  
A dismal universal hiss, the sound  
Of *publick* scorn. *Milton.*  
4. Regarding not private interest, but the good of the commu-  
nity.  
They were *publick* hearted men, as they paid all taxes, so  
they gave up all their time to their country's service, with-  
out any reward. *Clarendon.*  
All nations that grew great out of little or nothing, did so  
merely by the *publick* mindedness of particular persons. *Saunders.*  
A good magistrate must be endowed with a *publick* spirit, that  
is with such an excellent temper, as sets him loose from all  
felfish views, and makes him endeavour towards promoting the  
common good. *Asterbury.*  
5. Open for general entertainment.  
The income of the commonwealth is raised on such as  
have money to spend at taverns and *publick* houses. *Addison.*  
**PUBLICK.** *n. f.* [from *publicus*, Lat. *le publicus*, Fr.]  
1. The general body of mankind; or of a state or nation; the  
people.  
The *publick* is more disposed to censure than to praise. *Add.*  
2. Open view; general notice.  
Philosophy, though it likes not a gaudy dress, yet, when it  
appears in *publick*, must have so much complacency, as to  
be clothed in the ordinary fashion. *Locke.*  
In private grief, but with a careless scorn;  
In *publick* 'tis to triumph, not to mourn. *Graville.*  
In *publick* 'tis they hide,  
Where none distinguish. *Pope.*  
**PUBLICLY.** *adv.* [from *public*.]  
1. In the name of the community.  
This has been so sensibly known by trading nations, that  
great rewards are *publicly* offered for its supply. *Addison.*  
2. Openly; without concealment.  
Sometimes also it may be private, communicating to the  
judges some things not fit to be *publicly* delivered. *Bacon.*  
**PUBLICNESS.** *n. f.* [from *public*.]  
1. State of belonging to the community.  
The multitude of partners does detract nothing from each  
private share, nor does the *publickness* of it lessen propriety  
in it. *Boyle.*  
2. Openness; state of being generally known or publick.  
**PUBLICSPIRITED.** *adj.* [*public* and *spirit*.] Having regard  
to the general advantage above private good.  
'Tis enough to break the neck of all honest purposes, to  
kill all generous and *publickspirited* motions in the concep-  
tion. *L'Estrange.*  
These were the *publickspirited* men of their age, that is,  
patriots of their own interest. *Dryden.*  
Another *publickspirited* project, which the common enemy  
could not foresee, might set king Charles on the throne. *Add.*  
It was generous and *publickspirited* in you, to be of the  
kingdom's side in this dispute, by shewing, without reserve,  
your disapprobation of Wood's design. *Swift.*  
To PUBLISH, *v. a.* [*publish*, Fr. *publis*, Lat.]  
1. To discover to mankind; to make generally and openly  
known; to proclaim; to divulge.  
How will this grieve you,  
When you shall come to clearer knowledge, that  
You thus have *published* me. *Shakep. Winter's Tale.*  
His commission from God and his doctrine tend to the im-  
pressing the necessity of that reformation, which he came to  
*publish*. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
Suppose he should relent,  
And *publish* grace to all. *Milton.*  
Th' unwearied fun, from day to day,  
Does his Creator's pow'r display,  
And *publishes* to every land  
The work of an almighty hand. *Addison's Spectator.*  
2. To put forth a book into the world.  
If I had not unwarily too far engaged myself for the present  
*publishing* it, I should have kept it by me. *Digby.*  
**PUBLISHER.** *n. f.* [from *publish*.]  
1. One who makes *publick* or generally known.

# PUD

Love of you  
Hath made me *publisher* of this pretence. *Shakep.*  
The holy lives, the exemplary sufferings of the *publishers*  
of this religion, and the surpassing excellence of that doctrine  
which they published. *Asterbury.*  
2. One who puts out a book into the world.  
A collection of poems appeared, in which the *publisher* has  
given me some things that did not belong to me. *Prior.*  
**PUCELAGE.** *n. f.* [French.] A state of virginity. *Dill.*  
**PUCK.** *n. f.* [perhaps the same with *pug*.] Some sprite among  
the fairies, common in romances.  
O gentle *puck*, take this transformed scalp  
From off the head of this Athenian swain. *Shakep.*  
Turn your cloaks,  
Quoth he, for *puck* is busy in these oaks,  
And this is fairy ground. *Corbet.*  
**PUCKBALL** or *puckst.* *n. f.* [from *puck* the fairy, a fairy's ball.]  
A kind of mushroom full of dust. *Dill.*  
To PUCKER. *v. a.* [from *puck* the fairy; as *elstacks*, from *elves*,  
or from *powk*, a pocket or hollow.] To gather into corruga-  
tions; to contract into folds or plications.  
I saw an hideous spectre; his eyes were sunk into his head,  
his face pale and withered, and his skin *puckered* up in  
wrinkles. *Spektator, N° 192.*  
A figure above the part wounded is pernicious, as it  
*puckers* up the intestines, and disorders its situation. *Sharp.*  
**PUDDER.** *n. f.* [This is commonly written *pother*. See  
**POTHER.** This is most probably derived by Mr. Lye from  
*pudder*, Ilandick, a rapid motion.] A tumult; a turbulent  
and irregular bustle.  
Let the great gods,  
That keep this dreadful *pudder* o'er our heads,  
Find out their enemies. *Shakep. King Lear.*  
What a *pudder* is made about essences, and how much is  
all knowledge pestered by the careless use of words? *Locke.*  
To PUDDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a tumult;  
to make a bustle.  
Mathematicians, abstracting their thoughts from names,  
and setting before their minds the ideas themselves, have  
avoided a great part of that perplexity, *puddering* and confu-  
sion, which has so much hindered knowledge. *Locke.*  
To PUDDER. *v. a.* To perplex; to disturb; to confound.  
He that will improve every matter of fact into a maxim,  
will abound in contrary observations, that can be of no other  
use but to perplex and *pudder* him. *Locke.*  
**PUDDING.** *n. f.* [*pudding*, Welsh, an intestine; *boudin*, French;  
*pudding*, Swedish.]  
2. A kind of food very variously compounded, but generally  
made of meal, milk, and eggs.  
Salads, and eggs, and lighter fare  
Tune the Italian *pudding's* guitar;  
And if I take Dan Congreve right,  
*Pudding* and beef make Britons fight. *Prior.*  
3. The gut of an animal.  
He'll yield the crow a *pudding* one of these days; the king  
has kill'd his heart. *Shakep. Henry V.*  
As sure as his guts are made of *puddings*. *Shakep.*  
3. A bowl stuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other in-  
gredients.  
Mind neither good nor bad, nor right nor wrong,  
But eat your *pudding*, slave, and hold your tongue. *Prior.*  
**PUDDINGPIE.** *n. f.* [*pudding* and *pie*.] A pudding with meat  
baked in it.  
Some cry the covenant, instead  
Of *puddingpies* and gingerbread. *Hudibras.*  
**PUDDINGTIME.** *n. f.* [*pudding* and *time*.]  
1. The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently  
the first dish, is set upon the table.  
2. Nick of time; critical minute.  
Mars that still protects the stout,  
In *puddingtime* came to his aid. *Hudibras.*  
**PUDDLE.** *n. f.* [from *puteolus*, Lat. *Skinner*; from *poil*, dirt,  
old Bavarian, *junius*; hence *pool*.] A small muddy lake;  
a dirty plash.  
The Hebrews drink of the well-head, the Greeks of the  
stream, and the Latins of the *puddle*. *Hall.*  
Thou did'st drink  
The stale of horses, and the gilded *puddle*  
Which beasts would cough at. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleop.*  
A physician cured madmen thus: they were tied to a stake,  
and then set in a *puddle*, 'till brought to their wits. *L'Estr.*  
Treading where the treacherous *puddle* lays  
His heels flew up; and on the grassy floor  
He fell, besmear'd with filth. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
Happy was the man, who was sent on an errand to the  
most remote street, which he performed with the greatest ala-  
cidity, ran through every *puddle*, and took care to return  
covered with dirt. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
To PUDDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To muddy; to pollute  
with dirt; to mix dirt and water.  
As if I saw my sun shine in a *puddled* water, I cried out of  
nothing but Mopia. *Sidney.*  
20 S  
Some



## PUF

- Some unhatch'd practice  
Hath puddled his clear spirit; and, in such cales,  
Men's natures wrangle with inferior things,  
Though great ones are their object. *Shakefp. Othello.*  
His beard they fling'd off with brand of fire,  
And ever as it blaz'd, they threw on him  
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair. *Shakefp.*  
The noblest blood of Africk  
Runs in my veins, a purer stream than thine;  
For, though derived from the same source, thy current  
Is puddl'd and defil'd with tyranny. *Dryden.*  
**PUDDLY.** *adj.* [from puddle.] Muddy; dirty; miry.  
Limy, or thick puddly water killeth them. *Carew.*  
**PUDDOCK** or **PARROCK.** *n. f.* [for puddock or parrock.] A provin-  
cial word for a small inclosure. *Diſt.*  
**PUDDENY.** *n. f.* [pudden, Lat.] Modesty; shamefacedness.  
A pudency to rosy, the sweet view on't  
Might well have warm'd old Saturn. *Shakefp.*  
**PUDDICITY.** *n. f.* [puddicit, Fr. from pudicitia, Lat.] Modesty;  
chastity. *Diſt.*  
**PUFFELLO.** *n. f.* A partner.  
This carnal cur  
Preys on the issue of his mother's body;  
And makes her puffellow with others moan. *Shakefp.*  
**PUFFLE.** *adj.* [puerile, Fr. puerilis, Lat.] Childish; boyish.  
I looked upon the mansion with a veneration mixt with a  
pleasure, that represented her to me in those puerile amuse-  
ments. *Pope.*  
**PUERILITY.** *n. f.* [puerilité, Fr. from puerilitas, Lat.] Child-  
ishness; boyishness.  
A reserve of puerility not shaken off from school. *Brown.*  
Some men imagining themselves possessed with a divine  
fury, often fall into toys and trifles, which are only pueril-  
ties. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
**PUE.** *n. f.* A kind of water fowl.  
Among the first fort are coots, fanderlings and pewets. *Car.*  
The fish have enemies enough; as otters, the cormorant  
and the pue. *Walton's Angler.*  
**PUFF.** *n. f.* [puf, Dutch, a blast which swells the checks.]  
1. A quick blast with the mouth.  
In garret vile, he with a warming puff  
Regales chill'd fingers. *Philips.*  
2. The Rosemary, in the days of Henry VII. with a sudden  
puff of wind stooped her side, and took in water at her ports  
in such abundance, as that the instantly sunk. *Raleigh.*  
The naked breathless bodies lie,  
To every puff of wind a slave,  
At the beck of every wave,  
That once perhaps was fair, rich, stout and wise. *Flatman.*  
A puff of wind blows off cap and wig. *L'Eſtrange.*  
There fierce winds o'er dusky vallies blow,  
Whole every puff bears empty shades away. *Dryden.*  
With one fierce puff he blows the leaves away,  
Expos'd the self-discover'd infant lay. *Dryden.*  
3. A mudroom. *Ainsworth.*  
4. Any thing light and porous: as, puff paste.  
5. Something to sprinkle powder on the hair.  
**TO PUFF.** *v. n.* [puffen, Dutch.]  
1. To swell the cheeks with wind.  
2. To blow with a quick blast.  
Wherefore do you follow her,  
Like foggy South puffing with wind and rain. *Shakefp.*  
Distinction with a broad and powerful fan,  
Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shakefp.*  
3. To blow with scornfulness.  
Some puff at these infancies, as being such as were under  
a different economy of religion, and consequently not di-  
rectly pertinent to ours. *South's Sermons.*  
It is really to defy heaven, to puff at damnation, and bid  
omnipotence do its worst. *South.*  
4. To breathe thick and hard.  
Seld's down flamins  
Do press among the popular throngs, and puff  
To win a vulgar station. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*  
The ass comes back again, puffing and blowing from the  
chariot. *L'Eſtrange.*  
A true son of the church  
Came puffing with his greasy bald-pate choir,  
And fumbling o'er his beads. *Dryden.*  
5. To do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agita-  
tion.  
More unconstant than the wind, who woes  
Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the North,  
And, being anger'd, puffs away from thence,  
Turning his face to the dew-dropping South. *Shakefp.*  
Then came brave glory puffing by  
In filks that whistled, who but he?  
He scarce allow'd me half an eye. *Herbert.*  
6. To swell with the wind.  
A new coal is not to be cast on the nitre, till the detona-  
tion be quite ended; unless the puffing matter blow the coal  
out of the crucible. *Boyle.*

## PUI

- TO PUFF.** *v. a.*  
1. To swell as with wind.  
Let him fall by his own greatness,  
And puff him up with glory, till it swell  
And break him. *Denham's Scept.*  
Flattering of others, and boasting of ourselves, may be  
referred to puffing; the one to please others, and puff them up  
with self-conceit; the other to gain more honour than is due  
to ourselves. *Ray on the Creation.*  
2. To drive or agitate with blasts of wind.  
I have seen the cannon,  
When it has blown his ranks into the air,  
And from his arm puff'd his own brother. *Shakefp.*  
Have I not heard the sea, puff'd up with winds,  
Rage like an angry boar chafed with sweat? *Shakefp.*  
Th' unerring sun by certain signs declares,  
When the South projects a stormy day,  
And when the clearing North will puff the clouds away. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgics.*  
Why must the winds all hold their tongue?  
If they a little breath should raise,  
Would that have spoil'd the poet's song,  
Or puff'd away the monarch's praise?  
I have been endeavouring very busily to raise a friendship,  
which the first breath of any ill-natured by-stander could  
puff away. *Pope.*  
3. To drive with a blast of breath scornfully.  
When she dances in the wind,  
And shakes her wings, and will not stay,  
I puff the prostitute away;  
The little or the much she gave is quietly resign'd. *Dryd.*  
4. To swell or blow up with praise.  
The attendants of courts engage them in quarrels of juris-  
diction, being truly parafiti curia, in puffing a court up beyond  
her bounds for their own advantage. *Bacon.*  
5. To swell or elate with pride.  
His looks like a combe up puff'd with pride. *Tupper.*  
This army, led by a tender prince,  
Whole spirit with divine ambition puff'd,  
Makes mouths at the invisible event. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*  
Think not of men above that which is written, that no  
one of you be puff'd up one against another. *1 Cor. iv. 6.*  
Your ancestors, who puff your mind with pride,  
Did not your honour, but their own advance. *Dryden.*  
Who stands fast; tell me, is it he  
That spreads and swells in puff'd posterity?  
The Phœacians were so puff'd up with their constant fel-  
city, that they thought nothing impossible. *Brown.*  
**PUFFER.** *n. f.* [from puff.] One that puffs.  
**PUFFIN.** *n. f.* [puffino, Italian.]  
1. A water fowl.  
Among the first fort, we reckon the dipchick, murre,  
creyfers, curlews and puffins. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
2. A kind of fish.  
3. A kind of fungus filled with dust.  
**PUFFINGAPPLE.** *n. f.* A sort of apple. *Ainsworth.*  
**PUFFINGLY.** *adv.* [from puffing.]  
1. Tumidly; with swell.  
2. With shortness of breath.  
**PUFFY.** *adj.* [from puff.]  
1. Windy; flatulent.  
Emphysema is a light puffy tumour, easily yielding to the  
pressure of your fingers, and arising again in the infant you  
take them off. *Wise's Surgery.*  
2. Tumid; turgid.  
An unjudicious poet, who aims at loftiness, runs easily  
into the swelling puffy stile, because it looks like greatness. *Dryden.*  
**PUG.** *n. f.* [puga, Saxon, a girl. Skinner.] A kind name of a  
monkey, or any thing tenderly loved.  
Upon setting him down, and calling him pug, I found him  
to be her favourite monkey. *Addison's Spectator.*  
**PUGGERED.** *adj.* [perhaps for pucker'd.] Crowded; compli-  
cated. I never found this word in any other passage.  
Nor are we to cavil at the red pugged attire of the turkey,  
and the long excrecence that hangs down over his bill, when  
he swells with pride. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*  
**PUGH.** *interj.* [corrupted from puff, or borrowed from the found.]  
A word of contempt.  
**PU'GIL.** *n. f.* [pugille, Fr.] What is taken up between the  
thumb and two first fingers.  
Take violets, and infuse a good pugil of them in a quart  
of vinegar. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
**PUGNACIOUS.** *adj.* [pugnax, Lat.] Inclinate to fight; quar-  
relsome; fighting.  
**PUGNACIOUSLY.** *n. f.* [from pugnax, Lat.] Quarrelsome;  
inclination to fight.  
**PU'IS.** *adj.* [puis, French. It is commonly spoken and  
written puy. See PUY.]  
1. Young; younger; later in time.  
When the place of a chief judge becomes vacant, a puisne  
judge, who hath approved himself deserving, should be pre-  
ferred. *Bacon's Advice to Pillers.*  
He

## PUL

- If he undergo any alteration, it must be in time, or of a  
pulsive date to eternity. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
2. Petty; inconsiderable; small.  
A pulse tilter, that spurs his horse but one side, breaks his  
staff like a noble goole. *Shakefp. As You Like it.*  
**PULSANCE.** *n. f.* [pulsance, Fr.] Power; strength; force.  
The chariots were drawn not by the strength of horses,  
but by the pulsance of men. *Deſcription of Troy.*  
Grandures, babies and old women;  
Or past, or not arriv'd to, pith and pulsance. *Shakefp.*  
Look with forehead bold and big enough  
Upon the power and pulsance of the king. *Shakefp.*  
Shall teach us highest deeds. *Milton.*  
**PULSANT.** *adj.* [pulsant, Fr.] Powerful; strong; forcible.  
The queen is coming with a pulsant host. *Shakefp.*  
Told the most piteous tale of Lear  
That ever ear receiv'd; which in recounting  
His grief grew pulsant, and the strings of life  
Began to crack. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
For piety renew'd and pulsant deeds. *Milton.*  
The climate of Syria, the far distance from the strength of  
Christendom, and the near neighbourhood of those that were  
most pulsant among the Mahometans, caused that famous en-  
terprise, after a long continuance of terrible war, to be quite  
abandoned. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
**PULSANTLY.** *adv.* [from pulsant.] Powerfully; forcibly.  
**PUKE.** *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation.] Vomit; medicine  
causing vomit.  
**TO PUKE.** *v. n.* To spew; to vomit.  
The infant  
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms. *Shakefp.*  
**PU'KER.** *n. f.* [from puke.] Medicine causing a vomit.  
The puker rue,  
The sweetest salafra is added too. *Corib.*  
**PULCHRITUDE.** *n. f.* [pulchritudo, Lat.] Beauty; grace;  
handsomeness; quality opposite to deformity.  
Neither will it agree unto the beauty of animals, wherein  
there is an approved pulchritude. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Pulchritude is conveyed by the outward senses unto the soul,  
but a more intellectual faculty is that which relishes it. *More.*  
By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the hardness  
of their favour, and by the pulchritude of their souls make  
up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *South.*  
That there is a great pulchritude and comeliness of propor-  
tion in the leaves, flowers and fruits of plants, is attested by  
the general verdict of mankind. *Ray on the Creation.*  
**TO PULE.** *v. n.* [pauler, Fr.]  
1. To cry like a chicken.  
Let the songs be loud and cheerful, and not chirpings or  
pulings; let the music likewise be sharp and loud. *Bacon.*  
2. To whine; to cry; to whimper.  
To speak puling like a beggar at Hallom's. *Shakefp.*  
To have a wretched puling fool,  
A whining mammet, in her fortune's tender,  
To answer, I'll not wed. *Shakefp. Romeo and Juliet.*  
Weak puling things unable to sustain  
Their share of labour, and their bread to gain. *Dryden.*  
When ice covered the water, the child bathed his legs; a  
nd when he began this custom, was puling and tender. *Locke.*  
This puling whining harlot rules his reason,  
And prompts his zeal for Edward's bastard brood. *Rowe.*  
**PULICK.** *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*  
**PULICOSE.** *adj.* [pulicosus, puler, Latin.] Abounding with  
fleas. *Diſt.*  
**PULIOL.** *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*  
**TO PULL.** *v. a.* [pullian, Saxon.]  
1. To draw violently towards one.  
What they seem to offer us with the one hand, the fame  
with the other they pull back. *Hooker.*  
He put forth his hand, and pulled the dove in. *Gen. viii. 9.*  
His hand which he put forth dried up, so that he could not  
pull it in again. *1 Kings xiii. 4.*  
Pull them out like sheep for the slaughter, and prepare them  
for the day of slaughter. *Jer. vii. 11.*  
They pulled away the shoulder and stopped their ears. *Zech.*  
Ill fortune never crushed that man, whom good fortune  
deceived not; I therefore have counselled my friends to place  
all things he gave them so, as the night take them from  
them, not pull them. *Benj. Johnson's Discovery.*  
2. To draw forcibly.  
He was not so desirous of wars, as without just cause of  
his own to pull them upon him. *Hayward.*  
A boy came in great hurry to pull off my boots. *Swift.*  
3. To pluck; to gather.  
When bounteous Autumn rears his head,  
He joys to pull the ripest'd pear. *Dryden.*  
Flax pulled in the bloom, will be whiter and stronger than  
if let stand till the seed is ripe. *Martiner.*  
4. To tear; to rend.  
He hath turned aside my ways, and pulled me in pieces;  
he hath made me desolate. *Lam. iii. 2.*

## PUL

- Ye pull off the robe with the garment from them that pa's  
by securely. *Mic. ii. 8.*  
I rent my cloaths, and pulled off the hair from off my  
head. *1 Esdr. viii. 71.*  
5. **TO PULL down.** To subvert; to demolish.  
Although it was judged in form of a statute, that he should  
be banished, and his whole estate confiscated, and his houses  
pulled down, yet his case even then had no great blot of ig-  
nominity. *Bacon.*  
In political affairs, as well as mechanical, it is far easier to  
pull down than build up; for that structure, which was above  
ten summers a building, and that by no mean artists, was  
destroyed in a moment. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*  
When God is said to build or pull down, 'tis not to be un-  
derstood of an house; God builds and unbuilds worlds. *Burn.*  
6. **TO PULL down.** To degrade.  
He begs the gods to turn blind fortune's wheel,  
To raise the wretched, and pull down the proud. *Rowcom.*  
What title has this queen but lawless force?  
And force must pull her down. *Dryden.*  
7. **TO PULL up.** To extirpate; to eradicate.  
What censure, doubting thus of innate principles, I may  
deserve from men, who will be apt to call it pulling up the old  
foundations of knowledge, I cannot tell; I persuade myself,  
that the way I have pursued, being conformable to truth, lays  
those foundations firmer. *Locke.*  
**PULL.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of pulling; pluck.  
This wrestling pull between Corineus and Gogmagog is  
reported to have befallen at Dover. *Carew.*  
Duke of Glo'ster, scarce himself,  
That bears so shrewd a maim; two pulls at once;  
His lady banish'd, and a limb lopt off. *Shakefp.*  
I awaked with a violent pull upon the ring, which was  
fastened at the top of my box. *Gulliver's Travels.*  
**PULLER.** *n. f.* [from pull.] One that pulls.  
Shameless Warwick, peace?  
Proud setter up and puller down of kings. *Shakefp.*  
**PULLER.** *n. f.* [pullain, old Fr.] Poultry. *Bailey.*  
**PULLET.** *n. f.* [poulet, Fr.] A young hen.  
Brew me a pottle of sack finely.  
—With eggs, Sir?  
—Simple of itself; I'll no pullet sperm in my brewage. *Sha.*  
I felt a hard tumour on the right side, the bigness of a  
pullet's egg. *Wise's Surgery.*  
They died not because the pullets would not feed, but be-  
cause the devil foresaw their death, he contrived that abstin-  
ence in them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**PULLEY.** *n. f.* [pulley, Fr.] A small wheel running on a pivot,  
with a furrow on its outside in which a rope runs.  
Nine hundred of the strongest men were employed to draw  
up these cords by many pulleys fastened on the poles, and, in  
three hours, I was raised and slung into the engine. *Gulliver.*  
Here pulleys make the pond'rous oak ascend. *Goy.*  
**TO PULLULATE.** *v. n.* [pullula, Lat. pulluler, Fr.] To ger-  
minate; to bud.  
**PULMONARY.** *adj.* [from pulmo, Lat.] Belonging to the  
lungs.  
The force of the air upon the pulmonary artery is but small  
in respect of that of the heart. *Arbutnot.*  
Cold air, by its immediate contact with the surface of the  
lungs, is capable of producing defluxions upon the lungs, ul-  
cerations, and all sorts of pulmonick consumptions. *Arbutnot.*  
**PULMONARY.** *n. f.* [pulmonaire, Fr.] The herb lungwort. *Ainsf.*  
**PULMONICK.** *adj.* [pulmo, Lat.] Belonging to the lungs.  
An ulcer of the lungs may be a cause of pulmonick consump-  
tion, or consumption of the lungs. *Harvey.*  
**PULP.** *n. f.* [pulpa, Lat. pulpe, Fr.]  
1. Any soft mass.  
The jaw bones have no marrow severed, but a little pulp  
of marrow diffused. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
2. The soft part of fruit; the part of fruit distinct from the seeds  
and rind.  
The favour pulp they chew, and in the rind,  
Still as they thirsted, scoop the brimming stream. *Milton.*  
Besides this use of the pulp or pericarpium for the guard of  
the seed, it serves also by a secondary intention for the suste-  
nance of man and other animals. *Ray.*  
The grub  
Oft unobserv'd invades the vital core,  
Pernicious tenant, and her secret cave  
Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulp  
Celestials. *Philips.*  
**PULPIT.** *n. f.* [pul'itum, Lat. pulpitré, pupitre, Fr.]  
1. A place raised on high, where a speaker stands.  
Produce his body to the market-place,  
And in the pulpit, as becomes a friend,  
Speak in the order of his funeral. *Shakefp. Julius Caesar.*  
2. The higher desk in the church where the sermon is pro-  
nounced; distinct from the lower desk where prayers are read.  
We see on our theatres, the examples of vice rewarded,  
yet it ought not to be an argument against the art, any more  
than the impieties of the pulpit in the late rebellion. *Dryden.*  
Sir



## PUL

Sir Roger has given a handsome *pulpit* cloth, and railed in the communion table. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 112.  
Bishops were not wont to preach out of the *pulpit*. *Ayliffe*.  
*Pulpits* their sacred sayr learn'd to spare,  
And vice admir'd to find a flatterer there. *Pope*.

**PULPUS**. *adj.* [from *pulp*.] Soft.  
The redfreak's *pulpous* fruit  
With gold irradiate, and vermilion shines. *Philips*.  
**PULPUSNESS**. *n. f.* [from *pulpus*.] The quality of being pulposus.

**PULPY**. *adj.* [from *pulp*.] Soft; pappy.  
In the walnut and plumbs is a thick *pulpy* covering, then a hard shell, within which is the seed. *Ray on the Creation*.  
Putrefaction destroys the specific difference of one vegetable from another, converting them into a *pulpy* substance of an animal nature. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

**PULSATI**. *n. f.* [pulsation, Fr. *pulsate*, from *pulse*, Lat.] The act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing.

This original of the left vein was thus contrived, to avoid the pulsation of the great artery. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

These commotions of the mind and body oppress the heart, whereby it is choked and obstructed in its pulsation. *Harvey*.

**PULSATOR**. *n. f.* [from *pulse*, Lat.] A striker; a beater.

**PULSE**. *n. f.* [pulsus, Lat.]

1. The motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch.

*Pulse* is thus accounted for: when the left ventricle of the heart contracts, and throws its blood into the great artery, the blood in the artery is not only thrust forward towards the extremities, but the channel of the artery is likewise dilated; because fluids, when they are pressed, press again to all sides, and their pressure is always perpendicular to the sides of the containing vessels; but the coats of the artery, by any small impetus, may be distended: therefore, upon the contraction or systole of the heart, the blood from the left ventricle will not only press the blood in the artery forwards, but both together will distend the sides of the artery: when the impetus of the blood against the sides of the artery ceases; that is, when the left ventricle ceases to contract, then the spiral fibres of the artery, by their natural elasticity, return again to their former state, and contract the channel of the artery, till it is again dilated by the diastole of the heart: this diastole of the artery is called its *pulse*, and the time the spiral fibres are returning to their natural state, is the distance between two *pulses*: this *pulse* is in all the arteries of the body at the same time; for, while the blood is thrust out of the heart into the artery, the artery being full, the blood must move in all the arteries at the same time; and because the arteries are conical, and the blood moves from the basis of the cone to the apex, therefore the blood must strike against the sides of the vessels, and consequently every point of the artery must be dilated at the same time that the blood is thrown out of the left ventricle of the heart; and as soon as the elasticity of the spiral fibres can overcome the impetus of the blood, the arteries are again contracted: thus two causes operating alternately, the heart and fibres of the arteries, keep the blood in a continual motion: an high *pulse* is either vehement or strong, but if the dilatation of the artery does not rise to its usual height, it is called a low or weak *pulse*; but if between its dilatations there passes more time than usual, it is called a slow *pulse*: again, if the coats of an artery feel harder than usual from any cause whatsoever, it is called an hard *pulse*; but if by any contrary cause they are softer, then it is called a soft *pulse*. *Quincy*.

Think you, I bear the shears of destiny?

Have I commandment on the *pulse* of life? *Shakspeare*.

The property of the neighbour kingdoms is not inferior to that of this, which, according to the *pulse* of states, is a great diminution of their health. *Clarendon*.

My body is from all diseases free;

My temperate *pulse* does regularly beat. *Dryden*.

If one drop of blood remain in the heart at every *pulse*, those, in many *pulses*, will grow to a considerable mass. *Arb*.

2. Oscillation; vibration; alternate expansion and contraction; alternate approach and recession.

The vibrations or *pulses* of this medium, that they may cause the alternate fits of easy transmission and easy reflection, must be swifter than light, and by consequence above seven hundred thousand times swifter than sounds. *Newton*.

3. To feel one's *PULSE*. To try or know one's mind artfully.

4. [From *puls*.] Leguminous plants.

With Elijah he partook,

Or as a guest with Daniel at his *pulse*. *Milton*.

Mortals, from your fellows blood abstain!

While corn and *pulse* by nature are bestow'd. *Dryden*.

Tares are as advantageous to land as other *pulses*. *Mort*.

To *PULSE*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To beat as the pulse.

The heart, when separated wholly from the body in some animals, continues still to *pulse* for a considerable time. *Ray*.

**PULSION**. *n. f.* [from *pulsus*, Lat.] The act of driving or of forcing forward: in opposition to suction or traction.

Admit it might use the motion of *pulsion*, yet it could never that of attraction. *More's Divine Dialogues*.

## PUM

By attraction we do not here understand what is improperly called so, in the operations of drawings, sucking and pumping, which is really *pulsion* and traction. *Boyle*.

**PULVERABLE**. *adj.* [from *pulveris*, Lat.] Possible to be reduced to dust.

In making the first ink, I could by filtration separate a pretty store of a black *pulverable* substance that remained in the fire. *Boyle on Colours*.

**PULVERIZATION**. *n. f.* [from *pulverizare*.] The act of powdering; reduction to dust or powder.

To *PULVERIZE*. *v. a.* [from *pulveris*, Lat. *pulveriser*, Fr.] To reduce to powder; to reduce to dust.

If the experiment be carefully made, the whole mixture will shoot into fine crystals, that seem to be of an uniform substance, and are consistent enough to be even brittle, and to endure to be *pulverized* and sifted. *Boyle*.

**PULVERULENCE**. *n. f.* [pulverulentus, Lat.] Dustiness; abundance of dust.

**PULVIL**. *n. f.* [pulvillum, Lat.] Sweet scents.

The toilette, nursery of charms,

Completely furnish'd with bright beauty's arms,

The patch, the powder-box, *pulvils*, perfumes. *Gay*.

To *PULVIL*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sprinkle with perfumes in powder.

Have you *pulvilled* the coachman and postilion, that they may not stink of the stable. *Congreve's Way of the World*.

**PUMICE**. *n. f.* [pumex, pumicis, Lat.]

The *pumice* is evidently a slag or cinder of some fossil, originally bearing another form, and only reduced to this state by the violent action of fire: it is a lax and spongy matter full of little pores and cavities, found in masses of different sizes and shapes, of a pale, whitish, grey colour: the *pumice* is found in many parts of the world, but particularly about the burning mountains Etna, Vesuvius and Hecla: it is used as a dentifrice. *Hill's Materia Medica*.

So long I shot, that all was spent,

Though *pumice* stones I hastily hent,

And threw; but nought avail'd.

Etna and Vesuvius, which consist upon sulphur, shoot forth smoke, ashes and *pumice*, but no water. *Bacon*.

Near the Lucrine lake,

Steam of sulphur raise a stifling heat,

And through the pores of the warm *pumice* sweat. *Aldrich*.

**PUMMEL**. *n. f.* See POMMEL.

**PUMP**. *n. f.* *pompe*, Dutch and French.]

1. An engine by which water is drawn up from wells: its operation is performed by the pressure of the air.

A *pump* grown dry will yield no water, unless you pour a little water into it first. *More's Discourse against Atheism*.

In the framing that great ship built by Hiero, Athenaeus mentions this instrument as being instead of a *pump*, by the help of which one man might easily drain out the water though very deep. *Wilkins's Description*.

These *pumps* may be made single with a common pump handle, for one man to work them, or double for two. *Martinet*.

2. A shoe with a thin sole and low heel.

Get good strings to your beards, new ribbons to your *pumps*. *Shakspeare, Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Gabriel's *pumps* were all unpink'd i' th' heel. *Shakspeare*.

Follow me this jest, now, till thou hast worn out thy *pump*, that when the single sole of it is worn, the jest may remain singular. *Shakspeare, Romeo and Juliet*.

Thalia's ivy shews her prerogative over comical poetry; her mask, mantle and *pumps* are ornaments belonging to the stage. *Peacock*.

The water and sweat

Spillish splash in their *pumps*. *Swift's Miscell.*

To *PUMP*. *v. n.* [pompen, Dutch.] To work a pump; to throw out water by a pump.

The folly of him, who *pumps* very laboriously in a ship, yet neglects to stop the leak. *Deacy of Pity*.

To *PUMP*. *v. a.*

1. To raise or throw out by means of a pump.

2. To examine artfully by fly interrogatories, so as to draw out any secrets or concealments.

The one's the learned knight, seek out,

And *pump* them what they come about. *Hudibras*.

Ask him what passes

Amongst his brethren, he'll hide nothing from you;

But *pump* not me for politics. *Ortney's Venice Preserv'd*.

**PUMPER**. *n. f.* [from *pump*.] The person or the instrument that pumps.

The flame lasted about two minutes, from the time the *pumper* began to draw out air. *Boyle*.

**PUMPION**. *n. f.* A plant.

The flower of the *pumpion* consists of one leaf, which is bell-shaped, expanded at the top, and cut into several segments: of these flowers some are male, and some female, as in the cucumbers and melons: the female flowers grow upon the top of the embryo, which afterwards becomes an oblong or round fleshy fruit, having sometimes an hard, rugged and uneven

## PUN

uneven rind, with knobs and furrows, and is often divided into three parts, inclosing flat seeds that are edged or rimmed about as it were with a ring, and fixed to a spongy placenta. *Miller*.

We'll use this gross watry *pumpion*, and teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*.

**PUN**. *n. f.* [I know not whence this word is to be deduced: to *pun*, is to grind or beat with a *pelle*; can *pun* mean an empty sound, like that of a mortar beaten, as *clench*, the old word for *pun*, seems only a corruption of *clink*?] An equivocation; a quibble; an expression where a word has at once different meanings.

It is not the word, but the figure that appears on the medal: coniculus may stand for a rabbit or a mine, but the picture of a rabbit is not the picture of a mine: a *pun* can be no more engraven, than it can be translated. *Addison*.

But fill their purse, our poet's work is done,

Alike to them by paths, or by *pun*. *Pope*.

To *PUN*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To quibble; to use the same word at once in different senses.

The hand and head were never loft, of those

Who dealt in doggrel, or who *pun'd* in prose. *Dryden*.

You would be a better man, if you could *pun* like Sir Tristram. *Tatler*, N° 57.

To *PUNCH*. *v. a.* [poinçonner, Fr.] To bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument.

When I was mortal, my anointed body

By thee was *punched* full of deadly holes. *Shakspeare*.

By reason of its constitution it continued open, as I have seen a hole *punched* in leather. *Wifeman's Surgery*.

Your work will sometimes require to have holes *punched* in it at the forge, you must then make a steel punch, and harden the point of it without tempering. *Mexon*.

The fly may, with the hollow and sharp tube of her womb, *punch* and perforate the skin of the epica, and cast her eggs into her body. *Ray on the Creation*.

**PUNCH**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pointed instrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies.

The flank of a key the *punch* cannot strike, because the flank is not forged with substance sufficient; but the drill cuts a true round hole. *More's Mechanical Exercises*.

2. [Cant word.] A liquor made by mixing spirit with waters, sugar, and the juice of lemons.

The West India dry gripes are occasioned by lime juice in *punch*. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

No brute can endure the taste of strong liquor, and consequently it is against all the rules of hiroyglyph to assign those animals as patrons of *punch*. *Swift*.

3. [*Punchinello*, Italian.] The buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-show.

Of rarefactions he sung and *punch's* feats. *Gay*.

4. *Punch* is a horse that is well set and well knit, having a short back and thin shoulders, with a broad neck, and well lined with flesh. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. [*Punchio obesa*, Lat.] In contempt or ridicule, a short fat fellow.

**PUNCHION**. *n. f.* [poinçon, Fr.]

1. An instrument driven so as to make a hole or impression.

He granted liberty of coining to certain cities and abbeys, allowing them one staple and two *punchions* at a rate. *Camd.*

2. A measure of liquids.

**PUNCHER**. *n. f.* [from *punch*.] An instrument that makes an impression or hole.

In the upper jaw are five teeth before, not incisors or cutters, but thick *punchers*. *Grew's Musaeum*.

**PUNCTILIO**. *n. f.* A small nicety of behaviour; a nice point of exactness.

Common people are much astonished, when they hear of those solemn contests which are made among the great, upon the *punctilio* of a publick ceremony. *Addison*.

*Punctilio* is out of doors, the moment a daughter clandestinely quits her father's house. *Clarissa*.

**PUNCTILIOUS**. *adj.* [from *punctilio*.] Nice; exact; punctual to superflition.

Some depend on a *punctilious* observance of divine laws, which they hope will atone for the habitual transgression of the rest. *Rogers's Sermons*.

**PUNCTILOUSNESS**. *n. f.* [from *punctilious*.] Nicety; exactness of behaviour.

**PUNCTRO**. *n. f.* [punct, Spanish.]

1. Nice point of ceremony.

The final conquest of Granada from the Moors, king Ferdinand displayed in his letters, with all the particularities and religious *punctes* and ceremonies that were observed in the reception of that city and kingdom. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. The point in fencing.

— To see thee here, to see thee there, to see thee pass thy *puncte*. *Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*.

**PUNCTUAL**. *adj.* [punctus, Fr.]

1. Comprised in a point; consisting in a point.

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This earth a spot, a grain,  
An atom with the firmament compar'd,  
And all her number'd stars, that seem to rowl  
Spaces incomprehensible; for such  
Their distance argues, and their swift return  
Diurnal, merely to officiate light  
Round this opacous earth, this *punctual* spot. *Milton*.

2. Exact; nice; punctilious.

A gentleman *punctual* of his word, when he had heard that two had agreed upon a meeting, and the one neglected his hour, would say of him, he is a young man then. *Bacon*.

This mistake to avoid, we must observe the *punctual* differences of time, and so distinguish thereof, as not to confound or lose the one in the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

That the women are menstruent, and the men pubescent at the year of twice seven, is accounted a *punctual* truth. *Bro*.

He was *punctual* and just in all his dealings. *Auterbury*.

The correspondence of the death and sufferings of our lord is so *punctual* and exact, that they seem rather like a history of events past, than a prophecy of such as were to come. *Rogers*.

**PUNCTUALITY**. *n. f.* [from *punctual*.] Nicety; scrupulous exactness.

For the encouragement of those that hereafter should serve other princes with that *punctuality* as Sophronio had done, he commanded him to offer him a blank, wherein he might set down his own conditions. *Harrod's Vocal Forge*.

Though some of these *punctualities* did not so much conduce to preserve the text, yet all of them shew, the infinite care which was taken, that there might be no mistake in a single letter. *Grew's Cypsel*.

**PUNCTUALLY**. *adv.* [from *punctual*.] Nicely; exactly; scrupulously.

There were no use at all for war or law, if every man had prudence to conceive how much of right were due both to and from himself, and were withal so *punctually* just as to perform what he knew requisite, and to rest contented with his own. *Raleigh's Essays*.

Concerning the heavenly bodies, there is so much exactness in their motions, that they *punctually* come to the same periods to the hundredth part of a minute. *Ray on the Creation*.

I freely bring what Moles hath related to the test, comparing it with things as now they stand; and finding his account to be *punctually* true, I fairly declare what I find. *Woodward*.

**PUNCTUALNESS**. *n. f.* [from *punctual*.] Exactness; nicety.

The most literal translation of the scriptures, in the most natural signification of the words, is generally the best; and the same *punctualists*, which debase other writings, preserve the spirit and majesty of the sacred text. *Falton*.

**PUNCTUATION**. *n. f.* [punctum, Lat.] The act or method of pointing.

It ought to do it willingly, without being forced to it by any change in the words or *punctuation*. *Addison*.

**PUNCTURE**. *n. f.* [punctus, Lat.] A small prick; a hole made with a very sharp point.

With the loadstone of Laurentius Guafcus, whatsoever needles or bodies were touched, the wounds and *punctures* made thereby were never felt. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

Nerves may be wounded by scission or *puncture*: the former way being cut through, they are irrecoverable; but when pricked by a sharp-pointed weapon, which kind of wound is called a *puncture*, they are much to be regarded. *Wifeman*.

To *PUNCTULATE*. *v. n.* [punctulatum, Lat.] To mark with small spots.

The fluids have their surface *punctulated*, as if set all over with other fluids infinitely teller. *Woodward*.

**PUNDLE**. *n. f.* [mulier punita & obesa, Lat.] A short and fat woman.

**PUNG-R**. *n. f.* [pugur, Lat.] A fish.

**PUNGENCY**. *n. f.* [from *pungent*.]

1. Power of pricking.

Any substance, which by its *pungency* can wound the worms, will kill them, as steel and hartshorn. *Arbutnot*.

2. Heat on the tongue; acridness.

3. Power to pierce the mind.

An opinion of the successfulness of the work is as necessary to found a purpose of undertaking it, as the authority of commands, the persuasiveness of promises, *pungency* of menaces, or prospect of mischiefs upon neglect can be. *Hamn*.

4. Acrimoniousness; keenness.

When he hath considered the force and *pungency* of these expressions applied to the fathers of that Nicene synod by the Western bishops, he may abate his rage towards me. *Stillings*.

**PUNGENT**. *adj.* [pungens, Lat.]

1. Pricking.

Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,  
A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw;  
The gnomes direct to every atom just,  
The *pungent* grains of irritating dust. *Pope's Ra. of the Lock*.

2. Sharp on the tongue; acrid.

Do not the sharp and *pungent* tastes of acids arise from the strong attraction, whereby the acid particles rush upon, and agitate the particles of the tongue. *Newton's Opticks*.

3. Piercing;



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3. Piercing; sharp.  
Thou canst set him on the rack;  
Inclose him in a wooden tow'r,  
With *pungent* pains on ev'ry side;  
So Regulus in torments dy'd. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
4. Acrimonious; biting.  
It confits chiefly a sharp and *pungent* manner of speech;  
but partly in a facetious way of jesting. *Dryden.*
- PUNICE. *n. f.* A wallouse; a bugg. *Hudibras. Answer.*
- PUNICEOUS. *adj.* [puniceus, Lat.] Purple. *Ditt.*
- PUNINESS. *n. f.* [from puny.] Pettiness; smallness.
- TO PUNISH. *v. a.* [puniō, Lat.]
  1. To chastise; to afflict with penalties or death for some crime.  
Your purpos'd low correction  
Is such, as baste and the meanest wretches  
Are punished with. *Shakep. King Lear.*  
If you will not hearken, I will punish you seven times  
more for your sins. *Leo. xxvi. 18.*
  2. To revenge a fault with pain or death.  
PUNISHABLE. *adj.* [punibilis, Fr. from punis.] Worthy of  
punishment; capable of punishment.  
Theft is naturally *punishable*, but the kind of punishment is  
positive, and such lawful, as men shall think with discretion  
convenient to appoint. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 9.*  
Such creatures, which have no understanding, can show no  
will; and where no will is, there is no sin; and only that  
which sinneth, is subject to punishment; which way should  
any such creature be *punishable* by the law of God? *Hooker.*  
Their bribery is less *punishable*, when bribery opened the  
door by which they entered. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
PUNISHABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *punishable*.] The quality of  
deserving or admitting punishment.
  - PUNISHER. *n. f.* [from *punish*.] One who inflicts pains for a  
crime.  
This knows my *punisher*; therefore as far  
From granting me, as I from begging peace. *Milton.*
  - PUNISHMENT. *n. f.* [punishment, Fr.] Any infliction imposed  
in vengeance of a crime.  
The house of endless pain is built thereby,  
In which ten thousand sorts of punishments  
The cursed creatures do eternally torment.  
Unless it were a bloody murderer, *Shakep.*  
I never gave them condign punishment. *2 Mac. viii. 36.*  
Thou, through the judgment of God, shalt receive just  
punishment for thy pride.  
Is not destruction to the wicked? and a strange punishment  
to the workers of iniquity? *Jab. xxxi. 3.*  
Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,  
I could not half those horrid crimes repeat,  
Nor half the punishments those crimes have met. *Dryden.*  
The rewards and punishments of another life, which the  
Almighty has established, as the enforcements of his law,  
are of weight enough to determine the choice, against what-  
ever pleasure or pain this life can show. *Locke.*
  - PUNITION. *n. f.* [punition, Fr. punitive, Lat.] Punishment. *Ans.*
  - PUNITIVE. *adj.* [from punis, Lat.] Awarding or inflicting  
punishment.  
Neither is the cylinder charged with sin, whether by God  
or men, nor any punitive law enacted by either against its  
rolling down the hill. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
  - PUNITORY. *adj.* [from punio, Lat.] Punishing; tending to  
punishment.
  - PUNK. *n. f.* A whore; a common prostitute; a strumpet.  
She may be a *punk*; for many of them are neither maid,  
widow, nor wife. *Shakep. Measure for Measure.*  
And made them fight, like mad or drunk,  
For dame religion as for *punk*. *Hudibras.*  
Near these a nursery erects its head,  
Where unfledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry,  
Where infant *punks* their tender voices try. *Dryden.*
  - PUNSTER. *n. f.* [from pun.] A quibbler; a low wit who en-  
deavours at reputation by double meaning.  
His mother was cousin to Mr. Swan, gamester and *punster*  
of London. *Arbutnot and Pope.*
  - TO PUNT. *v. n.* To play at ballet and ombre.  
One is for setting up an assembly for ballet, where none  
shall be admitted to *punt*, that have not taken the oaths. *Add.*  
When a duke to Janfen *punts* at White's,  
Or city heir in mortgage melts away,  
Satan himself feels far less joy than they. *Pope.*
  - PUNY. *adj.* [pui nē, Fr.]
    1. Young.
    2. Inferior; petty; of an under rate.  
Is not the king's name forty thousand names?  
Arm, arm, my name; a *puny* subject strikes  
At thy great glory. *Shakep. Rich. II.*  
Know me not,  
Left that thy wives with spits, and boys with stones,  
In *puny* battle slay me. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*  
Drive  
The *puny* habitants; or if not drive,  
Seduce them to our party. *Milton.*

# PUP

- This friendship is of that strength, as to remain unshaken  
by such assaults, which yet are strong enough to shake down  
and annihilate the friendship of little *puny* minds. *Swift.*  
Jove at their head ascending from the sea,  
A shoal of *puny* pow'rs attend his way. *Dryden.*
- PUPPY. *n. f.* A young unexperienced unseasoned wretch.  
Tenderness of heart makes a man but a *puppy* in this sin;  
it spoils the growth, and cramps the crowning exploits of this  
vice. *South's Sermons.*
- TO PUP. *v. n.* [from puppy.] To bring forth whelps; to breed  
a bitch bringing young.
- PUPIL. *n. f.* [pupilla, Lat.]
  1. The apple of the eye.  
Looking in a glass, when you shut one eye, the *pupil* of  
the other, that is open, dilateth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Setting a candle before a child, bid him look upon it, and  
his *pupil* shall contract itself very much to exclude the light;  
as when after we have been some time in the dark, a bright  
light is suddenly brought in and set before us, till the *pupil* of  
our eyes have gradually contracted. *Ray on the Creation.*  
The uvea has a muculous power, and can dilate and con-  
tract that round hole in it, called the *pupil* of the eye. *Mere.*  
The rays, which enter the eye at several parts of the *pupil*,  
have several obliquities to the glasses. *Newton's Opticks.*
  2. [Pupilla, Fr. pupillus, Lat.] A scholar; one under the care  
of a tutor.  
My master sues to her, and she hath taught her tutor,  
He being her *pupil*, to become her tutor. *Shakep.*  
One of my father's servants,  
With store of tears this treason 'gan unfold,  
And said my guardian would his *pupil* kill. *Fairfax.*  
If this arch-politician find in his *pupils* any remorse, any  
fear of God's future judgments, he persuades them that God  
hath so great need of men's souls, that he will accept them  
at any time, and upon any condition. *Raleigh.*  
Tutors should behave reverently before their *pupils*. *L'Estr.*  
The great work of a governor is, to settle in his *pupils* good  
habits, and the principles of virtue and wisdom. *Locke.*
  3. A ward; one under the care of his guardian.  
Tell me, thou *pupil* to great Pericles,  
What are the grounds  
To undertake to young so vast a care? *Dryden.*  
So some weak fool, which else would poorly sit,  
Jove's tree adopts, and lifts him to the skies;  
Through the new *pupil* softening juices flow,  
Thrust forth the gems, and give the flow'rs to blow. *Tidd.*
- PUPILAGE. *n. f.* [from pupil.]
  1. State of being a scholar.  
The severity of the father's brow, whilst they are under  
the discipline of *pupilage*, should be relaxed as fast as their age,  
discretion, and good behaviour allow. *Locke.*
  2. Wardship; minority.  
Three sons he dying left, all under age,  
By means whereof their uncle Vertigen  
Usurp'd the crown, during their *pupilage*;  
Which the infant's tutors gathering to fear,  
Them closely into Armorick did bear. *Fairfax.*
- PUPILARY. *adj.* [pupillaris, Fr. pupillaris, Lat. from pupil.]  
Pertaining to a pupil or ward.
- PUPPET. *n. f.* [puppet, Fr. pupus, Lat.]
  1. A small image moved by men in a mock drama;  
a tragedian.  
Once Zelmane could not stir; but that as if they had been  
*puppets*, whose motion food only upon her pleasure, Bassilius  
with serviceable steps, Gynecia with greedy eyes would fol-  
low her. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Divers of them did keep in their houses certain things made  
of cotton wool, in the manner of *puppets*. *Arbut.*  
His last wife was a woman of breeding, good humour and  
compliance; as for you, you look like a *puppet* moved by  
clock-work. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*  
As the pipes of some carv'd organ move,  
The gilded *puppets* dance. *Pope.*  
In florid impotence he speaks,  
And, as the prompter breathes, the *puppet* squeals. *Pope.*
  2. A word of contempt.  
Thou, an Egyptian *puppet*, shalt be shewn  
In Rome as well as I. *Shakep. Cymbeline.*  
Oh excellent motion! oh exceeding *puppet*! *Shakep.*
- PUPPETMAN. *n. f.* [puppet and man.] Master of a puppet-  
show.  
Why is a handsome wife ador'd  
By every coxcomb but her lord?  
From yonder *puppetman* inquire,  
Who wisely hides his wood and wire. *Swift.*
- PUPPETSHOW. *n. f.* [puppet and show.] A mock drama per-  
formed by wooden images moved by wire.  
Tim. you have a taste I know, *Swift.*  
And often see a *puppetshow*. *Arbutnot and Pope.*  
To induce him to be fond of learning, he would frequently  
carry him to the *puppetshow*. *A pre.*

# PUR

- A president of the council will make no more impression  
upon my mind, than the light of a *puppetshow*. *Pope.*
- PUR. *n. f.* [pupus, Fr.]
  1. A whelp; progeny of a bitch.  
He  
Talks as familiarly of roaring lions, *Shakep.*  
As maids of thirteen do of *puppy* dogs.  
The rogues fled into the river with as little remorse,  
as they would have drowned a bitch's blind *puppies*, fifteen  
of the litter. *Shakep. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
The sow to the bitch says, your *puppies* are all blind. *L'Estr.*  
Nature does the *puppy's* eyelid close,  
Till the bright fun has nine times set and rose. *Gay.*
  2. A name of contemptuous reproach to a man.  
I shall laugh myself to death at this *puppy* headed monster;  
a most curvy monster! *Shakep. Tempest.*  
Thus much, as I have added, because there are some *puppies*  
which have given it out. *Raleigh.*  
I found my place taken up by an ill-bred awkward *puppy*,  
with a money bag under each arm. *Addison's Guardian.*
- TO PURRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring whelps.
- PURBLIND. *adj.* [corrupted from *perblind*, which is still  
used in Scotland; *per* and *blind*.] Nearighted; shortighted.  
Speak to my gossip Venus one fair word,  
One nickname to her *perblind* son and heir. *Shakep.*  
The truth appears so naked on my side,  
That any *perblind* eye may find it out. *Shakep.*  
'Tis known to several  
Of head piece extraordinary; lower messes  
Perchance, are to this business *perblind*. *Shakep.*  
Like to *perblind* moles, no greater light than that little  
which they flume. *Drummond.*  
Darkness, that here surrounded our *perblind* understandings,  
will vanish at the dawning of eternal day. *Boyle.*  
Drop in clear thick-sighted eyes,  
They'd make them see in darkest night,  
Like owls, though *perblind* in the light. *Hudibras.*
- Perblind man  
Sees but a part o' th' chain, the nearest links;  
His eyes not carrying to that equal beam,  
That circles all above. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*
- PURBLINDNESS. *n. f.* [from *perblind*.] Shortness of sight.
- PURCHASABLE. *adj.* [from *purchase*.] That may be purchased  
or bought.  
Money being the counterbalance to all things *purchaseable* by  
it, as much as you take off from the value of money, to  
much you add to the price of things exchanged for it. *Locke.*
- TO PURCHASE. *v. a.* [purchase, Fr.]
  1. To buy for a price.  
You have many a *purchase* d slave,  
Which like your asses, and your dogs and mules,  
You use in abject and in slavish part. *Shakep.*  
His sons buried him in the cave, which Abraham *purchase*d  
of the sons of Heth. *Gen. xxv.*
  2. To obtain at any expence, as of labour or danger.  
A world who would not *purchase* with a bruise. *Milton.*
  3. To expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit.  
I will be deaf to pleading and excuses;  
Nor tears nor prayers shall *purchase* out abuses;  
Therefore use none. *Shakep. Romeo and Juliet.*
- PURCHASE. *n. f.* [purchase, old Fr. from the verb.]
  1. Any thing bought or obtained for a price.  
He that procures his child a good mind, makes a better  
*purchase* for him, than if he laid out the money for an addi-  
tion to his former acres. *Locke on Education.*  
Our thriving dean has purchas'd land;  
A *purchase* which will bring him clear  
Above his rent four pounds a year. *Swift.*
  2. Any thing of which possession is taken.  
A beauty wailing and distressed widow  
Made prize and *purchase* of his wanton eye;  
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts  
To base declension. *Shakep.*  
The fox repairs to the wolf's cell, and takes possession  
of his stores; but he had little joy of the *purchase*. *L'Estrange.*
- PURCHASER. *n. f.* [from *purchase*.] A buyer; one that gains  
any thing for a price.  
Upon one only alienation and change, the *purchase* is to  
pass both licence, fine and recovery.  
So unhappy have been the *purchases* of church lands, that,  
though in such purchases, men have usually the cheapest penny-  
worths, yet they have not always the best bargains. *South.*  
Most of the old statues may be well supposed to have been  
cheaper to their first owners, than they are to a modern  
*purchase*. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- PURE. *adj.* [pur, pure, Fr. purus, Lat.]
  1. Not filthy; not sullied.  
There is a generation that are *pure* in their own eyes, and  
yet is not washed from their filthiness. *Prov. xxx. 12.*
  2. Clear; not dirty; not muddy.  
Thou *pure* stone, whose pureness doth present  
My pure mind. *Sidney, b. ii.*

# PUR

3. Unmingled; not altered by mixtures; mere.  
What philosophy shall comfort a villain, that is hal'd to  
the rack for murdering his prince? his cup is full of *pure* and  
unmingled sorrow, his body is rent with torment, his name  
with ignominy, his soul with shame and sorrow, which are to  
last eternally. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
*Pure* and mixt, when applied to bodies, are much a kin to  
simple and compound; so a guinea is *pure* gold, if it has in  
it no alloy. *Watts's Logic.*
4. Not connected with any thing extrinick: as, *pure* mathe-  
matics.  
Mathematicks in its latitude is divided into *pure* and mixed;  
and though the *pure* do handle only abstract quantity in the  
general, as geometry; yet that which is mixed doth consider  
the quantity of some particular determinate subject. *Willis.*  
When a proposition expresse that the predicate is connected  
with the subject, it is called a *pure* proposition; as every true  
christian is an honest man. *Watts.*
5. Free; clear.  
His mind of evil *pure*  
Supports him, and intention free from fraud. *Philips.*
6. Free from guilt; guiltless; innocent.  
Who can say, I have made my heart clean, I am *pure*  
from my sin? *Prov. xx. 9.*  
O welcome *pure* ey'd faith,  
And thou unblemish'd form of chastity. *Milton.*  
No hand of strife is *pure*, but that which wins. *Daniel.*
7. Incurrupt; not vitiated by any bad practice or opinion.  
Her guiltless glory just Britannia draws  
From *pure* religion, and impartial laws. *Tickel.*
8. Not vitiated with corrupt modes of speech.  
As oft as I read those comedies, so oft doth found in mine  
ear the *pure* fine talk of Rome. *Asham.*
9. Mere: as, a *pure* villain, *purus* *purus* *nebulosus*, Lat.  
The lord of the castle was a young man of spirit, but had  
lately out of *pure* weariness of the fatigue, and having spent  
most of his money, left the king. *Clarendon.*  
There happened a bloody civil war among the hawks,  
when the peaceable pigeons, in *pure* pity and good na-  
ture, send their mediators to make them friends again. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
10. Chaste; modest.  
Po'RELY. *adv.* [from *pure*.]
  1. In a pure manner; not dirtily; not with mixture.  
I will *purely* purge away thy dross, and take away all thy  
tin. *Isaiah i. 25.*
  2. Innocently; without guilt.
  3. Merely.  
The being able to raise an army, and conducting it to fight  
against the king, was *purely* due to him, and the effect of his  
power. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
Upon the particular observations on the metallick and mi-  
neral bodies, I have not founded any thing but what *purely*  
and immediately concerns the natural history of those  
bodies. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
I converse in full freedom with men of both parties; and if  
not in equal number, it is *purely* accidental, as having made  
acquaintance at court more under one ministry than another. *Swift.*
- PURENESS. *n. f.* [from *pure*.]
  1. Clearness; freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures.  
They came to the river side, which of all the rivers of  
Greece had the prize for excellent *pureness* and sweetness, in  
so much, as the very bathing in it was accounted exceeding  
healthful. *Sidney.*  
No circumstances are like to contribute more to the ad-  
vancement of learning, than exact temperance, great *pure-*  
*ness* of air, equality of climate, and long tranquility of go-  
vernment. *Temple.*
  2. Simplicity; exemption from composition.  
An essence eternal and spiritual, of absolute *pureness* and  
simplicity. *Raleigh.*  
My love was such,  
It could, though he supply'd no fuel, burn;  
Rich in itself, like elemental fire,  
Whole *pureness* does no aliment require. *Dryden.*
  3. Innocence; freedom from guilt.  
May we evermore serve thee in holiness and *pureness* of  
living. *Common Prayer.*
  4. Freedom from vitious modes of speech.  
In all this good propriety of words, and *pureness* of phrases  
in Terence, you must not follow him always in placing of  
them. *Asham's Schoolmaster.*
- PURFILE. *n. f.* [purfile, Fr.] A sort of ancient trimming for  
women's gowns, made of tinsel and thread; called also  
bobbin work. *Bailey.*
- TO PURFILE. *v. a.* [purfiler, Fr. *profilare*, Italian.] To de-  
corate with a wrought or flowered border; to border with  
embroidery; to embroider.  
A goodly lady clad in scarlet red,  
Purfiled with gold and pearl of rich assay. *Fa. Queen.*



## low's purified bl

Emroll suffils, flow'n *purpled* blue and white,  
Like faphire, pearl, in rich embroidery,  
Buckled below fair knight-hood's bending knee. *Shaksp.*

Irish there with humid bow,  
Waters the odorous banks that blow  
Flowers of more mingled hew,  
Than her *purpled* scarf can the troop. *Milton.*

In velvet white as snow the throb was gownd'd,  
Their hoods and sleeves the flame, and *purpled* o'er  
With diamonds. *Dryden.*

PURPLE. } *n. f.* [*purpille*, Fr. from the verb.] A border of  
PURPLEW. } embroidery.  
PURGATION. *n. f.* [*purgatio*, Fr. *purgatio*, Lat.]  
1. The act of cleansing or purifying from vitious mixtures.  
We do not suppose the separation finished, before the *purgation*  
of the air began. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
2. The act of cleansing the body by downward evacuation.  
Let the physician apply himself more to *purgation* than to  
alteration, because the offence is in quantity. *Bacon.*  
3. The act of clearing from imputation of guilt.  
If any man doubt, let him put me to my *purgation*. *Shak.*  
Proceed in justice, which shall have due course,  
Even to the guilt or the *purgation*. *Shaksp.*  
PURGATIVE. *adj.* [*purgativ*, Fr. *purgativus*, Lat.] Cathartic;  
having the power to cause evacuations downward.  
Purging medicines have their *purgative* virtue in a fine spi-  
rit, they endure not boiling without loss of virtue. *Bacon.*  
All that is fill'd, and all that which doth fill  
All the round world, to man is but a pill;  
In all it works not, but it is in all  
Poisonous, or *purgative*, or cordial.  
Lenient *purgatives* evacuate the humours. *Denne.*  
PURGATORY. *n. f.* [*purgatorium*, Fr. *purgatorium*, Lat.] A  
place in which souls are supposed by the papists to be purged  
by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into  
heaven.  
Thou thy folk, through pains of *purgatory*,  
Dost bear unto thy bliss. *Spenser's Hymn on Love.*  
In this age, there may be as great influences produced of  
real charity, as when men thought to get souls out of *purgatory*.  
*Stillingfleet.*  
To PURGE. *v. a.* [*purger*, Fr. *purge*, Lat.]  
1. To cleanse; to clear.  
It will be like that labour of Hercules, in *purging* the stable  
of Augeas, to separate from superfluous observations any  
thing that is clean and pure natural. *Bacon.*  
2. To clear from impurities.  
To the English court ascribable now  
From ev'ry region apes of idleness;  
Now neighbour confines *purge* you of your fcum. *Shaksp.*  
Air ventilates and cools the mines, and *purges* and frees  
them from mineral exhalations. *Woodward.*  
3. To clear from guilt.  
Blood hath been shed ere now, 't' th' olden time  
Ere human statute *purged* the gen'ral weal.  
My foul is *purged* d from grudging hate;  
And with my hand I seal my true heart's love. *Shaksp.*  
The blood of Christ shall *purge* our conscience from dead  
works to serve God. *Heb. ix. 14.*  
Syphax, we'll join our cares to *purge* away  
Our country's crimes, and clear her reputation. *Addison.*  
4. To clear from imputation of guilt.  
He, I accuse,  
Intends 't' appear before the people, hoping  
To *purge* himself with words. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
Marquis Dorset was hasting towards him, to *purge* himself  
of some accusation. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
5. To sweep or put away impurities.  
I will *purge* out from among you the rebels. *Ezek. xx. 38.*  
Simplicity and integrity in the inward parts, may *purge* out  
every prejudice and passion. *Decay of Piety.*  
6. To evacuate the body by stool.  
Sir Philip Caldropp *purged* John Drakes, the shoemaker of  
Newmarket, of the proud humour. *Canden's Remains.*  
The frequent and wife use of emaciating diets, and of *purge-  
ings*, is a principal means of a prolongation of life. *Bacon.*  
If he was not cured, he *purged* him with salt water.  
*Arbuthnot.*  
7. To clarify; to defecate.  
To PURGE. *v. n.* To have frequent stools.  
PURGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A cathartic medicine; a me-  
dicine that evacuates the body by stool.  
Meet we the medicine of the sickly weal,  
And with him pour we in our country's *purge*  
Each drop of us. *Shaksp.*  
Pills nor laxatives I like;  
Of these his gain the sharp physician makes,  
And often gives a *purge*, but seldom takes. *Dryden.*  
He was no great friend to purging and clifters; he was for  
mixing aloe with *purge*. *Arbuthnot.*  
PURGER. *n. f.* [from *purge*.]  
1. One who clears away any thing noxious.

This shall make

This shall make

Our purpose necessary, and not envious ;  
We shall be call'd *purgers*, not murderers. Shake. p.

2. Purge ; cathartic.

It is of good use in physick, if you can retain the purging  
virtue, and take away the unpleasant taste of the *purge*. *Eac.*

**PURIFICATION**, *n. f.* [*purification*, Fr. *purificatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of making pure ; act of cleansing from extraneous  
mixture.

I discerned a considerable difference in the operations of  
several kinds of faltpetre, even after *purification*. Blyth.

2. The act of cleansing from guilt.

The sacraments, in their own nature, are just such as they  
seem, water, and bread, and wine ; but because they are  
made signs of a secret mystery, and water is the symbol  
of *purification* of the soul from sin, and bread and wine,  
Christ's body and blood ; therefore the symbols receive the  
names of what they sign. Taylor's Worlhy Communicant.

3. A rite performed by the Hebrews after childbearing.

**PURIFICATIVE**, *adj.* [*from purify*]. Having power or ten-  
p*urificatory*. *s* dency to make pure.

**PURIFIER**, *n. f.* [*from purify*]. Cleanser ; refiner.

He shall fit as a refiner and *purifier* of silver. Mal. iii, 3.

To **PURIFY**, *v. a.* [*purifier*, Fr. *purifier*, Lat.]

1. To make pure.

2. To free from any extraneous admixture.

If any bad blood should be left in the kingdom, an honour-  
able foreign war will vent or *purify* it. Bacon's Henry VII.

The mists of the war was many thousand times greater than  
the waters, and would in proportion require a greater time to  
be *purified*. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

By chase our long-lived fathers earn'd his food,  
Toil strung the nerves, and *purified* the blood. Dryden.

3. To make clear.

It ran upon so fine and delicate a ground, as one could not  
easily judge, whether the river did more wash the gravel, or  
the gravel did *purify* the river. Sedg. b. ii.

4. To free from guilt or corruption.

He gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all  
iniquity, and *purify* unto himself a peculiar people. *Tit. ii. 14.*

If God gives grace, knowledge will not stay long behind ;  
hence it is the same spirit and principle that *purifies* the heart,  
and clarifies the understanding. South's Sermon.

5. To free from pollution, as by lustration.

There were fex fix water pots of stone, after the manner of  
the *purifying* of the Jews. Jo. ii.

6. To clear from barbarisms or impurities.

He saw the French tongue abundantly *purified*. Sprot.

To **PURIFY**, *v. n.* To grow pure.

We do not suppose the separation of these two liquors  
wholly finished, before the purgation of the air began, though  
let them begin to *purify* at the same time. Burnet.

**PURIST**, *n. f.* [*purifies*, Fr.] One superficially nice in the use  
of words.

**PURITAN**, *n. f.* [*from pure*]. A sectary pretending to emi-  
nent purity of religion.

The schism which the papists on the one hand, and the  
superstition which the *puritan* on the other, lay to our charge,  
are very justly chargeable upon themselves. Sandys.

**PURITANICAL**, *adj.* [*from puritan*]. Relating to puritans.

Such guides for ever the several congregations will mislead  
them, by infilling into them *puritanical* and superstitious prin-  
ciples, that they may the more securely exercise their preb-  
yterian tyranny. Wheat.

**PURITANISM**, *n. f.* [*from puritan*]. The notions of a puritan.

A serious and impartial examination of the grounds, as  
well of popery as *puritanism*, according to that measure of  
understanding God hath afforded me. Walton.

**PURITY**, *n. f.* [*puritas*, Fr. *puritas*, Lat.]

1. Cleanness ; freedom from foulness or dirt.

Her urn  
Pours streams select, and *purity* of waters. Prior.

From the body's *purity*, the mind  
Receives a secret aid. Thomson's Summer.

2. Freedom from guilt ; innocence.

Death sets us safely on shore in our long-expected Canaan,  
where there are no temptations, no danger of falling, but  
eternal *purity* and immortal joys secure our innocence and  
happiness for ever. Wake's Preparation for Death.

3. Chastity ; freedom from contamination of lexes.

Could I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could  
drive her then from the ward of her *purity*, her reputation,  
and her marriage vow. Shakep. Merry Wives of Windsor.

**PURPLE**, *n. f.* [this is justly supplied by *Amethyst* to be contrasted  
from *purple*].

1. An embroidered and puckered border.

Hisself came next after a triangular chariot made of  
carnation velvet, enriched with *purple* and pearl. Sidney.

The jaggings of pinks is like the inequity of oak leaves ;  
but they seldom have any small purp.

2. [I know not whence derived.] A kind of medicinal malt  
liquor, in which wormwood and aromatics are infused.

To **PURPLE**.

... ..

TO PURL. *v. a.* [Of this word it is doubtful what is the primitive signification; if it is referred originally to the appearance of a quick stream, which is always dimpled on the surface, it may come from *purl*, a *pucker* or *ridge*; but if, as the use of authors seem to show, it relates to the sound, it must be derived from *perle*, Swedish, to *murmur*, according to Mr. *Lye*.] To murmur; to flow with a gentle noise.

Tones are not apt to procure sleep, as some other sounds; as the wind, the *purling* of water, and humming of bees.

*Beacon's Not. Hylp.*

Instruments that have returns, as trumpets; or flexions, as cornets; or are drawn up, and put from, as facubs, have a *purling* sound; but the recorder or flute, that have none of these inequalities, give a clear sound.

*Bacon.*

All fish from sea or shore,  
Frefhet, or *purling* brook, or shell or fin.

*Milton.*

My flow'ry theme,  
A painted mistress, or a *purling* stream.

*Pope.*

Around th' adjoining brook, that *purls* along  
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock.

*Thomson.*

TO PURL. *v. a.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery.

When was old Sherwood's head more quaintly curl'd,  
Or nature's cradle more enchas'd and *purl'd*?

*B. Johnson.*

PU'S LIEU. *n. f.* The grounds on the borders of a forest; border; inclosure.

In the *purlicues* of this forest stands  
A sheepcote, fenced about with olive trees.

*Shakspeare.*

Such civil matters fall within the *purlicues* of religion. *L. Ely.*

To understand all the *purlicues* of this place, and to illustrate this subject, I must venture myself into the haunts of beauty and gallantry.

*Spectator.*

He may be led to rot among thieves in some stinking jail, merely for mistaking the *purlicues* of the law.

*Swift.*

A party next of glittering dames,  
Thrown round the *purlicues* of St. James,

Came early out.

*Swift.*

PU'S LING. *n. f.* In architecture, those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle of their length.

*Bayley.*

TO PURLOIN. *v. a.* [this word is of doubtful etymology. *Stinner* derives it from *paur* and *lein*, French; Mr. *Lye* from *puppluhann*, Saxon, to lie hid.] To steal; to take by theft.

He, that brave breed there's ending ready right,  
*Purlin'd* of both feed and fear, and ran away full light.

*F. 2.*

The Arimaspian by stealth  
Had, from his wakeful custody, *purlin'd*  
The guarded gold.

*Milton.*

They not content like felons to *purlin*,  
Add treason to it, and debate the coin.

*Denham.*

Some writers make all ladies *purlin'd*,  
And knights purfuing like a whirlwind.

*Fludibras.*

When did the mule from Fletcher scenes *purlin*,  
As thou whole *Eth'ridge* dost transfuse to him?

*Dryden.*

Your butler *purlins* your liquor, and the brewer tells your hog-wath.

*Abutnot's History of John Bull.*

Prometheus once this chain *purlin'd*,  
Diffolv'd, and into money coin'd.

*Swift.*

PURLOINER. *n. f.* [from *purlin*.] A thief; one that steals clandestinely.

It may seem hard, to fee publick *purlainers* fit upon the lives of the little ones, that go to the gallows. *L. Efrange.*

PURPART. *n. f.* [*paur* and *part*, Fr.] Share; part in division.

Each of the coparceners had an entire county allotted for his *purparty*.

*Davies on Ireland.*

PURPLE. *adj.* [*purpure*, Fr. *purpureus*, Lat.]

1. Red tinged with blue.

The poop was beaten gold,  
Purple the sails, and so perfum'd, that  
The winds were love-fick with c'm.

*Shakspeare.*

You violets, that first appear  
By your pure *purple* mantles known;  
What are you when the red is blown?

*Wotton.*

A small oval plate, cut off a flinty pebble, and polished, is prettily variegated with a pale grey, blue, yellow, and purple.

*Woodward on Esslits.*

2. In poetry, red.

I view a field of blood,  
And Tyber rolling with a *purple* flood.

*Dryden.*

Their mangled limbs  
Crawling at once, death dyes the *purple* seas

*Thomson's Summer.*

With gore.

TO PURPLE. *v. a.* [*purpure*, Lat.] To make red; to colour with purple.

Whilst your *purpled* hands do reek and smoque,  
Fulfil your pleasure.

*Shakspeare's Julius Caesar.*

Cruel and sudden, hast thou since  
*Purpled* thy nail in blood of innocence?

*Denne.*

Though fall'n on evil days,  
In darkness, and with dangers compass'd round,  
And solitude! yet, not alone, while thou  
Vish't it my flumbers nightly; or when morn  
*Purpled* the East.

*Milton's Par. Lost, b. xxx.*

...all your ancient

Throw neither all your quaint enamel'd eyes,  
 That on the green turf quink the honied flows'rs, *Milton.*  
 And *purpled* all the ground with vernal flowers,  
 Aurora had but newly chas'd the night,  
 And *purpled* o'er the sky with blushing light. *Dryden.*  
 Not with more glories in th' ethereal plain,  
 The fun first rises o'er the *purpled* main. *Pope.*  
 Reclining soft in blissful bow'rs,  
*Purpled* sweet with springing flows'. *Fenton.*  
*PURPLED*. *v. f.* [without a singular.] Spots of a livid red,  
 which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fever.  
*PURPLISH*. *adj.* [from *purple*.] Somewhat purple.  
 I could change the colour, and make it *purplish*. *Boyle.*  
*PURPORT*. *n. f.* [*purport*, Fr.] Design; tendency of a writing  
 or discourse.  
 That Plato intended nothing less, is evident from the whole  
 scope and *purport* of that dialogue. *Norris.*  
 To *PURPORT*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intend; to tend to  
 shew.  
 There was an article against the reception of the rebels,  
*purporting*, that if any such rebel should be required of the  
 prince confederate, that the prince confederate should com-  
 mand him to avoid the country. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 They in moist grave and solemn wile unfolded  
 Matter, which little *purported*, but words  
 Rank'd in right learned phrase. *Roscoe.*  
*PURPOSE*. *n. f.* [*propos*, Fr. *propositum*, Lat.]  
 1. Intention; design.  
 He quit the house of *purpose*, that their punishment  
 Might have the fewer course. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*  
 Change this *purpose*,  
 Which being so horrible, so bloody, must  
 Lead on to some foul issue. *Shakspeare.*  
 He with troops of horlemen beset the passages of *purpose*,  
 that when the army should set forward, he might in the  
 freights, fit for his *purpose*, fet upon them. *Kneller.*  
 And I persuade me God hath not permitted  
 His strength again to grow, were not his *purpose*  
 To use him farther yet. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
 St. Austin hath laid down a rule to this very *purpose*. *Burn.*  
 They, who are desirous of a name in painting, should  
 read and make observations of such things as they find for  
 their *purpose*. *Dryden's Dupleyn.*  
 He travelled the world, on *purpose* to converse with the most  
 learned men. *Guardian, N° 165.*  
 The common materials, which the ancients made their  
 ships of, were the ornus or wild ash; the fir was likewise  
 used for this *purpose*. *Arbutnot.*  
 I do this, on *purpose* to give you a more sensible impression  
 of the imperfection of your knowledge. *Watts.*  
 Where men err against this method, it is usually on *purpose*,  
 and to shew their learning. *Swift.*  
 2. Effect; consequence.  
 To small *purpose* had the council of Jerusalem been as-  
 sembled, if once their determination being set down, men  
 might afterwards have defended their former opinions. *Hobbes.*  
 The ground will be like a wood, which keepeth out the  
 sun, and so continueth the wet, whereby it will never graze,  
 to *purpose* that year. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 Their design is a war, whenever they can open it with a  
 prospect of succeeding to *purpose*. *Temple.*  
 Such first principles will serve us to very little *purpose*, and  
 we shall be as much at a loss with, as without them, if they  
 may, by any human power, such as is the will of our teachers,  
 or opinions of our companions, be altered or lost in us. *Dafce.*  
 He that would relish success to *purpose*, should keep his  
 passion cool, and his expectation low. *Collier on Desires.*  
 What the Romans have done is not worth notice, having  
 had little occasion to make use of this art, and what they  
 have of it to *purpose* being borrowed from Aristotle. *Baker.*  
 3. Intance; example.  
 'Tis common for double-dealers to be taken in their own  
 innces, as for the *purpose* in the matter of power. *Leff.*  
 To *PURPOSE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intend; to design;  
 to resolve.  
 What he did *purpose*, it was the pleasure of God that So-  
 lomom his son should perform.  
 It is a *purpose* of nobility, and grows by plot,  
 To curb the nobility. *Shakspeare. Coriolanus.*  
 I am *purposed*, that my mouth shall not transgress. *Pf. xvii.*  
 This is the *purpose* that is *purposed* upon the whole  
 earth. *Jf. xiv. 26.*  
 Paul *purposed* in the spirit, to go to Jerusalem. *Acts xix. 21.*  
 To christian captains, *purposing* to retire home, placed on  
 each side of the army four ranks of waggon. *Kneller.*  
 The wife included rare his *purpose*'d prey.  
 Oaths were not *purpose*'d more than law,  
 To keep the good and just in awe,  
 But to confine the bad and sinful,  
 Like moral cattle in a pinfold. *Hudibras.*  
 Doubling my crime, I promise and deceive,  
*purpose* to slay, whilst I swearing to forgive.  
 Prior.  
 20 U *PURPOSELY.*



## PUR

- PURPOSELY**, *adv.* [from *purpose*.] By design; by intention.  
Being the instrument which God hath *purposefully* framed,  
thereby to work the knowledge of salvation in the hearts of  
men, what cause is there wherefore it should not be acknow-  
ledged a most apt mean? *Hooker.*  
I have *purposefully* avoided to speak any thing concerning the  
treatment due to such persons. *Addison.*  
In composing this discourse, I *purposefully* declined all offensive  
and displeasing truths. *Atterbury.*  
The vulgar thus through imitation err,  
As oft the learned by being singular;  
So much they scorn the crowd, that if the throng  
By chance go right, they *purposefully* go wrong. *Pope.*  
**PURPRISE**, *n. f.* [*purpris*, old Fr. *purprism*, law Lat.] A  
cloth or inclosure; as also the whole compass of a manour.  
The place of justice is hallowed; and therefore not only  
the bench, but the foot-pace and precincts, and *purprise* ought  
to be preserved without corruption. *Bacon's Essays.*  
**PURR**, *n. f.* A sea lark. *Anjov. vlt.*  
**PURR**, *v. a.* To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleasure.  
**PURSE**, *n. f.* [*boerse*, Fr. *purse*, Welsh.] A small bag in  
which money is contained.  
She bears the *purse* too; she is a region in Guiana all gold  
and bounty. *Shakep. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
Shall the son of England prove a thief,  
And take *purse*? *Shakep. Henry IV.*  
He sent certain of the chief prisoners, richly apparelled  
with their *purse* full of money, into the city. *Kneller.*  
I will give him the thousand pieces, and, to his great sur-  
prise, present him with another *purse* of the same value. *Add.*  
**TO PURSE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To put into a purse.  
I am spell-caught by Philidel,  
And *purse* d within a net. *Dryden.*  
I *purse* d it up, but little reck'ning made,  
'Till now that this extremity compell'd,  
I find it true. *Milton.*  
2. To contract as a purse.  
Thou cried'st,  
And did'st contract and *purse* thy brow together,  
As if thou then had'st shut up in thy brain  
Some horrible conceit. *Shakep. Othello.*  
**PURSENET**, *n. f.* [*purse* and *net*.] A net of which the mouth  
is drawn together by a string.  
Conies are taken by *purse*nets in their burrows. *Mortimer.*  
**PURSEPROUD**, *adj.* [*purse* and *proud*.] Puffed up with money.  
**PURSER**, *n. f.* [from *purse*.] The paymaster of a ship.  
**PURSENESS**, *n. f.* [from *purse*.] Shortness of breath.  
**PURSEVENESS**, *n. f.* [from *purse*.] Shortness of breath.  
**PURSLAIN**, *n. f.* [*portulaca*, Lat.] A plant.  
The flower of *purslain* consists of many leaves, which ex-  
pand in form of a rosette, out of whose flower-cup, which con-  
sists of one leaf, arises the point, which, together with the  
flower-cup, becomes a fruit, for the most part oval, full of  
small seeds, and furnished with two shells or husks at top; of  
which the outer one, which was the part of the flower-cup  
that was split in two, opens first; and the inner one, which  
is the point enlarged, opens last, doubly and transversely,  
while the lower part of the flower-cup adheres to the foot-  
stalk. *Miller.*  
The medicaments, proper to diminish the milk, are  
lettice, *purslain* and endive. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
**PURSUABLE**, *adj.* [from *purse*.] What may be pursued.  
**PURSUANCE**, *n. f.* [from *purse*.] Prosecution; process.  
**PURSUANT**, *adj.* [from *purse*.] Done in consequence or pro-  
secution of any thing.  
**TO PURSUE**, *v. a.* [*pursuere*, Fr.]  
1. To chase; to follow in hostility.  
Love like a shadow flies, when substance love *pursues*;  
*Pursuing* that that flies, and flying what *pursues*. *Shakep.*  
When Abram heard that his brother was taken captive,  
he armed his trained servants, and *pursued*. *Gen. xiv. 14.*  
To thy speed add wings,  
Left with a whip of scorpions I *pursue* *Milton.*  
Thy lingering,  
2. To prosecute; to continue.  
As righteousness tendeth to life; so he that *pursueth* evil,  
*pursueth* it to his own death. *Prov. xii. 19.*  
Infatiate to *pursue* *Milton.*  
Vain war with heaven.  
I will *pursue* *Dryden.*  
This ancient story, whether false or true.  
When men *pursue* their thoughts of space, they stop at the  
confines of body, as if space were there at an end. *Locke.*  
3. To imitate; to follow as an example.  
The fame of ancient matrons you *pursue*,  
And stand a blameless pattern to the new. *Dryden.*  
4. To endeavour to attain.  
Let us not then *pursue* *Milton.*  
Splendid vassalage.  
We happiness *pursue*; we fly from pain;  
Yet the pursuit, and yet the flight is vain. *Prior.*

## PUR

- TO PURSUE**, *v. n.* To go on; to proceed.  
I have, *pursues* Carneades, wondrous chymists should not  
confider. *Boyle.*  
**PURSUER**, *n. f.* [from *purse*.] One who follows in hostility.  
Fled with the rest,  
And falling from a hill he was so bruised,  
That the *pursuers* took him. *Shakep. Henry IV.*  
His swift *pursuers* from heav'n's gates discern  
Th' advantage, and descending tread us down  
Thus drooping. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*  
Like a declining statesman left forlorn  
To his friends pity and *pursuers* scorn. *Denham.*  
**PURSUITE**, *n. f.* [*pursuite*, Fr.]  
1. The act of following with hostile intention.  
Arm, warriors, arm for fight! the foe at hand,  
Whom fild we thought, will have us long *pursuit*. *Milton.*  
2. Endeavour to attain.  
This means they long propos'd, but little gain'd,  
Yet after much *pursuit*, at length obtain'd. *Dryden.*  
Its honours and vanities are continually passing before him,  
and inviting his *pursuit*. *Rogers.*  
He has annexed a secret pleasure to the idea of any thing  
that is new or uncommon, that he might encourage us in the  
*pursuit* after knowledge, and engage us to search into the  
wonders of his creation. *Addison.*  
The will, free from the determination of such desires, is  
left to the *pursuit* of nearer satisfactions, and to the removal  
of those uneasinesses it feels in its longings after them. *Locke.*  
3. Prosecution.  
He concluded with sighs and tears, to conjure them, that  
they would no more prels him to give his consent to a thing  
so contrary to his reason, the execution whereof would break  
his heart, and that they would give over further *pursuit*  
of it. *Clarcken.*  
**PURSUIVANT**, *n. f.* [*pursuivant*, Fr.] A state messenger;  
an attendant on the heralds.  
How oft do they with golden pinions cleave  
The flitting skies, like flying *pursuivants*. *Fairy Queen.*  
*Pursuivants* he often for them sent. *Alabard.*  
These grey locks, the *pursuivants* of death,  
Argue the end of Edmund Mortimer. *Shakep.*  
Send out a *pursuivant* at arms  
To Stanley's regiment; bid him bring his power  
Before sun-rising. *Shakep. Richard III.*  
For helmets, crests, mantles, and supporters, I leave  
the reader to Edmund Bolton, Gerard Leigh, John Ferne, and  
John Guillim Portsmouth, *pursuivants* of arms, who have  
diligently laboured in armory. *Camden's Remains.*  
The *pursuivants* came next,  
And like the heralds each his fustoon bore. *Dryden.*  
**PURSY**, *adj.* [*purssif*, Fr.] Shortbreathed and fat.  
In the fatness of these *purisy* times,  
Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,  
Yea court and woo for leave to do it good. *Shakep.*  
Now breathless wrong  
Shall sit and pant in your great chairs of ease,  
And *purisy* insolence shall break his wind  
With fear and horrid flight. *Shakep. Timon of Athens.*  
By these, the Medes  
Perfume their breaths, and cure old *purisy* men. *Temple.*  
An hostels dowager,  
Grown fat and *purisy* by retail  
Of pots of beer and bott'd ale. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
**PURTEANCE**, *n. f.* [*appertenance*, Fr.] The pluck of an  
animal.  
Roast the lamb with fire, his head with his legs and with  
the *purteance* thereof. *Ex. xii. 9.*  
The shaft against a rib did glance,  
And gall'd him in the *purteance*. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
**TO PURVEY**, *v. a.* [*poursuivre*, Fr.]  
1. To provide with conveniences. This sense is now not in  
use.  
Give no odds to your foes, but do *purvey*  
Yourself of sword before that bloody day. *Fa. Queen.*  
His house with all convenience was *purvey'd*, *Dryden.*  
The rest he found.  
2. To procure.  
What though from outmost land and sea *purvey'd*  
For him; each rarer tributary life  
Bleeds not. *Thompson's Summer.*  
**TO PURVEY**, *v. n.* To buy in provisions.  
I the praise  
Yield thee, so well this day thou hast *purvey'd*. *Milton.*  
**PURVEYANCE**, *n. f.* [from *purvey*.]  
1. Provision.  
Whence mounting up, they find *purveyance* meet  
Of all, that royal princes court became. *Fa. Queen.*  
2. Procurement of victuals.  
Some lands be more changeable than others; as for their  
lying near to the borders, or because of great and continual  
*purveyances* that are made upon them. *Bacon.*  
**PURVEYOR**, *n. f.* [from *purvey*.]  
1. One that provides victuals.  
The *purveyors* or victuallers are much to be condemned, as  
not a little faulty in that behalf. *Raleigh.*  
2. A procurer; a pimp.  
These women are such cunning *purveyors*!  
Mark where their appetites have once been pleased,  
The same resemblance in a younger lover,  
Lies brooding in their fancies the same pleasures. *Dryden.*  
The stranger, ravish'd at his good fortune, is introduced  
to some imaginary title; for this *purveyor* has her representa-  
tives of some of the finest ladies. *Addison.*  
**PURVIEW**, *n. f.* [*poursuivre*, French.] Proviso; providing  
clause.  
Though the petition expresses only treason and felony, yet  
the act is general against all appeals in parliament; and many  
times the *purview* of an act is larger than the preamble or the  
petition. *Hale's Common Laws of England.*  
**PURULENCE**, *n. f.* [from *purulent*.] Generation of pus or  
*purulency*; matter.  
Consumptions are induced by *purulency* in any of the  
viscera. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
**PURULENT**, *adj.* [*purulent*, Fr. *purulentus*, Lat.] Consisting  
of pus or the running of wounds.  
A carcase of man is most infectious and odious to man,  
and *purulent* matter of wounds to sound flesh. *Bacon.*  
It spews a filthy froth  
Of matter *purulent* and white,  
Which happen'd on the skin to light,  
And there corrupting on a wound,  
Spreads leprosy. *Swift's Miscel.*  
An acrimonious or *purulent* matter, stagnating in some or-  
gan, is more easily deposited upon the liver than any other  
part. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**PUS**, *n. f.* [Latin.] The matter of a well digested food.  
Acrid substances break the vessels, and produce an ichor  
instead of laudable *pur*. *Arbutnot.*  
**TO PUSH**, *v. a.* [*pusher*, Fr.]  
1. To strike with a thrust.  
If the ox *push* a man-servant, he shall be stoned. *Ex. xxi.*  
2. To force or drive by impulse of any thing.  
The youth *push* away my feet. *Job xxx. 12.*  
3. To force not by a quick blow, but by continued violence.  
Shew your mended faiths,  
To *push* destruction and perpetual shame  
Out of the weak door of our fainting land. *Shakep.*  
Through thee will we *push* down our enemies. *Pf. xlv. 5.*  
Waters forcing way,  
Sidelong had *push'd* a mountain from his seat,  
Half sunk with all his pines. *Milton.*  
The description of this terrible scene threw her into an hy-  
sterick fit, which might have proved dangerous, if Cornelius  
had not been *push'd* out of the room. *Arbutnot and Pope.*  
4. To press forward.  
He forewarns his care  
With rules to *push* his fortune or to bear. *Dryden.*  
With such impudence did he *push* this matter, that when  
he heard the cries of above a million of people begging for  
their bread, he termed it the clamours of faction. *Addison.*  
Arts and sciences, in one and the same century, have ar-  
rived at great perfection, and no wonder, since every age has  
a kind of universal genius, which inclines those that live in  
it to some particular studies, the work then being *pushed* on  
by many hands, must go forward. *Dryden.*  
5. To urge; to drive.  
Ambition *pushes* the soul to such actions, as are apt to pro-  
cure honour to the actor. *Addison's Spectator.*  
6. To enforce; to drive to a conclusion.  
We are *pushed* for an answer, and are forced at last freely  
to confess, that the corruptions of the administration were in-  
tolerable. *Swift.*  
7. To importune; to tease.  
**TO PUSH**, *v. n.*  
1. To make a thrust.  
But issues, ere the fight, his dread command,  
That none shall dare  
With shorted sword to stab in closer war,  
Nor *push* with biting point, but strike at length. *Dryden.*  
A calf will so manage his head, as though he would *push*  
with his horns even before they shoot. *Roy.*  
Lambs, though they never saw the actions of their species,  
*push* with their foreheads, before the budding of a horn. *Addison.*  
2. To make an effort.  
War seem'd asleep for nine long years; at length  
Both sides resolv'd to *push*, we try'd our strength. *Dryden.*  
3. To make an attack.  
The king of the South shall *push* at him, and the king of  
the North shall come against him. *Dan. xi. 40.*  
**PUSH**, *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Thrust; the act of striking with a pointed instrument.

## PUS

- Ne might his corse be harmed  
With dint of sword or *push* of pointed spear. *Spenser.*  
So great was the puillance of his *push*,  
That from his saddle quite he did him bear. *Fa. Queen.*  
They, like resolute men, stood in the face of the breach,  
receiving them with deadly shot and *push* of pikes, in such fu-  
rious manner, that the Turks began to retire. *Kneller.*  
2. An impulse; force impressed.  
Love was not more  
With infant nature, when his spacious hand  
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and seas  
To give it the first *push*, and see it roll  
Along the vast abyss. *Addison's Guardian.*  
3. Assault; attack.  
He gave his countenance against his name,  
To laugh with gybing boys, and stand the *push*  
Of every beardless vain comparative. *Shakep. Henry IV.*  
When such a resistance is made, these bold talkers will  
draw in their horns, when their fierce and feeble *pushes* against  
truth are repelled with pushing and confidence. *Watts.*  
4. A forcible struggle; a strong effort.  
A sudden *push* gives them the overthrow;  
Ride, ride, Mellala. *Shakep.*  
Away he goes, makes his *push*, stands the shock of a  
battle, and compounds for leaving of a leg behind him. *L'Estrange.*  
We have beaten the French from all their advanced posts,  
and driven them into their last entrenchments: one vigorous  
*push*, one general assault will force the enemy to cry out for  
quarter. *Addison.*  
5. Exigence; trial.  
We'll put the matter to the present *push*. *Shakep.*  
'Tis common to talk of dying for a friend; but when it  
comes to the *push*, 'tis no more than talk. *L'Estrange.*  
The question we would put, is not whether the sacrament  
of the mals be as truly propitiatory, as those under the law?  
but whether it be as truly a sacrifice? if so, then it is a true  
proper sacrifice, and is not only commemorative or represen-  
tative, as we are told at a *push*. *Atterbury.*  
6. A sudden emergence.  
There's time enough for that;  
Left they desire, upon this *push*, to trouble  
Your joys with like relation. *Shakep. Winter's Tale.*  
7. [*Pushula*, Lat.] A pimple; an efflorescence; a wheal.  
He that was praised to his hurt, should have a *push* rise upon  
his nose; as a blister will rise upon one's tongue, that tells  
a lie. *Bacon's Essays.*  
**PUSHER**, *n. f.* [from *push*.] He who pushes forward.  
**PUSHING**, *adj.* [from *push*.] Enterprising; vigorous.  
**PUSHPIN**, *n. f.* [*push* and *pin*.] A child's play, in which pins  
are pushed alternately.  
Men, that have wandering thoughts at the voice of wisdom  
out of the mouth of a philosopher, deserve as well to be  
whipt, as boys for playing at *pushpin*, when they should be  
learning. *L'Estrange.*  
**PUSILLANIMITY**, *n. f.* [*pussillanimité*, Fr. *pussillus* and *animus*,  
Lat.] Cowardice; meanness of spirit.  
The property of your excellent sherris is the warming of  
the blood, which, before cold and settled, left the liver white  
and pale, the badge of *pussillanimity* and cowardice. *Shakep.*  
The Chinese sail where they will; which sheweth, that  
their law of keeping out strangers is a law of *pussillanimity* and  
fear. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
It is obvious, to distinguish between an act of courage and  
an act of rashness, an act of *pussillanimity* and an act of great  
modesty or humility. *South's Sermons.*  
**PUSILLANIMOUS**, *adj.* [*pussillanimité*, Fr. *pussillus* and *animus*,  
Lat.] Mean spirited; narrow minded; cowardly.  
An argument fit for great princes, that neither by overmea-  
suring their forces, they lose themselves in vain enterprises;  
nor, by undervaluing them, descend to fearful and *pussillani-  
mous* counsels. *Bacon's Essays.*  
He became *pussillanimous*, and was easily ruffled with every  
little passion within; supine, and as openly exposed to any  
temptation from without. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
What greater instance can there be of a weak *pussillanimous*  
temper, than for a man to pass his whole life in opposition to  
his own sentiments. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup> 576.*  
**PUSILLANIMOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [from *pussillanimous*.] Meanness  
of spirit.  
**PUSS**, *n. f.* [I know not whence derived; *puss*, Lat. is a dwarf.]  
1. The fondling name of a cat.  
A young fellow, in love with a cat, made it his humble  
suit to Venus to turn *puss* into a woman. *L'Estrange.*  
Let *puss* practise what nature teaches. *Watts.*  
I will permit my son to play at apodidracinda, which can  
be no other than our *puss* in a corner. *Arbutnot and Pope.*  
2. The sportsman's term for a hare.  
It grieves my heart to see thee thus;  
But hounds eat sheep as well as hares. *Goy.*  
**PUSTULE**, *n. f.*

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learning. *L'Estrange.*  
**PUSILLANIMITY**, *n. f.* [*pussillanimité*, Fr. *pussillus* and *animus*,  
Lat.] Cowardice; meanness of spirit.  
The property of your excellent sherris is the warming of  
the blood, which, before cold and settled, left the liver white  
and pale, the badge of *pussillanimity* and cowardice. *Shakep.*  
The Chinese sail where they will; which sheweth, that  
their law of keeping out strangers is a law of *pussillanimity* and  
fear. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
It is obvious, to distinguish between an act of courage and  
an act of rashness, an act of *pussillanimity* and an act of great  
modesty or humility. *South's Sermons.*  
**PUSILLANIMOUS**, *adj.* [*pussillanimité*, Fr. *pussillus* and *animus*,  
Lat.] Mean spirited; narrow minded; cowardly.  
An argument fit for great princes, that neither by overmea-  
suring their forces, they lose themselves in vain enterprises;  
nor, by undervaluing them, descend to fearful and *pussillani-  
mous* counsels. *Bacon's Essays.*  
He became *pussillanimous*, and was easily ruffled with every  
little passion within; supine, and as openly exposed to any  
temptation from without. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
What greater instance can there be of a weak *pussillanimous*  
temper, than for a man to pass his whole life in opposition to  
his own sentiments. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup> 576.*  
**PUSILLANIMOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [from *pussillanimous*.] Meanness  
of spirit.  
**PUSS**, *n. f.* [I know not whence derived; *puss*, Lat. is a dwarf.]  
1. The fondling name of a cat.  
A young fellow, in love with a cat, made it his humble  
suit to Venus to turn *puss* into a woman. *L'Estrange.*  
Let *puss* practise what nature teaches. *Watts.*  
I will permit my son to play at apodidracinda, which can  
be no other than our *puss* in a corner. *Arbutnot and Pope.*  
2. The sportsman's term for a hare.  
It grieves my heart to see thee thus;  
But hounds eat sheep as well as hares. *Goy.*  
**PUSTULE**, *n. f.*



# PUT

**PUSSTULE**, *n. f.* [*pustula*, Fr. *pustula*, Lat.] A small swelling; a pimple; a puch; an efflorescence.  
The blood turning acrimonious, corrodes the vessels, producing hemorrhages, *pustules* red, black and gangrenous. *Arb.*  
**PUSSTULOUS**, *adj.* [from *pustula*.] Full of pustules; pimply.  
To **PUT**, *v. a.* [of this word, so common in the English language, it is very difficult to find the etymology; *putter*, to plant, is Danish. *Junius*.]  
1. To lay or repose in any place.  
God planted a garden, and there he *put* a man. *Gen. ii. 8.*  
Speak unto him, and *put* words in his mouth. *Ex. iv. 15.*  
If a man *put* in his beast, and feed in another man's field;  
of the best of his own shall he make restitution. *Ex. xxii. 5.*  
In these he *put* two weights. *Milton.*  
Feed land with beasts and horses, and after both *put* in sheep. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
2. To place in any situation.  
When he had *put* them all out, he entereth in. *Mar. v. 40.*  
Four speedy cherubims. *Milton.*  
*Put* all your other subjects together; they have not taken half the pains for your majesty's service that I have. *L'Estr.*  
3. To place in any state or condition.  
Before we will lay by our just born arms,  
We'll *put* thee down, 'gainst whom these arms we bear,  
Or add a royal number to the dead. *Shaksp.*  
*Put* me in a fury with thee. *Job xvii. 3.*  
The stones he *put* for his pillows. *Gen. xxviii. 11.*  
He hath *put* my brethren far from me. *Job xix. 13.*  
As we were *put* in trust with the gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing men, but God. *1 Thes. ii. 4.*  
They shall ride upon horses, every one *put* in array like a man to the battle against thee. *Jer. l. 42.*  
He *put* them into ward three days. *Gen. xlii. 17.*  
She shall be his wife, he may not *put* her away. *Deut. xxii. Daniel said, put these two aside. Sus. v. 51.*  
Having lost two of their bravest commanders at sea, they durst not *put* it to a battle at sea, and set up their rest wholly upon the land enterprise. *Bacon.*  
This question ask'd *put* me in doubt. *Milton.*  
So nature prompts; so soon we go astray,  
When old experience *puts* us in the way. *Dryden.*  
Men may *put* government into what hands they please. *Locke.*  
He that has any doubt of his tenets, received without examination, ought to *put* himself wholly into this state of ignorance, and throwing wholly by all his former notions, examine them with a perfect indifference. *Locke.*  
Declaring by word or action a fedate, settled design upon another man's life, *puts* him in a state of war with him. *Locke.*  
As for the time of *putting* the rams to the ewes, you must consider at what time your grafts will maintain them. *Mort.*  
If without any provocation gentlemen will fall upon one, in an affair wherein his interest and reputation are embarked, they cannot complain of being *put* into the number of his enemies. *Pope.*  
4. To repose.  
How wilt thou *put* thy trust on Egypt for chariots. *2 Kings.*  
God was entreated of them, because they *put* their trust in him. *1 Chr. v. 20.*  
5. To trust; to give up.  
Thou shalt *put* all in the hands of Aaron, and wave them for a wave-offering. *Ex. xxix. 24.*  
6. To expose; to apply to any thing.  
A new cracked feldom recovers its former strength, or the memory of it leaves a lasting caution in the man, not to *put* the part quickly again to robust employment. *Locke.*  
7. To push into action.  
Thank him who *puts* me loth to this revenge. *Milton.*  
When men and women are mixed and well chosen, and *put* their best qualities forward, there may be any intercourse of civility and good will. *Swift.*  
8. To apply.  
Your goodliest young men and asses he will *put* them to his work. *1 Sam. viii. 16.*  
No man, having *put* his hand to the plough and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God. *Luke ix. 62.*  
Rejoice before the Lord in all that thou *puttest* thine hands unto. *Deut. xii. 18.*  
Chymical operations are excellent tools in the hands of a natural philosopher, and are by him applicable to many nobler uses, than they are wont to be *put* to in laboratories. *Boyle.*  
The aversion of their relations *put* them to painting, as more gainful than any other art. *Dryden's Dufresney.*  
The great difference in the notions of mankind, is from the different use they *put* their faculties to. *Locke.*  
I expect an offspring, docile and tractable in whatever we *put* them to. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup> 75.*  
9. To use any action by which the place or state of any thing is changed.  
I do but keep the peace, *put* up thy sword. *Shaksp.*

# PUT

*Put* up your sword; if this young gentleman  
Have done offence, I take the fault on me. *Shaksp.*  
He *put* his hand unto his neighbour's goods. *Ex. xxii.*  
Whatever cannot be digested by the stomach, is by the stomach either *put* up by vomit, or *put* down to the guts. *Bacon.*  
It *puts* a man from all employment, and makes a man's discourses tedious. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
A nimble fencer will *put* in a thrust so quick, that the foil will be in your bosom, when you thought it a yard off. *Digby.*  
A man, not having the power of his own life, cannot *put* himself under the absolute arbitrary power of another to take it. *Locke.*  
Instead of making apologies, I will send it with my hearty prayers, that those few directions I have here *put* together, may be truly useful to you. *Wake.*  
He will know the truth of these maxims, upon the first occasion that shall make him *put* together those ideas, and observe whether they agree or disagree. *Locke.*  
When you cannot get dinner ready, *put* the clock back. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*  
10. To cause; to produce.  
There is great variety in men's understanding; and their natural constitutions *put* to wide a difference between some men, that industry would never be able to make. *Locke.*  
11. To comprise; to consign to writing.  
Cyrus made proclamation, and *put* it also in writing. *2 Chr.*  
12. To add.  
Whatever God doeth, nothing can be *put* to it, nor any thing taken from it. *Ecd. iii. 14.*  
13. To place in a reckoning.  
If we will rightly estimate things, we shall find, that most of them are wholly to be *put* on the account of labour. *Locke.*  
That such a temporary life, as we now have, is better than no being, is evident by the high value we *put* upon it ourselves. *Locke.*  
14. To reduce to any state.  
Marcellus and Flavius, for pulling scarfs off Caesar's images, are *put* to silence. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*  
This dishonours you no more,  
Than to take in a town with gentle words,  
Which else would *put* you to your fortune. *Shaksp.*  
And five of you shall chafe an hundred, and an hundred of you shall *put* ten thousand to flight. *Lev. xxvi. 8.*  
With well-doing, ye may *put* to silence foolish men. *1 Pet.*  
The Turks were in every place *put* to the sword, and lay by heaps slain. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
This scrupulous way would make us deny our senses, for there is scarcely any thing but *puts* our reason to a stand. *Col.*  
Some modern authors, observing what traits they have been *put* to to find out water enough for Noah's flood, say, Noah's flood was not universal, but a national inundation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
We see the miserable shifts some men are *put* to, when that, which was founded upon, and supported by idolatry, is become the sanctuary of atheism. *Bentley.*  
15. To oblige; to urge.  
Those that *put* their bodies to endure in health, may, in most sicknesses, be cured only with diet and tending. *Bacon.*  
The discourse I mentioned was written to a private friend, who *put* me upon that talk. *Boyle.*  
He *put* to proof his high supremacy. *Milton.*  
When the wisest counsel of men have with the greatest prudence made laws, yet frequent emergencies happen which they did not foresee, and therefore they are *put* upon repairs and supplements of such their laws; but Almighty God, by one simple foresight, foresaw all events, and could therefore fit laws proportionate to the things he made. *Hale.*  
We are *put* to prove things, which can hardly be made plain. *Tillotson.*  
Where the loss can be but temporal, every small probability of it need not *put* us so anxiously to prevent it. *South.*  
They should seldom be *put* about doing those things, but when they have a mind. *Locke.*  
16. To propose; to state.  
A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold and silver, to find out every device which shall be *put* to him. *2 Chr. ii. 24.*  
*Put* it thus—unfold to Staius straight,  
What to Jove's ear thou didst impart of late: *Dryden.*  
He'll stare.  
The question originally *put* and disputed in publick schools was, whether, under any pretence whatsoever, it may be lawful to resist the supreme magistracy. *Swift.*  
I only *put* the question, whether, in reason, it would not have been proper the kingdom should have received timely notice. *Swift.*  
I *put* the case at the worst, by supposing what seldom happens, that a course of virtue makes us miserable in this life. *Speelman, N<sup>o</sup> 576.*  
17. To form; to regulate.  
18. To reach

# PUT

18. To reach to another.  
Wo unto him that giveth his neighbour drink, that *putteth* thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken. *Hab. ii. 15.*  
19. To bring into any state of mind or temper.  
Solyma, to *put* the Rhodians out of all suspicion of invasion, sent those soldiers he had levied in the countries nearest unto Rhodes far away, and so upon the sudden to set upon them. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
His highness *put* him in mind of the promise he had made the day before, which was so sacred, that he hoped he would not violate it. *Clarendon.*  
To *put* your ladyship in mind of the advantages you have in all these points, would look like a design to flatter you. *Temple.*  
I broke all hospitable laws,  
To bear you from your palace-yard by might,  
And *put* your noble person in a fright. *Dryden.*  
The least harm that befalls children, *puts* them into complaints and bawling. *Locke on Education.*  
20. To offer; to advance.  
I am as much ashamed to *put* a loose indigested play upon the publick, as I should be to offer brags money in a payment. *Dryden.*  
Wherever he *puts* a slight upon good works, 'tis as they stand distinct from faith. *Atterbury.*  
21. To unite; to place as an ingredient.  
He has right to *put* into his complex idea, signified by the word gold, those qualities, which upon trial he has found united. *Locke.*  
22. To *PUT* by. To turn off; to divert.  
Watch and resist the devil; his chief designs are to hinder thy desire in good, to *put* thee by from thy spiritual employment. *Taylor.*  
A fright hath *put* by an ague fit, and mitigated a fit of the gout. *Greav's Cusumal.*  
23. To *PUT* by. To thrust aside.  
Basilus, in his old years, marrying a young and fair lady, had of her those two daughters so famous in beauty, which *put* by their young cousin from that expectation. *Sidney.*  
Was the crown offer'd him thrice?  
—Ay, marry, was't, and he *put* it by thrice,  
Every time gentler than other. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*  
Jonathan had died for being so,  
Had not just God *put* by th' unnatural blow. *Cowley.*  
When I drove a thrust, home as I could,  
To reach his traitor heart, he *put* it by,  
And cried, spare the stripling. *Dryden.*  
24. To *PUT* down. To baffle; to repress; to crush.  
How the ladies and I have *put* him down! *Shaksp.*  
25. To *PUT* down. To degrade.  
The greedy thirst of royal crown  
Stirr'd Korrex up to *put* his brother down. *Fa. Queen.*  
The king of Egypt *put* Jehoahaz down at Jerusalem. *2 Ch.*  
26. To *PUT* down. To bring into disuse.  
Sugar hath *put* down the use of honey; inasmuch as we have lost those preparations of honey, which the ancients had. *Bacon.*  
With copper collars and with brawny backs,  
Quite to *put* down the fashion of our blacks. *Dryden.*  
27. To *PUT* down. To confute.  
We two saw you four set on four; mark now how a plain tale shall *put* you down. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
28. To *PUT* forth. To propose.  
Samson said, I will now *put* forth a riddle unto you. *Judg.*  
29. To *PUT* forth. To extend.  
He *put* forth his hand, and pulled her in. *Gen. viii. 9.*  
30. To *PUT* forth. To emit, as a sprouting plant.  
An excellent observation of Aristotle, why some plants are of greater age than living creatures, for that they yearly *put* forth new leaves, whereas living creatures *put* forth, after their period of growth, nothing but hair and nails, which are excrescences. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
He said, let th' earth  
*Put* forth the verdant gras, herb yielding seed,  
And fruit-tree yielding fruit. *Milton.*  
31. To *PUT* forth. To exert.  
I *put* not forth my goodness. *Milton.*  
In honouring God, *put* forth all thy strength.  
We should *put* forth all our strength, and, without having an eye to his preparations, make the greatest push we are able. *Addison.*  
32. To *PUT* in. To interpose.  
Give me leave to *put* in a word to tell you, that I am glad you allow us different degrees of worth. *Collier.*  
33. To *PUT* in practice. To use; to exercise.  
Neither gods nor man will give consent,  
To *put* in practice your unjust intent. *Dryden.*  
34. To *PUT* off. To divert; to lay aside.  
None of us *put* off our cloaths, saving that every one *put* them off for washing. *Nehem. iv. 23.*  
*Put* off thy shoes from off thy feet. *Ex. ii. 5.*

# PUT

Ambition, like a torrent, ne'er looks back;  
And is a swelling, and the last affection  
A high mind can *put* off. *Benj. Johnson's Cataline.*  
It is the new skin or shell that *putteth* off the old; so we see, that it is the young horn that *putteth* off the old; and in birds, the young feathers *put* off the old; and so birds cast their beaks, the new beak *putting* off the old. *Bacon.*  
Ye shall die perhaps, by *putting* off  
Human, to put on gods; death to be with'd. *Milton.*  
I for his sake will leave  
Thy bosom, and this glory next to thee  
Freely *put* off, and for him lastly die. *Milton.*  
Let not the work of to-day be *put* off till to-morrow; for the future is uncertain. *L'Estrange.*  
When a man shall be just about to quit the stage of this world, to *put* off his mortality, and to deliver up his last accounts to God, his memory shall serve him for little else, but to terrify him with a frightful review of his past life. *South.*  
Now the cheerful lighter her fears dispell'd,  
She with no winding turns the truth conceal'd,  
But *put* the woman off, and stood reveal'd. *Dryden.*  
My friend, fancying her to be an old woman of quality, *put* off his hat to her, when the person pulling off his mask, appeared a snook-faced young fellow. *Addison.*  
Homer says he *puts* off that air of grandeur which so properly belongs to his character, and debates himself into a droll. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*  
35. To *PUT* off. To defeat or delay with some artifice or excuse.  
The gains of ordinary trades are honest; but those of bargains are more doubtful, when men should wait upon others necessity, broke by servants to draw them on, *put* off others cunningly that would be better chapmen. *Bacon.*  
I hoped for a demonstration, but Themistius hopes to *put* me off with an harangue. *Boyle.*  
Some hard words the goat gave, but the fox *puts* off all with a jest. *L'Estrange.*  
I do not intend to be thus *put* off with an old song. *Adams.*  
Do men in good earnest think that God will be *put* off so? Or that the law of God will be baffled with a lie clothed in a scoff? *South.*  
This is a very unreasonable demand, and we might *put* him off with this answer, that there are several things which all men in their wits disbelieve, and yet none but madmen will go about to disprove. *Bentley.*  
36. To *PUT* off. To delay; to defer; to procrastinate.  
So many accidents may deprive us of our lives, that we can never say, that he who neglects to secure his salvation to-day, may without danger *put* it off to to-morrow. *Wake.*  
37. To *PUT* off. To pals fallaciously.  
He seems generally to prevail, persuading them to a confidence in some partial works of obedience, or else to *put* off the care of their salvation to some future opportunities. *Rog.*  
38. To *PUT* off. To discard.  
Upon these taxations,  
The cloaths all *put* off. *Shaksp.*  
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shaksp.*  
39. To *PUT* off. To recommend; to vend or obtrude.  
The effects which pass between the spirits and the tangible parts, are not at all handled, but *put* off by the names of virtues, natures, actions, and passions. *Bacon.*  
It is very hard, that Mr. Steele should take up the artificial reports of his own faction, and then *put* them off upon the world as additional fears of a popish successor. *Swift.*  
40. To *PUT* on or upon. To impute; to charge.  
41. To *PUT* on or upon. To invest with, as cloaths or covering.  
Strangely visited people he cures,  
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,  
*Put* on with holy pray'rs. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
Give even way unto my rough affairs;  
*Put* not you on the village of the times,  
And be like them to Percy troublesome. *Shaksp.*  
So shall inferior eyes,  
That borrow their behaviour from the great,  
Grow great by your example, and *put* on  
The dauntless spirit of resolution. *Shaksp. King John.*  
Rebekah took goodly raiment, and *put* them upon Jacob. *Gen. xxvii. 15.*  
If God be with me, and give me bread to eat, and raiment to *put* on, then shall the Lord be my God. *Gen. xxxviii. 20.*  
She has  
Very good suits, and very rich; but then  
She cannot *put* 'em on; she knows not how  
To wear a garment. *Benj. Johnson's Cataline.*  
Taking his cap from his head, he said, this cap will not hold two heads, and therefore it must be fitted to one, and so *put* it on again. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
Avarice *puts* on the canonical habit. *Decay of Piety.*  
Mercury had a mind to learn what credit he had in the world, and so *put* on the shape of a man. *L'Estrange.*



# PUT

- The little ones are taught to be proud of their cloaths, before they can put them on. *Locke.*
42. To PUT on. To forward; to promote; to incite. *Locke.*  
I grow fearful,  
By what yourself too late have spoke and done,  
That you protect this course, and put it on  
By your allowance. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
Say, you ne'er had don't,  
But by our putting on. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
Others envy to the state draws, and puts on  
For contumelies receiv'd. *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*  
This came handomely to put on the peace, because it was  
a fair example of a peace bought. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
As danger did approach, her spirits rose,  
And putting on the king dismay'd her foes. *Holifax.*
43. To PUT on or upon. To impose; to inflict.  
I have offended; that which thou puttest on me, I will  
bear. *2 Kings xviii. 14.*  
He not only undermineth the base of religion, but puts upon  
us the remotest error from truth. *Brown.*  
The stork found he was put upon, but set a good face how-  
ever upon his entertainment. *L'Estrange.*  
Fallacies we are apt to put upon ourselves, by taking words  
for things. *Locke.*  
Why are scripture maxims put upon us, without taking no-  
tice of scripture examples which lie cross them. *Atterbury.*
44. To PUT on. To assume; to take.  
The duke hath put on a religious life,  
And thrown into neglect the pompous court. *Shakespeare.*  
Wife men love you, in their own epiphany,  
And, finding in their native wit no ease,  
Are forc'd to put your folly on to please. *Dryden.*  
There is no quality so contrary to any nature which one  
cannot affect, and put on upon occasion, in order to serve an  
interest. *Swift.*
45. To PUT over. To refer.  
For the certain knowledge of that truth,  
I put you over to heav'n, and to my mother. *Shakespeare.*
46. To PUT out. To place at usury.  
Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle? he that putteth  
not out his money to usury. *Pf. xv. 5.*  
To live retir'd upon his own,  
He call'd his money in;  
But the prevailing love of self,  
Soon split him on the former shell,  
He put it out again. *Dryden's Horace.*  
Money at use, when returned into the hands of the owner,  
usually lies dead there till he gets a new tenant for it, and can  
put it out again. *Locke.*  
An old usurer, charmed with the pleasures of a country  
life, in order to make a purchase, called in all his money;  
but, in a very few days after, he put it out again. *Addison.*  
One hundred pounds only, put out at interest at ten per  
cent. doth in seventy years increase to above one hundred  
thousand pounds. *Child.*
47. To PUT out. To extinguish.  
The Philistines put out his eyes. *Judg. xvii. 21.*  
Wherefore the wax floated, the flame forsook it, till at  
last it spread all over, and put the flame quite out. *Bacon.*  
I must die  
Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out. *Milton.*  
In places that abound with mines, when the sky seemed clear,  
there would suddenly arise a certain steam, which they call a  
damp, so gross and thick, that it would oftentimes put out  
their candles. *Boyle.*  
This barbarous instance of a wild unreasonable passion,  
quite put out those little remains of affection she still had for  
her lord. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup> 171.*
48. To PUT out. To emit, as a plant.  
Trees planted too deep in the ground, for love of approach  
to the sun, forsake their first root, and put out another more  
towards the top of the earth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
49. To PUT out. To extend; to protrude.  
When the travailed, the one put out his hand. *Gen.*
50. To PUT out. To expel; to drive from.  
When they have overthrown him, and the wars are finished,  
shall they themselves be put out? *Spenser.*  
I am resolved, that when I am put out of the stewardship,  
they may receive me into their houses. *Luke xvi. 4.*  
The nobility of Castile put out the king of Arragon, in fa-  
vour of king Philip. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
51. To PUT out. To make publick.  
You tell us, that you shall be forced to leave off your mo-  
desty; you mean that little which is left; for it was worn to  
rags when you put out this medal. *Dryden.*  
When I was at Venice, they were putting out curious  
flamps of the several edifices, most famous for their beauty  
or magnificence. *Addison.*
52. To PUT out. To disconcert.  
There is no affectation in passion; for that putteth a man  
out of his precepts, and in a new case there custom leaveth  
him. *Bacon.*

# PUT

53. To PUT to. To kill by; to punish by.  
From Ireland am I come,  
To signify that rebels there are up,  
And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shakespeare.*  
There were no barks to throw the rebels into, and send  
them away by sea, they were put all to the sword. *Bacon.*  
Such as were taken on either side, were put to the sword or  
to the halter. *Clarendon.*  
Soon as they had him at their mercy,  
They put him to the cudgel fiercely. *Hudibras.*
54. To PUT to it. To distress; to perplex; to press hard.  
What wouldst thou throw of me, if thou shouldst  
praise me. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
—O gentle lady, do not put me to't,  
For I am nothing if not critical. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
Lord Angelo dukes it well in his absence;  
He puts transgression to't. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*  
They have a leader,  
Tullus Aufidius, that will put you to't. *Shakespeare.*  
It is to be put to question in general, whether it be lawful  
for christian princes to make an invasive war, simply for the  
propagation of the faith? *Bacon.*  
I was not more concern'd in that debate  
Of empire, when our universal state  
Was put to hazard, and the giant race  
Our captive skies were ready to embrace. *Dryden.*  
He took the opportunity of pursuing an argument, which  
had been before started, and put it to her in a syllogism. *Addison.*  
They were actually making parties to go up to the moon  
together, and were more put to it low to meet with accom-  
modations by the way, than how to go thither. *Addison.*  
The figures and letters were so mingled, that the corner  
was hard put to it on what part of the money to bestow the  
inscription. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*  
I shall be hard put to it, to bring myself off. *Addison.*
55. To PUT to. To assist with.  
Zeldame would have put to her helping hand, but she was  
taken a quivering. *Sidney.*  
The carpenters being set to work, and every one putting to  
his helping hand, the bridge was repaired. *Kneller.*
56. To PUT to death. To kill.  
It was spread abroad, that the king had a purpose to put to  
death Edward Plantagenet in the Tower. *Bacon.*  
One Bell was put to death at Tyburn, for moving a new re-  
bellion. *Hoyward.*  
Teuta put to death one of the Roman ambassadors; the was  
obliged, by a successful war, which the Romans made, to  
consent to give up all the sea coast. *Arbutnot.*
57. To PUT together. To accumulate into one sum or mass.  
This last age has made a greater progress, than all ages be-  
fore put together. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
58. To PUT up. To pass unrevenge.  
I will indeed no longer endure it; nor am I yet persuaded  
to put up in peace what already I have foolishly suffered. *Shak.*  
It is prudence, in many cases, to put up the injuries of a  
weaker enemy, for fear of incurring the displeasure of a  
stronger. *L'Estrange.*  
How many indignities does he pass by, and how many in-  
juries does he put up at our hands, because his love is in-  
vincible. *Scal.*  
The Canaanitish woman must put up a refusal, and the re-  
proachful name of dog, commonly used by the Jews of the  
heathen. *Boyle.*  
Nor put up blow, but that which laid  
Right worshipful on shoulder-blade. *Hudibras.*  
Such national injuries are not to be put up, but when the  
offender is below resentment. *Addison.*
59. To PUT up. To emit; to cause to germinate; as plants.  
Hartshorn shaven, or in small pieces, mixed with dung,  
and watered, putteth up mushrooms. *Bacon.*
60. To PUT up. To expose publicly: as, these goods are put  
up to sale.
61. To PUT up. To start.  
In town, whilst I am following one character, I am crossed  
in my way by another, and put up such a variety of odd crea-  
tures in both sexes, that they fill the scent of one another,  
and puzzle the chase. *Addison's Spectator.*
62. To PUT up. To hoard.  
Himself never put up any of the rent, but disposed of it by  
the assistance of a reverend divine to augment the vicar's  
portion. *Spekman.*
63. To PUT up. To hide.  
Why so earnestly seek you to put up that letter. *Shakespeare.*
64. To PUT upon. To incite; to instigate.  
The great preparation put the king upon the resolution of  
having such a body in his way. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
Those who have lived wickedly before, must meet with  
a great deal more trouble, because they are put upon changing  
the whole course of their life. *Tillotson.*  
This caution will put them upon considering, and teach  
them the necessity of examining more than they do. *Locke.*

# PUT

- It need not be any wonder, why I should employ myself  
upon that study, or put others upon it. *Walker.*  
He replied, with some vehemence, that he would under-  
take to prove trade would be the ruin of the English nation;  
I would fain have put him upon it. *Addison.*  
This put me upon observing the thickness of the glass, and  
considering whether the dimensions and proportions of the  
rings may be truly derived from it by computation. *Newton.*  
It banishes from our thoughts a lively sense of religion,  
and puts us upon to eager a pursuit of the advantages of life,  
as to leave us no inclination to reflect on the great author of  
them. *Atterbury.*  
These wretches put us upon all mischief, to feed their lusts  
and extravagancies. *Swift.*
65. To PUT upon. To impose; to lay upon.  
When in swinish sleep,  
What cannot you and I perform upon  
Th' unguarded Duncan? what not put upon  
His puffy officers, who shall bear the guilt  
Of our great quell? *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
66. To PUT upon trial. To expose or summon to a solemn and  
judicial examination.  
Christ will bring all to life, and then they shall be put every  
one upon his own trial, and receive judgment. *Locke.*  
Jack had done more wisely, to have put himself upon the  
trial of his country, and made his defence in form. *Arbutnot.*
- To PUT. v. n.  
1. To go or move.  
The wind cannot be perceived, until there be an eruption  
of a great quantity from under the water; whereas in the  
first putting up, it cooleth in little portions. *Bacon.*
2. To shoot or germinate.  
In fibrous roots, the sap delighteth more in the earth, and  
therefore putteth downward. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
3. To fix or settle.  
An ordinary fleet could not hope to succeed against a place  
that has always a considerable number of men of war ready  
to put to sea. *Addison.*  
His fury thus appears'd, he puts to land;  
The ghosts forsake their seats. *Dryden.*
4. To PUT forth. To leave a port.  
Order for sea is given;  
They have put forth the haven. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*
5. To PUT forth. To germinate; to bud; to shoot out.  
No man is free,  
But that his negligence, his folly, fear,  
Amongst the infinite doings of the world,  
Sometimes puts forth. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*  
The fig-tree putteth forth her green figs. *Cant. ii. 13.*  
Take earth from under walls where nettles put forth in  
abundance, without any sowing of the seed, and pot that  
earth, and set in it stock gilliflowers. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Husks, roots, besides the putting forth upwards and down-  
wards, putteth forth in round. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
6. To PUT in. To enter a haven.  
As Homer went, the ship put in at Samos, where he con-  
tinued the whole winter, singing at the houses of great men,  
with a train of boys after him. *Pope.*
7. To PUT in for. To claim; to stand candidate for. A me-  
taphor, I suppose, from putting each man his lot into a box.  
This is so grown a vice, that I know not whether it do not  
put in for the name of virtue. *Locke.*
8. To PUT in. To offer a claim.  
They shall stand for seed; they had gone down too, but  
that a wife burgher put in for them. *Shakespeare.*  
Although astrologers may here put in, and plead the secret  
influence of this star, yet Galen, in his comment, makes no  
such consideration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
If a man should put in to be one of the knights of Malta,  
he might modestly enough prove his six descents against a less  
qualified competitor. *Collier.*
9. To PUT off. To leave land.  
As the hackney boat was putting off, a boy desiring to be  
taken in, was refused. *Addison.*
10. To PUT over. To fail cross.  
Sir Francis Drake came coasting along from Cartagena, a  
city of the main land to which he put over, and took it. *Abbat.*
11. To PUT to sea. To set sail; to begin the course.  
It is manifest, that the duke did his best to come down,  
and to put to sea. *Bacon.*  
He warn'd him for his safety to provide;  
Not put to sea, but safe on shore abide. *Dryden.*  
They put to sea with a fleet of three hundred sail, of which  
they lost the half. *Arbutnot.*  
With fresh provision hence our fleet to store,  
Consult our safety, and put off to sea. *Pope.*
12. To PUT up. To offer one's self a candidate.  
Upon the decise of a lion, the beals met to chuse a king,  
when several put up. *L'Estrange.*
13. To PUT up. To advance to; to bring one's self forward.  
With this he put up to my lord,  
The courtiers kept their distance due,  
He twitch'd his sleeve. *Swift.*

# PUT

14. To PUT up with. To suffer without resentment.  
PUT. n. f. [from the verb.]  
1. An action of distress.  
The flag's was a forc'd put, and a chance rather than a  
choice. *L'Estrange.*
2. A rutick; a clown.  
Queer country puts extol queen Bess's reign,  
And of lost hospitality complain. *Bramston.*
3. PUT off. Excuse; shift.  
The fox's put off is instructive towards the government of  
our lives, provided his fooling be made our earnest. *L'Estr.*
- PUTAGE. n. f. [putain, Fr.] In law, prostitution on the wo-  
man's part.
- PUTANISM. n. f. [putanismo, Fr.] The manner of living, or  
trade of a prostitute. *Diſt.*
- PUTATIVE. adj. [putatif, Fr. from pute, Lat.] Supposed;  
reputed.  
If a wife commits adultery, she shall lose her dower, though  
she be only a putative, and not a true and real wife. *Ayliffe.*
- PUTID. adj. [putidus, Lat.] Mean; low; worthless.  
He that follows nature is never out of his way; whereas  
all imitation is putid and servile. *L'Estrange.*
- PUTIDNESS. n. f. [from putid.] Meanness; vileness.
- PUTLOG. n. f.  
Putlogs are pieces of timber or short poles, about seven foot  
long, to bear the boards they stand on to work, and to lay  
bricks and mortar upon. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*
- PUTREDINOUS. adj. [from putredo, Lat.] Stinking; rotten.  
A putredinous ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with  
rennet is turned. *Floyer.*
- PUTREFACIOUS. n. f. [putrefactio, Fr. putris and factio, Lat.]  
The state of growing rotten; the act of making rotten.  
Putrefaction is a kind of fermentation, or intestine motion  
of bodies, which tends to the destruction of that form of their  
existence, which is said to be their natural state. *Quincy.*  
If the spirit protrude a little, and that motion be inordinate,  
there followeth putrefaction, which ever dissolveth the con-  
sistence of the body into much inequality. *Bacon.*  
Vegetable putrefaction is produced by throwing green vege-  
tables in a heap in open warm air, and pressing them together,  
by which they acquire a putrid stercoraceous taste and  
odour. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- From swampy fens,  
Where putrefaction into life ferments,  
And breathes destructive myriads. *Thomson's Summer.*
- PUTREFACTIVE. adj. [from putrefacio, Lat.] Making rotten.  
They make putrefactive generations, conformable unto se-  
minal productions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
If the bone be corrupted, the putrefactive smell will dis-  
cover it. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
- To PUTREFY. v. a. [putrifier, Fr. putrefacio, Lat.] To make  
rotten; to corrupt with rottenness.  
To keep them here,  
They would but stink, and putrefy the air. *Shakespeare.*  
Many ill projects are undertaken, and private suits putrefy  
the publick good. *Bacon.*  
The ulcer itself being putrefied, I scarified it and the parts  
about, so far as I thought necessary, permitting them to bleed  
freely, and thrust out the rotten flesh. *Wijeman.*  
A wound was so putrefied, as to endanger the bone. *Temple.*  
Such a constitution of the air, as would naturally putrefy  
raw flesh, must endanger by a mortification. *Arbutnot.*
- To PUTREFY. v. n. To rot.  
From the sole of the foot, even unto the head, there is no  
soundness in it, but wounds, and bruises, and putrefying  
sores. *Is. i. 6.*  
All imperfect mixture is apt to putrefy, and watry substances  
are more apt to putrefy than oily. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
These hymns, though not revive, embalm and spice  
The world, which else would putrefy with vice. *Donne.*  
The pain proceeded from some acrimony in the serum,  
which, falling into this declining part, putrefied. *Wijeman.*
- PUTRESCENCE. n. f. [from putresco, Latin.] The state of  
rotting.  
Now if any ground this effect from gall or choler, because  
being the fiery humour, it will readiest surmount the water,  
we may confes in the common putrescence, it may promote  
elevation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- PUTRESCENT. adj. [putrescent, Lat.] Growing rotten.  
Aliment is not only necessary for repairing the fluids and  
solids of an animal, but likewise to keep the fluids from the  
putrescent alkaline state, which they would acquire by constant  
motion. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- PUTRID. adj. [putride, Fr. putridus, Lat.] Rotten; corrupt.  
The wine to putrid blood converted flows. *Waller.*  
If a nurse feed only on flesh, and drink water, her milk,  
instead of turning sour, will turn putrid, and smell like  
urine. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- Putrid fever is that kind of fever, in which the humours,  
or part of them, have so little circulatory motion, that they  
fall into an intestine one, and putrefy, which is commonly  
the case after great evacuations, great or excessive heat. *Quim.*
- PUTRIDNESS.



# P Y G

**PUTRIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *putrid*.] Rottenness.  
Nidorous ructus depend on the fætid spiritus of the ferment, and the *putridness* of the meat. *Player on the Humours.*

**PUTTER.** *n. f.* [from *put*.]  
1. One who puts.  
The most wretched sort of people are dreamers upon events and *putters* of cases. *L'Estrange.*  
2. **PUTTER ON.** Inciter; instigator.  
My good lord cardinal, they vent reproaches  
Most bitterly on you, as *putter on*  
Of these exactions. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*  
You are abus'd, and by some *putter on*,  
That will be damn'd for't. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

**PUTTINGSTONE.** *n. f.*  
In some parts of Scotland, stones for the same purpose are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call *puttingstones*, for trials of strength. *Pope.*

**PUTTUCK.** *n. f.* [derived, by *Minshew*, from *luteo*, Lat.] A buzzard.  
Who finds the partridge in the *puttuck's* nest,  
But may imagine how the bird was dead. *Shakesp.*  
The next are those, which are called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk, *puttuck*, and cormorant. *Peacocks.*

**PUTTY.** *n. f.*  
1. A kind of powder on which glass is ground.  
An object glass of a fourteen foot telescope, made by an artificer at London, I once mended considerably, by grinding it on pitch with *putty*, and leaning on it very easily in the grinding, lest the *putty* should scratch it. *Newton.*  
2. A kind of cement used by glaziers.

**PUZZLE.** *v. a.* [for *posse*, from *posse*. *Skinner.*]  
1. To perplex; to confound; to embarrass; to entangle; to gravel; to put to a stand; to tease.  
Your presence needs must *puzzle* Antony. *Shakesp.*  
I say there is no darkness but ignorance, in which thou art more *puzzled* than the Egyptians in their fog. *Shakesp.*  
Both armies of the enemy would have been *puzzled* what to have done. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
A very shrewd disputant in those points is dexterous in *puzzling* others, if they be not thorough-paced speculators in those great theories. *Mere's Divine Dialogues.*  
He is perpetually *puzzled* and perplexed amidst his own blunders, and mistakes the sense of those he would confute. *Addison.*  
Persons, who labour under real evils, will not *puzzle* themselves with conjectural ones. *Clarissa.*  
2. To make intricate; to entangle.  
The ways of heaven are dark and intricate,  
*Puzzled* in mazes, and perplex'd with error. *Addison.*  
These, as my guide informed me, were men of subtle tempers, and *puzzled* politicks, who would supply the place of real wisdom with cunning and avarice. *Tatler, N° 81.*  
I did not indeed at first imagine there was in it such a jargon of ideas, such an inconsistency of notions, such a confusion of particles, that rather *puzzled* than connect the sense, which in some places he seems to have aimed at, as I found upon my nearer perusal of it. *Addison.*

**PUZZLE.** *v. n.* To be bewildered in one's own notions; to be awkward.  
The servant is a *puzzling* fool, that heeds nothing. *L'Estr.*

**PUZZLE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Embarrassment; perplexity.  
Men in great fortunes are strangers to themselves, and while they are in the *puzzle* of business, they have no time to tend their health either of body or mind. *Bacon's Essays.*

**PUZZLER.** *n. f.* [from *puzzle*.] He who puzzles.

**PYGARG.** *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

**PYGMEAN.** *adj.* [from *pygmy*.] Belonging to a pygmy.  
They, less than smallest dwarfs in narrow room,  
Throng numberless like that *pygmean* race  
Beyond the Indian mount. *Milton.*

# P Y X

**PYGMY.** *n. f.* [*pygmæ*, Fr. *pygmée*.] A dwarf; one of a nation fabled to be only three spans high, and after long wars to have been destroyed by cranes.  
If they deny the present spontaneous production of larger plants, and confine the earth to as *pygmy* births in the vegetable kingdom, as they do in the other; yet surely in such a supposed universal decay of nature, even mankind itself that is now nourished, though not produced, by the earth, must have degenerated in stature and strength in every generation. *Bentley.*

**PYLORUS.** *n. f.* [*πυλός*.] The lower orifice of the stomach.

**PYPOWDER.** See **PIEPOWDER.**

**PYRAMID.** *n. f.* [*pyramide*, Fr. *pyramide*, from *πύρ*, fire; because fire always ascends in the figure of a cone.] In geometry, is a solid figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one. *Harris.*  
Know, Sir, that I will not wait pinion'd at your master's court; rather make my country's high *pyramids* my gibbet, and hang me up in chains. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
An hollow crystal *pyramid* he takes,  
In firmamental waters dipt above,  
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,  
And hoods the flames. *Dryden.*  
Part of the ore is shot into quadrilateral *pyramids*. *Woodward.*

**PYRAMIDAL.** *adj.* [from *pyramid*.] Having the form of a pyramid.

**PYRAMIDICAL.** *s.* pyramid.  
Of which sort likewise are the gems or stones, that are here shot into cubes, into *pyramidal* forms, or into angular columns. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
The *pyramidal* idea of its flame, upon occasion of the candles, is what is in question. *Leda.*

**PYRAMIDICALLY.** *adv.* [from *pyramidal*.] In form of a pyramid.  
Olympus is the largest, and therefore he makes it the basis upon which *Ossa* stands, that being the next to Olympus in magnitude, and *Pelion* being the least, is placed above *Ossa*, and thus they rise *pyramidically*. *Bacon's Notes on Odyss.*

**PYRAMIS.** *n. f.* A pyramid.  
The form of a *pyramis* in flame, which we usually see, is merely by accident, and that the air about, by quenching the sides of the flame, crusheth it, and extenuateth it into that form, for of itself it would be round, and therefore smoke is in the figure of a *pyramis* reversed; for the air quencheth the flame, and receiveth the smoke. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

**PYRE.** *n. f.* [*pyra*, Lat.] A pile to be burnt.  
When his brave son upon the funeral *pyre*  
He saw extended, and his beard on fire. *Dryden.*  
With tender billet-doux he lights the *pyre*,  
And breathes three anxious sighs to raise the fire. *Pope.*

**PYRITES.** *n. f.* [from *πύρ*.] Firestone.  
*Pyrites* contains sulphur, sometimes arsenick, always iron, and sometimes copper. *Woodward.*

**PYROMANCY.** *n. f.* [*pyromancy*, Fr. from *pyre* and *mancy*.] Divination by fire.  
Divination was invented by the Persians, and is seldom or never taken in a good sense: there are four kinds of divination, hydromancy, *pyromancy*, aeromancy, geomancy. *Ayliffe.*

**PYROTECHNICAL.** *adj.* [*pyrotechnique*, Fr. from *pyre* and *technique*.] Engaged or skilful in fireworks.

**PYROTECHNICKS.** *n. f.* [*πύρ* and *τεχνή*.] The art of employing fire to use or pleasure; the art of fireworks.

**PYROTECHNY.** *n. f.* [*pyrotechnie*, Fr.] The art of managing fire.  
Great discoveries have been made by the means of *pyrotechny* and chymistry, which in late ages have attained to a greater height than formerly. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**PYRRHONISM.** *n. f.* [from *Pyrrho*, the founder of the scepticks.] Scepticism; universal doubt.

**PYX.** *n. f.* [*pyxis*, Latin.] The box in which the Romans keep the host. *9*





